KUNGL. KAFFET S TILLHÖRIG

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON:
WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, STRAND.

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

JUNE 16, 1849, TO DECEMBER 26, 1849.

JUNE.

16.—Death of ex-President Polk, at Nashville, Tennessee.—Cholera raging at St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Illinois.

21.—Fever general in the new British settlement of Labuan.

22.—Roma still bombarded by the French, under General Oudinot.—Severe gale in the Bay of Bengal.

23.—The United States Government expressed, through their Secretary, sympathy with the Hungarian Republic.

26.—Serious riot at Gravelotque: several persons killed.

27.—The *Charles Bartlett*, emigrant ship, run down by the *Europa*, steamer, on her passage from London to New York: 135 lives lost.

28.—Raab taken by storm by the Austrians, with great slaughter.—Death of Charles Albert, ex-King of Sardinia, at Oporto.

29.—Severe engagement between the insurgents of Baden and the Prussians, near Rastadt.—Bursting of the boilers of the steamer *Pasquant*, near Mantua: 9 persons killed.

30.—The Roman Assembly yielded, and delegates sent to treat with the French for surrender.—Negotiations broken off between Austria and Piedmont.—Cholera still raged in the neighbourhood of Oporto and Lisbon.—The first stone of the new Olympic Theatre, London, laid.

JULY.

2.—The authority of Kossuth in Hungary unrecognised by the British Government.—The Queen's intended visit to Ireland announced to the Dublin Corporation; Mr. J. Reynolds, M.P., elected Lord Mayor.—Escape of Garibaldi from Rome.—A state constitution proposed for California, by the American Government: arrivals of gold-seekers 1000 per week, at San Francisco.

3.—News of a great meeting at Spanish Town, Jamaica, on the non-observance of slave trade suppression.—Mr. F. O'Connor's motion in favour of the People's Charter negatived in the House of Commons, by a majority of 209.—Entry of the French troops into Rome: General Rostolan appointed Governor.—Frightful ravages of cholera in New York: deaths, from 20 to 40 daily.—Father Matthew welcomed with great enthusiasm in New York.—Mutiny on board the *Medway* convict-ship, at Bermuda.

4.—The Copyhold Enfranchisement Bill thrown out by the House of Commons.—General Haynau made his solemn entry into Rome.—Baron Rothschild re-elected M.P. for the city of London, by a majority of 2203 over Lord John Manners.—Great meeting of the Manchester Anti-Slavery and Financial Reform Association, in the Princess' Theatre.—Great meeting at Cape Town on the anti-convict movement.

5.—Decrease in the Quarter's Revenue, £493,850.

6.—Lord John Russell, in the House of Commons, designated the War in Hungary an Insurrection.—Mr. Disraeli's motion for an inquiry into the State of the Nation negatived in the House of Commons, by a majority of 140.—The first stone of Limerick Docks laid.—The Schleswig-Holsteiners defeated by the Danes before Frederica.

7.—Madame Soutag appeared at Her Majesty's Theatre.—Dinner at the Mansion House to artists and men of science.

8.—The Austrians Horse of Assembly Revived.

9.—The thermometer, in the sun, rose to 120 degrees in the metropolis.—Cholera in Milbank Prison.—The state prisoners, Smith O'Brien, Meagher, M'Manus, and O'Donoghue, removed from Dublin for transportation.—The Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill passed in the House of Commons.—Death of Mr. John Wilson, the singer, at Quebec, of cholera.—The city of Nicaragua destroyed by an adventurer.

10.—News of fatal conflicts in California between the Indians and gold-seekers; the Panama Railway in active progress.—Mr. B. Osborne's motion for an inquiry into the Church establishment negatived by a majority of 67, in the House of Commons.—Opening of the Victoria Channel, Belfast Harbour.

11.—Death of Sir Thomas Coltman, judge of the Court of Common Pleas.—The Glamorganshire Assizes postponed on account of cholera at Cardiff.—News of Kossuth's flight to Turkey to the Hungarians.—Intelligence of the continued ravages of the Cholera in New York, St. Louis, Cincinnati and New Orleans; and in Texas and Mexico.—Buda and Pesth surrendered to the Austro-Russian troops.

12.—The Lord Mayor took the ceremonial "View" of the Thames (east) and Medway, on board the *Trafalgar* steamer.—New colours presented by Prince Albert to the 13th Royal Welsh Fusileers, at Winchester.—Fatal affray near Castlewellan, between Irish Roman Catholics and Orangemen.—Death of Horace Smith, the novelist, aged 70.—Socialist disturbances at Bordeaux.—Orange riots in Canada.

14.—The *Sharks*, Egyptian squadron frigate, left Spithead for Alexandria.—Death of Mr. Pattison, M.P.

15.—The Grand Opera at Paris unexpectedly closed.—The rest reign of the Pope proclaimed at Rome, when the Roman Municipality resigned, and a temporary municipal committee was appointed by Gen. Oudinot.

16.—Alderman Lawrence elected sheriff, in consequence of Mr. Peto declining to take office.—Arrival of Gen. Oudinot having sent the key of one of the gates of Rome to the Pope at Gaeta.—Ravages of the cholera in Cincinnati during the past month—3581 dead in, or 117 per day: at St. Louis 4500: at Chicago by ruffians named "Hounds:" a lump of gold, 14½ lb. troy, brought from the diggings.

17.—Annual Meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England held at Norwich.—Great meeting at Little Bolton, in vindication of the Ten Hours Act.—The Russians under Gen. Sass routed by the Hungarians under Görgey.—The Tariff Reform Bill assented to by the Queen of Spain.

18.—Billingsgate New Market commenced.—Acceptance of a New Charter by the University of London.—Great dinner at Greenwich of the friends to Colonial Reform.

19.—Marriage of Lola Montes to Mr. G. S. Heald, of the 2nd Life Guards.—The Municipal Corporations (Ireland) Bill passed in the House of Commons.—The National Assembly of Schleswig-Holstein resolved to defend their independence—Entry of Gen. Haynau into Brescia.

20.—The bombardment of Venice by the Austrians suspended, and changed to a blockade of the city.—Destruction of the Grand Opera House at Quebec, by effect of storms.

21.—Grand Siege Operations at Chatham.—Important declaration by Lord Palmerston, in the House of Commons, as to the expected approval of British mediation between Austria and Hungary.

23.—The Kabyle chief, Bou Maza, released from his captivity at Blaïn.—News of the wreck of the ship *Commander* off New Caledonia, on Feb. 19: seven persons lost.—Wreck of the *Kestrel* steamer on the Newfoundland coast.—Mr. Sergeant Talfourd appointed to the Judgeship in the Court of Common Pleas, vacant by the decease of Sir Thomas Coltman.—Great meeting at the London Tavern to petition Parliament in aid of "the Independence of Hungary."—Surrender of the fortress of Rastadt to the Prince of Prussia!

24.—The Chartist prisoners, Cuffy, Leary, and others, sailed in the *Adelaide* transport.—Sir Robert Inglis' motion for inquiry into the state of British Guiana negatived in the House of Commons.—Anniversary meeting of the Archæological Institute commenced at Salisbury.—Mr. Lover's "Le Prophète" produced with great success at the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-Garden.

25.—Death of Mr. James Kenney, the dramatist.—The first stone of the Portland Breakwater laid by Prince Albert.—News of the arrival of Sir Charles Napier in Calcutta on May 5, and of his taking the command of the army.—Return of the Grand Duke of Tuscany to his dominions.—The British-American League assembled at Kingston, Canada.

26.—Tremendous storm and hurricane in London and its vicinity.—Peace concluded between Austria and Piedmont.—Fresh levy of troops by the Assembly of Venice.—Small-pox raging in St. Vincent's: deaths, 1 per cent.

27.—The Lord Mayor (Sir James Duke) elected, without opposition, M.P. for the City of London, in the room of the late Mr. Pattison.—Gathering of Rowan and Sons' foundry at Belfast.—Gallant attack of the British on the pirates of the north-western coast of Borneo, destroying the most powerful tribe on the coast.

28.—Entry of the Grand Duke of Tuscany into Florence.

29.—Brockwell Hall, Brixton, destroyed by fire.

28.—Meeting of the British Archæological Association commences at Chester.—Destructive landslip on the South Yorkshire Railway.—Great meeting in Marylebone to sympathise with the Hungarians.—The British Consul at New York prohibited against the encroachment of the Nicaraguan Government upon the rights of the King of Mosquito.

31.—Mr. Cuttingham, the police magistrate, died of cholera.—Opening of the new church of the Jesuits, in Mayfair.—A milliner at Lemburgh, in Austrian Poland, flogged for making Kossuth cockades.—Increase in the month's importation of foreign brandy into Dublin during the month 29,000 gallons.—Great meeting in Montreal, in aid of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railway.—The ex-Dewan Moolraj sentenced to transportation for life, for murder.

AUGUST.

1.—Parliament prorogued by commission.—The Queen and Prince Albert, with the Prince of Wales, Prince Edward, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, embarked at Cowes for Ireland.

2.—The Hon. Captain Pelham returned M.P. for Boston, in the room of Sir J. Duke.—Death of Mr. Denison, M.P. for West Surrey, aged 80.—Debreczin taken by the Russians.—Judgment delivered in the Arches Court in the case of Gorham v. the Bishop of Exeter; plaintiff's bill dismissed.—The great forest near Luc, Toulon, almost entirely destroyed by fire.—Death of Mehemet Ali, at Alexandria, aged 80.

3.—Her Majesty landed at Cork: the name of Cove changed, by Royal command, to Queenstown.—Cholera raging at Carthagena; in twenty-nine days, 900 persons died.

4.—Great fire at Ballybannon, county Donegal.—News of the renewal of the war in the Caucasus by the Circassians.—Rem defeated a second time by the Russian troops, in the Rothenthurm defile.—The notorious slave schooner *Andorinha* captured by H.M.S. *Rattler*, off the western coast of Africa.

6.—Her Majesty landed at Kingstown, Dublin.—Investigation of the late Gordon affray at Dolly's Brae, county Down.—Great meeting at Edinburgh, in sympathy with the Hungarians.

7.—Intelligence of the death of Madame Lebrun, at Dinan, in France, aged 106.—Cholera raged at Venice; the bombardment continued.—Siege of Brescia raised.

9.—Severe storm in California: a glut of goods, and scarcity of labour; large quantities of gold sent from San Francisco.—Termination of the 107 days' siege of Temeswar.

10.—Dreadful colliery explosion near Wigan (Lancs): 8 persons killed.—Her Majesty left Kinnstown for Belfast.

11.—Cabrera, the Carlist, arrived in London.—The Legislative Assembly of France adjourned to October 1.—All communication stopped between Vienna and Pesth, on the right bank of the Danube.—An expedition against Cuba preparing in New York and other cities of the Union, and declared illegal by the American Government. Her Majesty landed at Belfast, and next day left for Scotland.

12.—Great destruction of farm property by fire at Wennington, near Rainham.—Great strike of the men of the South Staffordshire colliers, in consequence of reduction of 6d. per day on their wages.—Defeat of Bem by the Russians in Transylvania.—The Rev. Thos. and Rev. Baptist Noel preached as a Baptist Minister in St. John-street, Bedford-row.

13.—First aggregate meeting of the Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association, in Drury-Lane Theatre.—Meetings at Birmingham and Derby, in sympathy with the Hungarians.—Sanguinary affray between Prussian soldiers and the people of Hamburgh.—The fire in the Thames fell unusually low.—Issue of the new silver dorin from her Majesty's Mint.—Unconditional surrender of Görgey to the Russian commander-in-chief.

14.—Terrific storm at Lothers, near Salisbury: cattle killed, and an oak-tree struck by lightning.—The *Tasker-Dyde* ship, sailed for Quebec with 900 emigrants.—News of a conflagration in Quebec; £30,000 damage.—Her Majesty visited Glasgow, and proceeded thence to Balmoral.

15.—Diplomatic agents located in nests for the Ordnance Department, at Mevagissey, in Cornwall.—Grand review and night siege operations at Portsmouth.—Flight between a bull and a lion at Madrid, the bull the victor.

16.—A woman executed at Davizes, for murdering her infant.—Flight of Kossuth (with the Hungarian insignia) with Bem, Dembinski, Guyon, and other chiefs of the abandoned cause.—The Duke of Parma left Vienna for Parma.—Donegan's Hotel, Montreal, consumed by fire.

17.—Discovery of the mutilated remains of Patrick O'Connor, in a house in Whitmore-place, Somers-town.—Accident at the Britannia Bridge, by the breaking of the hydraulic apparatus, in lifting the great tube.—Sailing of the *Samuel Enderby*, Whaler, out of Fee Auckland-Islands.—The town of Brody, in Austrian Galicia, mostly destroyed by fire.

18.—The Grand Duke of Baden received with great enthusiasm at Newstadt.—Address addressed by the President of the Republic to his aide-de-camp, M. Ney, at Rome.

21.—A woman executed at Lewes, for poisoning her husband.—Mrs. Mary Wilson, Silver

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 379.—Vol. XV.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1849. [Sixpence { WITH SUPPLEMENT GRATIS.

"THE STATE OF THE NATION."

Mr. Disraeli is now the recognised leader of that vanquished but still great party in the State, which dreams of a return to the principles of Protection. He has vaulted into the seat left vacant by the decease of Lord George Bentinck, and fills it with a certain degree of ease and power, and even of dignity. Whatever deficiencies he may exhibit, he has a better trained intellect, and evinces a more complete mastery of all the graces of style and the weapons of rhetoric, than his predecessor; but, like him, he has an audacity which nothing can abash, and a talent for paradox which forces the admiration even of those who have ability enough to expose it. He has as magnificent an alacrity for blundering as *Sir John Falstaff* had for sinking. He can dress up a public case as adroitly as a sharp attorney can dress up a private one. Figures are in his hands "soft as potter's clay," and are made to prove or disprove, whatever he pleases. The sober mathematics of common sense lead to different conclusions; but to Mr. Disraeli, who strives rather to be brilliant than practical, and who is more contented with the easy task of startling the mob of Parliamentary mediocrities than with the more difficult task of convincing the sagacious and business-like few, it does not signify whether or not his equations be properly worked. If they look well, it is sufficient for his purpose; and a brilliant error is as useful to him as a truth. His first great Parliamentary effort in his new capacity was made on Monday night, when he brought forward a motion for an Inquiry into the "State of the Nation," with the avowed purpose of passing a vote of censure upon, and overthrowing the Government. As a piece of oratory, the speech elicited the applause of his hearers. It will, doubtless, elicit a similar applause throughout the country for that merit; but whether it has exalted his character for statesmanship, either in the estimation of the House or of the country, is a question which by this time has been pretty generally resolved in the negative, by all who consider the basis of statesmanship to be sober, impartial and practical truth.

The Whigs, says Mr. Disraeli, came into office in 1846 as Free-Traders; ever since 1846 the country has been in a state of distress, which has gradually increased in intensity from that time until the present: *ergo*, the Whigs and Free Trade principles are the causes of that distress, and the Whigs should be forthwith expelled from office to allow Mr. Disraeli and a Protectionist Ministry to be installed in their stead. This was the naked meaning of the motion; and if, in support of such a proposition, a speaker could be brilliant, rhetorical, amusing, and occasionally powerful, there can be no doubt of his ability; though very considerable doubt may exist whether he might not have found a better subject upon which to have employed it.

Yet Mr. Disraeli, we suspect, gives expression to the views and opinions of others with whom he is now acting, rather than to his own. There is a large class of highly respectable and good men, who persist in attributing every calamity, local or general, British or European, to the repeal of the Corn Laws by Sir Robert Peel, and the determination of the Whigs to persevere in the Free Trade policy of that statesman. The Irish famines, the railway mania and its huge immorality, the inexorable "calls" for the construction of new lines that ought not to have been commenced until we had paid for the old ones, the rottenness of great commercial firms that had been virtually insolvent for a quarter of a century, the general want of confidence felt throughout the commercial world, the diminished operations of trade and manufactures that were the necessary consequence, and the unsettled state of the continent of Europe; all these are facts which are either ignored altogether, or strangely perverted by the worthy men who look upon agriculture as a separate and paramount interest in the State. Free trade in corn, though it only came into legal and full operation on the 1st of January, 1849, is, in their estimation, the cause of all the undoubted evils and distress which this country has known and felt since 1846. Compared with Free Trade the Irish famine was, according to them, and to Mr. Disraeli as their mouthpiece, but a slight matter. "The failure of the potato crop, though a great calamity, was not," he says, "sufficient to depress our agriculture and to exhaust our finances." Now, in this proposition the most earnest Free-Trader might agree. Neither Sir Robert Peel, Lord John Russell, nor Mr. Cobden would strive to gainsay it. No one has asserted that the Irish famine was the *sole* cause of the distress which we have lately experienced, but simply that it was one of the many disturbing forces which unfortunately operated to our detriment. So of the railway bubbles and their collapse—so of large commercial insolvency, and its exposure—so of the convulsions of Europe, and the general feeling of insecurity and mistrust which they engendered in the minds of most men, more especially of those who were largely engaged in business. Nothing is more true and nothing is more easy to assert, that no one of these misfortunes or errors brought us into that position of distress in which, according to Mr. B. Disraeli, we now are, or from which, according to the safer authority of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, we are beginning to extricate ourselves. The point that Mr. Disraeli and those who would re-establish the Corn Laws and Protection must prove to make good their case is, that *all* these sources of evil—and perhaps many others, as yet unperceived—did not, by their combined operation, produce the results that they deplore. They must also prove that, under a system of Protection, they would not have occurred—possibly, with threefold intensity of suffering and calamity. Until they perform this achievement to the satisfaction, not of men who do not give themselves the trouble to think, but of the clear-headed men of business and the great body of the tax-paying and wealth-producing community, their labour will be in vain; and such speeches as that of Mr. Disraeli, on Monday night, will but prove their own incapacity for statesmanship. But the Protectionist leader was well answered upon most points by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who so thoroughly out-argued him in reasoning, and out-figured him in statistics, as to leave but small

THE "EUROPA," MAIL STEAM-SHIP, AND BOATS, RESCUING EMIGRANTS FROM THE BRIG "CHARLES BARTLETT."—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

room for those who would follow him in the task of refuting error.

The speech of the right honourable gentleman, following so soon upon the introduction of his financial statement for the year, and corroborating, in all particulars, the favourable view therein taken of the position and prospects of the country, leads to the hope that the climax of evil has been passed; and that the country, safe amid the perils that are engulphing less fortunate communities, has already seen the worst results that are to flow from the combined operation of unhappy circumstances. Some of these circumstances were of a nature not to have been foreseen or provided against; and some were clearly traceable to our own errors; but the suffering we have undergone has, it is to be hoped, taught us some wisdom for our future guidance. At all events, our prospects seem to be clearing up. Mr. Disraeli's gloomy pictures are partial and exceptional; while the more brilliant pictures presented to us by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his reply, embrace the whole landscape.

A return to protection is an idle dream. Mr. Disraeli thinks that he and his supporters who would re-establish the Corn Law "will succeed—some day." The country, while doing justice to the sincerity of the belief which is felt by many members of that influential party, inclines to a different opinion, and thinks, with Mr. Roebuck and many others, that Free Trade, instead of causing, has prevented calamity. To use the words of that gentleman, "Thrones had toppled down to the earth—constitutions have every where tumbled into the dust—the people have risen against governments, and governments have addressed themselves in vain to the calm reason of the community; but England is quiet and serene—safe and happy. Sir Robert Peel listened to the public voice, and yielded at the right time, and by prudent legislation acquired for a great people the peace and tranquillity which no other nation now enjoys." In this opinion a large majority of the people will coincide; and we anticipate that many who now agree with Mr. Disraeli will come to the same conclusion—*some day*, and that at no very distant period.

AN EMIGRANT SHIP RUN DOWN.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE LIVES LOST.

THE *Europa* mail steam-ship, which arrived during the week from the United States, has brought the lamentable intelligence of her having, while on the homeward voyage, run down the brig *Charles Bartlett*, which was on her passage from London to New York, when 135 persons perished, a few only being saved. The accident occurred on the 27th ult., in latitude 50.49 and longitude 39.30. None of the watch were among the rescued. From the statement of the captain (Mr. W. Bartlett) of the ill-fated vessel, which was a first-rate ship, of 490 tons register, it appears that she left the Downs from London, bound to New York, on the 14th of June, with a general heavy cargo, of about 450 tons weight, and 162 passengers in the steerage, one cabin passenger, and 14 souls of the crew. On the 27th, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a dense fog set in. "At three o'clock," observes the captain, "I ordered a good look-out from the top-gallant forecastle; also directed the mate at the helm to look sharp to windward. At 3.30, P.M., being on the weather side of the poop deck, heard a rumbling to windward like distant thunder; turned my ear to the windward and my eye to the horizon; the man at the wheel understood that I was listening, looked to windward and cried out 'Sail, ho!' I at once saw what I supposed was a ship about one point forward of our beam, about four hundred yards distant. I ordered the helm up, thinking, if she did not discern us, that we should have time to clear her before she could come into contact. All hands shouted at the same time to alarm the ship, and I ordered the bell to be rung, and called to the ship to port her helm, as I saw that that was the only chance of escape. She was under the lee of ship within a foot of the after hatch, and that only because the helm was put hard-a-port. She struck us on the starboard quarter, and, while getting up, I noticed that her bowsprit was clear to the lee side, and that full twenty feet of her side was stove in. There must have been nearly 50 persons killed by the collision; and every exertion was made by Captain Lott, his officers, and crew, and the passengers on board the steamer. The boats were lowered as soon as possible: unfortunately only about ten were saved by the boats; the balance, making thirty three more or less, saved themselves by hanging to the bow. The steamer lay by the scene as long as there was any hope of saving any.

"Of the crew, Mr. Thomas Parker, of Charleston, S.C., aged twenty-two years; George Parsons, of Portland, Maine, aged eighteen years; and Joseph Rich, of Gravesend, England, aged twenty-five years, were lost. A list of the passengers and crew saved has been published. We were most hospitably entertained by the captain, officers, and passengers of the steamer.

"I will notice that all due exertion was used by Captain Lott, and officers and crew of the *Europa*, as well as all the passengers. I particularly observed one passenger using the most noble exertions; I saw him let himself overboard and clench a man in his arms, and, finding him dead, let him go. I next saw him on the bow of a boat, hauling a man from under water with a boat-hook, who was afterwards restored to life on board. I afterwards found that person to be Capt. R. B. Fowler, of Boston."

The passengers of the *Europa* appointed a committee to investigate the cause of the collision, who reported as follows:—

"The undersigned, having weighed all the circumstances of this painful and unparalleled disaster, whereby about 136 souls found an untimely grave, feel bound to report that no blame can be attached to either party.

"We feel convinced that everything was done by the commander, the officers, and the crew of the *Europa* to prevent the lamentable disaster, and everything tried after its occurrence to save lives and to minister to the comforts of the survivors."

The *Europa* sustained but little damage, and none of the passengers or crew were injured. Upwards of £350 were collected on board that vessel for the relief of the survivors.

EXTRACT FROM THE LOG OF THE "EUROPA."—The log-book of the *Europa* corroborates the above statement in the most important particulars:—"June 27, 1849.—Sea smooth. Commenced with moderate breeze and dense fog. Set starboard foretopmast studding sail. At 3.30 dense fog; could not see further than the ship's length ahead. A sail was reported by the look-out ahead. The helm was put hard-a-port and the engine stopped, but before we could clear we struck her between the main and mizen rigging, and in about four minutes from the time she was first seen she went down. Boats were immediately down. Altogether forty-two persons were saved of the crew and passengers. She proved to be the *Charles Bartlett*, of Plymouth, United States, Captain Bartlett, from London, bound to New York, with 162 passengers and fourteen men. In sinking she took away our head knees and foretopmast. The boats pulled round the pieces of the wreck until satisfied no more lives could be saved. At 4, thick weather. At 4.30, set on the engines."

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam-Packet Company have voluntarily intimated to the Mayor of Liverpool their intention of forwarding, free of charge, by their next two steamers to America, the persons saved from the wreck.

REPORT ON THE SLAVE-TRADE.—The select committee appointed by the House of Commons to continue the inquiry undertaken by a committee appointed last year, to consider the best means which Great Britain can adopt for providing for the final extinction of the slave-trade, and to whom the evidence taken before the said committee was referred, have reported a body of resolutions to the House, setting forth, "that a long and large experience of attempts to suppress the slave-trade by a naval force, leads to the conclusion that to put down that trade by such means is impracticable;" that they are "convinced to believe that no modification of the system of force can effect the suppression of the slave-trade, and they cannot undertake the responsibility of recommending the continuance of that system;" and on the communications of the Government with the other countries, "the aim should be to release Great Britain from such treaty engagements in respect to the slave-trade, as place the question of maintaining a blockading squadron beyond the free and exclusive control of British authorities;" and, finally, the committee express a "hope that the internal improvement and civilisation of Africa will be one of the most effective means of suppressing the slave-trade; and for this purpose, that the instruction of the natives by missionary labours, by education, and by all other practical efforts, and the extension of legitimate commerce, ought to be encouraged wherever the influence of England can be directed, and especially where it has already been beneficially exerted."

AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS.—Captain Marryat quotes the following paragraph as a specimen of the raw material of American newspapers:—"Many who have created great names and celebrity in the world began their career as printers. Sir William Blackstone, the learned English commentator on laws, was a printer by trade. *King Charles III.* (!) was a printer, and not unfrequently worked at the trade after he had ascended the throne of England."—*Railway Reading Book*.

FOUR GENERATIONS.—There are now living in the town of Wottonunder-Edge, in Gloucestershire, four generations of the same Christian and surnames—viz. John Rishings the elder, in the 95th year of his age, in the full enjoyment of all his faculties; John, his son, 60 years of age; John, his son, 30 years old; and John, his son, 10 years of age.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

There is little news of a domestic character from Paris this week. The protracted delay of the operations of the French army under the walls of Rome, without obtaining any definitive result, had created in the minds of the Government such dissatisfaction with the conduct of General Oudinot that the President of the Republic and Ministry held a council on Saturday with several of the leading Generals in Paris, the result of which was, that on the same evening General Bedeau left Paris for Rome, with instructions, if necessary, to take the command in chief of the army; but his first mission was to endeavour to enter into negotiations with the Triumvirate in order to bring about a pacific arrangement. Should he not be successful, an army of 30,000 men was to be placed at his disposal. General Changarnier, it was said, was desirous to be sent to Rome, but it was considered that his services at Paris could not be dispensed with.

The command-in-chief was offered to General Lamoricière, but he refused it.

All these arrangements, however, have been rendered unnecessary by the cessation of hostilities at Rome, which was communicated by telegraph to the Ministry on Tuesday, and immediately announced to the Legislative Assembly by M. Odillon Barrot, who stated that on the 30th June the Roman Assembly had come to a resolution that the city could no longer be defended. The municipality had accordingly sent delegates to General Oudinot to treat for a surrender. General Bedeau has been, it is said, recalled in consequence. The grounds of complaint against General Oudinot have not been definitively stated, but rumour assigns his having, on the night of the 29th, ordered to carry out his instructions, which were "to hesitate no longer, but to march on Rome, and take possession in spite of all resistance."

It may be mentioned that on Monday, in the Legislative Assembly, M. Versigny demanded explanations from the Government relative to its intentions with respect to bombarding Rome. M. Odillon Barrot replied by declaring that the despatches which were sent by General Oudinot showed how studiously the besieging army avoided doing injury to the city: at the same time, the Government could not permit a band of strangers and adventurers to place themselves forward and oppose with impunity the French troops, contrary to the will of the population of Rome. This reply excited loud exclamations from the Left; and after some remarks from M. Lagrange, the incident terminated.

Ten members of the Consular body at Rome having drawn up a joint protest on the 24th ult., which was forwarded to General Oudinot, remonstrating against the bombardment of the city during several preceding days and nights, by which the lives and properties of innocent persons had been endangered, General Oudinot replied, that he had no alternative, for he was only acting upon the orders of his Government, which were absolute. M. de Corcelles, however, in a despatch to the Minister of War, condemns the protest as untrue, and denies that the city had been bombarded at all. The walls alone, he says, were aimed at, and not a single bomb had been thrown into the town.

General Lamoricière is appointed Minister to the Court of St. Petersburgh; but, as it is requisite to wait for the Emperor's permission, his departure takes from the command of the army of observation now assembling on the Rhine, of which the head-quarters are at Strasburg. This army will be composed of a portion of the army of the Alps and some of the regiments quartered in Alsace and Lorraine.

All the accounts received from the French provinces represent the approaching harvest as most abundant. It is expected that the wheat and oat crop will produce at least one-third more than that of the last year.

ITALIAN STATES.

PIEDMONT.—From Turin, under date of the 30th ult., it is announced that the negotiations are broken off between the Governments of Austria and Piedmont, on account of the increasing demands of the former, which, it is said, insists on the cession of the principality of Monaco. The Piedmontese Ministry, though desirous of peace, refuses to accept such conditions

GERMAN STATES.

BADEN.—The insurrection is not yet quite crushed. Mieroslawski having given up the command, Sigel and his men still hold out in the fortress of Rastadt, to which they retreated after a severe engagement with the Prussians in its vicinity on the 29th ult.

SAXE-COBURG.—The large section of the Moderates of the National Assembly of Frankfort have assembled at Gotha, and pronounced, by a great majority, in favour of the project of Constitution emanating from the King of Prussia, with certain modifications; and to call on the German States to accede to it, and to proceed to the elections for the Diet of the empire.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The war has assumed a serious aspect. The advance of the united Imperial armies commenced at the centre, 40,000 strong, of which 16,000 were Russians, in three divisions, against the city of Raab, where Georgey had made every preparation for an energetic resistance. The young Emperor of Austria accompanied the army. On the 28th the city was carried by storm, at half-past four o'clock in the afternoon. The slaughter on both sides was very great. The Emperor entered the conquered city in the evening.

DENMARK AND SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

The negotiations for peace appear to be at present time carried on at Berlin, have been suspended *pro tem.* in consequence of the Danish Cabinet urging a claim of 4,000,000 dollars to cover the expenses of the war—a proposition to which the other negotiators refuse to accede.

PORTUGAL.

Accounts to the 30th ult. from Oporto state that the cholera has broken out in the Alemtejo, and on the south bank of the river Tagus. Two towns in the neighbourhood of Lisbon were infected.

The Ex-King of Sardinia, Charles Albert, was still lying very ill at Oporto. The Queen of Portugal had sent her physician to attend him.

We also learn that a quarantine of three days had been placed on all vessels arriving at Gibraltar.

UNITED STATES.

The British and North American Royal Mail steam-ship *Europa*, Captain Lott, arrived at Liverpool on Sunday morning, having sailed from Boston on the 20th, and Halifax on the 23rd ult.

The death of the ex-President Polk occurred on the 16th ult., at Nashville, Tennessee, where the deceased statesman had been confined for some time past with diarrhœa.

The attention of the public was being called by the press to the sufferings by the late unfortunate occurrences at St. Louis and New Orleans. In the excitement consequent on the importation of the precious metals from California, their sufferings were, however, almost unheeded, but it was expected that some decided and substantial expression of public sympathy would soon be manifested.

Cholera was still raging in many parts, but in some localities its virulence had decreased. Five hundred and ninety-four deaths occurred in St. Louis in one week, 503 of which were from this dreadful pestilence. It is disappearing in the Upper Mississippi, but reappearing in Osage. It was very bad in Cincinnati and Illinois.

One of those dreadful encounters with bowie-knives, so frequent in the southern and south-western states, had taken place at a public meeting at Louisville. Cassim M'Clay and Joseph Turner quarrelled, when recourse was had to weapons. M'Clay was stabbed through the heart, and Turner in the abdomen. Both are dead.

The news from California is highly interesting. It confirms all previous reports, and shows that the accounts of the richness of the gold-diggings in the diggings has been exaggerated. The *Falcon* steamer had arrived at New York from New Orleans, with 200,000 dollars in gold in charge of its owners. The steamer *Panama* had arrived at New York from New Orleans for New York, with 500,000 dollars' worth of gold dust on board.

CANADA.

The intelligence by this week's arrivals from present Canada as in the main tranquil, though the excitement had not subsided. Indeed, no manifestation was looked for until the ratification of the Losses Bill was announced. Along the borders of the lakes, and throughout the country districts, a similar spirit to that of the inhabitants of Montreal was displayed.

The Governor-General had issued his proclamation, reviving for six months, from the 8th ult., the provisions of "the act for the preservation of public health in certain emergencies," and had appointed a central board of health under its enactment.

WEST INDIES.

By the Royal Mail Company's steam-ship *Tay*, advices were received on Tuesday from the islands. In Jamaica a large and influential meeting took place on the 24th of May at Spanish Town, to consider the effect produced on the West India islands by the non-conference of the treaties for the suppression of the slave-trade. The following are amongst the most important of the resolutions passed on that occasion:—

1. That so long as the sugar planters of Cuba, Porto Rico, and Brazil, in defiance of the laws of their respective countries, and of the treaties by which the Spanish and Brazilian Governments stand bound to her Majesty, are permitted to introduce, by means of free labour, the means of increasing their profits, it is hopeless, in countries so thinly peopled as Jamaica, Guiana, and Trinidad, for the proprietors of the soil to preserve in its cultivation.

2. That, in the opinion of this meeting, the plan which was submitted by her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in the draft of a convention with Spain, and transmitted to her Majesty's Minister at Madrid, on the 26th May, 1840, as appears on the papers on the slave-trade, presented in that year to Parliament by her Majesty's command, is practical and feasible, and, if entered into between Spain and Brazil on the one hand, with suitable energy, would prove beneficial and effective in enabling the emancipated colonies of Great Britain to meet on equal terms competition in the free markets and other countries of Europe on the equal terms to which they are about to be exposed by the Sugar Duties Act of 1846.

Several meetings of a like nature had been held throughout the island. The general accounts are most gloomy; the sugar crop of this year is represented as not exceeding 30,000 hogsheads. The black labourers are said to be unemployed and sullen, and many tradesmen, it is asserted, are preparing to emigrate to Mosquito.

In Prince Edward Island the Assembly has agreed, by a majority of thirteen to nine, that an address be forwarded to her Majesty, expressing the readiness of the House to make provision for the civil list, upon the surrender to the Legislature of the permanent revenues, quit-rents, and Crown lands, and the establishment of a system of responsible Government, applicable to the wants and circumstances of the colony, upon the basis of Lord John Russell's despatch of October 15, 1839.

M. Louis Lucien Bonaparte has addressed a letter to the electors of the Seine (France), soliciting their suffrages, and expressing his devotedness to the policy of the President of the Republic, and his determination to support every measure tending to promote real progress.

The new night police has been established in Madrid, and yet complaints are frequent among the Madrilenos, that since its establishment there are more robberies than ever.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—SATURDAY, JUNE 30.

The House met on Saturday at twelve o'clock, and continued to sit till shortly after six, the sitting being exclusively occupied with the discussion on the remaining clauses of the Poor Law (Ireland) Bill.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Marquis of LONSDOWNE moved for certain returns relative to carrying the mails between Greenock and Belfast, and suggested the propriety of continuing a steamer between Port Patrick and Donaghadee for a year, until the other experiment had had a fair trial.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE had no objection to produce the returns, but with them he should also give the reports of the Admiralty surveyors who had examined the ports in question. He knew that public opinion was in favour of the proposed change.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE laid on the table communications made by the Austrian Government, relative to the advance of the Austrian troops into Tuscany and the Legations, and, in reply to Lord ERNOUGH, stated that Kossuth's authority in Hungary had not been recognised, nor could it be under existing circumstances.

ENTAILED ESTATES.

The Duke of RICHMOND brought up the report of the select committee on entailed estates, and presented a bill embodying the views of the committee, its object being to enable landholders to borrow money for the purpose of drainage; the noble Duke replying, in answer to questions as to extending it to Ireland, that he should not object to that proposition, but, as he wished the bill to pass as quickly as possible, he had not included Ireland, as leaving that to any bill applying to that country was not very likely to pass rapidly through its stages elsewhere. (Laughter.)

After a few words from the Marquis of LONDONDERRY,

The Earl of CARLISLE intimated his approval of the measure, and should be happy to give any assistance in his power in forwarding it through its remaining stages.

Lord BEAUMONT supported the bill, which was read a first time.

AUSTRALIA.

Lord MONTEAGLE, on presenting a petition from Sydney, New South Wales, on the subject of the proposed alteration of the constitution of the Australian colonies, and complaining of the curtailment of the franchise, asked whether it was the intention of the Government to proceed with the bill in the present session.

Earl GREY would not enter into the merits of a bill not before their Lordships, but proceed to answer the observations of the noble Lord as to the course taken previously to submitting bills of this description by the Government; he referred to the present state of representation in Australia, and stated, from personal communications he had had that day with some gentlemen connected with these colonies, that he felt himself justified in assuring their Lordships the passing of the bill was generally desired by them.

After speeches from Lord LYTTELTON and Lord STANLEY, urging the withdrawal of the measure,

Earl GREY expressed his desire to avail himself of suggestions offered by the latter noble Lord, but it would be matter of deep regret to himself if the bill did not pass in the present session.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE moved the second reading of the Audit of Railway Accounts Bill, proposing to take the debate on going into committee.—The Earls of LONSDALE and YARBOROUGH warmly opposed the bill, the first-named noble Lord moving that it be read a second time that day three months.—After a reply from Lord MONTEAGLE, the House divided, when the original motion was carried by a majority of 5, the numbers being 10 to 5, and the bill was read a second time.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Lord J. RUSSELL having explained the order in which he proposed to take the Government bills during the remainder of the session,

The Turnpike Roads (Ireland) Bill and the Marriages in Foreign Countries Facilitating Bill were read a third time and passed.

THE STATE OF THE NATION.

Mr. DISRAELI, in conformity with the notice he had given, moved that the House resolve itself into a committee of the whole House to take into consideration the state of the nation. The hon. member began his speech by declaring that he made his motion because he found the country labouring under general distress, and because he found that that general distress was progressive since the formation of the existing Government. The noble Lord and his colleagues possessed every advantage which the House could have unrivalled and unrivalled—they had not to encounter an organised opposition—they obtained and held the reins of power under circumstances remarkably favourable. It was, therefore, most natural, in contrast the situation of the country at the present moment with what it was when the noble Lord and his colleagues came into office. What was the condition of the country, in its chief relations, at the commencement of the year 1846? A profound tranquillity prevailed throughout the country, if any agreement did arise, the friendly mediation of England at once caused it to disappear. Our colonies, after suffering great vicissitudes, had then reconciled themselves to the new position they occupied, and were rapidly—what they did not exist—hope. Our export trade then reached an amount never before known. The agricultural interests were then prosperous, not only because high prices prevailed, but because agriculture was then carried on with a confidence which

advance of 25 per cent. in wages. With respect to exports, he did not think they proved the progressive deterioration of our manufactures, because he was happy to say that the exports of the first four months of this year showed an extraordinary increase compared with the four months of last year, whether taken in quantity or in declared value. The declared value of exports for the five months of this year was £21,190,000 against £18,944,000, the declared value of the exports during the five corresponding months of last year. The right hon. gentleman read various letters and documents to prove that the recent commercial legislation had produced most beneficial results, increasing imports and at the same time stimulating native industry. He particularly instanced the increase in the consumption of foreign brandy, which went on simultaneously with an extraordinary increase in the consumption of Colonial, English, Scotch, and Irish spirits. He also referred to the glove and silk trade, as proof that competition improved and extended home manufacture. He insisted that, taken generally, the state of the manufacturing classes was, instead of being one of great and progressive depression, a state of steady and progressive improvement. He could not, however, give an equally good account of the agricultural classes. He admitted that there existed severe distress in some of the agricultural counties, but he denied that the distress was general, and he insisted that in the greater portion of England labourers in handicraft were better off than at former periods. The right hon. gentleman resisted the motion, because he believed that any attempt to rever-e the commer ial legislation of the last few years would be detrimental to the best interests of the country.

Mr. H. BAILLIE, in supporting the motion, said, there never was a period in which the state of the country so imperatively demanded the anxious consideration of Parliament. The Free Trade principle, misapplied as it had been, had brought destruction upon our colonies and upon all the best interests of the country.

Mr. ROEBUCK contended that there was nothing in the present state of the country which could warrant such an extraordinary course as that proposed by the hon. member for Buckinghamshire. The whole argument of the hon. gentleman was based upon a data, and not upon a principle.

Mr. PLUMPTRE said the whole distress of the country was chiefly to be attributed to the Free Trade measures, supported by the late as well as by the present Government.

Mr. SLANEY moved the adjournment of the debate to next day, which, after a short conversation, was agreed to.—Adjourned at a quarter to one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

THE BOOTY OF THE PUNJAUB WAR.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH moved for papers explanatory of the circumstances under which the Crown had granted to the Court of Directors of the East India Company, or to the army in India, property conquered from the enemy; the question involved being with reference to the confiscation of the property taken in the district of Lahore, including the Koh-i-noor diamond, which the Governor-General had agreed by treaty should be appropriated to the liquidation of the accumulated debt due by one of the states to the Indian Government, instead of devolving to the Crown as booty, such booty having always been granted to the armies since the year 1758, as then decreed by patent. The noble Earl concluded his speech in favour of inquiry, by stating, that for every battle in India, previous to those in the Punjaub, a pecuniary reward, under the name of batta, had been given, but not so in the latter cases; and he implored their Lordships and the Government, if they desired to retain the Indian territory, above all things to do justice to the army.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE detailed the circumstances under which the property was acquired, explaining that Dhuleep Singh was not a prisoner, but was treated as sovereign prince when the treaty was made, and doubtless the Governor-General considered himself at liberty to conclude such a treaty, and dispose of the property obtained from the state of Lahore in any way which he thought best for the government of India. The subject, however, should be reconsidered in reference to its legal matters.

The Duke of WELLINGTON defended the Governor-General from the implied suspicion of a want of attention to the merits of the Indian army, entered into some technical explanations as to the treaty, and suggested that the subject should be left in the hands of the Government at home and the Governor-General in India to settle the question of booty, there being unmoveable as well as removeable property involved which could not, strictly speaking, come under the designation of booty), who were most anxious to do full justice to the Indian army.

After some observations from Lord GLENELG and Lord BROUGHAM,

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH withdrew his motion.

AUDIT OF RAILWAY ACCOUNTS.

Lord MONTEAGLE, in a speech illustrative of singular transactions on the part of various railway companies in dealing with capital and shares, moved the committal of his bill for auditing railway accounts.

The Earl of GRANVILLE explained the grounds on which the Government had thought it necessary to give their support to the measure, which were, that it was called for by the public, and because it was not alone the shareholders who were interested in the matter, but the public, merchants, and others, who were so highly interested in the solvency of railway companies.

The bill then passed through committee.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The House met at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of proceeding in committee on the Poor-Law Relief (Ireland) Bill, when

Sir G. GREY in reply to Sir W. SOMERVILLE, Chairman, stated, that in the case of the commutation of sentences of transportation to imprisonment, the charge for the maintenance of the prisoners was of necessity transferred from the imperial treasury to the same fund which supported our other prisoners.

POOR RELIEF (IRELAND) BILL.

The House then went into committee on the additional clauses and amendments, as the bill had been already gone through, when several were proposed, discussed, withdrawn, two only leading to divisions—that of Mr. Hume for making the poor-rate compounded by Colonel Dunne, as to allowing ratepayers of townlands or union of townlands to employ a portion of the poor, in which case such ratepayers should be exempted from any rate except for union and general establishment charges, was after a discussion, negatived by a majority of 62, the numbers being 18 to 80. The second, proposed by Lord NAAS, was with reference to the repeal of the following clause in the original Poor Relief Bill for Ireland :—"That any covenant or agreement whereby any person, liable to pay any rent, and entitled under the provisions of this Act to deduct therefrom any rate or portion of rate, shall have covenanted, or shall hereafter covenant, to forego such deduction, shall, so far as such rate is concerned, be of no effect;" which proposition was carried by a majority of 61, the numbers being 71 to 10, and the clause was inserted; after which the House resumed, and temporarily adjourned at three o'clock.

The Speaker again took the chair at five o'clock.

METROPOLITAN POLICE RATE.

Lord DUDLEY STUART, in a speech explanatory of the objects involved in his motion, moved "For a Select Committee to inquire into the manner of making the assessment in the several counties for the maintenance of the Metropolitan Police, and into the expenditure thereof; as well as into the general administration of the force, and especially into the recent annual increased charge of upwards of £350,000 in the county of Middlesex." The noble Lord denounced the police as so many petty tyrants, and affirmed that the metropolis could be more effectually guarded by infinitely fewer men and at a far less cost.

Sir G. GREY thought it unnecessary to defend the police from the charge of being so many petty tyrants; and with regard to the proposed inquiry, a similar one had already been made. Doubtless there were inequalities in the metropolitan rating, but these, he believed, would be shortly remedied.

Mr. BROTHERTON considered the whole system of police-rating unjust, and referred to Manchester as an instance which contributed largely to the support of the metropolitan police.

Mr. OSBORNE thought the complaint was not against the police, but against the inequality of the assessment by which they were paid. It was a most efficient, and, in the metropolis, well managed force.

Sir W. JOLLIFFE suggested some alterations in the constitution and disposition of the force.

Mr. HUME thought the manner of paying the force ought to be inquired into; but was of opinion the noble Lord ought to satisfy himself with moving for returns with the intention of renewing the present motion in the next session, when he hoped the Government would agree to it.

Sir DE LACY EVANS pointed to the unfairness of collecting a 6d. rate, where 2d. or 3d. would be sufficient.

Sir G. GREY denied the necessity for so doing.

Sir J. W. HOGG accused Sir G. Grey of a breach of faith in withdrawing the bill for reducing the rate from 6d to 3d., and reminded Mr. Brotherton that the police of metropolis were detached from thence to any part of England on an emergency arising.

Sir G. GREY replied that, when such was the case, their expenses were paid by the places to which they were sent. Measures had been taken lately to equalise the rate over the various parishes in the metropolis.

After a few words from Mr. THORNELY and Lord R. GROSVENOR, who supported the motion, but not on the grounds advanced by the noble mover, and a reply from Lord D. STUART, the House divided, when the motion was negatived by a majority of 109; the numbers being 38 to 137.

THE PEOPLE'S CHARTER.

Mr. F. O'CONNOR, having declined to accede to the requests made to him, to postpone his motion in favour of the bringing on of the adjourned debate on the state of the nation, proceeded, in a speech illustrative of the existing defects in the constitution of the House of Commons, as not representing the wants and wishes of the people, and in favour of their claims to more—"That this House, recognising the great principle that labour is the source of all wealth, that the people are the only legitimate source of power, that the labourer should be the first partaker of the fruits of his own industry, that taxation without representation is tyranny, and should be resisted, and believing that the resources of the country would be best developed by laws made by representatives chosen by the labouring classes in conjunction with those who live by other industrial pursuits; that (in recognition of the above great truths) this House adopts the principles embodied in the document entitled the People's Charter, namely, annual elections, universal suffrage, vote by ballot, equal electoral districts, no property qualification, and payment of members."

Mr. S. CRAWFORD seconded the motion.

Colonel THOMPSON, in support of the motion, detailed what he termed his wide and diversive views on the subject.

Mr. HUME also supported the motion, expressing his hope that the time was coming when the middle class of electors, seeing that all measures were now rejected which had for their object a reduction of the national expenditure, and the promotion of good government, would demand a change in the constitution of that House, and called upon the noble Lord, ere it was too late, to do justice to the people at large by bringing them within the pale of the constitution.

Mr. M. J. O'CONNELL stated the reasons why, on general principles, he objected to some points of the charter, but expressed his desire that large batches of intelligent men who were now excluded from the exercise of political rights should have the franchise extended to them.

Mr. G. THOMPSON quoted Lord J. Russell's observations of 1837 in order to show that, on the part of the noble Lord, there was a firm and pertinacious resistance to every proposition introduced and for, in the slightest degree, extending the just rights of the people; and, after referring to the state of the representation in various boroughs, expressed his belief that the Constitution would be best maintained in its integrity when the people were fairly represented in that house; and he should therefore vote, without committing himself to the details, for the resolution before the House, in the hope that it would lead to some practical result.

Mr. CAMPBELL, on the ground that the masses were most interested in the stability of the institutions of their country, thought the House would be justified in rejecting the motion.

Mr. S. CRAWFORD, as one of those who had signed the document on which the Charter was founded, avowed his firm conviction to be that the principles of the Charter were the only ones on which the liberties of the people could be secured.

Sir G. STRICKLAND, as an old and consistent reformer, stated the reasons why he could not support the motion.

Mr. W. J. FOX took a historical review of the representative system, and concluded by observing that he supported the motion on the simple principle, without reference to this or that point of the Charter, that the people were entitled to this extensive enlargement of the existing basis of the elective franchise.

Lord J. RUSSELL, next to the arguments of Mr. G. THOMPSON, as to his expressed opinions in 1837, referred to the defective state of some portions of the representative system, which he had never denied, referred to the various points of the Charter in detail, and the labour question, to the state of France and the results consequent upon universal suffrage there, made some admissions as to its extension in this country, and concluded by stating that he must oppose the proposition before the House, conceiving that if adopted it would tend to produce the greatest evils, and that they were in the enjoyment of benefits which if they lightly parted with they would deserve to be deemed the most foolish and unwise nation on the face of the earth.

Mr. HUNTE could not support the motion, but said there was a great deal which ought to be given to the people, and which, if it were not given, they would take.

After a reply from Mr. O'CONNOR, the House divided, when the motion was negatived by a majority of 209, the numbers being 13 to 222.

SALE OF BREAD.

Mr. BANKES moved that the House go into committee for the purpose of considering the sale of provisions and weights in the sale of bread.

After a discussion the House divided, when the motion was carried by a majority of 54, the numbers being 91 to 37; when the House went into committee, a resolution was considered and agreed to, and, on the House resuming, leave was given to bring in the bill.

THE SCOTCH AND IRISH MAILS.

Mr. KERR moved for a select committee to inquire into the expediency of the proposed alterations as regarded the transmission of the mails between the southwest of Scotland and the north of Ireland, which motion, on a division, was negatived by a majority of 7, the numbers being 37 to 44.

BRIBERY.

Mr. BUTLER called the attention of the House to the special reports and recommendations of the Lyme Regis Election Committee of last session, charging John Attwood, Esq., with bribery (then a member of this House, and subsequently unseated for bribery in his election for Harwich), and moved that the Attorney-General be directed to prosecute Mr. Attwood and his agents for the alleged cases of bribery and corruption at Lyme Regis and Harwich.

Major BERESFORD opposed the motion, as did also

Sir GEORGE GREY (who said, inasmuch as the committee had not recommended a prosecution, he very much doubted whether, if instituted, it could be maintained.

On a division, the motion was negatived by a majority of 43, the numbers being 43 to 5.—Adjourned at half-past one o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House assembled at noon, and sat to six o'clock.

MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.

Having gone into committee on the Marriages Bill, Mr. HOPE, in the absence of Mr. Spendlove Palmer, moved the substitution of the following clause for the third clause of the bill, viz.:—"That nothing in this act contained shall be deemed or construed in any civil or ecclesiastical court of the realm to alter, or in any manner affect, any doctrine, canon, or law ecclesiastical, of the United Church of England and Ireland, or of the Church of Scotland, whereby the degrees of consanguinity and affinity, within which marriage is now held to be prohibited by the doctrine and discipline of the same churches respectively, are settled or defined; and no clergyman, minister, or officer of either of the said churches shall be required, or authorised, by virtue of this act, to solemnise, or grant any licence for solemnising, any marriage contrary to the doctrine or discipline of the church of which he is such clergyman, minister, or officer; nor any such clergyman, minister, or officer who may hereafter solemnise, or grant any licence for solemnising, any such marriage, be exempted, by virtue of this act, from any spiritual or ecclesiastical censure or punishment to which he would by law be subject if this act had not been passed."

A lengthened discussion followed, after which the clause was negatived without a division.

Mr. F. MAULE moved the insertion of a clause to exempt Scotland from the operation of the bill.

Mr. J. O'CONNELL moved an amendment, that Ireland as well as Scotland should be exempted.

Mr. F. MAULE acquiesced in the amendment, and the Committee divided on the amended clause:—For the clause exempting Ireland and Scotland, 66; against it, 119: majority against the bill, 53.

The bill finally passed through Committee.

COPYHOLD ENFRANCHISEMENT.

Mr. AGLIONBY moved the committal of the Copyhold Enfranchisement Bill.

Mr. CHRISTOPHER opposed the bill, and moved, as an amendment, that it be committed that day three months.

After a short discussion, the House divided:—For going into committee, 60; against it, 71: majority against the bill, 11. The bill was therefore thrown out.

MINES AND COLLIERIES.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE moved the second reading of the Mines and Collieries Bill, the object of which, he said, was to protect, by legislative interference, the lives of persons working in mines and collieries.

Mr. HUME seconded the motion.

Sir G. GREY said a bill for the purpose of ensuring proper inspection of mines and collieries was in the recent annual Government, and would be introduced during the present session. He objected to the hon. member's bill, because the system of inspection provided by it was too expensive, and the interference proposed greater than was required.

Mr. LACY considered the bill so impracticable and mischievous, that he could not avoid moving, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day three months.

Mr. M'GREGOR seconded the amendment.

Lord LINCOLN recommended the withdrawal of the bill.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE insisted on a division; but, during the absence of strangers the bill was withdrawn.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

ROME.

Lord BROUGHAM gave notice that, on Monday week, he should bring forward a motion on the subject of the intervention in the Roman States. He rejoiced to hear that the war was ended without any essential damage to Rome monuments in the safety of which the whole civilized world took interest.

AUDIT OF RAILWAY ACCOUNTS BILL.

Lord MONTEAGLE brought up the report of the Committee on this bill, with amendments.

The report of the bill as amended was received, and the bill was ordered to be read a third time on Friday.

OATH OF SUPREMACY.

The Earl of WICKLOW presented a petition from the Earl of Clancarty, complaining that he was prevented from exercising his privileges by the oath of supremacy, as he could not, considering the policy pursued towards Roman Catholics of late years, take an oath declaring the non-existence of the authority of the Pope within this realm.

LOAN SOCIETIES BILL.

This bill was read a second time.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The House met at twelve o'clock.

The General Land Drainage and Improvement Company (Incorporation and Conferring of Powers) Bill was read a third time and passed.

POOR RELIEF (IRELAND) BILL.

The House then went into Committee on this bill, and was engaged in the discussion of the remaining clauses until a few minutes past four o'clock, when, the whole bill being of that length, the House resumed, and immediately afterwards adjourned till six o'clock.

THE ADJOURNED DEBATE ON THE STATE OF THE NATION.

In the evening sitting, an appeal was made to Mr. Hume to postpone his motion with respect to the Rajah of Sattara, in order to allow the adjourned debate on the State of the Nation to be proceeded with; but the hon. member declined to accede to it.

Mr. DISRAELI said, that under such circumstances it would be impossible to resume the discussion before the 31st inst. If the Government would, however, give another day for continuing the debate, he would promise on the part of his friends that every facility would be given for closing the debate, and taking the sense of the House upon that day. If the Government, who had, he admitted, given every facility for the discussion of the question, could not give another day, he would be compelled to move that the order for continuing the debate be discharged.

Lord J. RUSSELL was of opinion that if the adjourned debate on the hon. gentleman's motion was to be continued, it was desirable that it should be continued without delay. Under these circumstances, and at a further sacrifice of convenience, he was willing that the adjourned debate should be resumed the next day (Friday), but he must ask the House, in consequence, to sit at twelve o'clock on Monday, to take into consideration the bills relating to Scotland.

Mr. DISRAELI assented to this arrangement.

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

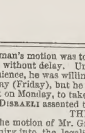
On the motion of Mr. GLADSTONE, an address to her Majesty was agreed to for an inquiry into the legality of the powers exercised by the Hudson's Bay Company in North America, under the charter of Charles II., issued in the year 1670, or in virtue of any other right or title other than those conveyed under the 3rd and 4th Wm. III., c. 138, and the 12nd Geo. IV., c. 66.

TENANT RIGHT.

Mr. J. O'CONNELL moved for leave to bring in a bill to establish by law throughout Ireland the custom of tenant right existing in the province of Ulster. In the course of the hon. gentleman's observations, the House was counted out, there being only 33 members present, at eight o'clock.

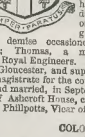
OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

JOHN PHILLPOTTS, ESQ., LATE M.P. FOR GLOUCESTER.



THE awfully sudden death of this gentleman occurred on the 29th ult. It appears from the evidence taken at the Coroner's inquest, that the deceased had entered one of the Waterloo omnibuses at the corner of Devonshire-street, about a quarter-past ten o'clock at night, and had travelled only as far as the Regent's-Circus, Oxford-street, when he suddenly fell on one side, and instantly expired. Mr. Phillpotts was seventy-four years of age. His father, Mr. John Phillpotts, of Gloucester, possessed a small estate in the parish of Langaren, county Hereford, which had been the property of his family for upwards of two hundred years; but in 1791 he sold his inheritance, and resided until his death in the city of Gloucester. By Sibella his wife, daughter and co-heir of Samuel Ockington Grover, of Bridgewater, he left four sons, John, of Porthgwidden, county Cornwall, the gentleman whose sudden demise occasioned this notice; Henry, the present Bishop of Exeter; Thomas, a merchant in London; and George, Lieutenant-Colonel Royal Engineers. Mr. John Phillpotts sat in six Parliaments for the city of Gloucester, and supported the Liberal party. He was also a barrister and a magistrate for the counties of Gloucester and Cornwall. He was born in 1775, and married, in September, 1797, Sarah, daughter of Thomas Chandler, Esq., of Ashcroft House, county Gloucester, by whom he had a son, the Rev. Thomas Phillpotts, Vicar of Feock, Cornwall.

COLONEL THOMAS WEARE, K.H.



THIS highly-distinguished officer, Commandant of the Provisional Battalion at Chatham, died, deeply deplored, on the 27th ult. From his first entrance on his gallant profession he took an active part in the military operations of the time. In 1805 he served with the British and Russian army in Italy; in 1809 was engaged in the campaign of Egypt; and in 1810 participated in the capture of the Ionian Isles, being acting Engineer Officer at the siege of Santa Maura. He subsequently gained distinction on the glorious but hard-fought fields of the Peninsula, at Villa Moriel, Burgos, Osma, Vittoria, San Sebastian, Nivelle, and Bayonne.

He was only one of the late Rev. Thomas Weare, of Jesus College, Oxford, who resided and was a popular preacher in that University for many years, and who descended from the Weares of Manor and Giddi Court, co. Hereford, where, it appears, by reference to Burke's &c., they were resident previously to 1611. Colonel Weare married Ann, daughter of John Pugh, Esq., of Lower, Shropshire, and had a daughter—Charlotte Maria—and two sons, Thomas-William, M.A., of Christ Church, Oxford; and Henry-Edwin.

THOMAS FAIRFAX BEST, ESQ., OF WIERTON, KENT.

IT was only last week that we had to record the death of Colonel Best, of Park House, Boxley, the head of the family of which Mr. Fairfax Best was a younger member. The latter lamented and much respected gentleman died on the 30th ult., at his residence, Wardour Terrace, aged 63. He was son and heir of the late George Best, Esq., of Chilham Park, M.P. for Rochester, by Caroline, his wife, daughter of Edward Scott, Esq., of Scott's Hall, Kent, and grandson of James Best, Esq., of Park House, by Frances his wife, daughter of Richard Shelley, Esq., of Michelgrove, Sussex.

For some years, in early life, he held a commission in the 1st Foot Guards, and at the period of his demise was a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Kent. By Margaret Ann his wife, whom he married 11th of June, 1817, and who was daughter of Joseph George Brett, Esq., of Old Brompton, he leaves four daughters.

WHIRLWIND IN NEW GRANADA.—(*From a Correspondent.*)—On the 23rd of April, a violent whirlwind took place just outside the town of Medellin, New Granada, at a quarter past three o'clock in the afternoon. Our informant describes the surprise at first at what resembled the distant rushing of coaches; and on going to ascertain the cause, he saw a row of poplar-trees on each side of the road, some torn up by the roots, others broken asunder and carried aloft in the air, and the steeples of the neighbouring houses. Above the scene of destruction was a large black cloud, in the midst of which was a white one, about 20 yards long, whirling round like the drum of a thrashing-machine, and, by its revolving, taking up birds and other objects. A spacious house, not far distant, had the roof entirely torn off; a large wall and gates in front were levelled to the earth, and the trees in the grounds were torn up or stripped of their bark. At the river, the whirlwind divided the stream as into two walls. Meanwhile, the cloud changed to an elongated form, terminating in a fine point, and then disappeared.

FRENCH INTERVENTION AT ROME.

(*From our own Artist.*)

ROME, June 22, 1849.

We are still besieged by Oudinot, who is battering away at the walls, and we are watching him from my studio window. We have a capital place to see all from, our house being on a hill, immediately opposite the point of attack. We can see almost every shot that is fired. The French army we cannot see, as they are hid by the wall; but we can see the shot strike the wall, and send up stones and clouds of dust. Occasionally shots and shells have come into the town. The Government pay two bajocchi a pound for shot that are picked up. The people intend sending a message to Oudinot to complain, as it appears some of his shot are short weight. They will then, no doubt, receive the value in lead, which they can cast to larger. The heat is intense—not so hot as it will be, though, in a few months. I wish all my work were done, and the siege over. I have sent you two Sketches, which may be useful—Garibaldi's men in the act of charging the enemy—for despatch. They are wonderfully picturesque fellows. Those that I have done are all, more or less, portraits.

It is impossible to go on with the View of Rome until the siege is over, as they are firing about the house. I saw to-day, from my studio window, a shot or a shell go bolt into it. I hope it did not go through the drawing.

I will send you Sketches whenever I can. Write to me on the receipt of these, as I am not sure that they go; the French *may*, perhaps, stop them. We are all surprised here at the slow way in which Oudinot appears to be proceeding. The Romans keep up their courage well; they have all sorts of fellows in the army—Milanese, Piedmontese, Tuscans, Lombards, Poles, and even French, English, and Americans.

June 24th.—I have got two more Sketches for you. The large one is a view from the top of a house. The French had entered by the breach during last night. The wall is tremendously battered the whole way from the Villa Sciarra to the Porta San Pancrazia. The French have made no fresh attack since that in the breach. They have possession of it, however, and are fortifying it; they will, perhaps, make a decisive attack to night or to-morrow. Last night they threw an immense number of shells into the town.

The other Sketch is Monte Testaccio—a Roman battery firing at the French battery.

I will send you more Sketches soon: it will be useful to understand the positions. I can say no more now, or I shall be too late for the post.

I sent you a Sketch the other day, from the Porta San Pancrazia [engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for June 23]; it is now nearly all tumbled to pieces.

[The Sketches named in our Correspondent's letter reached us too late to be engraved this week, but will appear in our next. The View of Rome to which our Artist refers is that already announced for publication in our Journal for June 23, as a Frontispiece to Vol. XV.]

ROME.—Hostilities at Rome have at length been brought to a close, and fortunately without the horrors of an assault being necessary. This happy result was achieved on the 30th ult., at the express desire of the Roman Constituent Assembly, all further resistance being deemed useless. A capitulation immediately waited upon General Oudinot, in order to arrange the terms of submission.

The following is a copy of General Oudinot's despatch communicating this important intelligence to the French Government:—

"On the 30th of June the Roman Constituent Assembly passed a decree in the following terms:—

"The Assembly ceases a defence which has become impossible, and remains at its post. It charges the Triumvirate with the execution of the present decree.

"At the same time, the Commander-in-Chief of the Roman army demanded, at seven o'clock, a suspension of hostilities, and announced the prompt arrival at the French head-quarters of a deputation of the Municipality of Rome."

Previous to the state of things here mentioned, the siege operations had

FRENCH INTERVENTION AT ROME.

VILLA PAMFILI DORIA, WITH THE VILLAS CORSINI AND FERRONI.

been carried on so vigorously by the French, that the Roman soldiers began to lose spirit and become disorganized, the carabineers and others refusing to perform any other duty than act as the police of the city, and protect the Romans from the violent friendship of the foreign bands within the walls. In order to recall the flagging enthusiasm, a grand Republican procession, at the head of which marched the Princess Belgioso, was got up in the city, with a view to excite the population to resist to the last. The Princess wore a Phrygian cap, and a black silk gown decorated with red ribands, and harangued the people as she advanced. She was followed by two Frenchmen, who each carried a red flag with revolutionary devices, by Mazzini, Garibaldi, Avezzana, &c. The effect of the demonstration, however, did not respond to the expectation of the revolutionists, the population viewing the exhibition with indifference, if not disgust.

So far back as the 23rd ult. a capitulation was seriously entertained by the majority of the Assembly, but they were deterred from making a proposition of that nature by three or four of the minority, who had spoken strongly in condemnation of it. The inhabitants are described as being much incensed at the prolongation of the war.

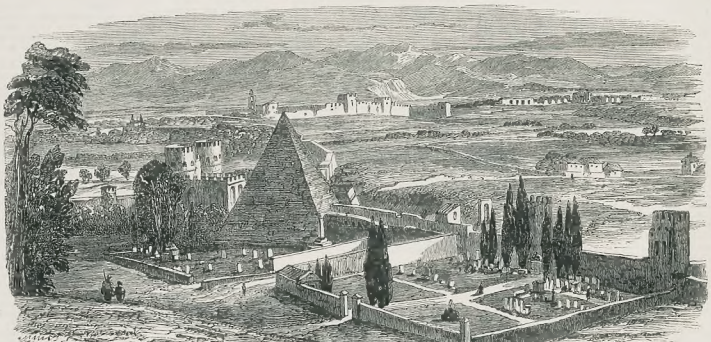
THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

The Engravings show prominent points in the scene of attack. In the first view, the *Villa Pamfili Doria* is seen. This palace itself is, externally, almost entirely encrusted with antique reliefs, which give it an air of elaborate magnificence; but one cannot help regretting that such precious works of art should be exposed to the injuries of the weather; the situation, too, is very unhealthy. In the same view, also, are shown the *Corsini* and *Ferroni Villas*.

The Protestant Burial-ground lies near the Gate of St. Paolo, on the Via Laurentina and Ostiensis, and is peculiarly interesting to Englishmen, from its containing the remains of many of their countrymen. The ashes of the poet Shelley are interred here, close to the remains of his friend and brother poet, Keats. Shelley's tomb bears an inscription written by Trelawney. Close to the Protestant ground is seen the pyramid of Caius Cestius, nearly as perfect as in the year in 330 days of which it was built, according to the testament of Cestius, as narrated in the inscription.

The Porta San Pancrazio, one of the main points of attack, is next shown, with a panoramic view of this portion of the city.

It will be seen, from the latest telegraphic despatch received from General Oudinot, that after the assault on the night of the 30th ult., overtures of submission were made by the Romans, and the gates of San Paolo Fortese and San Pancrazia (the latter shown in the first view) were opened to the French.



PROTESTANT BURIAL-GROUND, PORTA SAN PAOLO.

PORTA SAN PANCRAZIA.

THE NATIONAL EXPOSITION AT PARIS.

THE Expositions of National Industry in Paris date from upwards of half a century since, or 1797, when the idea of such a display originated with the Marquis d'Avèze, then appointed by the Minister of the Interior to the office of Commissioner of the National Manufactures of Sèvres, of the Gobelins Tapestry, and of the Savonnerie. In a series of *fêtes* at St. Cloud, given by the Marquis, to which manufacturers were invited to forward goods for sale, the subject was gradually brought under the public notice. Arrangements were completed for opening the Exposition, when the Marquis was compelled, by "the proscription," to leave Paris. The enlightened Minister, François de Neufchâtel, to whom M. d'Avèze had originally communicated his scheme, lost no time in organising the same kind of exhibition as a national undertaking, which was held in the Champ de Mars. The second Exposition took place under the Consulate, in the year 1801; the next in 1802, 1806, 1819, 1823, 1827, 1831, 1839, and 1844. We have now to notice the Exposition of the present year (1849), nominally opened on the 4th of June, though in a very incomplete state.

SAXOPHONE.

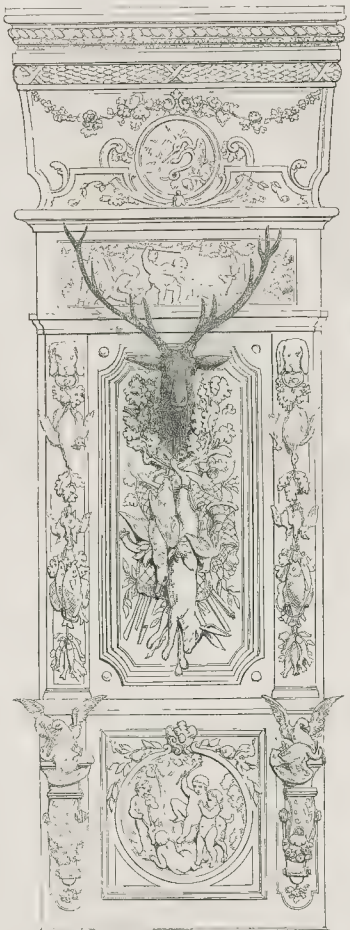
"In spite of circumstances most adverse to success," says the *Journal of Design*, "the Exposition of this year presents a larger development than any of its predecessors. There is every reason to believe that the number of the exhibitors will amount to at least four thousand five hundred. The building is erected of wood entirely, and the materials of which it is composed remain the property of the contractor, to whom it is said to have cost 900,000 francs! It consists of two enormous longitudinal galleries, about 800 feet long by 90 broad, and of four transverse, which enclose three court-yards: the central one containing flowers, fountains, horticultural implements, and ornaments of all kinds; the two lateral, one a reservoir of water in case of fire, and the other a collection of large iron-castings and metal-work. In addition to all this space, an enormous, still more temporary building has been provided, to receive the objects connected with agriculture, which this year are exposed for the first time."

The situation of this great temple of industry is one of the pleasantest and most accessible parts of the Champs Elysées. The exhibition is peculiarly rich in metal works, ribbons, silks, lace, Mulhausen and other garment prints, paper-hangings, and furniture.

We have engraved three specimens, from sketches by our own Artist.

The panel of which we give a representation is in *carton pierre*, and fabricated by Crouchet. The style makes it well adapted for a hall or a room in a hunting-box. The symbols of the chase in the panels, and the groups of game, fish, &c., pendants by the sides of and in the central compartment, are skilfully disposed and admirably worked out.

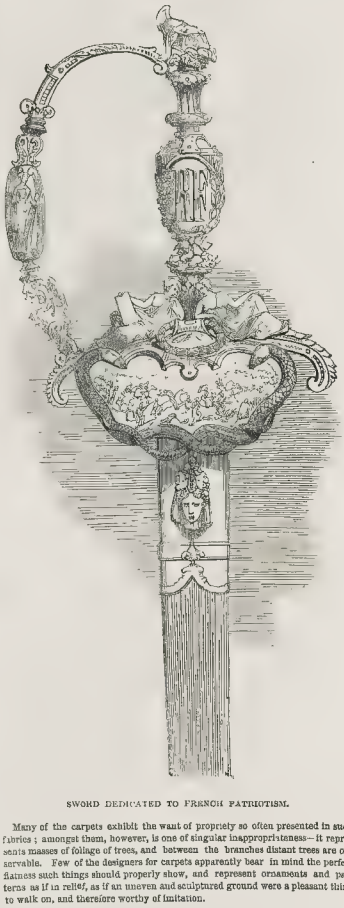
The "Sword dedicated to French Patriotism," by Alexandre Gueyton, is of an extremely tasteful design; the groups of figures upon it reminding us of the skilful armourers of the sixteenth century, being somewhat, indeed, in the school of Cellini.



PANEL IN CARTON PIERRE.

Our third Illustration represents a new Musical Instrument, the invention of M. Saxe, whose fame is already known in this branch of art; it is appropriately named after the inventor—the *Saxophone*.

The specimens of stained glass are not remarkable, either for design or execution, or even for colour, being merely of average merit, and far inferior, in point of richness of colour, to what might have been expected.



SWORD DEDICATED TO FRENCH PATRIOTISM.

Many of the carpets exhibit the want of propriety so often presented in such fabrics; amongst them, however, is one of singular inappropriateness—it represents masses of foliage of trees, and between the branches distant trees are observable. Few of the designers for carpets apparently bear in mind the perfect flatness such things should properly show, and represent ornaments and patterns as if in relief, as if an uneven and sculptured ground were a pleasant thing to walk on, and therefore worthy of imitation.

INUNDATION AT NEW ORLEANS.

IN our Journal of the 23rd ult. we recorded the destructive floods at New Orleans. From the intelligence received from the United States, by the *Herman*, on Wednesday, we are happy to learn that the latest telegraphic report from New Orleans is to the effect that there was a fair prospect of the *crevasse* being effectually stopped in a few days, the water in the inundated districts having already receded one foot. The city was healthy. Lime was being freely strewn along the streets lately overflowed, for the purpose of purification.

Many of our readers will have become acquainted with the aspect of New Orleans by means of the large panoramic paintings now exhibiting in London. We have copied the accompanying view from Banvard's picture, at the Egyptian Hall, in Piccadilly.

In the *New Orleans Picayune* of June 4 we find the following account of the appearance of the city during the catastrophe:—"New Orleans is for this once precisely in the condition of a beleaguered town; her enemy, the giant Father of Waters, extending his lines and circumvallations slowly, but surely, around her; until, the moment having arrived when she is completely in his grasp, we may expect he will, like other scientific strategists, suddenly direct his watery columns into her very centre, and storm her in her citadel. Throwing aside metaphor, we have now, since the irruption of the river through the Sauvé Crevasse, water on all sides of us—in front, on our flanks, and in our rear. The semicircular form of New Orleans renders her more accessible to water, more

NEW ORLEANS, FROM BANVARD'S PANORAMA.

able to be invested by it, in the event of any breach in the level above her confines, than were her outline more direct; whilst the absence of any elevation of soil in her vicinity, and the almost imperceptible declivity of the land lying between her river face and the lake (Pontchartrain) which bounds her in the rear, enables the insidious water, when once broken loose from the bed of the Father of Waters, to spread far and wide, presenting the appearance of one vast, dull, and stagnant lake. This is just the picture which the uppermost portion of the rear-wards in the Second Municipality now presents, and which must be the one completed with out feelings of mingled awe and fear."

From the top of the St. Charles Hotel the scene of devastation is awful. Far away to the utmost extent of vision towards Carrollton, and above, leading to the lands in the vicinity of the Sauvé Crevasse, the surface of the country on the left hand bank of the Mississippi is one sheet of water, dotted in innumerable spots with houses, groups of verdure, barns, outhouses, lofty trees, and brushwood.

"The view of the upper section of the city from the cupola of the St. Charles is highly picturesque; and could one disengage his mind from the idea of the tremendous loss of property and the extent of suffering among the inhabitants of the inundated region which this sudden irruption of the Mississippi has caused, he might gaze and confess he had never beheld a more imposing, a more interesting sight. The whole of the streets in the Second Municipality, lying at right angles with the river, are now so many vast water-courses or aquatic highways, issuing, as it were, from the bosom of the swamp, which is the terminus for each. Indeed, there is no place with which to compare this city, as it now stands when a-en landward, or with the back to the river, at the present moment, that would give the absent traveller so correct an idea of its topographical features as the city of Venice. A few bridges only are wanting, with some gondolas—somewhat larger than the small skiffs with which the housekeeper navigates the street to and from *terra firma*, to make the resemblance complete.

"There are many strikingly beautiful objects in New Orleans, discernible amidst the present melancholy desolation. The rear of the city is bounded by a thick, almost impenetrable jungle, or underwrowth of rank shrubs, interspersed with cypress and other trees. During several years, the Draining Company, with powerful machinery, have been operating there, pressing their way to the constantly increasing population, who yearly extend their dwellings further and farther from the littoral face of the city. At present, as a matter of course, their occupation is gone; but far back in the swamp, the extreme verge of humanity, as it may be called, their engine-houses, wide apart and isolated, may be designated, to borrow a figure of De Tocqueville, as so many arks of civilization in an ocean of leaves. Those rear their heads seemingly in melancholy contemplation of the inutility of further efforts to extend the race of men over the wild domain of nature in that direction, since the accident of an hour may destroy the labour of years."

Yet the writer finds consolation on turning from the wide and watery waste rearward of the city, to the majestic Mississippi which fronts it. He adds:—"The long line of vessels of every rate of burden, from 1000 tons to that of an oyster sloop, moored from the Levée-line line almost to the old tobacco warehouses, announces the immense commerce which connects this great port with every civilized nation throughout the globe. There is a peculiar beauty in the manner in which these vessels are distributed. Ships, barks, and brigs are on each flank, whilst the small craft of sloop, schooner, &c., and the countless fleet of steamboats, employed in the river trade, are in the centre."

Among the objects seen by the writer from his lofty point, after the noble churches, such as the old Cathedral in the *Place des Armes*, St. Patrick's, the Presbyterian and Methodist temples of worship, Christ Church, &c., the University of Louisiana, in Common-street, most challenged observation, from the extreme beauty of the architecture and the singularity of its position, being surrounded with water. It looked also one of those old palaces of the Venetian *magnifici*, which by their paraphernalia outlined against the sky of the horizon, and seem, by their solidity, to defy the hand of time and decay. Another prominent feature in the landscape is the Marine Hospital, on the right bank of the Mississippi.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 8.—Fifth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 9.—Duke Bonaparte restored, 1815.
TUESDAY, 10.—Length of day 16h. 14m. Sun rises 3h. 57m.; sets, 8h. 13m.
WEDNESDAY, 11.—Old St. Peter. Alband guillotined for shooting at Louis Philippe, 1836.
THURSDAY, 12.—Sun rises 3h. 59m.; sets, 8h. 1m.
FRIDAY, 13.—Moon's last Quarter 7h. 8m. A.M.
SATURDAY, 14.—Mrs. Siddons born at Brecknock, 1755

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 14

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. A.	H. M. A.	H. M. A.	H. M. A.	H. M. A.	H. M. A.	H. M. A.
3 43	4 01	4 20	4 39	4 55	5 10	5 25
3 43	4 01	4 20	4 39	4 55	5 10	5 25
5 39	5 58	6 16	6 40	7 5	7 30	7 57
5 39	5 58	6 16	6 40	7 5	7 30	7 57
8 27						

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—MADAME SONTAG.

The Nobility, Patrons of the Drama, and the Public are respectfully informed that a GRAND EXTRA NIGHT will take place on THURSDAY NEXT, JULY 12, 1849, on which occasion MADAME SONTAG will appear in a favourite character. Application for Private Boxes, and Stalls, and Tickets to be made at the Box-office, Opera Colonnade, Haymarket. The doors will open at 7, and the opera commences at half past 7 o'clock.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—

THE TENTH REPRESENTATION OF LES HUGUENOTS.—For the benefit of Miss Catherine Grisi.—Miss Grisi has the honour to announce to the Nobility, Subscribers, and the Public, that her BENEFIT will take place on THURSDAY NEXT, JULY 12, on which occasion the Opera, LES HUGUENOTS, supported by Mdme Grisi, Mdme Lucy Escott, Mdme Castellan, Signor Lablache, Signor Tamburini, Signor Marini, and Signor Gardoni. Mdlle Angèle Bertrand (her first appearance in that character) in the parts of Serbine, Chiefs, Warriors of Clan Allan, Hunters, Negroes, Shepherds, Shepherdesses, &c., by the Chorus of One Hundred Voices, and numerous Supernumeraries.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—

MADAME VIARDOT GARCIA.

The Directors of the Royal Italian Opera have the pleasure to announce to the Nobility, Subscribers, and the Public, that the engagement of Madame Viardot Garcia will commence forthwith. The first performance in which she will take part will be on TUESDAY next, JULY 10, when the Opera of [illegible] will be performed, for the first time in this country, in which she has been for some time in Paris with the greatest success, and in which she will appear in three new characters. This Opera (the last new style of representation of which has been secured to the Royal Italian Opera) will be produced, with all the resources of this establishment, under the superintendence of Mr. Costa.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. W. BATTY.—Unparalleled success of Mr. Stocqueler's Grand Military Equestrian Spectacle, the Scenes of the Arena, painted by the Messrs. Grieve, Danby, and Pitt. The following artistes: Mdlles Hawke, Valentine, Louise Tournaire, La Jeune Josephine, Messrs Woolford, Bernard, Davidson, Adcock, and Jones. On MONDAY, TUESDAY, JULY 16th, and during the Week, the performances will commence at Seven o'clock, with the new Grand Equestrian Military Spectacle, called ZOOLIAN AND GERBAT, or, the Conquest of the Sikhs. To be succeeded by Batty's SCENES OF THE CIRCLE. To conclude with an interesting Melodrama, entitled THE SOLITARY OF LAMORNE, or, the Murder in St. George's Fields. Box-office open from Eleven till Four. Stage Manager, Mr. Cuthbert.

ROYAL SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—Last Week but [illegible] of Mons. JULLIEN and his MAGNIFICENT BAND previous to his provincial tour. Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. Daylight view of BADAJOZ. Grand [illegible] Jullien. Monday, July 9, Grand FETE DE NUIT. Mr. Baker's Gondola Band, [illegible] Pastor, Misses Kokosz, Richardson, Collinet, Formentin, [illegible] C. Lee. By the musical attractions over the whole Gardens, including the Horse Bazaar, concluding with the STORMING of BADAJOZ, precursor of the Fête de Nuit. Admission to be had this day and during the week, and Fête Nuit, at the Public Feeding the animals at 5, Concert at 8, Badajoz at half-past 9 o'clock. Admission to Friday, July 20th, Zoological Conrert Monday and Congress Musicale we. take place at these Gardens. Tickets before the day 2s. 6d. Admission on the day of the Concert, 5s.

CREMORNE.—Grand AQUATIC TOURNAMENTS on the RIVER on MONDAY next, JULY 9, and TUESDAY following. Great [illegible] of the River Espla[illegible], when will be introduced a series of novel Water Sports and Pastimes, [illegible] entering Hurst at the Quarries, Mr. Rising the Cockney Don, Diving at the Buoy, Duck Hunt, and a variety of Feats of Natation. Herr R. Rollberg, the Aquatic King, and Mr. [illegible] in Venice, and the other continental Courts, will introduce his Military Exercise [illegible] rowing to appear in front of WARRINGTON THE THAMES, and will also achieve the hazardous task of drawing a Boat filled with persons [illegible] Promenade Concerts of the Stars of Monsieur Jullien, and the Lilliputians the Marchioness a la Mode, Sir Geoffry Hudson, and Count Lilliput, who will appear in full Court Costume, &c., under the [illegible] a Manor of Mandarin [illegible] Navy and Military Uniform. The most varied and attractive amusements as usual. Doors open at Three o'Clock. Admission as on [illegible] and the Public Feeding the animals at 5, Concert at 8, Badajoz at half-past 9 o'clock. Admission to Friday, July 20th, Zoological Conrert Monday and Congress Musicale we. take place at these Gardens. Tickets before the day 2s. 6d. Admission on the day of the Concert, 5s.

ROSHERVILLE GARDENS.—A brilliant SEASON. [illegible] These beautiful gardens are now [illegible] of Mr. Jullien, and will be [illegible] Fêtes and Amusements as usual. [illegible] Monday, July 9, there will be a brilliant display of Fireworks. [illegible] o'clock. Band of the Chasseurs de Vincennes, under the direction of Mons. Musard, Mr. Baker, Mr. Collinet, and other first-rate quality Instrumentalists. Admission [illegible] Rosherville Gardens, 15, Fenchurch-street [illegible] Monument Chambers, 15, Fenchurch-street [illegible]

WILL SHORTLY OPEN.

THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS. [illegible] South Annual Exhibition of the Works in New Open, at their Gallery in [illegible] PALL-MALL, near St. [illegible] from Nine o'Clock till Dusk. Admission [illegible] JAMES GILLY, Secretary.

BANVARD'S GREAT ORIGINAL PAINTING of the MISSISSIPPI [illegible] HRH the Queen Dowager, and Royal Household, at Windsor Castle—now open at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, every morning at half-past two, evening at half past seven. Admission, Lower seats 2s., Gallery, 1s.

AT REDUCED PRICES.

RISLEY'S ORIGINAL PANORAMA of the MISSISSIPPI, LEICESTER-SQUARE.—The largest Painting in the World. "As a work of science [illegible] Panorama is superior to anything of the kind which has been brought before the Public." Athenæum. "As a work of information it is worthy of universal patronage."—Sun. "Mr. Risley's Panorama [illegible] Exhibition." Observer. Open from half-past Two Evening, Lights o'Clock. Half-a-crown seats, 6d., [illegible] 1s.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,
TO REPRESENT THE
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The Double Number is expected to be ready the Second Week in August; immediate Orders for which must be given to all News Agents. Price of the Two Numbers, ONE SHILLING.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Z. W. P.*"—*Vauxhall.*—*No.*
"*W. F.*"—*New Brunswick.*—*The volumes of our Journal are charged* 18*s. each, if bound in cloth: the other charge in question is not unreasonable. We fear the Sketches will not to accepts.*
"*A Constant Subscriber*," *Wakefield. We have not seen the advertisements*
"*W. H.*," *should complain to the railway superintendent.*
"*H. W.*" *Hampton. The two coins are distinct.*
"*H. T. B*" *We have already published a large View of Dublin.*
"*J. L. L.*" *Manchester. Desert spoons are used to eat with.*
"*A Petersburg*" *may purchase a fragment of any dealer in portmanteaus.*
"*W. H. W.*" *Chertsey.*—*We have not heard of the banker in question.*
"*Leeds.*"—*We know nothing of the Californian scheme.*
"*Alfredus*" *Birmingham, should apply to an American agent.*
"*J. B.*" *Derby, should write to a friend in town, to apply at Lloyd's respecting the vessel supposed to have been spoken*
"*C. C.*" *Lyme Regis. Received.*
"*E. P. B.*" *Brighton. Picture Exhibitions generally close by August*
"*T. M.*" *Leicester. The flogging scene is a very unfit subject for illustration in our Journal, even had we a sketch of it.*
"*Phila.*" *Edinburgh.*—*The Rosicrucians were a cabal of German pretenders to a knowledge of science in the* 14*th and* 17*th centuries, who professed to be masters of the philosopher's stone.*
"*Warrington.*"—*We do not find the name of Wagstaff in a long list of the "Executions of Remarkable Criminals," since* 1724, *in Haydn's "Dictionary of Dates"*
"*A Shareholder.*"—*The expense of opening a railway is usually defrayed from the company's funds.*
"*J. W.*" *Limehouse, should apply to a druggist, who will compound the recipe for cholera correctly.*
"*A Constant Reader*"—*See the works, "French without a Master," and "German without a Master"*
"*Smatch,*" *Castlewellan.*—*See "Endless Amusement," to be had, by order, of any bookseller.*
"*A Subscriber,*" *Warwick.*—*Mr. Green has made towards of* 400 *ascents in his balloons.*
"*J. D.*" *Flowers are best pressed between millboard; the colours may be preserved by dipping them in spirit of wine.*
"*Cis*" *Chapras*" *French Grammar and Exercises.*"
"*D. H. M.*," *Dalkeith.*—*We cannot inform you.*
"*N. C. P.*," *near Andover, should apply to Messrs. Tallis and Co., and read Lord Dalmeny's pamphlet.*
"*W. F.*," *Southampton. We regret that we have not room*
"*F. H. L.*"—*The denomination of Mountain was applied in the French Revolution of* 1793 *to the party who occupied the uppermost seats in the Assembly; and it is, at the present day, similarly used. Pelargonium is the new name for the Geranium.*
"*A. H. T.*," *Cheltenham. The two ends of the Reading, Guildford, and Reigate Railway—are from Reading, on the South-Eastern Railway, to Dorking,* 8 *miles; and from Reading, on the Great Western Railway, to Farnborough, on the South-Western Railway,* 16 *miles were opened on Wednesday last*
"*X. Z. Z.*" *The widow of an officer would not be entitled to rent with her late husband's crest, or use a cockade in her servant's hat*
"*Medicus.*" *The pay of a surgeon in the navy varies according to length of service. At first it is eleven shillings a day; after six years, twelve; after ten years, fourteen; and after twenty, eighteen. Assistant-surgeons receive seven shillings a day. The half-pay of a surgeon is five shillings a day, and of an assistant-surgeon, two shillings. Length of service will increase the half-pay.*
"*H. G.*" *It would be almost impossible to ascertain which family first assumed the crest in question.*
"*R. A. K.*"—*The heraldic marks of cadency are seldom used beyond one generation.*
"*J. B.*"—*No Order of the Thistle has ever been created in Scotland. The Order Sydenham by King William IV., and appointed Governor of Canada.*
"*Ulster Reader.*"—*The patronage of the Heralds'-office rests in the Duke of Norfolk, as Earl Marshal. A situation in the office is very difficult of attainment. The promotions generally proceeded, till within the last few years, by regular official gradation; but now influence and favour control the appointments, and a junior Herald is frequently placed over the heads of his seniors. The fixed salaries are trifling, but the fees and professional emoluments arising from grants of arms, changes of name, &c., amount to a considerable yearly sum.*
"*Walton, R. F.*"—*Any trade is not opened to Foreign seamen by the repeal of the Navigation Laws; but foreign vessels can clear outwards without being obliged to employ British seamen, as they were under the old laws.*
"*B. H. J.*"—*A dram is equal to* 60 *drops*
"*J. J. B.*," *Cheltenham.*—*The office of the Servants' Provident Society is at No.* 8, *Cork-street, Bond-street.*
"*F. G. R.*" *It shall be suggested to the author.*
"*S. S. B.*" *The architects of the Parliament House, Dublin, is not precisely known.*
"*Lanark.*"—*Edward III. noble is worth from* 25*s. to* 50*s., all depending on the scarcity of type and preservation.*
"*Geo.*" *Your brass one is a Nuremburg token, of no value. The wax impression is too imperfect to decypher the legend.*
"*Albatross*" *is thanked. The Sketches will, in all probability, be available.*
"*T. A.*" *Chip-yard.*—*The Government Annuity Office, Old Jewry.*
"*D. C*" *must serve the term.*
"*Helen Augusta.*"—*We think not.*
"*D. L.*" *Leeds.*—*The matter rests with the trustees*
"*S. C. A.*" *Hastings.*—*Receive*
"*Romeo.*"—*See Langston Parker on "Digestion and its Diseases," that published by Churchill.*
"*A Lover of the Fine Arts*" *will find a good account of the Picture Galleries in the metropolis, and how to view them, in Cunningham's "Handbook for London," just published.*
"*An Anxious Inquirer.*"—*We see no impropriety in the white dress.*
"*J. B.*," *Frampton.*—*We cannot give the recommendation in question.*
"*J. M.*"—*Apply, each your MS., to a publisher—as Mr. Churton, Holles-street, Cavendish-square.*
"*Z. Y. X.*," *Northampton.*—*A pamphlet on the new colony of Canterbury is published at* 44*s, West Strand.*
"*An Anxious Aberdeen.*"—*Application at the Colonial-office; or see a Hobart Town almanack; or wrute to a Hobart Town newspaper.*

With the present Number is GIVEN a SUPPLEMENT, containing the TITLE-PAGE and INDEXES to Vol. XIV. of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS; with a CHRONOLOGY of the Remarkable Events of the last SIX Months.

FRENCH INTERVENTION IN ROME.—Next week we shall give Four effective Engravings of the recent conflict at Rome, from faithful and spirited Sketches taken on the spot by our own Artist.

NOTICE.—We recommend each of our Subscribers as receive the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS in a creased and dirty condition, to remit 6d. for a single Number, to be sent direct from our office: from this they will be enabled to judge of the difference in the appearance of the paper arising solely from the manner of sending it out.

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK

Lamartine's Raphaël.——The Home.——Longfellow's Evangeline.——Moultan.——The Soldier's Progress.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1849.

THE Roman National Assembly has demanded a suspension of hostilities, and has ceased from a defence which had become hopeless against the opposing forces of the French outside their walls and the near prospect of famine within. The French have by this time entered Rome, and have avoided the questionable "glory" of a sanguinary victory, and the disgraceful celebrity of destroying the classic and time-hallowed monuments of the most renowned city in the world. But, although they have thus surmounted a great difficulty, other difficulties quite as formidable are before them. The Romans themselves are far from being disposed of by the occupation of their city; and the present move having been made, there are some other players who will try their hands, and who only held aloof until France had played her pawn. Austria, Spain, and Naples will now appear upon the scene on behalf of Roman Catholic Europe; and France must either unite with them, oppose them, or withdraw. To unite with these powers in order to reimpose the antiquated barbarism of a Government of priests, and the secular dominion of the Pope upon the unwilling Romans, would be to disgrace France for ever on the page of history; to oppose them would be somewhat contradictory, after such deeds as have been perpetrated by the French Republicans upon their brethren and imitators at Rome; and to withdraw, would be to leave the affairs of Italy to the unsatisfactory solution of the sword—a solution that only lasts for a time, and that invariably leaves the real work to be done over again. Besides, it would not suit French ideas at all, or be safe even for a Bonaparte to allow the world to say or sing, with a slight variation upon the old distich, that

Fierce Oudinot, with all his men,
Marched into Rome, and then marched out again.

To remain in Rome as the friends of the Romans seems, therefore, the policy most worthy of the French nation, and the one most likely to be pursued. It will be a confession of error; but it may prove an atonement for it; and, although such a course of proceeding may involve France in hostilities with Austria, it is not possible to get out of so false a position without some loss, either of character or of resources.

THE return of Baron Rothschild as member for the City of London, by a majority so large, and under circumstances so peculiar, cannot but expedite the settlement of the question of the admissibility of Jews to Parliament. The irritation felt and expressed, and the language indulged in by the Baron's supporters, are much to be regretted. It would have added greatly to the moral worth of the victory they have won, if it had been accompanied by a quietness of demeanour and a complaisance of tone towards the House of Lords. The members of that illustrious assembly, in rejecting the Baron's claim to a seat in the Legislature, were as fully entitled to hold their opinion as the citizens of London were, and acted strictly within the limits of the Constitution. It is to be hoped that the future stages of this question will be signalised by the absence of the bitterness to which we allude, and that the citizens of London, if again called upon to assert what they believe to be a true principle, will respect the motives and honour the conscientious scruples of those who are opposed to them. The continuance of a contest between a portion of the constituency so large and important as that of the City of London, and an independent branch of the Legislature, is greatly to be deprecated; and it would be a source of national satisfaction if some means could be devised whereby the question at issue could be legally and peacably decided.

Another rejection of the Jew Bill by the Lords, in the present temper of the first city of the empire, would be inconvenient, if not worse; and, with the view of preventing any further collision, a daily contemporary of much influence has suggested a mode of operation:—"The eligibility of a Jew into the House of Commons is," he says, "the question at issue. The House of Commons is alone affected by it. The Jew already may be an elector, an Alderman, a Sheriff, a Lord Mayor. All these are conceded to him. His exclusion from the House of Commons may be regarded purely as a *casus omissus* in the list of his civil qualifications. Surely, in this case, the House may pronounce upon what is reducible to a question of form. It has a precedent for admitting its members in its own or their own way. It recognised the affirmation of the Quakers in the case of Mr. Pease. Why should it not recognise the oath of the Jew in that of Mr. Rothschild? Let Mr. Rothschild advance to take the oath in the House of Commons in the same way that he would take it in Westminster Hall; and let the House pass a resolution that the oath thus taken is valid." The case, however, are not parallel. Our Legislature is Christian, and so Christianity Mr. Pease laid claim. Not so Mr. Rothschild; and to admit him under such a form, would be virtually to pass an act without the intervention of a co-equal and necessary branch of the Legislature. The question is embarrassing; but questions far more difficult have been brought to a satisfactory solution by the good sense of the people and the wisdom of Parliament. There can be no doubt of a similar result in the present case, more especially if the unseemly threats and disrespectful language of some of Baron Rothschild's over-zealous supporters be discontinued and abandoned. In the meantime, the question may very safely lie over. The session is nearly at an end; and the re-introduction of the Jew Bill next year will afford another opportunity for its peaceable settlement. The House of Lords will not continue the contest, should the House of Commons a third time affirm, by a decided majority, its wish that Jews should be eligible as well as electors, and that they should help to make the laws which as Sheriffs, Lord Mayor, and Magistrates, they are now called upon to administer.

THE fortress of Raab has been evacuated by the Hungarians, after a sharp siege, and is now the temporary head-quarters of the Austrian Emperor. The Hungarians are said to have retired in good order, and with all their guns and *matériel*; but the opposing forces which have been brought to bear against them are so many and so powerful, that we may anticipate, ere many weeks, the final suppression of the gallant attempt which that nation has made to re-establish its ancient freedom. The weak and crumbling Empire of Austria will be propped up for awhile by the armies of Russia; but support at such hands is tantamount to degradation and defeat; and Austria thus protected will soon sink into a second or third-rate power, instead of remaining, as she might have done, under a wise Government, one of the leading states of the great European Commonwealth. It was the interest of Europe to see Austria united, prosperous, and happy. The Councils under which she has been governed since the peace of 1815 have prevented this consummation; and Austria, despite of the conquest of the Hungarians and of the Lombardo-Venetians, must inevitably become the vassal and the dependant of the too powerful and too ambitious ally, whom, in an evil hour, she was induced to call to her assistance.

In the successes of the Russians over the Hungarians, we see no prospect of peace for Europe. Such successes settle nothing. They but postpone an inevitable catastrophe, and only serve to accumulate evils for a future day of reckoning. But such is always the consequence of evil courses. One injustice is invariably the parent of a numerous progeny. Russia and Austria were jointly guilty in the partition of Poland. That crime pursues them still; and Russia, that has, strictly speaking, nothing to do with Austria, cannot afford to remain neutral in the Hungarian war, lest the successes of the Magyars should compel her to disgorge the ill-gotten provinces of barmatia; and Austria, that ought to have nothing to do with Russia, is forced to have recourse to the unlucky assistance of that power to prevent herself from falling to pieces. The Hungarian and Italian questions cannot be permanently settled by physical force. Such a settlement may postpone, but it cannot prevent an ultimate decision in favour of the claims of those nations to self-government and constitutional freedom.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

The following bills were respectively read and passed through committee, on the motion of Earl Granville:—The Loan Societies Bill, the Assaults (Ireland) Bill, the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction Bill, the Soap Allowances Bill, and the Sheriff of Westmoreland Bill.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.

Lord BROUGHAM proposed a series of resolutions on this subject, recommending the classification of prisoners, the enforcement of compulsory labour, the abolition of solitary confinement, except in certain specified cases, the making the duration of imprisonment and the quality of the diet depend upon the conduct of the prisoner, &c.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said that an inquiry on the subject was now pending, and hoped the noble and learned Lord would not press his motion, else he should meet it by the "previous question."

After a short discussion, in which the Earl of CHICHESTER defended the separate system adopted in Reading Gaol and Pentonville Prison,

Lord BROUGHAM withdrew his resolutions.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The House met at noon.

On the motion of Sir WILLIAM SOMERVILLE, the order for the committee on the Municipal Corporations (Ireland) Bill was discharged, and the bill referred to a select committee.

POOR RELIEF (IRELAND) BILL.

The report on this bill was brought up, and some further clauses and provisoes being added to the bill, the report was agreed to, and the third reading fixed for Monday.

The House then adjourned for a few hours, till five o'clock.

AFFAIRS IN HUNGARY.

Mr HUME wanted to know whether the changes that were now going on in Europe, or the interference of Russia in the affairs of Hungary, were likely to put an end to the Treaty of Vienna. In what situation was this country to consider it in regard to these changes?

Lord J. RUSSELL, in reply to the question of the hon. gentleman, said, as he understood the matter, there had been no interference whatever with the Treaty of Vienna. In our relations and claims established by it, nor was it at all interfered with by what was now taking place on the Continent. (Hear, hear.) The Russian Government had been called by the Government of Austria to assist them in suppressing the insurrection in Hungary. (Hear, hear.) That was the explanation which had passed between our Government and the Government of Austria. Russia did not intend in any other way to interfere with the affairs of Europe, nor would their assistance to Austria disturb the Treaty of Vienna. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Hume observed that it was alleged that a certain agreement had been entered into between Prussia and Austria, by which certain portions of Europe would be conceded to Russia, which arrangement would greatly interfere with the Treaty of Vienna.

Lord J. RUSSELL was not aware that any such agreement had been made, or was even contemplated.

Mr. OSBORNE: Will the noble Lord state the grounds for calling this an intervention in Hungary?

Lord J. RUSSELL: That is hardly a question that I can be called upon to answer.

Mr. OSBORNE: Then I beg to give the noble Lord notice, that I will take an early opportunity of bringing the subject under his consideration.

The subject then dropped.

STATE OF THE NATION—ADJOURNED DEBATE.

The adjourned debate on the motion of Mr. DISRAELI was resumed, and in the course of the discussion,

Sir R. PEEL opposed the motion. He could not consent to it having, as it professed for one object, the displacement of Ministers, and it putting an end to the commercial policy of the country in order to substitute for it a new policy, which would be disastrous. He hoped it would be understood, however, that his approval only extended to the commercial policy of the present Government. The hon. gentleman (Mr. Disraeli) had borne testimony to the prosperity of the country in 1846, when Ministers came into office; Ireland was then in a state of comparative tranquility, and there was a surplus of three or four millions sterling in the Exchequer, and that state of prosperity the hon. gentleman had contended had been reversed in consequence of the present Ministers introducing a new principle of policy, which he said had brought about a deplorable state of things. He (Sir R. Peel) distinctly stated that the present Ministry had introduced no new principle of commercial policy; they had merely developed and carried out to a fuller extent that very policy which had led to that state of prosperity which the hon. gentleman had described as existing in 1846. The deplorable results to which the hon. gentleman had adverted to were to be traced to far different causes, and for his own part he should meet the motion of the hon. gentleman by a direct negative.

The Marquis of GRANBY and Lord J. RUSSELL followed, and Mr. DISRAELI having replied, the House divided.

For the motion	.. ..	196
Against it	.. ..	296
Majority	.. ..	100

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

Towards the close of the sitting of the Assembly on Wednesday evening, some astonishment was created among the members, by M. Grandin declaring that another "movement" was in preparation. The statement, however, was so vaguely given by the hon. member, and appeared to have no foundation in fact, that it soon ceased to produce any impression. M. Hertier wished to put an interpellation to the Ministers upon the subject, when it was decided that it should be deferred until the following day (Thursday). At the sitting of Thursday, however, M. Hertier withdrew his promised notice, as he had been assured by the Ministers that there was not the slightest ground for the assertion made by M. Grandin.

M. Garnier Pagès has publicly announced his resolution of retiring from public life, and, therefore, refused to allow his name to be proposed for any of the representative seats now vacant.

The army of the Alps is dissolved.

ROME.

Official accounts which have reached the French Government state, that in consequence of the arrangements entered into between General Oudinot and the Roman Triumvirate, the gates of San Paolo Portese and San Pancrazia had been thrown open to the French troops, who were adopting measures for the immediate occupation of Rome.

Another account adds, that the French army entered Rome on the 2nd, and that they received with acclamations the Duchess of Orleans, accompanied by the Count de Paris and the Duc de Chartres, visited her Majesty on Saturday afternoon, at Buckingham Palace.

On Sunday morning the Queen and the Prince walked in the garden of the Palace, and the Royal children took their usual exercise.

The Duchess of Kent paid a visit to her Majesty and the Prince Consort on Monday, before the departure of the Court for the Isle of Wight.

DEPARTURE OF THE COURT FOR THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

The Queen and Prince Albert left Buckingham Palace at ten minutes past two o'clock, on Monday afternoon, for her Majesty's marine residence, Osborne, Isle of Wight.

THE COURT AT OSBORNE.

The Queen and Prince, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and younger members of the Royal Family, arrived at Gosport at about twenty minutes before five P.M., on Monday, and crossed to Cowes, in the *Fairy* yacht, under the command of Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence. The august party reached Osborne about a quarter before six o'clock. Her Majesty was attended by the Countess of Mount Edgcumbe, Lady in Waiting; the Hon. Miss Lennox, Maid of Honour in Waiting; the Dowager Lady Lyttelton, Mrs Hildyard; Lord Alfred Paget; Lieut. Colonel Seymour, Equerry in Waiting; Major-General Bowles, and Mr. Birch.

On Tuesday the Queen and Prince took their usual early walk in the grounds at Osborne. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and the younger members of the Royal Family walked and rode in the park. There was no addition to the Royal dinner party on Monday.

THE PROROGATION.—We have authority to state that Parliament will be prorogued by her Majesty on the 2nd of August, should no alteration be determined upon in the meantime.

Sir Robert and Lady Peel entertained his Excellency the Austrian Minister and the Countess Colloredo, the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, the Marquis of Londonderry and Lady Adelaide Vane, the Marquis of Bath, the Marchioness of Ailesbury, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Earl of Lincoln, the Earl and Countess of Jersey, and Lady Clementina Villiers, the Earl Grosvenor, the Earl and Countess of Verulam, Lord Howden, Mr. F. Peel, Captain W. Peel, R.N., and a distinguished circle, at dinner on Thursday evening, at the family mansion in Whitehall Gardens.

The Duchess (Dowager) of Bedford gave her first morning party for the season on Thursday last, at Bedford Lodge, Campden Hill, Kensington. The *élite* was of the most brilliant character, the visitors numbering upwards of six hundred members of the fashionable world—a large proportion being the juvenile members of the aristocracy. The lodge is situate on an eminence, and commands some most picturesque views. The grounds, which were thrown open to the company, are very extensive, and are remarkable for the floricultural taste which they exhibit. The Duchess left nothing undone to add to the amusements of her juvenile friends. The Hungarian singers were in attendance. Punch was stationed in the middle of the lawn, and afforded no inconsiderable amusement to the children. Her Grace was honoured by the presence of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, and the Hereditary Grace Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

Viscount Ponsonby has left London for Vienna, to resume his diplomatic duties, after a *congé* of two months.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

CITY OF LONDON ELECTION.

Monday being the day fixed by the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex for the nomination of a candidate to serve for the City, in the place of Mr. Baron Rothschild, who had accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, the citizens began to flock towards Guildhall from an early hour—the interest the election being considerably increased by the fact, which was not announced till Saturday, that Lord John Manners had been chosen by the Protectionist party to oppose the re-election of Baron Rothschild. By half-past eleven o'clock, the Guildhall was filled by a dense crowd.

Precisely at twelve o'clock the Sheriffs entered the Hall, and were followed by the candidates and their friends.

Mr. Raikes Currie proposed Baron Rothschild as a fit and proper person to represent the City in the House of Commons.

Mr. John Dillon, of the firm of Morison and Co., seconded the nomination of Baron Rothschild.

Mr. Thomas Baring, M.P., proposed Lord J. Manners as the Conservative candidate for the suffrages of the citizens.

Sir Peter Laurie having seconded the motion, each of the candidates, amidst the cheers of their respective partizans, addressed the electors; a show of hands was taken, and declared to be in favour of Baron Rothschild. A poll was then demanded on behalf of Lord J. Manners, and was fixed for the next day.

The day's proceedings terminated with the usual vote of thanks to the Sheriffs.

On Tuesday morning, the several polling-booths, of which there were nineteen distributed in convenient localities, established, and the doors closed in the Guildhall, where the liverymen alone enjoyed the privilege of recording their votes, were opened at eight o'clock, pursuant to the announcement made on the previous day. Baron Rothschild went ahead of his opponent in the first hour, and throughout the day maintained the advantage to the close. At four o'clock the numbers polled were declared to be Baron Rothschild, 6619; Lord John Manners, 3104: Majority, 3515.

Baron Rothschild and Lord J. Manners went round the booths several times during the day, and availed themselves of these opportunities of tendering their thanks personally to their supporters.

A protest by Lord John Manners's friends was published during the day. It cautioned the electors against giving their votes to Baron Rothschild, as they would be thereby throwing them away, inasmuch as he was ineligible, because, as alleged, he had been guilty, by himself or his agents, the wilful offence of bribery at treating and other corrupt practices, at the election of the said city held on the 29th day of July, in the year 1847; and because he did not profess "the true faith of a Christian;" and because he was, at the present time, a Government contractor.

An opinion of M. D. Hill, Q.C., was also published by the friends of Baron Rothschild, stating that his election to be a member of Parliament for the city of London would be a valid election, notwithstanding his religious faith and opinions; that such election was in no way affected by what had taken place in his absence, but that his election would be void, in case it should be shown, or should think fit to take such oaths as would entitle him to sit and vote, did not touch the question of his right to be a member; and that any notice to the electors that their votes would be thrown away in the event of their voting for the Baron Rothschild would be nugatory, and ought not to be regarded.

OFFICIAL DECLARATION OF THE POLL.

On Wednesday, at one o'clock, the Sheriffs appeared on the hustings at Guildhall, for the purpose of making their official declaration of the poll, which differs slightly from that given above. There was a very numerous attendance of the friends of both parties, and several ladies, in the gallery. The hall was also densely crowded.

The Sheriff declared the numbers polled to be as follows:—

Rothschild	..	..	.. 6017
Manners	..	..	.. 2814
Majority	..	..	.. 3203

Sheriff Finnis then said that the choice of the electors had fallen on Baron Lionel Nathan Rothschild, who had been duly elected to represent them in Parliament. (Loud cheers.)

The proceedings terminated by the delivery, amidst much uproar and cheering, of the speeches usual on such occasions by the successful and unsuccessful candidates and their supporters.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

COLONIAL BANK.—The half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of the Colonial Bank was held on Tuesday, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street. The report of the directors showed the total liabilities of the bank to the public, viz. Circulation, £137,232 17s. 4d.; deposits and other liabilities, £477,626 18s. 11d.; paid-up capital, £500,000; fund to meet bad debts, £34,634 18s. 9d.; profit, £18,223 1s. 6d.: total, £1,155,717 16s. 6d. On the credit side the totals follow the items:—Specie, £239,146 16s. 6d.; due to the bank in the colonies, on bills discounted and purchased, including those past due, £526 691 19s. 3d; due to the bank in the colonies, on cash credits and current accounts, £117,349 13s. 4d.; due to the bank in London, on bills remitted, cash at bankers, &c., £196,681 18s.; bank premises and furniture in London and the colonies, £15,827, 19s. 6d.: total, £1,155,717 16s 6d. The report further stated, that although there had been a diminution of profits for the half-year, a diminution which was expected, that reduction was more than compensated by a diminution of risk. The business was nevertheless going on steadily and satisfactorily. They were nearly in the same position as at the last meeting, and therefore the directors recommended the same dividend; viz. of £2 per cent. per annum—£1 per cent. for the half-year. The report was adopted, an amendment, to the effect that no dividend be declared, having met with but three supporters. A new director, in the room of Mr. Barkly, M.P., resigned, was elected in the person of Sir W. M. Townsend Farquhar, Bart.

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.—The seventy-fifth annual report of this eminently useful institution has been printed, and contains some interesting particulars. During the past year the committee had submitted to them 162 cases, comprising 155 persons, out of which 144 were successfully treated and recovered, and 11 were beyond recovery. Of the ordinary gold medals, and 16 honorary silver medallions were voted for cases of rescue attended by extraordinary courage and risk of life, and 22 honorary bronze medals have been awarded. The thanks of the society were likewise voted to [illegible] for their [illegible] The total number of persons who have been the Institute throughout the year was estimated at 91,720, according to the daily returns made by the supernumerary [illegible] which is decrease below the usual average of 100,000. Twenty persons were rescued from drowning by the society's boatmen, and 14 were likewise prevented or rescued from drowning by the watchfulness of the boatmen. 34 have also been saved by the exertions of the "firemen." The total number of lives saved and restored in the country alone since the foundation, in 1774, has been upwards of 25,000. Four new stations have been added, making a total of 29 stations where the society's drags are kept ready for use in case of accident. The superintendent has been engaged in taking soundings of the various depths of the water in the Serpentine, and the consequent water of St. James's and Regent's Parks, with a view to the better security of bathers and skaters. The income of the society amounted to £1830 15s., and a trifling balance remained after defraying the expenses. The gold medallion was awarded to Captain Millman, 5th Regiment, for a noble act of daring at Old Malloring, Hamptire, by which the lives of six persons in the same regiment were providentially preserved.

THE TITHE REDEMPTION TRUST.—On Wednesday afternoon, a meeting of the gentlemen composing this trust was held at their chambers, Lancaster-place. Lord John Manners presided, and was supported by Mr. Haghigh, M.P., the Rev. W. J. Irons, B.D., the Rev. W. W. Malet, Charles Dingwall, Esq., G. H. Drew, Esq., and other gent.emen. The objects of the association are:—1. To give to owners of alienated tithes an opportunity of restoring them to the spiritual purposes for which they were originally ordained, and to assist them in so doing. 2. To apply any tithes thus restored towards relieving the spiritual destitution of the parish or chapelry where they arise, before the due maintenance of such parish church or chapel, or by the endowment of new districts therein, provided that no such augmentation shall be made of any benefice unless it be met with a suitable benefaction on the part of the patron. 3. To apply to Parliament to facilitate the means of accomplishing those objects: first, by rendering the mode of the reconveyance of tithes less expensive; second, by enabling persons having limited interests to impropriate tithes, to recover them upon adequate compensation being given; and, thirdly, by enabling owners of impropriate tithes to give them by will for the endowment of the church in the place whence they arise. It appeared, from a statement laid before the meeting, that applications had been made to the trust for assistance, from Cuckfield, St. Andrew's, Droitwich, Dewsbury, Shenfield, Cark, Studley, Llangollen, Criccawell, St. Peter's (Derby), Little Malvern, Aspatria, Hillingdon, Ecclesfield, Tarrington, St. Botolph's, Abbotsham, Bolton, Allington, Great Canfield, Rackwell, Rothwell cum Orton, Hoxa (Kingston), Ash, and Wingham [illegible] tings; and, in many cases, both, producing an income exceeding £1,000,000 sterling, have been alienated from 4663, or nearly half of the 10,718 benefices in England and Wales. Several letters from various parts of the country, bearing upon the objects of the trust, were received and read, and a vote of thanks to Lord John Manners, for his courtesy in presiding, closed the proceedings.

LONDON DOCKS.—On Tuesday, at the half-yearly general meeting of proprietors, held at the Dock House, Princes-street, for the purpose of considering of a dividend, and electing twenty-four directors for the ensuing, the secretary read the report of the directors for the six months ending the 31st of May last, which showed that the number of loaded ships which entered during that period was 704, of 195,309 tons: and at the corresponding date last year, 554, of 154,693 tons, being an increase of 4910 tons. The earnings of the six months were £230,346 2s. 4d., against £197,701 2s. 3d. to the same time last year; and the expenditure was £130 897 6s., against £107,518 11s. 7d. to May, 1848. This expenditure included the income-tax. The balance to the credit of profit and loss, on the 31st of May last, was £240,875 16s. 10d.; out of which the directors recommended the payment of a dividend of £2 10s. for the half-year, which would absorb £90,957 1s. 4d., leaving a balance of £149,918 4s. 6d. still in favour of the company: and it was recommended by the directors that, of that balance, £10,000 should be appropriated to the credit of the amount outstanding under the head of new works. Of the balance to the credit of profit and loss, £106,6.8 14s. 2d. consists of outstanding charges due to the company on goods in the warehouses, the quantity of which was, on the 31st May, 1849, 107,388 tons, 31st May, 1848, 111,524 tons. Owing to the increasing quantity of wool imported into London, the directors had found it necessary to enlarge their warehouses, and they could now show for public sale more than 8000 bales. The cost of this improvement was £33,000.—The report was agreed to, and the dividend ordered to be paid on the 10th inst. The directors were elected by ballot, as usual.

PARLIAMENTARY AND FINANCIAL REFORM.—On Wednesday evening a public meeting of the Metropolitan Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association, for the borough of Marylebone, was held at the Prince's Theatre, Oxford-street, when a very numerous company, comprising both sexes, attended. On the platform were Sir Joshua Walmsley, M.P. (the president of the association), who occupied the chair; Mr. Hume, M.P.; Mr. John Williams, M.P.; Lord Dudley Stuart, M.P.; Mr. B. M. Wilkes, M.P.; Mr. Fergus O'Connor, M.P.; Mr. S. Grant Shee, W. Williams, Esq., J. H. Latrimore, Esq., &c. Several speeches in support of the object of the meeting were delivered, and the following resolution (the only one proposed) was unanimously agreed to:—"That the absence of a really representative House of Commons, the preponderance of class legislation, the unequal pressure of taxation, the general extravagance of the public expenditure, and the consequences of these evils engendering discontents, and threatening disorders fatal to the political and to the social prosperity of this empire, render the combination of the middle and working classes, for the attainment of the reform advocated by the Metropolitan Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association, a matter of momentous importance to the State. That, as one of the most powerful means for the peaceful accomplishment of the great objects now pending to be effected, the system of the Freehold Land Societies, established for the purpose of facilitating the acquisition of forty-shilling freeholds, is calculated to work great results upon the representation of the country; and that the meeting strongly recommend every reformer, by whatever his means may be, to avail himself of the great advantages of that system."

THE PRINTERS' (COMPOSITORS AND PRESSMEN) PENSION SOCIETY.—On Wednesday a meeting of the supporters and committee of this institution, established in 1827, having for its object the relief of aged and infirm printers and their widows, by granting yearly pensions for their support, was held at the London Tavern. The report for the past year stated that although, from the general causes which had affected all charitable institutions, the amount of the annual subscriptions had fallen to £470, being £50 less than last year, the benefits of the society have not been curtailed, on the contrary, an increase of £5 . . . annuitants had been during the year paid to pensioners, of whom there are now on the funds the males receiving £14, and widows £9, each per annum. The sum received at the last anniversary dinner, presided over by the Marquis of Northampton, was £330 10s. The balance-sheet figured the receipts by donations, legacies, subscriptions, &c., to be £1213 16s 11d, whilst the expenditure left a balance of £56 15s. 4d. The funded property invested with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt was £8209 5s. 7d., producing an income of £200 a year. The anniversary dinner for the present year will take place on the 25th inst., presided over by J. A. Roebuck, Esq., M.P.

MILLINERS AND DRESSMAKERS' PROVIDENT AND BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—The first annual meeting of the directors and supporters of this institution was held on Saturday (Lord Ashley, M.P., in the chair), at Willis' Rooms, King street, St. James's. The meeting was numerously attended by the employers and females employed in the above trades. The report of the directors expressed satisfaction at the complete organisation of the institution, and at the auspicious commencement of its operations. There were in all eighty-one members, of whom twenty-four had joined within the last few months. There were thirty-five applications under consideration of the committee. The subscriptions already incurred amounted to £136 5s. 3d., and the total receipts to £2244 13s. 4d., £2000 of which was laid out in the purchase of stock in the Three per Cents. It would be necessary to raise the funds of the institution to £5000 before its operations could be safely and fully brought into play. Among the resolutions passed were votes of thanks to the ladies and gentlemen of the Society for the Aid and Benefit of Milliners and Dressmakers, for their co-operation in the formation of the present institution, and for their contribution of 100 guineas to its funds; and to an anonymous female donor of a piece of lace, worth, it was stated, some £200 or £300.

STATIONERS' AND PAPER MANUFACTURERS' PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—The 10th anniversary dinner of this society took place at the London Tavern on Tuesday evening. Wm. Joynson, Esq., vice-president, in the chair. The first object of this valuable institution was to raise the sum of £10,000, and then to grant annuities to its aged and decayed members, and their widows and orphans. Previous to this meeting, the sum of £1300 was needed to complete this amount, but it was hoped that by an effort worthy of the trade more than sufficient was contributed, so that the benefits of the society are now available to those that require them.

INFANT PAUPER ASYLUM.—On Wednesday, at a public meeting of the inhabitants of St. James's, Westminster, held at Willis's Rooms, King-street, the Rector, the Rev. T. Jackson, in the chair, a sum not exceeding £6000, to be levied by a rate, was placed at the disposal of the guardians of the poor, to erect an infant orphan asylum, and obviate the necessity of farming out the pauper children chargeable to the parish.

THE DEFALCATIONS OF SIR THOMAS TURTON, BART.—On Tuesday a meeting of the sufferers, from the appropriation to his own purposes of money entrusted to the charity of the above-named gentleman, when Registrar of Registrar-General to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Calcutta, was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, Mr Alexander in the chair, "for the purpose of considering the best course to be adopted in the way of obtain compensation." The chairman stated that two or three thousand persons had been sufferers from the transaction, and not only this, but a great number of the widows and orphans of officers slain in battle had been defrauded. This was an additional motive for increased exertion. (Hear.) The Government had at present no funds out of which to afford compensation, and the East India Company disclaimed the responsibility. Their only resource was, then, the passing of a special Act of Parliament; but in order to prosecute operations with the proper degree of vigour, several hundred pounds should be contributed. The way in which he should propose to raise that sum was by a certain percentage on the money claimed, and to this proposition he feared no opposition would be offered. The Hon. Stuart Wortley, M.P., would, probably, introduce their bill next session, and, as it was a money one, it was not likely to meet with any opposition, though, perhaps, from the East India Company, and that might be overcome. Ultimately, it was resolved that a percentage of £1 on the amount of each claim should be demanded from the sufferers, by means of which it was expected it would produce a special bill to the notice of the House at the commencement of next session. It would appear that the defalcation amounts to between £20,000 and £100,000.

THE CITY OF LONDON UNION.—On Tuesday, at a numerously attended meeting of the Board of Guardians, held in the Board-room of the Union, in Cannon-street, it was decided to issue general instructions to the members of the Board of Guardians to procure, regardless of expense, the services of the most talented medical man, so that the relief to the poor may be waiting during the progress of the epidemic, wherever the parties may be attacked with cholera.

THE CHOLERA.—The cholera has again broken out on board the convict ship at Woolwich, one death having occurred on Monday, and several other cases having also presented themselves.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS, &c.—The 1217 deaths registered in the week ending June 30 exhibit an excess of 304 above the weekly average of the quarter, which ends on June 30; but this unusual result is due only in part to an increased rate of mortality. The registration of a considerable portion of those deaths in the week ending June 23 was delayed, though they occurred at an earlier period, is not completed till the end of the quarter; a fact by which is explained the accumulation of deaths observed in the present return, from fractures, hanging, drowning, poison, burns, and some vaguely defined causes, "not" from the visitation of God." The number now returned by coroners, as caused by violence, is upwards of 80, though the weekly average is only 29; those enumerated in the table as "sudden deaths" are 30, though the average does not exceed 11; an excess, for the same reason, is found under "apoplexy." the cases returned being 42, while the average is 24. But the mortality from diseases of the chief organs of circulation, and from those of the organs of circulation, differs little from the average; that from diseases of the respiratory organs falls considerably under it. In the zymotic or epidemic class the increase is remarkable here, the deaths . . . which in the two previous weeks . . . 277 were last week 349, whi . . . the average is 277. Fewer affected by the disease of the days. He had lain on the floor of a miserable hovel six feet square, and within a few feet of a cesspool which accumulated and overflowed in the court. Two cases are ascribed to intemperance, two to neglect of a child during the space of 18 years died in St. Pancras of "phthisis," while left in a destitute condition by his father, who had deserted him. A woman died in the City-road sub-district at the advanced age of 100 years. The births during the week numbered 1551.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—The mean height of the barometer during the week was 29.870 in. The mean temperature of the week was . . . rather higher than the average of seven years, though under it during . . . three days. It was about 8° higher than the average on Tuesday and Wednesday, and on the former day the highest in the shade was 75° 6, in the sun 109° 7. The mean temperature of the week was 60° 2.

GRAND FETE TO HER MAJESTY AT GLOUCESTER HOUSE.

THE RECEPTION OF THE QUEEN BY THE DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER.

On Friday evening, the 29th ult., her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester gave a grand *fête* to the Queen, at Gloucester House, Piccadilly.

A distinguished circle were invited to meet her Majesty, at nine o'clock, and had nearly all arrived previous to the Queen, Prince Albert, and the Royal suite.

At twenty minutes before ten o'clock her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert arrived, attended by the Countess of Mount Edgcumbe, Lady in Waiting; the Hon. Eleanor Stanley and the Hon. Elizabeth Frederica Lennox, Maids of Honour in Waiting; Lord Waterpark, Lord in Waiting; Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Robert Boyle, Groom in Waiting; Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps, Equerry in Waiting; and Colonel Bouverie, Equerry in Waiting to his Royal Highness.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge received the Queen on alighting from her carriage, the Master of the Horse and the Lord Chamberlain also attending at the entrance. Her Majesty took the arm of her Royal uncle; and in the entrance-hall was received by Lady Georgina Bathurst, Lady in Waiting to the Duchess of Gloucester, and by Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Augustus Liddell, Comptroller of the Household of her Royal Highness, who conducted the Queen and the Prince to the State Drawingroom, at the entrance of which her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester received her Majesty.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge, the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz, and the Princess Mary were attended by Lady Augusta Cadogan, Lady in Waiting, and Mr. Edmond Mildmay, Equerry in Waiting, and were also conducted to the State Drawingroom.

The Duke of Wellington arrived early. Lord and Lady John Russell, and Sir Robert and Miss Peel, were also among the visitors.

The State Drawingroom, in which the reception took place, was covered with a magnificent carpet worked in needlework, and presented to the Duchess of Gloucester by eighty-four ladies, every lady having worked a compartment. The saloons were brilliantly lighted with handsome chandeliers and branches, and were tastefully decorated with beautiful shrubs and plants in flower.

Soon after the Queen's arrival, the Duchess of Gloucester, accompanied by her Majesty and Prince Albert, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and the Princess Mary, descended the grand staircase, and entered the Ball-room.

Strauss' quadrille band was in attendance, in a temporary tent erected over the courtyard at the end of the apartment: the lower part of the tent had a screen formed of flowering plants. The whole was tastefully designed by Mr. Benjamin Edgington. The band, on the arrival of her Majesty, played "God save the Queen;" and, on the entrance of the august party, repeated the national anthem.

A quadrille was formed, and the ball was opened shortly before ten o'clock, her Majesty honouring the Marquis of Granby with her hand; the opposite couple being his Royal Highness the Prince Albert and her Royal Highness the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz.

Other quadrilles and waltzes followed.

Refreshments were served in an ante-room during the evening. At twelve o'clock supper was served in the most *recherché* style of elegance and splendour in the banquet-room.

Among the company present were the Belgian Minister and Madame Van de Weyer, the Danish Minister and Countess de Reventlow and Mademoiselle de Reventlow, the Austrian Minister and Countess Colloredo, the Bavarian Minister and Baroness de Cetto, the Russian Minister and Baroness de Brunnow and Mademoiselle Olga de Lechner, the Netherlands Minister and Mademoiselle Schimmelpenninck, the Hanoverian Minister, the Prussian Minister and Madame Bunsen, and Mademoiselle Bunsen, Prince Metternich, Prince Schomburgh, Baron Koller, Baron Hardenburgh, and a long list of the English nobility and other personages of distinction.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

This event has now ceased to be a subject for speculation; it has been officially announced to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant and the Lord Mayor of Dublin, in the subjoined letters:—

"Dublin Castle, June 30, 1849.

"My Lord,—I have the honour to transmit herewith, by command of the Lord-Lieutenant, the enclosed copy of a letter received from Secretary Sir George Grey, communicating her Majesty's intention to visit Ireland. His Excellency has much pleasure in making this announcement, which he feels assured will be a source of gratification to you and your fellow-citizens.

"I have the honour to be, my Lord, your obedient servant,

"T. N. REDINGTON.

"The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor."

"Whitehall, June 27, 1849.

"My Lord,—I have the satisfaction to inform your Excellency that I have received the Queen's commands to acquaint you that her Majesty hopes to be able, in the course of the present summer, to fulfil the intention, which you are aware she has long entertained, of visiting Ireland.

"The distress, unfortunately still prevalent in that country, precludes the Queen from visiting Dublin in state, as any large expenditure on mere ceremony would be ill timed, and inconvenient to her subjects. Yet her Majesty does not wish to let another year pass without visiting a part of her dominions with which she has for so long a time been anxious to become acquainted.

"Her Majesty, therefore, proposes to embark in the Royal yacht, and to visit in the first instance, the Cove of Cork, and from thence to proceed along the Irish coast to Dublin. After remaining there for a few days, during which time her Majesty will be the guest of your Excellency, she will proceed along the Irish coast northward to visit Belfast, and from thence cross to Scotland. Although the precise time of her Majesty's visit cannot yet be fixed, it will probably take place as early in August as the termination of the session of Parliament will permit; and I feel assured that this announcement of her intention will be received with great satisfaction by her Majesty's loyal and faithful subjects in Ireland.

"I am with great regard and truth, my Lord,

"Your Excellency's obedient servant,

"His Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant, K.G." "GREY."

FETE AT GLOUCESTER HOUSE.

SKETCHES IN HUNGARY.

HALT NEAR PRESBURG.

THE kingdom of Hungary, united under the same civil Government, as determined after the peace of 1815, comprehends Hungary (Proper), Slavonia, and Croatia; to the last of which the circle of Carlstadt (previously part of Illyria) and the Hungarian littorale, or sea-coast, were annexed in 1822. The military frontier, though geographically a part of Hungary, is under a peculiar and entirely distinct form of Government.

The kingdom, within the above limits, is bounded on the north by Moravia Silesia, and Gallicia; on the east by Transylvania; on the south by the military frontier (which separates it from Turkey), and by the Gulf of Quarnero; and on the west by Illyria, Styria, Lower Austria, and Moravia.

Hungary lies almost entirely within the basin of the Danube, and is on all sides separated from its neighbours by natural boundaries. From Presburg to Skalitz it is bounded by the river March; and from Skalitz, by the Carpathian Mountains, which run in a north-east direction to Mount Trojatska, thence eastward, near the frontier of Gallicia, and afterwards south-east to the vicinity of the Buckowina. From the border of Transylvania the frontier runs, with many great bends, first to the west, and then to the south, to Orsowa and Mount Allion on the Danube. On the south, from Orsowa to Essek, the Danube separates the kingdom from Servia and Slavonia; and from Spek to the Styrian frontier the Drave separates it from Slavonia and Croatia. On the west, various small rivers divide Hungary from Styria and Austria.

There is, perhaps, no country of the same extent which contains such a variety of nations as Hungary. The Magyars, or proper Hungarians, are originally an Asiatic people: there are also Wallachians, Armenians, Germans, Italians, Jews Servians, and a medley of tribes distinguished by names not easily accommodated to English orthography or English pronunciation; Russniaks, Slovacs, Croats, Wendians, improperly called Vandals—these four and the Servians being of Sclavonian origin.

The face of the country is extremely varied. The northern and western parts of the kingdom are very mountainous. The Carpathians on the north, and the Alps on the frontier south of the Danube, surround almost the whole kingdom, like a girdle, and send out numerous branches, which cover nearly thirty-three counties. The se heights enclose beautiful valleys, drained by large and small rivers, verdant meadows, rich corn-fields, fruitful gardens, vineyards many leagues in extent, and vast forests. While one part of the kingdom is covered with mountains, another spreads out into interminable plains—some resembling the Pampas of South America, and others being oceans of sand like the Sahara; whilst in the mountains are innumerable caverns, many of them of great beauty.

To this brief outline of the country we append the descriptive details of the accompanying characteristic illustrations of the country and its people, now unhappily plunged into fierce contention with its powerful neighbour, Austria.

The accompanying Sketches, by a German artist, present a view of one of the principal towns of the kingdom, and three picturesque scenes of the manners and customs of the people.

PRESBURG lies near the seat of the war now raging, and is occupied almost exclusively by Germans and Jews, and is on the frontiers of Hungary, 46 miles

HUNGARIAN WATER-CARRIER.

HUNGARIAN SHEPHERDS.

CONVOY OF WINE, [illegible]

from Vienna, and 75 from Pesth. The adjoining country is healthy, and the very reverse of the Hungarian countries, properly speaking, and the country between the Danube and the Theiss, and beyond this mighty river, where frequent swamps and morasses intersect the arable land. Here, too, lies Debreczin, a large, unpaved village; and Kerakemet, proverbial for its mud, which has proved fatal to so many Austrian men and horses. In the castle, in the hill, above the city of Pressburg, the States formerly assembled; and in the Cathedral of St. Martin the Kings of Hungary were crowned. The town is very ancient, and pleasantly situated on the Danube. The fortifications are of secondary order. The Hungarian bars, therefore, concentrated their army on the line of the Waag, near the impregnable fortress of Komorn and the walls of Raab. Of Komorn, our readers will recollect, an original view has appeared in our Journal (see No 9 of 1849)

The HUNGARIAN WAGGON shows a peculiar conveyance of the country, heavily laden with wines: it moves but slowly on its broad wheels along the sandy roads near the Platten Lake, where *chaussées* and artificial roads are unknown.

In the sketch of Pressburg is introduced a group of peasantry; and the two other Illustrations are of a similar character.

The Hungarian peasants wear, summer and winter, their sheepskins, dressed with the wool on, except that in the summer the wool is turned outside; but every one strives to assume something of the costume, as regards hats, jackets, boots, or hussar-jackets. The peasant on the right, in our Sketch, is a shepherd reposing on his stick; he is always accompanied by powerful dogs, the dreaded enemies of the wolves; and opposite to him is a peasant with his family. These are fine representations of the well-built, hardy race of Hungarians. The women generally have handsome faces, with an air of melancholy about them. The people, children of a wild and romantic country, have much of the fiery temper of the south, and are fierce, proud, and eager to resent an insult. They have always been reputed the best soldiers of the Austrian army, which now, by their secession, has been almost dissolved.

In the present war, the existence of the nation on the one side, and that of the dynasty of Hapsburg in Hungary on the other, are at stake. The Kings of Hungary were always elected; though, since the year 1527, the Austrians have kept the crown in their family, and in 1687 the States declared it hereditary on the Hapsburg heirs male, and at Pressburg, in 1724, likewise on the heirs female. The Hungarian States, since that time, in order to maintain the right of election, have every time elected the Royal Archduke of Austria King of Hungary, some years before he succeeded to the crown of the kingdom, as heir of his predecessor. The house of Hapsburg was invested with the crown of Hungary until the last session of the Diet, assembled at Pressburg, in December, after the horrible battles on the fields between the Theiss and the Danube, after the victories at Kapolna, Pesth, Gyöngyös, Waitzen, and at Gran, after the repulse of the Austrians from Pesth to Presburg, after the loss of 40,000 men, killed, captives, and deserters, Kossuth proposed to the Assembly the deposition, to use his own words, "of the perjured race of Hapsburg, having broken all laws and rights of the constitution, and attempted the destruction of the country by war of extermination against the Hungarian nation;" a proposition to which both Houses of the Hungarian Parliament unanimously assented. The language of Kossuth is of an exaggerated character, which has told with the people of Hungary; for it has proved no less detrimental to the Austrians than the sabres of the Hungarian hussars. The defeat of the Hungarians cannot be achieved without exterminating a whole people of warriors.

To these few explanations, pertinent to the present war, may not inappropriately be added the following emphatic passage from *Blackwood's Magazine* for May last, which explains the actual position of the conflicting countries:—

"The nature of the relations by which Hungary is connected with Austria—the origin and progress of their present quarrel, and the objects for which the Hungarians are contending—appear to have been very generally misunderstood, not in this country only, but in a great part of Europe. Men whom we might expect to find better informed, seem to imagine that Hungary is an Austrian province in rebellion against the Emperor, and that the origin and tendency of the movement was republican. The reverse of all this is true. Hungary is not, and never was, a province of Austria; but has been, and is, both *de jure* and *de facto*, an independent kingdom. The Emperor of Austria is also King of Hungary; but, as Emperor of Austria, has neither sovereign right nor jurisdiction in Hungary. The Hungarians assert, and apparently with truth, that they took up arms to repel unprovoked aggression, and to defend their constitutional rights, which are established; that their objects are therefore purely conservative, and their principles monarchical; and that it is false and calumnious to accuse them of having contemplated or desired to found a republic a form of government foreign to their sentiments, and incompatible with their social condition."

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

REVIEW OF THE ROYAL ARTILLERY.—The Royal Artillery were reviewed on Tuesday, by Field-Marshal the Marquis of Anglesea, Master-General of the Ordnance. The whole of the corps, with the exception of those on duty, were marched to Woolwich Common, and by their arrival at nine o'clock in the morning. At eleven o'clock the Marquis of Anglesea alighted from an open carriage and four at the residence of Lieut.-Gen. Downman, and proceeded to the common, where he was received with the customary honours. The Marquis wore the uniform of a General of Artillery, and was accompanied in the inspection by Lord Hardinge, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Downman, Colonel Crutchenden, R.A.; Colonel Parke, C.B., Royal Marines; Brigadier Major Bingham, and a numerous staff; the corps was afterwards put through the usual evolutions of a field-day, which were performed with great rapidity and precision. After the review, the officers of the regiment entertained the noble Marquis to a sumptuous *dejeûner* in the regimental mess-room.

EXCURSION ON BOARD THE "HINDOSTAN."—Saturday last being the day appointed by the Government officers for the inspection and survey of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's splendid steamer *Hindostan*, the directors embraced the opportunity to exhibit her to their friends, and therefore invited a large company to Southampton, to join them on the occasion. The distinguished party were conducted, on quitting the pier, to the main deck, through double rows of servants of the ship, by the saloon stairs, to the spar deck, where wines, teas, strawberries, and cakes were placed for the refreshment of the travellers. All the company having at length met (as was soon given to slip the moorings, and, at one o'clock precisely, the noble and stately ship swung round, and started down the Southampton Waters towards Spithead, gathering fresh speed at every revolution of her stupendous wheels. During the trip, the party, numbering about 250 guests, partook of a sumptuous collation, which was succeeded by the usual round of toasts, speeches, &c. The *Hindostan* was the first of the large class of steamers employed by the company in the Indian seas, in establishing the complete line by which they now communicate with India, China, &c., in which service she has been employed nearly seven years. Since her return to England she has undergone a thorough refit, and is now about to resume her station on one of the company's principal lines of steam navigation. She is 2000 tons measurement, and 800 horse-power, and, as stated in evidence given before a late parliamentary committee, is capable of being converted into a first class steam-frigate on a short notice.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY'S FLOWER AND FRUIT EXHIBITION.—The last floricultural *fête* announced by this society for the year was held on Wednesday, and indeed a season of unprecedented prosperity. The collections of flowers were remarkable for their freshness of appearance; they were much the same in general character as at former exhibitions, the distinguishing feature, however, being the graceful overlying plants coming from the tropical climes, such as the *allamanda*, the *balsamhina*, and others grown over trellis-work of elegantly diversified shapes. The fruits were very fine. Among them may be noticed, as novelties in the exhibition, an interesting collection of tropical fruits from the Duchess of Northumberland's garden at Sion, the produce of which the gamboge, the clove, allspice, nutmeg, &c. have been cultivated with much success or to anything like perfection. The bands of the Royal Horse and the 1st and 2nd Life Guards attended the meeting, which was numerous and fashionable. Among the company present were his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the Dukes of Norfolk and Beaufort, the Duchess of Beaufort, Prince and Princess Doria Pamphili, Prince Castelcicala, &c.

IRELAND.—A tourist just returned from an excursion through the western part of the county Cork, recommends travellers to visit Glengarriffe and its beautiful scenery. The best route would be from London to Cork, the city of Cork, Skibbereen, Bantry, Glengariffe, suspension-bridge at Kenmare, by the Upper Lakes into Killarney. 18s. to Bristol, £1 10s. per s. [illegible] Bantry, and 7s. from thence to Killarney—an all, £3 2s. from London to Killarney, which, with its many other advantages, does not limit the traveller to any [illegible] time.

HONOUR TO PHILOSOPHY.—The King of the Belgians has just presented to Mr. Robert Blakey his Majesty's Gold Medal supposed to those authors of distinction, in recognition of Mr. Blakey's "History of the Philosophy of Mind," and his other works on mental science. We believe this to be the first instance of the free bestowal of the testimonial to a British author, and eight only have been previously distributed. It is a fine specimen of the medallic art: the obverse bears the effigies of King Leopold, and the reverse, "Proclamé à Bruxelles le 21 Juillet, 1831," within a wreath of oak and laurel. The value of the Medal is about £2.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—The gifts presented to this society by his late Highness Ibrahim Pacha, a few months before his death, have been successfully transported from their winter quarters at Cairo to the menagerie in the Regent's-park. They arrived at Southampton, in the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer *Indus*, with a very valuable collection, which was obtained for the society through the active interest taken in its success by her Majesty's Consul-General, the hon. C. A. Murray. The whole assemblage of animals forms the most extensive addition ever received at one time since the foundation of the society, and includes a very instructive series of the reptiles of Egypt, which will add considerably to the attractions of that branch of the collection, which has already excited so much attention among the visitors. The gifts of his Highness consist of one female giraffe (the male which was to have accompanied her having died on the Nile), two lencorvx antelopes, two addax antelopes, a pair of ostriches, and a pair of camels. The collection obtained by Mr. Murray includes another female giraffe, and examples of the lion, the cheetah or hunting leopard, the large baboon of Upper Egypt (*C. hamadryas*), the flamingo, ostrich, two species of pelican, &c. making, altogether, upwards of 100 specimens. To which are to be added the gifts of the Governor of Singapore, mentioned in our last impression, and a collection of the reptiles of Portugal, presented by J. J. Forrester, Esq., of Oporto. The number of visitors to the Gardens, on Monday last, amounted to 4700.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Hon. Mr. Clemson, United States Minister at Belgium, and his lady and family, have arrived in London from the United States, on their return to his Excellency's mission.

On Monday evening, whilst shunting the seven o'clock up-train, after the passengers had alighted at the Euston-square Station to make room for the eight o'clock up-train, a first-class carriage ran off the line against one of the columns supporting the shed. The girders of the roof immediately broke, and a portion of the roof fell upon one of the first-class carriages. No person was hurt, but the damage done to the roof was considerable.

For a considerable time past, labourers have been employed on the site of the late Olympic Theatre, clearing away such worthless ruins as were occasioned by the recent calamitous fire; and on Saturday last the first stone of the new edifice was laid by Miss Elizn Cavell, daughter of the proprietor, in presence of the proprietor, the architect, and a large circle of private friends, including numerous persons connected with literature, the fine arts, and the drama

A Cork weekly journal, the *Province of Munster*, has the following singular paragraph:—"Sir Richard Moore, Bart, the eldest son of the late Sir Emanuel Moore, has, we are informed, just been appointed one of our city Bridewell guard by the High Sheriff. This is indeed a strange position for the representative one of our oldest baronetcies to occupy. What makes it the more distressing is, that his poverty has not come of his own folly, but has been entailed on him by the indiscretion of others."

There are two of the principal shipping houses in the port of Hull who at this moment employ less than 600 hands out of employ. Some of them have been in this condition weeks, and others several months, picking up precarious work, averaging from one to two days a week. The total number of unemployed idle-bodied workmen in the town is about 2000.

On Monday evening a public meeting of the inhabitants of St. Pancras was held in the new vestry-rooms, King's-road, Camden Town, for the purpose of aiding the freehold land movement, for the obtaining freeholds and votes in the home counties, under the auspices of the St. Pancras Freehold Land Association. Suitable resolutions were as usual agreed to.

On the 24th ult., Samuel M. Gason, Esq., assistant sub-sheriff, proceeded to the lands of Strathavohan, near Tinrier (Tipperary), accompanied by a small police force, and, under a writ of *habeas*, evicted 12 husbands, 11 wives, 6 widows, 40 children, and 19 other inmates—total, 88. The habitations of these persons were out of repair, in point of rent, which they had no means whatever to pay, were all locked up by the sheriff.

M. Pfleger, the French representative who escaped to Brussels on the 13th ult., is described as a furious fanatic, who after the Revolution of February put himself at the head of an armed mob for the sake of sacking the houses of the Jews living in Alsace. He does not speak French.

An extensive engineering firm in Belfast (Messrs. M'Adam) are at present executing, for a house of large means in Rouen for Calcutta.

The Earl of Buckinghamshire, the Hon. Admiral Knox, and Archdeacon Maunsel, have given their tenantry at Rathcannan, Rathmore, and Ballingaddy, in the county Limerick, 25 per cent. reduction in the rental. They also expended £1000 during the last famine in giving employment to the able-bodied labourers on their estates.

The Shannon improvement works, which consist in deepening the bed of the river, and clearing away the remains of the ancient bridge which formerly connected the provinces of Leinster and Connaught, have now 1500 men employed on them

A large amount of gold, in dust and scales, lately arrived from California, in the steamer *Crescent City*, from Chagres to New Orleans—viz. one million of dollars!—600,000 dollars on consignment, and 400,000 dollars belonging to passengers who are miners. There were sixty vessels in the harbour of San Francisco when she sailed.

The authenticity of a letter published by a London morning paper, and which it is pretended was addressed by the President of the French Republic to General Narvaez, has been contradicted by the Paris papers from authority. The whole letter is a mere fabrication.

The Kilkenny and Waterford Railway works are about to be resumed.

The Bishop of Down has given £50 to the poor relief fund, west of Ire and

Mr. Ponsonby Parker, of Kilcooley Abbey, has, through his agent, Mr. Joseph Walsh, given a month's provision to all his distressed tenants on his estates in Ballycanny and Waterford. He has also very liberally given green crops seed to all his tenants, and sent dresses to his labourers.

The crops are looking splendid, and a most abundant harvest is expected throughout the United States.

By the barque *Sidelia* we have news dates from Adelaide, South Australia, to the 19th Feb, at which time the colony was in a high state of prosperity. Labour was in great demand and wages were high; the labourers employed in sowing the ranges of land on the north and north-east of the town.

M. Salamanca, the banker, availing himself of the recent amnesty, has, after more than a year's absence from Spain, returned to Madrid. He has visited several of the Ministers.

The health of the South Wales has not abated its fatal virulence; the deaths continue as numerous as ever they were.

The Legislature of New York forbids the use of law Latin. A writ "*Ne exeat*" is now an order of "No go."

Jamaica advices to the 9th of May mention the wreck of the British brigantine *Dane*, from Liverpool, bound to Vera Cruz, on the Camanas reef. Her cargo, consisting of dry goods, &c., was saved, and disposed of by auction, but the vessel became a total wreck.

The *Tempo* of Naples announces the death of Cardinal GIZZI, late minister of Pius IX., on the 3d ult. at Lenola, near Gaeta.

By a paper, which bears date "Wardhouse, June 25, 1849," it appears that a sum of £19,950 16s. 8d. is required to be [illegible] to defray the excess of the army expenditure beyond the grant for the year ended on the 31st March, 1849, as shown on the annual account of army receipt and expenditure for that year.

The extensive additions and improvements which have been going on for some months past at her Majesty's Highland residence, Balmoral Castle, are now nearly completed, in anticipation of the arrival of the Sovereign and the Court. A picturesque and tasteful new approach to the Castle, which was a great desideratum, is almost finished; and the shooting lodge at Loch Muick, visited by the Queen last year, is also undergoing necessary repair and enlargement, for the convenience of her Majesty when she may direct her excursions that way.

The *Journal de Rouen* states that the quantity of merchandize for exportation transported by the Havre railroad within the last few days exceeds that of any former period. The warehouses at Havre are, it states, literally crowded with packages, and all the vessels leaving for New York have full freights.

A short time since, a vessel named the *Gian Matteo* was carried into Marseilles by a number of Poles, whom the Austrian Government were sending to the United States The French authorities refused to allow these men to land, and the vessel then proceeded to Algiers. Here also the authorities refused to receive them, and at present the *Gian Matteo* remains in the port apart, as if in quarantine.

Pending the bill respecting the Palace Court, about to be introduced into Parliament by the Lord Chancellor, it is stated that the long-established practice of that court have forwarded a circular to the members of the House of Commons, advocating their claims to compensation in the event of the jurisdiction being abolished.

The Free Church which stood in Great Charles-street, Dublin, was totally destroyed, on the night of Friday week, owing to an explosion from the gas-pipes. A valuable library and magnificent organ were destroyed in the flames. Since the period of the Custom House scenes, some years since, there has not been so great a fire in Dublin

The *Mountstuart Elphinstone*, which had the cholera on board, has sailed for its destination from the Cove of Cork with the political convicts, Martin and O'Doherty; a fact which has caused some surprise, as it was supposed that all the convicts would be sent together

The Inspector-General of the Austrian post-office, Dr. John Herz, deputed by his chief to investigate the post-office system of Great Britain, has just taken his departure for Vienna. From the central position occupied by the Austrian Empire among the states of Europe, and also with reference to this country and to the United States, the commercial relations of which call for the perfection of the Austrian postal service is one of general interest and importance

The cholera is raging in the ranks of the Austrian army in Hungary. Several officers have died of it, among whom are General Grammont and Colonel Hallawaxis von den Bruders.

In Madrid the festival of St. John (the 24th of June) is generally observed at night. The industrial holiday passed off with more than usual revelry and not-e, the intense heat of the night inviting to all kinds of potations. No fewer than nineteen persons received knife wounds, in eight quarrels, during those few hours. Several persons were in more than one case sabre-armed civic guards, who are charged with public order, were the aggressors.

An avalanche from the summit of one of the Torridon mountains, in Ross-shire, occurred on the morning of Friday, the 15th ult. There had been heavy rain during the night: about four o'clock, the rock, which could not be less than a thousand tons weight, was detached, and came thundering down the rocky hill, driving everything before it.

At St. Petersburgh, a company, under the title "Mercurius," is being incorporated for the purpose of establishing steamers on the Wolga, Oka, and Kama rivers, and their respective tributaries, for the conveyance of goods and passengers. The capital proposed to be raised is 750,000 silver roubles, in shares of 250 roubles each.

The *Contemporaneo*, of Rome, of the 20th ult., states that a cannon-ball has struck the celebrated "Aurora" of Guido Reni, a fresco painting; that on the same day a 36-pounder broke a piece off the cornice of the Temple of Fortuna Virilis; and that considerable damage had been done by the French batteries to the churches of St. Mary of Trastevere, St. Andrea della Valle, and St. Charles of Catinari, which contained some fine frescoes of Domenichino.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD.

The following are the subjects of the Chancellor's Prizes for the ensuing year, viz

Latin Verse.—Herodotus apud Olympiam musas sexo recitans.

English Essay.—The ancients and moderns compared in regard to the administration of justice.

Latin Essay.—Quam ob rem tanto studii apud Græcos servata fuerint, tanti neglecta obtate, artis poeticæ primordia.

Sir Roger Newdigate's Prize for the best composition in English verse, not limited to fifty lines, by any undergraduate who shall not have exceeded four years from the time of his matriculation. Subject, "The Niger."

The exercises to which the prizes shall have been adjudged will be repeated (after a previous rehearsal) in the theatre, upon the Commemoration Day, immediately after the Creweian oration.

The Rev. R. Jowett, M.A., Fellow of Baliol, has been nominated a Public Examiner in Literis Humanioribus, by the Junior Proctor.

CAMBRIDGE.

At a congregation holden on Tuesday last, Henry Day, of Trinity Hall, recited his English poem, which gained the Camden medal. John Daniel Williams, of Trinity College, recited his Greek ode and epigrams, which obtained Sir W. Browne's medal. D'Arcy Wentworth Thompson, of Pembroke College, recited his Latin ode: and Francis Rawley, of St. John's College, recited the exercise which gained the Person prize.

The Rev. R. Tatham, D.D., Master of St. John's College, has signified his willingness to grant a free lease upon his ancient family estate at Bishopswearmouth for the Hendon District Church.

Mr. G. G. Stokes, of Pembroke College, and Mr. J. Clarke, of Queen's College, have been respectively appointed deputy senior and junior Proctors.

The Professorship of Modern History is vacant by the death of Professor Smyth, of whom we last week gave a memoir. The Professorship was founded by George I in 1724, and was held by the poet Gray from 1768 to 1771. The Queen appoints during pleasure, and the salary is £400 a year.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—The annual ceremony of distributing the prizes took place on Friday, the 29th ult. The Archbishop of Canterbury delivered them to the successful candidates in the presence of the Duke of Cambridge, the Bishops of London and Lichfield, Lord Radstock, Lord Waldegrave, Mr. Bancroft (the American Minister), M. Guizot, and a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen.

PREFERMENTS.—Rev. C. Buckner, B.D., to the Rectory of West Stoke, Sussex; Rev. E. F. Gepp to the united Vicarages of High and Good Easter, Essex; the Rev. E. Goldsmith to the Rectory of Hinton on-the-Green, Gloucestershire; the Rev. T. B. Hawshaw to the Rectory of Brampton Abbots, Hereford; the Rev. W. Horne to the Rectory of Banning, Kent; the Rev. M. Howell to the Vicarage of Tavistock; the Rev. H. R. Wilkins to the Vicarage of Fernsfield, Nottingham.

VACANT PREFERMENT.—The Rectory of Dufton, Westmoreland, £172, with house: patron, Mr. Tufton.

COUNTRY NEWS.

BEACON ON THE GOODWIN SANDS.—During the last few days, several men, under the direction of the Trinity Board, have been employed on the Goodwin, about mid-sand. It appears the object is to force, by means of atmospheric pressure, several lengths of cylindrical iron tubes into the sand until some solid material is arrived at; each length of tube is about 10 feet long and 24 in diameter; but although six lengths securely fastened have been made to penetrate a depth of about 60 feet beneath the surface, no foundation has yet been reached. It is in contemplation, as soon as a substratum sufficiently firm is found, to place several tubes of similar dimensions at approximate distances, and to erect a beacon thereupon. Should the attempt succeed, and sanguine expectations be entertained that it will, the advantages that will exist from the important effect of a structure of this kind, in diminishing the amount of danger to shipping, on a spot proverbial for its disasters, and fatal consequences to life and property.

SALISBURY CATHEDRAL.—The reparation of the spire of this venerable cathedral is progressing, and with pleasure we announce that the inhabitants of the city were gratified on Friday week with witnessing the placing of the vane on the steeple, after being down for more than twelve months.

THE CROPS.—The crops throughout the country generally look well, and promise fair for an abundant supply of food both for man and beast. The wheat crop is in the beginning of the ear. The present cheerful weather will bring vegetation rapidly forward. We have not yet heard that there are any indications of the diseases amongst the potato crops. The hay harvest has already commenced, and on gentlemen's estates the grasses are heavy crops. The gardens are looking remarkable well, although the crops of apples and pears will not be so abundant as was anticipated when the trees were in bloom.

ROMAN CATHOLICITY IN BIRMINGHAM.—A new peal of five well-toned bells has been erected in one of the towers of St. Chad's Roman Catholic Cathedral, in Birmingham. When the Rev. John Moore was removed from St. Chad's to the Presidency of Oscott College, the congregation, desirous of giving to that gentleman a small token of their regard for his great zeal and indefatigable exertions during his residence amongst them, conceived the design of presenting to him a purse of money. That, however, the rev. gentleman objected to receive; and it was determined that a peal of bells should be placed in the edifice, to commemorate the esteem in which Mr. Moore was held. Their erection being completed on Thursday, the 28th ult., the eve of the Feast of St. Peter and St. Paul, a festival which is held in great veneration in the Roman Catholic Church, it was ushered in by the first merry peal from the new bells. A large concourse of persons assembled in the neighbourhood of Lionel-street and Bath-street, and the harmony of the bells was pronounced by those who were kept up with considerable spirit by a very competent set of ringers.

DISTRESS IN HULL.—A public meeting, convened by the Mayor, on receipt of a requisition from the principal inhabitants, was held in the Town-Hall, at Hull, on Tuesday, for the purpose of adopting some means of alleviating the large and increasing amount of distress existing in that town, in consequence of the Danish blockade. J. Lee Smith, Esq., the mayor of the borough, was called to the chair, and stated that he held in his hand an authenticated document, from which it appeared that in one part of the town 2195 workmen were out of employment, and that upon these were dependent 8780 women and children; making a total of 10,975. Mr. J. Thompson, chairman of the working men's committee, presented a number of details of the suffering and distress prevalent in Hull. Mr. Alderman Gresham stated that the receipts of the butchers, bakers, and numerous other classes of tradesmen, had fallen off one-half. Mr. Alderman Jones said, that, during the forty years he had been in the retail trade, it had never been so dull as at present, except during three weeks when the cholera raged a number of years ago. Resolutions were agreed to for the formation of a relief committee and the raising of subscriptions, which the mayor headed with £50.

EMIGRATION FROM LIVERPOOL.—Emigration still continues. The number now stand as follow:—First six months of 1848, 62,680; first six months of 1849, 87,443. The increase on the last month is, in round numbers, 6000 persons. The emigrants going appear to be of moderate substance. This, too, is the case with the emigrants who have left Ireland for the United States on the loss of the unfortunate vessel *Charles Bartlett*, from London to New York. Of the parties saved we find some stated to have last, besides baggage, tools, &c., cash varying from £5, which is about the lowest sum with which the loss is £200. On the average, they appear to have possessed from £20 to £40 each.

IRELAND.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT.—At a meeting of the Dublin Corporation, on Monday, the town-clerk read a letter from the Lord-Lieutenant to the Lord Mayor, enclosing a communication from Sir George Grey, announcing that her Majesty would pay a visit to her Irish subjects early in August, if the termination of the present session of Parliament will permit. The Home Secretary's communication stated that, in consequence of the distress prevailing in this country, her Majesty had not visit Dublin last year; and that the Queen proposes to embark in the Royal yacht, and to visit the Cove of Cork in the first instance—thence to proceed along the Irish coast to Dublin, and, after remaining in that city for a few days as the Lord-Lieutenant's guest, to visit Belfast, and cross over from the north to Scotland.

ELECTION OF LORD MAYOR.—The town-council of Dublin on Monday elected Mr. John Reynolds, M.P., as Lord Mayor, by a majority of 30 against 13. As the approaching visit of her Majesty is not one of state, it is supposed that the present Lord Mayor of Dublin will not be made a baronet, but that knighthood will be tendered to him.

THE DEBT OF IRELAND.—An official statement recently prepared of the debt, income, and expenditure of Ireland from the Union (1801) to 1848 shows, gives the following results:—Amount of the d. bt of Ireland at the period of Union (redeemed and unredeemed), £7,792,975. Amount of Irish debt created and paid during the period of the Union at the time of the British and Irish Exchequers (18.7)—created, £.06 809 794; paid off, £26,270,853. Increase of the unredeemed debt since 1801, £20,539,939. Amount of the Irish debt created and paid off from the time of the Union to the time of the Exchequers to the 5th January, 1845—created, £1,0b5,462; paid off, £6,233,520.

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA IN THE MILLBANK PRISON.—Inquests were held on Wednesday before Mr. Bedford, in the Millbank Prison, on the bodies of four prisoners who had died therein of Asiatic cholera. Their names were James Catling, aged 16; John Donovon, aged 21; John Mountford, aged 24; and Thomas Jones, aged 13. The evidence proved that, when admitted, they were in a good state of health, but they were attacked with Asiatic cholera, of which they died. In answer to a question, Dr. Baly, the prison physician, said that the prison was unhealthy, from its being low and so near the river. Moreover, there were bone-boilers and gas-works on the opposite side of the river, and an open ditch near the prison. There had been 24 cases of cholera lately in the prison, and 14 deaths. There were at the present time three other cases which he hoped would recover. Verdict in each case, "Death from Asiatic cholera."

OUR MAGAZINE COLUMN FOR JULY.

THE SCHOOL-BOY. BY DAVID COPPERFIELD.

Poor Traddles! In a tight sky-blue suit that made his arms and legs like German sausages, or roly-poly puddings, he was the merriest and most miserable of all the boys. He was always being caned—I think he was caned every day that half-year, except one holiday Monday when he was only rapped on both hands—and was always going to write to his uncle about it, and never did. After laying his head on the desk for a little while, he would cheer up somehow, begin to laugh again, and draw skeletons all over his slate, before his eyes were dry. I used at first to wonder what comfort Traddles found in drawing skeletons; and for some time looked upon him as a sort of heretic, who reminded himself by those symbols of mortality that caning couldn't last for ever. But I believe he only did it because they were easy, and didn't want any features. He was very honest and truthful was I; and I think if he could have done it, he would have stood by one another. He staff red for this on several occasions, and particularly once, when Steerforth laughed in church, and the beadle thought it was Traddles and took him out. I see him now, going along in custody, despised by the congregation. He never said who was the real offender, though he smarted for it next day, and was imprisoned so many hours that he came forth with a shocking crop-full of skeletons swarming all over his Latin Dictionary. But he had his reward. Steerforth told them the nothing of the sneak in Traddles, and we all felt that to be the highest praise. For my part, I could have gone through a good deal (though I was much less brave than Traddles, and nothing like so old) to have won such a response.—*David Copperfield.*

LINES ON A COUNTRI RESIDENCE.

A GLORIOUS amphitheater!
A home amongst the hills,
Where Nature's self doth sabbagize
With inspiration thrills;—
Where wild flowers on each summit grow,
And cultured blossoms bloom below,
Whose scent the zephyr fills,
And circling glades of varied trees
Wave gently in the summer breeze.

I sit upon a pendicous rock
Left on the mountain's breast,
When chaos, with primeval shock,
Spread into light and rest.
If not, then where it first hath been,
To martial eye an area is seen,
Not wide, nor roundly drest,
Except it dropp'd from upper sky,
From some great meteor rushing by.

Far from the busy world away,
As earth contain'd no strife
As if one man fastly
Alone were left with life.
This little hemisphere is mine,
With all its quietude and flowers,
Of which it is so rife,
So fit Napoleon, when he vlow'd
The Atlantic from his solitude.

I hear the rockoe in the vale,
The lamb's upon the hoe,
The blackbird's manly strains of love
Wh...e perch'd on yonder tree;
I see the cattle graze around,
Or up-it upon yon sun-lit mound,
In boisterous liberty!
Wh...e as my face the yellow bloom
Breathes through soft lips of sweet perfume.

I am not where the eagle builds
His eyrie in the sky,
Or climbs—as proud pedestal
The vapours sailing by.
But still his is a highland home,
Where city-spirits love to roam,
And cast reflections wan;
And feel as if they were alone,
In solitude, on Nature's throne!

I see beneath a spreading palm
That rears its branches broad,
Two little children sport in mirth
Before their new abode
In a...the quietness and truth
That litgats the cheerful feet of youth,
Fair as when first from God
No bee that roams from bush to tree
More happy and content than they.

A fair oasis, squared with taste,
In cultured beauty lies
Amid the ruder scene;
Like modern gardens.
Roses and other lush trees ache the walls,
On which the sun in goodness falls,
And evening warmth supplies;
Whilst every plot laid out with care
Seems bringing forth its treasures rare.

And far away o'er stream and plain,
Rich morsels of enriched green,
And chalse of hills, and varied woods,
Give grandeur to the scene—
The mansion in the midst, below,
Where shrubs in rich arrangement grow,
Is like enchantment seen.
And where a fountain leaps in joy
To cool the grounds of Mother-Cray

ANDREW PARK, in *Tait's Edinburgh Magazine.*

WHITE PLAIN.

DR. PERT, whose hand-writing was the very abstraction of incomprehensibility, visiting the reading-room of a watering-place, happened to find among the subscribers a name which he could decipher, I ought, few others would have been equally successful. It was that of a friend whom he had not seen for some time. Anxious for early impressions, he inquired of the proprietor of the room as to his friend's address. This, however, was not known; accordingly the doctor was obliged to leave his card, with his own address thereon written, or intended, to be written, in that peculiar vehicle of thought which has so much to do with coploy. On the next appearance of the person for whom the card was designed, it was duly put into his hand. Delighted at the proximity of his early friend, the reader proceeded to inquire at the talisman where he (Perry) was to be found; but it pertinaciously refused to declare—not a letter was decipherable. Whether crescent, street, or square, was undiscoverable. Thus foiled, the reader, with some so despite the unsuccessful attempter, had no other resource save to leave his own card, with his address (as he imagined) written thereon. But, alas! he and his friend were similar in their ideas of penmanship as well as of other things; and when Perry, surprised that he had not called at his old companion, again betook himself to the room, heard the history, and received the card, he was equally at fault; and the result was that two friends, anxious to meet, and living in the same town, actually lost the opportunity of intercourse, through the equivocal character of their writing. A more serious instance is recently reported in the papers. The news of the late dreadful event at Stanfield Hall was communicated immediately to Norwich by telegraph. But what the marvels of modern discovery could effect for celerity was more than counterbalanced by slovenly writing. The telegraphic message was so miserably penned, that the authorities of the police did not comprehend its import till the next morning.—*Sherry's London Magazine.*

LAMB-COURT, UPPER TEMPLE.

When Major Pendennis reached that dingy portal it was about twelve o'clock in the day; and he was directed by a civil personage with a badge and a white apron, sitting on a bench at the door, and under various emanations from the inmates' pots and pans, to a house more dismal than the other, until, finally he reached Lamb-court. If it was dark in Pall Mall, what was it in Lamb-court? Candles were burning in many of the rooms—in the pupil-room of Mr. Hodgson, the eminent special pleader, where six pupils were scribbling declarations under the tallow; in Sir Hokey Walker's clerk's room, where the clerk, a person far more gentlemanlike and dignified in appearance than the sable counsel, his master, was conversing in a patronising manner with the managing clerk of an attorney at the door; and in Carling, the wig-maker's melancholy shop, where, from behind the feeble glimmer of the lights, large sergeants' and judges' wigs were looming drearily, with the blank blocks looking at the lamp-post in the court. Two little urchins were playing at toss halfpenny under that lamp. A laundress in pattens passed in at one door; a newspaper boy passed from another. His old companion, again betook himself to the room, heard the history, and received the card, he was equally at fault; and the result was that two friends, anxious to meet, and living in the same town, actually lost the opportunity of intercourse, through the equivocal character of their writing. A more serious instance is recently reported in the papers. The news of the late dreadful event at Stanfield Hall was communicated immediately to Norwich by telegraph. But what the marvels of modern discovery could effect for celerity was more than counterbalanced by slovenly writing. The telegraphic message was so miserably penned, that the authorities of the police did not comprehend its import till the next morning.—*Sherry's London Magazine.*

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PRESENT STATE OF THE FIELD OF WATERLOO.

A recent visit to the field of battle discloses extensive changes. The plain is rapidly losing its original character. Picton's tree has been cut down by the ruthless farmer to whom the ground on which it stood belongs, and the forest of Soignes has been cut away that the outline it presented at the time of the battle can no longer be recognised, and the last vestiges of the wood are vanishing from the face of the earth. It appears that the King of Holland, eager to turn his property into cash as quickly as he could, sold the timber in a block of Beaulieu, and the bank (which has since failed) sold it away in lots to divers purchasers. The fate of the forest, therefore, was to be cut down. Even the Duke of Wellington has had a gift from the King of a thousand trees in this lot; so that at the present moment little more remains than a few clumps of white beech, like spectres haunting the green places of the ancient wood. The plain of Water-oo itself, too, is greatly altered. A large establishment for the manufacture of beet-root sugar rears its heavy shadow over the spot where the last crash of bayonets scattered the disordered retinue of Napoleon. Cottages have sprung up by the road-side; the greater part of the field is now industriously cultivated; and small enclosures filled with shrubs, and gardens, have displaced that tone of desola ion which formerly gave such a melancholy aspect to the scene. The *château* of Hougomont alone retains its early characteristics. The ruin remains just as it was after the battle, making a tremendous allowance for the decay and patching of more than a quarter of a century. There is the orchard neglected and overgrown with rank grass and dusty weeds; the shattered wall, the mutilated statue with the black ivy clinging round the fissured upon its crumbling sides, and a thousand names scrawled and daubed upwards even to its roof. *Bentley's Miscellany*

PRINCE RUPERT.

It was during the closing lull of his stormy life, that Prince Rupert discovered or improved the art of mezzotint, fabricated a gunpowder of "ten times the ordinary strength," invented the composition called "prince's metal," a method of fusing back lead and restoring it again, a mode of "blowing up rocks in mines or under water," an instrument to "cast platforms into perspective," a "hydraulic engine," "hail-shot" guns for "discharging several bullets very rapidly," and improvements in the science of gunnery. "Nay, more," adds his biographer, "to him also is to be attributed the toy that bear his name as 'Rupert's drop;' that curious bubble of glass, which has long amused children and puzzled philosophers." The retrospect of his life opens up a sort of heroic romance. He possessed all the vigorous and daring qualities of a knight-errant, and had a genius for adventures which wasnever at a loss to make them, if they were not really made to his hand. His valour, and the mere naked energy of the soldier, he was equal to Fairfax; in judgment and military knowledge, he was obviously inferior. His temperament had much to do with his fortune and his misfortunes. He suffered under extraordinary reverses and calamities; but he was favoured also with extraordinary opportunities, which his constitutional impetuosity would not suffer him to improve. The grand feature of his character, and that which gives the noblest stamp to his actions, was the integrity with which he carried out whatever he undertook. His fidelity to the King took the colour of an antique virtue. It may be reasonably doubted, however, whether he is destined to occupy a very dignified niche in history. His career was so uniformly unfortunate, and his efforts at distinction were so constantly marred by wayward circumstances, partly of his own creation, that while generous biography discovers in his life a variety of sources of interest to fascinate the imagination, history will scarcely applaud his valour, and declines pain from her page with no higher tribute than a soldier's honours.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*J. E. R.*" *will perceive that we have lost no time in availing ourselves of his clever stratagem.*

"*A. B. C., Glasgow.*—*We really wish* "*A. B. C*" *had abided by his first intention, of not troubling himself or us again on the subject of Problem No. 279. He ought to know that it is impossible for us to find time and space to answer every frivolous objection, and point out every conceivable variation which may occur to young players in their attempts to solve a difficult problem. The veriest tyro ought to see that if, as he suggests, Black at his 5th move takes the Kt with the Rook, the other Kt mates at King's 6th.*

"*A. H.*" *Many thanks. The position is one of Andersen's choicest, but has been published by us already.*

"*D. A.*"—*You may Castle after your King has been in check.*

"(1 *P* X *p.*)."—*We shall find a place for it shortly.*

"*C. W. R.*"—*Right; undoubtedly, in five moves*

"*A. J. H.*"—*They are under consideration, and shall be reported on next week.*

"*W. L.*" *Is the last praiseworthy, if Black at his 3d move play P to K Kt 5th?*

"*Honorary Secretary.*"—*No Chess Club should be without the splendid work of Staunton, "The impending Mate" and "Mated." They are obtainable, we suppose, through any print-seller of your city; and, if not, can be got direct from the publishers, Gambard and Co., of Berners-street, Oxford-street.*

"*Dudu*" *Pray submit it to the conductors of the periodical from whence you extracted it. We are so restricted in space, that oftentimes we have not room for the solutions of our own Problems*

Solutions by "*M. P.*" "*Procis.*" "*R. R. S.*" "*Derevon.*" "*S. U.*" "*Eliza,*" "*W. H. T.*" "*P. G. R.*" "*M. E. R.*" "*D. N.*" "*D. L. T.*" "*Belden*" "*Mylo,*" "*Œdipus,*" "*Philo-Chess,*" *are correct. Those by* "*A. G. McG.,*" "*G. P.,*" "*T. L.,*" "*R. F.,*" *are wrong.*

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 284.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Qto her 6th (ch)	P takes Q	4. Kt to Q B 4th	K moves
2. K to K B 5th (ch)	K takes K	(double ch)	
3. Kt takes P (ch)	K moves	5. Kt to K 4th (d)	-Mate

PROBLEM NO. 285.

By HERR J. E. RIES, of Stuttgardt.

BLACK.

WHITE.

White, playing first, to mate in four moves.

CHESS MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE

BETWEEN THE LONDON AND AMSTERDAM CHESS CLUBS.

WHITE (Amsterdam).	BLACK (London).
36. R takes R	R to K 8th (ch)
37. K to R 2d	London to play.

CHESS TOURNAMENT AT PARIS.

CONTINUATION OF THE GAMES.
(Giuoco Piano.)
Played between MM. Urbinay and Saborio.

WHITE (M. G.)	BLACK (M. S.)	WHITE (M. G.)	BLACK (M. S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	31. B to Q sq	Kt takes K B P
2. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	32. K to R 2d	B takes P (ch)
3. K B to Q B 4th	K Kt to Q B 4th	33. R takes B	R takes P (g)
4. Castles	K Kt to B 3d	34. Q takes R (ch)	Kt takes Q
5. P to Q 3d	Castles	35. R takes Q	K takes R
6. Q B to K Kt 5th	P to K R 3d	36. K takes Kt	K to Kt 4th
7. Q B to K R 4th	P to Q 3d	37. P to Q Kt 3d	P to K B 4th
8. P to K R 3d	K to R 2d	38. B to K B 3d	P to Q Kt 3d (h)
9. Q B to K Kt 3d	P to K Kt 4th	39. P to Q R 4th	P to Q R 4th
10. Q B to K Kt 3d	K Kt to R 4th (a)	40. B to Q B 6th	P to K R 4th
11. P to Q 4th	Kt takes Q B	41. B to K B 3d	P to K R 6th (ch)
12. K B P takes K P	P takes Q P	42. K to R 2d	K to B 5th
13. P takes P	K B to Q Kt 3d	43. B to Q B 6th	K to his 4th
14. K to R 2d	P to K Kt 5th (b)	44. K takes P	K to Q 6th
15. K Kt to K 4th	K B takes Q P	45. K to Kt 5th	K to B 6th
16. Q Kt to B 3d	K B to K 4th (c)	46. B to Q 5th	K to Q 6th
17. K Kt to B 5th	P takes K R P	47. B to K 6th	K to his 4th
18. P takes P	Q to K Kt 4th	48. B takes K B P	P to Q B 4th
19. Q Kt to K 2d (d)	Q B to K 3d	49. B to Q 3d	K to Q 6th
20. K B to Q Kt 3d (e)	K R to K Kt sq	50. B to his sq	P to Q 4th
21. Q to her 3d	K R to Kt 3d	51. K to B 4th	K to B 16th
22. P to K 4th	Q to K 2d	52. B to K Kt 2d	K to K 7th
23. Q Kt to K B 4th	Q B takes K Kt	53. B takes Q P (ch)	K takes Q R P (i)
24. K P takes Q B	K R to B 3d	54. K to his 4d	K to Kt 6th
25. K to Q 6th	Q takes K B P (ch)	55. K to Q 3d	P to Q B 5th
26. K to K 7d	Q R to K Kt sq	56. K to Q B 2d	P to Q R 5th
27. Kt takes K R (ch)	Q takes Kt	57. B to Q B 6th	P to Q R 6th
28. P to K B 3d	Q to K 3d	58. B to K Kt 8th	P to Q B 6th (k)
29. K R to K 3d	R to Kt 5th (f)	59. B to K B 7th	P to Q Kt 4th
30. Q R to K B sq	K to Kt 2d	60. B to K R 8th	

And the game was given up as a drawn battle.

(a) P to K Kt 5th would also have been good play. (b) The right style.
(c) Preventing us from taking the Kt with the Pawn more readily.
(d) If he had ventured to attack the Q by playing P to K R 4th, the following moves are probable—

18. P to K R 4th	B takes K Kt P (ch)	22. K to B 2d	Q to R 7th (ch)
19. Kt takes B	Q takes P (ch)	23. K to B 3d	Kt to K 4th (ch)
20. K to Kt 2d	Q to K Kt 5th (ch)	With a winning game	

(e) If he attempt at Q 3d. (f) B to K 5th would have won the exchange.
(g) If he had taken the Q Kt P with Q (ch), White could have played R to Q B 6th, with the best game.
(h) Black has an irresistible force, if he only knew how to avail himself of it, but he is evidently in the science of pawn manœuvring. At this point he plays as if the
(i) Now B—Kt 7th (ch) would win the game.
(k) If he had taken the Q P with Q (ch), White would have played K to Q 3d, and then Black could not have moved his Q to B 4th, and then save advanced his Q Kt Pawn.

CHESS BY CORRESPONDENCE,

BETWEEN LEIPSIC AND MAGDEBOURG.

(TWO KNIGHTS GAME.)

The following are the opening moves of a match now pending between the leading players of these cities.

WHITE. (Leipsic.)	BLACK. (Magdebourg.)	WHITE. (Leipsic.)	BLACK. (Magdebourg.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	8. Castles	Castles
2. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	9. B takes Q B	Q takes B
3. K B to Q B 4th	K Kt to B 3d	10. P to Q B 4th	P to K R 3d
4. K Kt to his 5th	P to Q 4th	11. K Kt to B 4th	K takes Kt
5. P takes P	Q Kt to Q R 4th	12. Q takes Kt	P to K B 4th
6. B checks	Q B to Q 2d	13. Q to her B 2d	B to Q B 4th
7. Q to K 2d	K B to Q 3d	14. P to Q 3d	P to K B 5th

Leipsic to play.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 468.—By G. S. J., of Oxford

White: K at his 8th, B's at K B sq and Q Kt 8th, Kt at Q B 5th; P's at K R 3d, K Kt 5th, K 4th, and Q 3d.

Black: K at his 4th; P's at K R 5th, K Kt 3d, and Q 2d.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 469.—By Mr. A. G. MCG.

White: K at K R 3d, Q at K R sq, R at K B 8th; P's at K R 5th, K Kt 4th, K B 3d, K 5th, and Q 2d.

Black: K at K Kt 4th; P's at K R 3d, K B 6th, and K 3d.

White, playing first, must mate in two moves.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

MEETINGS.

ASHBURTON, NEWTON, AND SOUTH DEVON.—June 28: Half-yearly Meeting: Ashburton: Mr. B Canner in the chair.—The report declared that the Directors had refrained from prosecuting the works, under the continued depression of railway affairs. The provisions of the Bill for Dissolution of Railway Companies would probably be made use of, if the proprietors were agreeable. The funds in hand amount to £1000

DUBLIN, DUNDRUM, AND RATHFARNHAM.—June 28th: Special Meeting: Dublin: Dr. Fulton in the chair After much confusion and disturbance, the proprietors elected new directors, having increased the number to 18, and having enforced the resignation of the former board. It was also resolved to stop all the works and every description of expenditure until affairs had been thoroughly investigated. Legal proceedings are to be taken against defaulting shareholders without further notice.

EASTERN COUNTIES.—July 2: Special Meeting: London: Mr. Anderson in the chair.—The shareholders met to consider the authorising the long proposed amalgamation with the Norfolk, and the lease of, or amalgamation with the Eastern Union. The same scene of uproar and angry display of feeling was enacted as at the last three meetings. An amendment for adjourning the proceedings was proposed. On the second day's polling it was announced that there was a majority in favour of the Norfolk amalgamation, &c., of 18,533 votes. The election of the new directors is to occur on the 13th inst.

EAST INDIAN.—July 4: Special Meeting: London: Mr. Aglionby, M.P., in the chair.—Authority was given for carrying out the amendments of the bill now before Parliament, for incorporating the company, reducing its shares from £50 to £20, lessening the number of directors, who are to be under the supervision of the Board of Control and the East India Company, and other general purposes.

LANCASTER AND PRESTON.—July 2: Special Meeting: Lancaster: Mr J. Bushell in the chair.—After the rejection of an amendment affecting the contract of the company with the South Union Central, the proprietors agreed to the proposals of the directors for ratifying the agreement with the Canal Company, who are to give up the lease of the line, for remodelling the board of direction, and for confirming the transfer of the line by the Carnforth to the Lancaster and Carlisle, as agreed upon last May. Special meetings of the Lancaster and Carlisle and of the Canal Company also sanctioned their share of these arrangements.

WATERFORD, WEXFORD, AND WICKLOW.—July 2: Meeting of Proprietors: London: Mr. De Lacy Nash in the chair.—The report from the committee of investigation recommended the suspension of payment of calls until the past expenditure had been clearly investigated. The committee recommend resistance to the suits instituted by the directors, and it was agreed to commence subscriptions for this object. A petition to Parliament in support of the Dissolution Bill was adopted.

The proceedings at the MIDLAND meeting, on the 4th, were confined to adjourning the assembly, as the report of the committee of investigation was not completed.

The line from Reading to Farnborough, and from Reigate to Dorking, of the junction line of the READING, GUILDFORD, AND REIGATE, was opened on the 4th. The station at Reading is nearly completed.

Orders for winding-up have been made in the Vice-Chancellor's Court in the METROPOLITAN JUNCTION RAILWAYS scheme.

The Dundee Railway viaduct, joining the SCOTTISH CENTRAL line, is to be open and in about ten days.

In the GRAND TRUNK and STAFFORD and PETERBOROUGH, before the Master in Chancery, Mr. Thomas Read was appointed official manager. The undertaking has been dissolved, but the allottees will perhaps be called upon to defray the outstanding debts by a *pro rata* contribution of £5.

The provisions of the RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE ACT come into use on the 22nd. They secure a sum of money to any passenger, on payment of a trifling amount in the event of loss of life or personal injury while travelling on the railway

The opening of the HUDDERSFIELD and MANCHESTER, fixed for the 28th ult., has been delayed.

The large claims of the SOUTH WALES COMPANY against the LONDON and SOUTH-WESTERN, for compensation for land, have been happily settled without recourse to a jury.

The line of the STOUR VALLEY, SUDBURY, and BURY, branching from the Eastern Counties four miles this side of Colchester, was opened on the 2nd for public traffic.

The NORWICH extension of the EASTERN UNION to Diss and Bury on was opened to the public on the 2nd, being within twelve miles of Norwich. It branches from the Eastern Union at Haugley road through Elmsted, Thurston, Diss, and Burston.

The Servants' Provident and Benevolent Society has received from his Royal Highness Prince Albert a donation of £10*l*.

TRAVELLING ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE AUTUMN.—We think that the home circuit will, this autumn, be decidedly preferable to the grand tour; for although the tourist can see St. Peter's from the top of Primrose-hill, or walk upon the Prado within sight of the New River, still he will, in all probability, return from either of the places we have mentioned with the same number of cares, and perhaps with more he brought with him, and without having run the slightest risk of being shot by Republicans for a Monarchist, or of being hanged by Monarchists for a Republican.—*Man in the Moon.*—(New Series, No. 1.)

CARD-TABLE SIGNALS.—Theodore Hook's Code of Card-table Signals, in his clever novel of "Gilbert Gurney," might be very effectually reduced to practice. He says he, "and his wife play together at whist. There are always family telegraphs; and, if they fancy their looks are watched, they can always communicate by words. I found out that I could never win of Smigsmag and his wife. I mentioned this one day, and was answered: 'No, you never can win of them.' 'Why?' said I. 'Because,' said my friend, 'they have establ.shed a code.' 'Dear me!' said I; 'signals by looks?' 'No,' said he; 'by words. If Mrs. Smigsmag is to lead, Smigsmag says, Dear, begin; Dear begins with D; so does diamond; and each comes out from the lady. If he has to lead, and she says S. my love, she wants a spade. Smigsmag and spade begin with the same letter, and sure enough down comes a spade. Harkee, my dear, how long you are sorting your cards!' Mrs. Smigsmag stumps down a heart; and a gentle Come, my love! on either side produces a club.'"

Railway Anecdote Book.

NATIONAL BANK, NEW BUILDINGS, GLASGOW.

IN presenting to our readers views of the New Buildings just completed for the National Bank of Scotland, Glasgow, we feel assured that the beauty and elegance of their architectural character will be at once apparent; but the charm of colour, which adds to the expressiveness of the letter-press, is, unfortunately, not in our power to display, and our readers must therefore imagine the exquisite glowing beauty of the interior of the Telling-room, and its delicate architectural enrichments, from our verbal description, being guided in the general form and effect by our pictorial representation.

The building stands in a square, three sides of which are surrounded by buildings of admirable design, including large warerooms, the Stock Exchange, &c., which have been erected since 1844, from the designs of the talented architect whose last achievement we now chronicle. The front faces is in Queen-street, and presents a *façade* divided into two stories, each having windows in them, the lower enriched with pilasters of the Ionic, and the upper with those of the Corinthian order, the whole being crowned with a highly-enriched entablature and cornice, and we should observe, the orders are not the pure Greek, but of the Venetian school. The central part of the front somewhat projects from the side portions, having three-quarter columns in couples; and in this portion, the centre is the lower story, instead of a window, is the entrance door. The windows to the lower story are rusticated in courses, and the keystones to them and the doorway are sculptured with heads emblematic of the principal rivers of the United Kingdom. The windows to the upper story are proportioned, and, as we before mentioned, the entablature and cornice are exceedingly ornate and well sculptured. Surmounting the centre of the building are the national arms, with colossal figures representing Peace and Commerce at the extremities of the sky line of the building is broken by vases of elegant form and detail. A stone balustrade on a rusticated base surrounds and gives character to, and guards the building.

Having thus briefly noticed the exterior of the building, we quote a glowing passage from our contemporary, the *Glasgow Herald*, descriptive of the general appearance of the interior:—"The vestibule, entering from Queen-street, is of elongated shape, with an arched ceiling broken by two hemispherical coves, whose domes—in one of which is a stained cupola—are painted bright blue, and studded with stars of gold. The walls and arch are painted in imitation of the Aberdeen granite, slightly enriched by inlays of porphyry, while the cornice is supported by pilasters of Bavarian jasper. The effect of this fine passage, from its color and style, is cool, massive, and substantial; forming, by its powerful contrast, an artistical introduction to the thousand lines of richly-tinted light diffused around from every point and corner of the

TELLING-ROOM,

into which we are immediately ushered. On entering this magnificent saloon, we find that the elaborate architectural enrichments are enlivened and brought out to the greatest advantage by a gorgeous arrangement of sparkling colour, and the eye is at once led upwards from the floor, and counters, with their golden lamps, its questioning solicitude, along the columns and pilasters to the cornice and dome overhead, from whence it is as quickly attracted by the dazzling shower of coloured rays profusely shed through the deep-stained glass of the cupola. These columns and pilasters are in hanging imitation of very warm-coloured porphyry, their capitals and bases being of pure white marble; and the ceiling and dome, each lavishly adorned with figured devices, are admirably set off by hatchments of blue, crimson, and gold, but all so balanced in size and shape as to produce a beautiful prismatic effect.

"The principal walls of this beautiful room are rendered in imitation of Sienna

EXTERIOR OF THE NATIONAL BANK, GLASGOW.—JOHN GIBSON, ARCHITECT.

marble, with a fidelity and power which might well rival the choicest specimens of the genuine material—forming a judicious middle tone between the warm blood-red of the columns and the cold neutral tint of the Dove marble surrounding the doors and windows, between which again and the Sienna there is a uniting stripe of Nuremburg. Right opposite the door of entrance, but almost out of sight, are planted two very elegant lamps with tall slender stalks, the latter in imitation of French bronze of an exquisitely delicate tint, with their most prominent members slightly hatched in gold.

In surveying the *coup d'œil* of this magnificent saloon, we know not whether most to admire its general brilliancy, grandeur, and good taste, or the truth-telling beauty of the imitations; and we may add that each of the other apartments, however different in appearance and in the purposes for which they are intended, display a similar harmony in their design, and equal talent in their execution: nor are they beholdenhand in the richness and propriety of their decoration; and the whole work has elicited the approval of no less mature a judgment than that of Ralph Wornum, Esq., the Government Inspector of the National Schools of Design."

Having thus rapidly sketched the character of this beautiful addition to the public buildings of Glasgow, it is our pleasing duty to record the names of the parties engaged on the building. First, our warmest commendations must be bestowed on the architect, John Gibson, Esq., of London, who not only designed the building in its general plan and outlines, but likewise all its minuter details were carefully studied and arranged by him, in colour as well as form; and he has been most ably seconded in the coloured and gilded decorations by Mr. Bennett, of the firm of Bogie and Co., of Glasgow; and in the stained glass by Ballantine and Allan, of Edinburgh—the gentlemen who have furnished the stained glass windows for the House of Lords. The national arms, the colossal figures, the decorative vases, and the keystones to the windows, are in the best style of Mr. John Thomas, whose talents, so often called into requisition have been so often eulogised in our pages; and the decorative parts of the architecture, generally, were executed from his models. The stone employed in the building is from the Bamie quarries, near Edinburgh; the masonry was executed by the late John Buchanan.

THE TELLING-ROOM.—NATIONAL BANK, GLASGOW.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

MR. SCHOLEFIELD, M.P.

MR. WILLIAM SCHOLEFIELD, who, in conjunction with Mr. Muntz, represents the important borough of Birmingham, is the second son of the late Mr. Joshua

MR. SCHOLEFIELD, M.P. FOR BIRMINGHAM.

Scholefield, who, for many years, to the period of his death in 1844, sat in Parliament as member for that great centre of commercial and manufacturing industry, where he carried on extensive business both as a banker and merchant. The present member is also a merchant of Birmingham, and is a disciple of the same liberal school of politics to which his father was so unswerving an adherent, and which now, making "financial," as well as "parliamentary" reform an essential tenet of its creed, with appropriate courtesy takes Mr. Hume—the patriarch of fiscal retrenchment—as its leader, while it constitutes Mr. Cobden as its chief missionary exponent.

Mr. Scholefield, though a constant attendant at his post in Parliament, is by no means a frequent speaker in the House. When he does address "the collective wisdom" of the nation, he is, like most men of business, plain of speech, and matter-of-fact in his reasoning, being alike remote from twaddle as he is from ornate rhetorical flourish. His abilities were early recognised by his townsmen, who, when Birmingham received its charter of incorporation in the year 1838, elected him, at the age of 29, the first Mayor of the borough.

His conduct in that responsible office won him the approbation and regard of a large body of the inhabitants; and when the death of his father, in 1844, created a vacancy in the representation of the borough, he was universally regarded by the Liberal party there as the fittest person in their ranks to fill it up, and he was accordingly set up as their candidate. He was opposed, however, on the Conservative interest, by one who, like himself, possessed the local influences in the town attaching to the successful pursuit of commerce—Mr Spooner, the banker, who now sits for North Warwickshire, and was defeated in the contest. At the general elections in 1847 he again presented himself at the hustings, a candidate for the suffrages of the Birmingham constituency, and was successful after a sharp struggle, having polled 2824 votes while Mr. Spooner obtained 2302.

Mr. Scholefield is a magistrate for Warwickshire and a director of the Birmingham and Midland Bank he was born in the year 1809, and is a widower, his wife (daughter of J. Miller, Esq.) having died in 1843.

In addition to what has been already indicated of the hon. gentleman's political creed, it may be stated that he is in favour of a wide extension of the suffrage, of triennial parliaments, vote by ballot, currency reform, and the removal of all religious disabilities: he is opposed to the endowment of the Roman Catholic clergy.

In the House of Commons, on Tuesday evening last, the honourable gentleman was one of the minority of thirteen who voted in favour of Mr. Feargus O'Connor's motion for the adoption of "the People's Charter."

MADAME SONTAG.

THIS distinguished *cantatrice*, whose engagement at Her Majesty's Theatre we announced last week, arrived in town on Saturday, and will make her appearance this evening (the 7th) in the character of *Linda*, in Donizetti's popular opera of that name. We learn that at Berlin his Excellency Count Rossi, Sardinian Minister to the Prussian Court, had an audience to take leave, on his retirement, on the 20th ult. The King of Prussia likewise received Count and Countess Rossi (Madame Sontag) in private audience, on the 25th; after which they quitted Berlin for England.

Madame Sontag, a German by birth, began her career at fifteen years of age; and, on her first appearance, at the German Opera at Vienna, created the greatest enthusiasm. The celebrated Barbaja, who at the same moment was the *impresario* of three of the greatest operatic theatres of Europe, having heard her sing at Vienna, employed every means to withdraw her from the German to the Italian lyrical stage. Having succeeded in his object, she made her *début* in the "Donna del Lago," at the Grand Opera of the Carinthia; and her talent created such a sensation, that offers of unlimited liberality poured in from every quarter; and, after the season, Barbaja was compelled to part with his new star, Severini having secured Madame Sontag's services for the Italiens, in Paris. There she met with another celebrated *prima donna*, who had long preceded her, Madame Malibran; and, although so young, she maintained her position with her great colleague. She sang, as with an elder sister, in "Tancredi," "Il Matrimonio," and many other operas. Such was her success, that every means were employed to bring her to England; and tempted by the liberality of the offers made her, she arrived the following season. Her *début* took place at a concert at Devonshire House on a Tuesday in Easter week. Such was her reputation, not only for musical genius, but for beauty, elegance, and fascinating manners, that the curiosity of the spectators in the streets equalled the throng of nobility, rank, and fashion under the roof of that great *dilettante* and patron of art, the Duke of Devonshire. On the following 16th April she made her first appearance at Her Majesty's Theatre, and her success even surpassed expectation.

MADAME SONTAG.

Most of the great *prima donne* of our times have been compelled, in soprano parts, to compensate by their genius and their science for the original defects or want of compass of their voices; for example, in the case of Pasta, whose natural voice was a rugged mezzo soprano, or of Malibran, who was a real contralto. In Madame Sontag the public found a real soprano, enabling her to perform with certainty of tone, exquisite ease, purity, and delicacy, the most intricate passages and original embellishments, whether in full tone or mezzo voce. When she first appeared in *Rosina*, she revelled and luxuriated in roulades, arpeggios, and fanciful divisions; whilst subsequently, in *Donna Anna*, she proved that she could sing in the most chaste and classical style, and produce the same effect by pure sentiment as she did before by *fioriture* and *staccato* passages.

Subsequently, from England Madame Sontag went to Berlin, where, through the influence of her amiable qualities, no less than by her talents, she became so great a favourite of the late King of Prussia and of the Royal Family, that she was induced to settle in Berlin. There—having in her career, although so short, acquired a fine fortune—she became attached to a young Piedmontese nobleman (Count Rossi), himself possessed not only of fortune and rank, but representative of his Sovereign. Her last performance in "Semiramide" appeared as if it were a national celebration; the enthusiasm was intense, and the whole audience almost wept when she bade adieu. The King of Prussia attended by all the Princesses of the blood, himself gave away the bride.

During the missions of her husband at St. Petersburgh, as well as at Berlin Madame Sontag (now Countess Rossi) was received at Court with the greatest distinction, and delighted the circles of the King and the Emperor by the occasional display of her genius at St. Petersburgh, where she eclipsed all the professional vocalists. Such a sensation did she occasion by singing at Court

PUCK.

OBERON.

MARBLE STATUETTES.—BY J. G. LOUGH.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

that the Emperor and Empress on her departure determined to establish the Italian Opera, now one of the first establishments in Europe. The recent revolutions, which have deposed so many Princes and Potentates, and have overthrown so many fortunes, have altogether ruined those of Madame Sontag; and, to provide for her family, she returns to the stage in England, where she possesses many influential friends.

MARBLE STATUETTES.

These poetic statuettes are from the chisel of Mr. Lough, and are to be seen at Messrs. Graves and Co.'s, Pall-mall; the lights at the Royal Academy Sculpture Room precluding the possibility of the artist's sending them for exhibition. There are impersonations in marble of "the proud Titania," Queen of the fairies; "the jealous Oberon," the King; and Puck—

That shrewd and knavish sprite.
Call'd Robin Goodfellow—

from Shakspeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream."

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

The new ballet of "Les Plaisirs du Hâvre" was produced at Her Majesty's Theatre, with great success, on Thursday night.

It presents the most beautiful and novel features, in the contrast of the flowery scenes of the tropical, with the pastimes of the hyperborean regions; together with the employment of electricity in one of its most striking forms. This ballet was first performed at the Court Theatre at Berlin, in 1840, under the title of "Lieibeshändel." It is composed by Paul Taglioni, the *maître de ballet* to the King of Prussia (now temporarily at Her Majesty's Theatre). It was at first reserved for the precincts of the Court Theatre; but last year it was yielded up to the requests of the Marshal Prince Paskiewitch, the greatest amateur and patron of ballets in Europe. At his private theatre (the Taglioni, at Warsaw, although there are no Taglionis or Rosatis, there is a Polish *corps de ballet*, which, for beauty, agility, and mimic power, has no equal in Europe. Here the ballet had immense success; and all the great theatres in Germany imitated it. Such was the effect, that Meyerbeer—who is composer to the same theatre of which Paul Taglioni is ballet-master—about to produce the "Prophète" in Paris, asked the latter, on his way to London, to furnish the suggestions, plans, and models requisite to introduce some of its principal features in the opera. This Paul Taglioni most cheerfully accomplished from regard for Meyerbeer, and the "Pas des Patineurs" had the same success in Paris as in Berlin. As the principal attractions of its merits naturally led to its production by its author at Her Majesty's Theatre on Thursday last, with triumphant results. The first *tableau* represents the celebration of a Polish marriage, which takes place on the borders of a lake. It presents some of those new artificial contrivances by means of which the rich noblemen of the north console themselves for the rigour of their climate. In this *tableau* the fascinating Rosati and other principal dancers display the *bravure* display their grace and spirit in novel and *piquant steps*. Having disported themselves within, the gay votaries join the country people without in another pastime of their own. The latter form the second *tableau*, in which they pierce the frozen Danube. Crowds of skaters throng the frozen waters, attended by vendors of every species of ornament as well as of refreshment. On one side you behold ladies dressed in their fur dresses on sledges; on the other, those who are enjoying the *montagne Russe*. Presently room is made for the dancing of the skaters. The programme of amusements begins. First comes the *pas des frères*. The laughter and shivering creep, by the execution of a peculiar Hungarian step, dance themselves into warmth. Then comes the *pas à la hussarde*, a curious, lively, and varied step, performed by Mdlles. Petit, Marra, Thomasini, and Rosandon, Julien and Armoureux. This is followed by the most remarkable and characteristic step of all, the grand quadrille *des patineurs*. Of this prolonged, varied, and curiously intricate *pas*, every step is executed by skaters with the most remarkable characteristic aptidness and effect the illusion is complete. Between each figure there are solos of mimic action—ep sodes of the life of the north, performed with remarkable graphic fidelity and spirit by M Charles. But, at last, the hour comes when the feast within must follow the sport without. As the curtain falls again, the hour of retiring to genial fires, and the curtain descends amidst the fall of snow

The pictorial portion of the peculiar, spirited, characteristic, and novel ballet is highly creditable to the talents of Mr. C. Marshall; whilst M. Paul Taglioni (who, after the conclusion of the performance, returned to Berlin) has earned here another well-merited triumph. The *mise en scène* is worthy of the work. The music, by Bugni, characteristic of the country, is of his peculiar mastery; and will add to success, in every respect, is complete. We shall, next week, engrave the "Pas des Patineurs."

The great event of this week, however, is the appearance of Madame Sontag. We have had the good fortune to hear her in "Linda." Her singing, alone, of "Luce di quest' anima" would be worth a pilgrimage. The finesse, the power of modulation, the expression which conceals the mechanism of voice, the ascent to the highest regions of melody, are managed by her with a mastery which no power can surpass, no auditor can resist. To this must be added the graceful looks and manner are such as are seldom beheld on the stage, not only possessing the highest degree of elegance, but that which is most irresistible—natural unaffected dignity. To find so celebrated an *singer* restored to us after a lapse of years, neither impaired in looks, form, nor voice, and with the addition of that experience of dramatic and vocal resources which recent years have yielded, is one of those extraordinary effects which we owe to the revolutions of the times—which, alas! have produced little in other respects that is harmonious or agreeable.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The eighth performance of Meyerbeer's "Huguenots," on Saturday night, was honoured by the presence of her Majesty and Prince Albert. The opera will be repeated next Thursday, for Grisi's benefit. On Tuesday night, Mdme Persiani's farewell appearance took place in "Donna del Lago" and "Ecco di Figaro," and acted the part of the *Countess* charmingly, and was most enthusiastically greeted.

Mdme. Persiani is the daughter of the celebrated tenor, Tacchinardi, and wife of Persiani, the composer of "Inez da Castro," "La Fantasma," and other operas She has maintained her position as a *prima donna* in Paris and London for the last fifteen years with distinguished success; and as an accountant of vocal difficulties, has never been approached. The fancy and genius of Madame Persiani in the selection of graces and ornaments seemed inexhaustible. She has never been known, on an encore, to repeat the same roulades; and in the present season she introduced quite novel and elegant *fiorture*.

Mozart's opera went off with infinite spirit Grisi, Persiani, and Angri, Tamburini, Lavia, Tagliafico, Polonini, and Marini shining with evident relish the music of this fascinating lyric comedy. The overture and several pieces were encored.

On Thursday, for the benefit of Signor Mario, Rossini's "Donna del Lago" was announced, but owing to the indisposition of Mr. Sims Reeves, who was to have sung *Rodrigo*, the opera was changed to "Norma," with Mr. Hargitt in an alteration with which the public was quite content. Lavia sang the "Ra-ta-plan" couplets, in place of Reeves. Mario was in splendid voice, and was cordially greeted. The "Donna del Lago" will be given next Tuesday; and the "Puritani" this evening (Saturday).

MUSIC.

Ernst, the violinist, and Hallé, the pianist, gave a concert on Monday evening at the Hanover Rooms. Ernst performed Mendelssohn's violin concerto with the finest effect. As to pianoforte playing, we entirely see nothing to the composition, which was as poetical as it was wonderful in its executive feats. He also played his "Papageno" rondo, and, with Hallé, a sonata by Bach, and some elegant *pensées fugitives* by Stephen Heller and Hallé. Hallé executed Beethoven's Pianoforte Concerto in G with classical taste and skill. Miss Dolby was encored in a pretty ballad by Wallace, "The Fireside Song," the words by Mr. H. F. Chorley; and Miss Lucombe, Mdlle. Vera, Mdme Macfarren, Mdlle. Nissen, with Herr Stigelli and Herr Damcke, sang pieces for vocal and instrumental items of the two *bénéficiaires*, whose splendid playing was of course the main attraction of the concert. Benedict was the conductor, and Willy the leader of a select band.

MUSICAL EVENTS.—The fourth and last morning concert of the season was given on Friday, at the Royal Italian Opera, a notice of which will appear in our ensuing number.—Jarman gave a farewell *matinée musicale* on Friday, at the Riding School of the Knightsbridge Barracks, under the most distinguished patronage.—This morning (Saturday) will be the fourth and last concert of the Royal Academy of Music.—The eighth and last meeting of the Musical Union will take place on Tuesday.—On Thursday will be Mr. R. Blagrove's final concertina concert, and Mdme. Oury's *matinée*.

THE GOUTY SHOE.—James Smith used to tell, with great glee, a story showing the general conviction of his dislike to ruralities He was sitting at the library at a country-house, when a gentleman proposed a quiet stroll into the pleasure-grounds: "Stroll? why don't you see my gouty shoe?" "Yes, I see that, then enough." "Why, you don't suppose I'm going to stroll now?" "Well, and what then?" "What then? why, my dear fellow, you don't mean to say that you have really got the gout? I thought you had only put on that shoe to get off being shown over the improvements."—*Railway Anecdote Book*, just published.

JACK KETCH.—The earliest hangman whose name is known was called Derrick. He lived in the reign of Elizabeth, and is recorded by Stowe, in his "Gull's Hornbook," and by Middleton, in his "Black Book." He was succeeded by Gregory Brandon, who, it is said, had arms confirmed to him by the College of Heralds, and bequeathed the figure of his office to his son. Brandon was succeeded by Dun, "Esquire Dun," as he is called; and Dun, in 1684, by John Ketch, commemorated by Dryden in an epilogue, and whose name is now synonymous with hangman.—*Cunningham's Hand-book for London*.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, June, 1849.—In concluding the recent postal convention with the United States, the British Post-Office has been unable to make provision for the safe transmission of registered letters between the two countries, no system of registration being in operation in the United States. The public, however, may still continue to register letters for the United States as far as the port of despatch, according to the present practice; but it must be distinctly understood that such registration will be effectual only to the port of despatch in the United Kingdom.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE occurrences of the last few days possessed very little interest beyond the moment, but, from the uninterrupted fineness of the weather, passed off with considerable *éclat*. The principal event brought to an issue on the turf was the July Stakes, for which a field of moderate animals appeared at the post. The race was won by a canter by a horse recently defeated at the Stockbridge, after a dead heat, by the Bee-Hunter. Thirty to one was afterwards betted against the winner (Sweetheart) for the Derby, about three times the odds that were laid against the Flying Dutchman, after winning the same race against bad horses, and, certainly with no greater ease than it was won this year. This was the only race of any importance during the meeting, which, nevertheless, was very well attended.

The ensuing week will be prolific of all kinds of seasonable sports. To begin with the turf, we have the Liverpool on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, with a very good looking field. The grounds at the end of the meeting, the Clock-field, are a dead heat, by the Bee-Hunter. Thirty to one was afterwards betted against the winner (Sweetheart) for the Derby, about three times the odds that were laid against the Flying Dutchman, after winning the same race against bad horses, and, certainly with no greater ease than it was won this year. This was the only race of any importance during the meeting, which, nevertheless, was very well attended.

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TATTERSALL'S.

THURSDAY. The following are the latest Newmarket prices:—

LIVERPOOL CUP

4 to 1 agst Thrisgarth	14 to 1 agst Escamillo	12 to 1 agst Kaleshe

GOODWOOD CUP

9 to 4 agst Canezou	4 to 1 agst The Hero	

DERBY

16 to 1 agst Pitsford	30 to 1 agst Sweetheart	30 to 1 agst Blarney
25 to 1 —— Penang	30 to 1 —— Joan o' Grost	33 to 1 —— Gallite Callum

NEWMARKET JULY MEETING.—TUESDAY.

MATCH; 100 sovs.

Duke of Bedford's Minto, 4 yrs, 8st 12lb	.. .. (Butler)	1
Sir J. Hawley's Sirrabout, 2 yrs, 6st 10lb	.. .. (Pearl)	2

THE JULY STAKES of 50 sovs each.

Mr. Pedley's Sweetheart	.. .. (Templeman)	1
Mr. H. Freeman's Impression	.. .. .. (Butler)	2

MATCH; 200 sovs.

Mr. Greville's Estafette, 8st 4lb	.. .. (Flatman)	1
Duke of Bedford's Scamps Vis, 8st 4lb	.. .. (Butler)	2

NEWMARKET JULY MEETING.—WEDNESDAY.

MATCH, 100, h. ft.

Duke of Bedford's Treachemine	.. .. (F. Butler)	1
Sir J. Hawley's Slang, 2 yrs, 6st 12lb	.. .. (Pearl)	2

FIFTY POUNDS.

Mr. Rolt's Collingwood, 6 yrs	.. .. (Flatman)	1
Mr. Coombes's f. by Venison, 3 yrs	.. .. (G. Brown)	2

MATCH, 200 sovs.

Duke of Bedford's Newport, 8st 12lb	.. .. (Butler)	1
Lord Clifden's Sicyon, 6st 10lb	.. .. (G. Brown)	2

THE TOWN PLATE of £50.

Duke of Bedford's Retal	.. .. (Butler)	1

THURSDAY.

HANDICAP of 15 sovs each.

The Sultana	.. ..	1
The Widow	.. ..	2

THE CHESTERFIELD STAKES

Cranberry	.. ..	1
Sisyphus	.. ..	2

THE CAXTON MEMORIAL.—A meeting of the subscribers and the committee will be held at the Society of Arts, Adelphi, on Monday next, the 9th July, to receive upon the course to be adopted in reference to the memorial.

THE CHINESE JUNK was visited on Wednesday by the Duchess of Orleans, accompanied by the Duke d'Aumale and the young Comte de Paris. These illustrious members of the ex-Royal family of France desired to preserve a strict incognito, but were recognised, with great delicacy and respect, by the numerous French visitors on board at the time.

ST. MARYLEBONE BANK FOR SAVINGS.—By the returns to July 5th, we learn that the open deposit accounts, and sums invested for this bank, have materially increased during the past year. In 1848—accounts, 18,564, amount, £284,737. 1849—accounts, 19,848; amount, £301,663

PALACE AND MARSHALSEA COURTS.—By a return moved for by Lord Dudley Stuart, it appears that Mr. Serjeant Manning, Bart., Knt. Marshal and Judge of the Palace and Marshalsea Courts, received £714 0s. 6d. in fees during the year ending July, 1848. The other officers of the court received the following amounts:—Clerk of the Papers, Mr. Brent Brent, Esq., Steward and Judge, £742 16s. 4d.; Sir Henry Frederick Campbell, K.C.B., prothonotary, £780 6s. 3d.; Mr. John Charrier Hewlitt, deputy-prothonotary, secondary, &c., £1214 11s. 7d.; Mr. William Ely, crier, £143 15s. 2d.; Mr. John Charrier Hewitt, clerk, £311 19s. 6d.; Mr. Thos. Hicks, marshalsea officer, £118 14s. 4d.; Messrs. Joseph Holden Turner, Benjamin Edward Willoughby, James Dolman, Clerk Bowers Miller, Thomas Hicks, and Mark Shepherd, attorneys of the court, received respectively £740 0s. 2d., £1049 16s. 6d., £1027 19s. 4d., £1049 16s. 6d., £1349 14s., and £3337 11s. 10d. The same paper shows the sums received by these officers from July, 1838, to July, 1848, by way of compensation. The number of writs received, with year ended July, 1848, was 2000, and the number of causes tried during the same time 1167. Of these 95 were for sums above £20. The number of causes defended was 126, and verdicts were found for the defendant in that number

THE CLUB.—The members of the old-established literary society, known as "The Club," founded by Dr. Johnson, held their last banquet for the season on Tuesday evening, at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's-street. In the absence of the Earl of Ellesmere, who was to have presided, the chair was occupied by the Rev. H. Milman. There were present the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Bishop of Oxford, the Dean of Westminster, Sir David Dundas, Mr. Pemberton Leigh, Colonel Leake, Mr. Scaford, M.P., and Dr. Holland.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The closing prices of Saturday were firmly maintained on Monday in the English Market, until nearly the close of business, when a slight reaction left Consols at 91¼ ⅞ for the opening, or 4½. This reaction was principally occasioned on Tuesday, the City Election superseding business. On the news transpiring of the arrival of the 7th, with a large sum of specie on merchants' account, as well as the despatching of the Queen's Messenger with the news to negotiate, Consols became firmer, closing at 91⅝ buyers; and on Wednesday, when the telegraphic despatch announcing the capitulation of Rome was received, an improvement to 92⅛ was the result. Sometime elapsed before a reaction, however, took place, towards the closest business, and 92⅛ was the last quotation. At this price the market was nearly stationary during Thursday, business generally being very limited at the hour of writing, the Yorkshire Election appearing to be regretable, Consols became firmer, closing at 91⅞

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THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.—The Sittings of this Assembly will commence at the close of the present month. Pre-one wis ing to have an account of the reunion-some proposed ... secretary ... should be procured at ... price, and the Lists of Stations, ... Conference. The first, on the 25th Instant, will contain the election of the President and Secretary. The new year ... on the 26th Instant, and will be published ... the three extra papers, 2s 6d. The whole of the papers published during the Conference will be supplied on the receipt of 2s 6d. THE WESLEYAN TIMES will be sent as a present to new ... and continued ... for ... Orders ... Office, 66, Paternoster-row, and ... street, London.—Order of the nearest newsvender.

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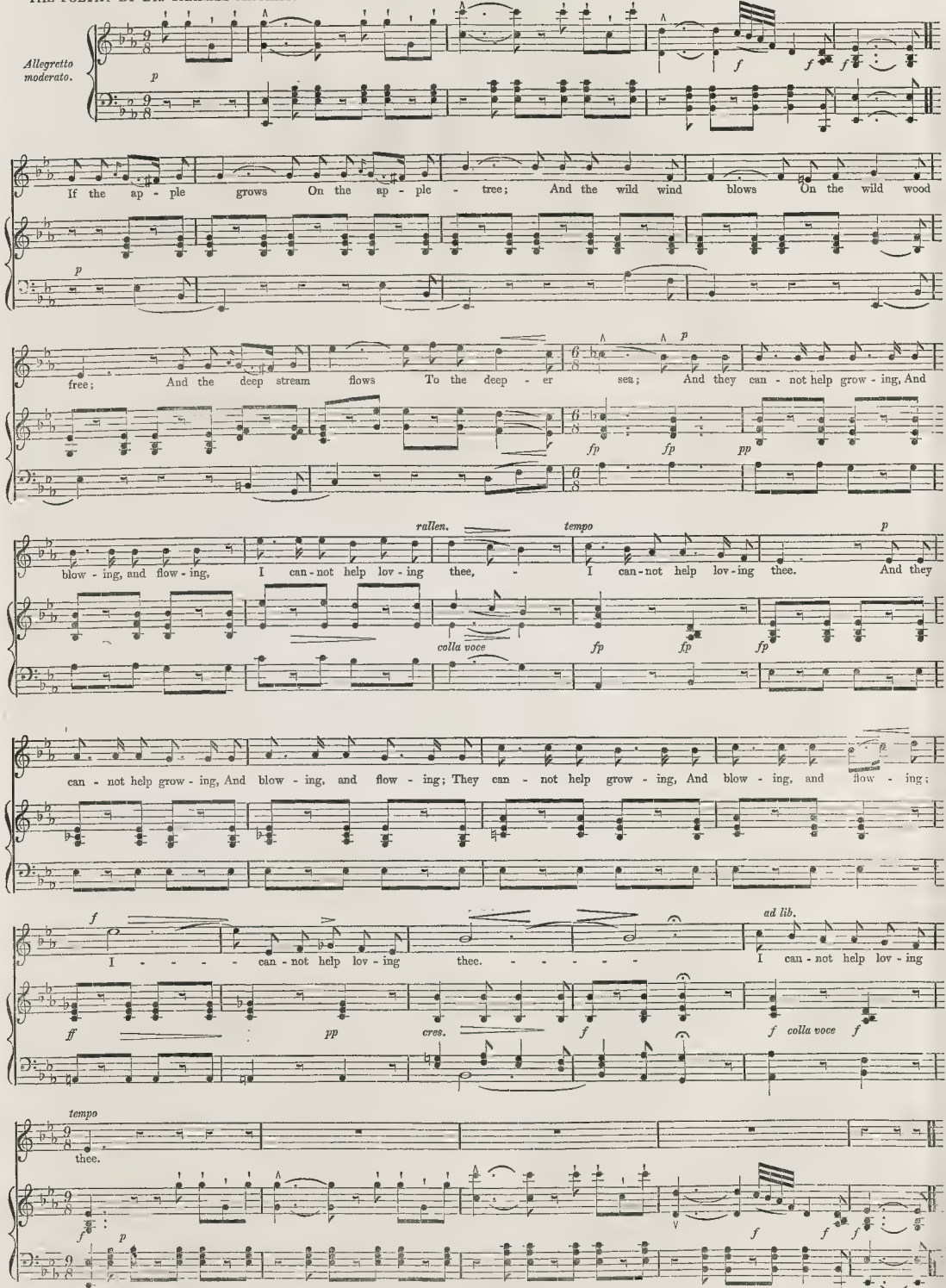
PORTRAIT OF G. W. M. REYNOLDS.
A favourable opportunity now occurs for new subscribers to ... to ... with
REYNOLDS'S MISCELLANY; illustrated by ... No. 85, published yesterday, commences a new (the Fifth) Volume of this high ly popular and incomparably cheap work.
Number 85 contains a Portrait of the Editor, GEORGE W. M. REYNOLDS, drawn by Henry Anelay, from the original oil-painting by Henry Parkman, and engraved by R. Hooper. The same Number likewise commences a new and original Tale, entitled "Isabella, or, the Adventures of a Governess," beautifully illustrated with wood-engravings. Price 1d.
... Number ... Portrait ... Duchess ... Sutherland, ... Duchess ... Somerset, ... Duchess ... Cleveland, ... Duchess ... Argyll, ... Duchess ... Bedford, ... Duchess ... Norfolk, ... Duchess ... Buccleuch, ... Duchess ... Hamilton, ... Duchess ... Montrose, ... Duchess ... Roxburghe, ... Duchess ... Leinster, ... Duchess ... Manchester, ... Duchess ... Devonshire, ... Duchess ... Beaufort, ... Duchess ... Richmond, ... Duchess ... Marlborough, ... Duchess ... Wellington, ... Duchess ... Inverness, ... Duchess ... Gloucester, ... Duchess ... Kent, ... Duchess ... Cambridge, ... Duchess ... Northumberland,

PROTESTATIONS.

THE POETRY BY DR. CHARLES MACKAY. THE MUSIC BY G. HERBERT RODWELL.



2.

Yet if wild winds blew
Never more on the lea;
And no blossoms grew
On the healthy tree;
And the river untrue
Escaped the sea;
And they all had ceased blowing,
And growing, and flowing;
I'd ne'er cease loving thee.

3.

And till that hour,
In the day or night;
In the field or bower;
In the dark or bright;
In the fruit or the flower;
In the bloom or the blight;
In my reaping or sowing,
My coming or going;
I'll ne'er cease loving thee.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1849.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 380.—Vol. XV.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1849. [Sixpence.

HOPE FOR IRELAND.

HE Earl of Clarendon as Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland at one of the most critical periods of its history, has had opportunities, which are happily rare, of forming a correct judgment upon socialits sufferings. He has seen in full operation the causes which have combined to produce its present and past misery, and to render it in ordinary times the prey of the demagogue and disturber, and in extraordinary times to cover it with famine and desolation.

In a remarkable letter, addressed to the Corporation of London, his Lordship has stated his views upon the subject with great clearness and ability; and has lent all the aid of his public position and his high personal character to support the project first authoritatively broached in Parliament by Sir Robert Peel, for the infusion of English capital into the west of Ireland. His Lordship, though fully aware, we must presume, of the various political influences which have conspired to make Ireland unhappy and unprosperous, is convinced that her greatest evils are entirely social in their origin and progress. In a few emphatic sentences he describes her deep-rooted disease and the sole available remedy. "The whole social system of Ireland," he says, "has been based upon the potato, and the failure of that root has consequently entailed universal distress. Hence so many landed proprietors are now unable to pay the interest on their mortgages. Tenants can no longer pay their rents; and the peasants, for want of employment, are driven upon the rates, of which the collection daily becomes more difficult. Such a state of things contains within itself no germ of amelioration. It cannot even remain stationary: it must go from bad to worse, for the means of improvement are altogether wanting, and the national resources are gradually wasting. Even if the potato were to revive (and to that all classes are now clinging with desperate hope), it would only bring back the evils under which the country has been so long labouring. It is manifest," he adds, "that a complete change of system as regards agriculture, the tenure of land, and the social habits of the people, has become indispensable, and that change can only be effected by the introduction of English capital enterprise, and skill."

The Corporation of London has the capital, and the enterprise to set the example; and, if we may judge from the mode in which it has managed the Irish estates which it acquired in the reign of James I., it has also the skill necessary for the cultivation of Irish lands upon a better principle for the people, and upon a more remunerative plan for the landlords, than are at present in operation in the purely Celtic portions of the country. The City of London seems willing to lend a hand in this great work; and it is to urge the leading members of the Corporation to consider the subject fully, that the Lord-Lieutenant has penned the able letter from which we have quoted. The Corporation has manifested an extraordinary unanimity in favour of an investment of its surplus revenues in Irish acres; and there seems every probability that ere a very long period of time shall have elapsed, a great experiment will be made to test the virtues of the half-starved men of Munster and Connaught, under circumstances favourable for their development, and to discover whether these "potato-feeding, pauper-breeding" myriads can be transformed into the independant and industrious labourers of a skilful and solvent proprietary.

Too much unanimity is often dangerous. There is a risk of folly in a contagious enthusiasm. Therefore, although we incline very strongly to the opinion of those who maintain that the purchase of Irish property by the City of London is likely, with ordinary good management, to return a fair profit to the City for its outlay, and still more materially to benefit the districts which shall be fortunate enough to be honoured by its selection, we are glad to see that those who have objections to the plan have stated them We are equally glad to believe that in the committee of the Corporation to which the letter of Lord Clarendon, and the whole subject, have been referred, all these objections will be fairly, dispassionately, and thoroughly considered. As far as we can understand it, the principal, if not the sole objection seems to be, that the Corporation will of necessity be an absentee proprietor. A fear is also expressed that an attempt will be made to expatriate or otherwise remove a large portion of the present redundant population, and to supply the place of the pure Celts with a somewhat smaller number of Anglo-Saxons. The objection, however, is but of little worth, if the absentee proprietor be solvent, and represented by resident agents of enterprise and knowledge of their business. Upon this point we think the Corporation of London may very safely be trusted by the greatest sticklers for a resident proprietary. The fear as to the expatriation of the Celtic people is another matter. Its realisation is not to be thought of. The cry of "Ireland for the Irish" is in this respect a sacred principle. If the City of London attempted to carry any such scheme into operation, it would not only excite the just hostility of the Irish, and the condemnation of the English people, but it would defeat its own purpose. That purpose is not merely to make money, but to set a great example of confidence in the remunerativeness and stability of Irish property; and thereby allure into Ireland the shy and sensitive, but essential and clear-

ROME.—GARIBALDI'S MEN —(SEE PAGE 25.)

sighted class of men, who possess spare capital for profitable investment. It is not from what the Corporation of London can do of itself, but from what it may induce others to do, that social benefits of any magnitude are to be anticipated for Ireland. We consider it of the happiest augury for that long-suffering country—which has had a reputation for its treatment of landlords almost as ugly as the story of its miseries—that such a body as the Corporation of London has manifested a willingness to risk its capital in it.

Agrarian outrages have, unhappily, been too frequent; but if, in despite of history, capitalists, in one instance, are not afraid to invest itself in the waste lands of Connaught and Munster, other capitalists will follow their example, if the old traditional outrages be not repeated. We think, too, that these outrages are peculiar to one district and one temperament of the people. Tipperary and Donegal, if equal in misery, are not equal in crime. There need be no fear that the Irish peasant will not work when he is fairly treated. A bad system may have demoralised him to some extent; but Englishmen know, by the evidence of their own harvest-time, how hard the Celtic immigrant will occasionally labour. It may be that his industry is capricious, not regular; but the testimony of all unprejudiced investigators, shows that what the Irishman really lacks is not the will to labour, but a fair opportunity to labour profitably. The skill and solvency of the landed proprietors, added to a determination on their parts to cultivate the land upon the principles of a fair return for capital invested, co-existent with, and dependent upon, a fair remuneration to the labourer, will do much to bring the irregular peasantry into a regular state. It will also wean them from that root of idleness and mischief, the potato, by accustoming them to a diet of bread and meat—a change incalculable for the good it will effect, if happily made to supersede the old system of a reckless rental, a small potato patch, a multitudinous family, and a pig.

The recommendation of the Government to advance money to construct the railway from Dublin to Galway has received the sanction of Parliament, and the sum of £500,000 has been ordered to be paid out of the Consolidated Fund for that purpose. This, also, may turn out a favourable circumstance for Ireland. Although the country is not in a condition to lend money, and although much may be said in favour of allowing railway speculators, whether in Ireland or elsewhere, to raise their funds in open market, the circumstances of Ireland justify the Government in stretching a point in both respects; and in this instance the country are fain to hope that the large advance just authorised is safe and prudent, and made on a reasonably good security. There can be little doubt that the judicious expenditure of such a sum in the western districts will benefit the people; and as little, we should think, that the completion of such a line of railway will of itself very greatly assist in the introduction of other capital, and encourage individuals or corporations to imitate the example of the city of London in investing their money in the purchase of reclaimable land.

But among the favourable circumstances that are emerging into public notice from the thick darkness in which the prospects of Ireland have so long been shrouded, we hold the approaching visit of her Majesty to be among the most cheering and important. Her Majesty's successive visits to Scotland have made travelling in that country fashionable, and led to a large and useful expenditure of money. Ireland can boast scenery as romantic and as beautiful as Scotland; and once the yearly increasing stream of tourists is directed into that channel, they who wealth lures to the Emerald Isle will not fail to fructify. The pleasure-seeker is always a beneficent visitant. He leaves gold upon his footsteps, and flowers follow upon his track as upon that of the fairies in our nursery tales. Her Majesty, by setting the example of trusting to the Irish and admiring their country, will, there is every reason to believe, induce countless multitudes to explore its hitherto unknown beauty, and expend that surplus wealth of holiday-making Englishmen which is now expended upon the portions of the world that have greater claims upon our admiration than Ireland, and not a tithe or a hundredth part of the claim that she has upon our sympathy or commiseration. We must consider, too, that the Royal visit will in all probability be repeated periodically—a boon to Ireland which, though easily bestowed, will be of incalculable benefit to its recipient: her Majesty will deserve and receive the hearty homage and sincere gratitude of all the people, but more especially her long-suffering but attached Irish subjects. There is no night without a morrow, and the morrow of Irish misery seems to be dawning at last.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

MEETINGS.

YORK AND NORTH MIDLAND.—July 12: Special Meeting; Mr. Crawshay in the chair. The report of the committee of investigation, issued in the early part of the week, was carried with a slight verbal amendment made by the committee Mr. Allis, referring to the statement in the report that £7000 or £8000 belonging to the revenue account had been carried to the capital, and comparing it with a recent assertion of Mr. Hudson's, that the whole of the dividends had been fairly paid out of profits, moved a resolution condemnatory of the conduct of that gentleman; but, after a short conversation, the resolution was withdrawn; and a vote of thanks having been given to the chairman and the committee of investigation, the meeting separated.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULAR.—July 11: Special Meeting: New Broad-street: Lord Wharncliffe in the chair.—The bill of incorporation was sanctioned. It provides that the directors may negotiate with the East Indian Company; that the capital be £500,000, in £5 shares to be increased at will to £850 or £50 each, and that extensions, when necessary, may be undertaken The first section would be 35 miles in length

MOLD.—July 10: Adjourned Half-yearly Meeting: Moorgate-street: Mr. Thomas in the chair. There not being a sufficient attendance of shareholders, the proceedings were adjourned to the 9th of August. The chairman stated his belief that before the next meeting their line would be opened and have a good traffic on it.

YORK, NEWCASTLE, AND BERWICK.—July 11: Special Meeting: York: Mr. R Davies in the chair The Lord Mayor of York asked for an adjournment till the 19th, as the committee of investigation had not been able to complete their report. A shareholder proposed that the number of directors be increased to twelve.

MALTON AND DRIFFIELD.—July 4. Half-yearly Meeting: the Earl of Carlisle in the chair. By the report presented, it appeared that a sum was owing to the bankers of this company of £11,000 to £12, but that there are large arrears of calls. The uncertainty about the construction of the Malton and Driffield branch had injured the property of the company. It was resolved, on the suggestion and proposal of [illegible] that the line should be completed and [illegible] traffic is anticipated sufficient to pay 3½ per cent. on completion of the works.

The first report of the **YORK AND NORTH MIDLAND** committee of investigation, just issued, especially narrates the transactions of the purchase of the Hull and Selby shares by Mr. Hudson. The sum of £58,842 17s. 10d being the sum paid to Mr. Hudson by the company for his purchase, with 5 per cent. interest, is to be repaid, and the shares are to be transferred to Mr. Hudson. Falsified returns have been made of the earnings of the line. Mr. Peter Clarke, the officer who was concerned in making these entries, resigns his office in August. An amount of £70,000 to £80,000 will be required to put the books in order; and so carelessly has the business been conducted, that the committee crave the patience of the proprietors for the results of their continued investigation.

The Doncaster portion of the **GREAT NORTHERN** will be ready for the visitors to the September races.

The **GRAVESEND** line will now certainly be opened on the 2nd for public use.

In the winding-up of the **NORTHAMPTON, LINCOLN, AND HULL** there are between 2000 and 3000 persons liable as contributaries for the legal expenses.

The outstanding liabilities in the winding-up of the **EASTERN COUNTIES AND NORTHERN COUNTIES JUNCTION** amount to nearly £200 l. There were no less than 500 provisional committee men in the origin of the scheme.

The **LEEDS AND THIRSK** was formally opened on the 9th. The line passes through most beautiful districts, affording visitors full views of the valleys of the Aire, Ure, Wharfe, the Crimple, and the Nidd. Leeds and Manchester, by this route, are brought into [illegible] direct communication with the north.

IRELAND.—In our paper of last week, it was stated that the first Electric Telegraph work was to be in Ireland, but has just been erected on part of the great southern and Western Railway. A correspondent states this to be wrong, as one was laid up several years ago on the Dalkey Atmospheric Railway, and is still in existence.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The accounts this week from Paris are chiefly taken up with the recent occurrences at Rome, and their probable consequences. The only domestic intelligence of any note is the return of the Conservative candidates, by a large majority, at the elections, which commenced in Paris on Sunday. There were eleven vacancies, and all have been filled up by the Moderates who were put forward by the club of the *Union Electorale*.

M. de Lamartine has not refused to join the Loret. In the other departments, the Moderate candidates are successful

A motion for the raising of the state of siege of Paris was negatived on Tuesday by the Legislative Assembly, by a majority of 370 to 131.

On Monday, a vote of thanks to the army in Italy, failed, in consequence of the Left having refused to vote, and thus rendered the proceedings nugatory.

The warlike preparations at Toulon, having reference to the expedition at Rome, have been stopped, in consequence of the cessation of hostilities. A direct post-office service will be established between that port and Civita Vecchia during the occupation of Rome by the French army. The departures are to take place every two days.

Accounts from Bordeaux mention that the appearance of corn crops in the Gironde is admirable. The beans have suffered from the intense heat. The potato crop in that district promises a fair average return; and the vineyards, which it was feared had been seriously injured by the late frosts, now give hope of a moderate stock of wine.

M. Desnyn De l'Huys is the new French Ambassador at London.

ITALIAN STATES.

PIEDMONT.—Accounts from Turin of the 7th inst. announce that the negotiations for peace with Austria, which had been interrupted, had been renewed. The Austrian Government had abandoned its exorbitant pretensions, and proposed more moderate but at the same time unacceptable conditions. The commercial question still continued to offer the principal difficulties

King Victor Emmanuel was completely recovered, and resided in the Villa Moncalieri.

VENICE.—Venice still holds out against its Austrian besiegers. The people have unanimously refused to accept the conditions of surrender offered by the Austrian commissioners.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The slow but certain advance of the combined Imperial forces towards the centre of Hungary has called forth all the energies of the great Hungarian leader, Kossuth. This extraordinary man has appealed, in a proclamation couched in the most eloquent and impassioned terms, to his countrymen to make a grand effort to repel the invader. In this document the priests are ordered to take up the cross, and to head their parishioners in the defence of their religion and liberty. The people are to arm themselves as they best can, "with scythes, pickaxes," &c. The line of the Theiss and the fords of that river are to be defended; and the inhabitants of the towns and villages shall, on the approach of the enemy, leave their houses and homes, and, carrying away all provisions, take refuge in the fastnesses of the mountains and the marshes of the morasses. They are further instructed to set fire to the places in which the enemy are quartered, and to molest them by nocturnal attacks. M. Kossuth finally states that the Hungarian army now numbers 200,000 men. This proclamation, it is thought, cannot fail to act most powerfully on the Hungarians.

The Emperor of Austria returned to his palace at Schönbrun, on the 5th inst.

The head-quarters of Prince Paskiewitch were on the 30th ult. at Torro, near Tokay.

Kossuth left Pesth for Szegedin on the 1st inst.

The Imperialist troops have been forced to retreat from the *tête de pont* at Atsh; and General Haynau, whose head-quarters are at Raab, is opposed by 80,000 men, under Gen. Georgey.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN

Accounts from Hamburg announce that on the 6th instant 20,000 Danes sallied forth from the fortress of Fredericia, drove the Schleswig-Holstein troops away, took their entrenchments, captured several pieces of artillery, and also much ammunition. The loss of the Schleswig-Holsteiners was very great, including several chiefs of the staff. The greatest consternation and confusion among the Germans. It is acknowledged on all hands to have been a terrific engagement, the combatants firing at five paces' distance, and then rushing at each other bayonet in hand.

PRUSSIA.

An order in council of his Majesty, published on the 8th instant, names the 27th instant as the day for the general election of members of the Second Chamber of the Prussian Parliament, which, according to a former decree, is to meet at Berlin on the 7th of next month

UNITED STATES.

Advices from New York to the 29th ult. have come to hand during the week. The cholera was marching rapidly with desolating strides. St. Louis, Cincinnati, and New Orleans suffered the greatest amount of mortality in proportion to their respective populations. Each city averaged nearly one hundred deaths per day from cholera. In New York, the deaths from March the 19th and the 29th ult. numbered 159, out of 333 cases.

A shocking accident had occurred at the Falls of Niagara. Miss de Forrest, of Buffalo, accompanied by a friend, was rash enough to venture on the rocks above the cataract, and was swept over the fearful precipice, together with Mr. Charles C. Addington, of Buffalo, who plunged into the torrent, in the vain hope of saving her.

At New Orleans, the great overseer at Suares had been closed; the water was receding.

The cholera had committed dreadful ravages in Texas and Mexico. At San Antonio, Texas, 750 people died out of a population of 1600. At New Braunfels, Texas, nearly all the inhabitants had repaired to the mountains, as a refuge from the pestilence.

CANADA AND NEW BRUNSWICK

There is no news of interest from Canada: all was still quiet. It was said that some arrests for high treason might be shortly expected.

Forest fires in New Brunswick and Maine, which have now been raging for weeks, have destroyed hundreds of thousands of acres of timber.

IRELAND.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT.—The Corporation of Dublin has determined upon soliciting her Majesty to permit it the honour of receiving her in state about midway between this city and Kingstown. The Directors of the Dublin and Kingstown Railway have ordered a state carriage to be built for the use of her Majesty. It will be a splendid vehicle: the cost somewhere between £500 and £600. The directors have received a satisfactory from the Lord Lieutenant that her Majesty will land at Kingstown, and travel by the railway to Dublin, where the carriages of his Excellency will be in waiting to convey the Royal family to the Castle or Viceregal Lodge, whichever residence may be more agreeable to her Majesty.

REMOVAL FROM THE COUNTRY OF THE STATE PRISONERS.—On Monday, shortly before seven o'clock, Messrs. Smith O'Brien, Meagher, Mitchel, and O Doughoe were removed to the vessel which was to convey them to their place of transportation. Mr O'Brien was accompanied to the time of his departure by his lady, his brother, the Rev. R. O'Brien, and his sister. The friends and relatives of the other prisoners were also in attendance. Mr. Meagher had a volume of Macpherson's "Poems of Ossian" in his hands, to remind him, he said of the old country he was leaving. The prisoners were conveyed from Richmond Bridewell in the prison van to the Pigeon House, where the *Trident* was waiting with her steam up to convey them on board the *Swift* at Kingstown. A large number of persons had assembled on the Kingstown pier to witness their departure, but neither Mr. O'Brien nor Mr. Meagher appeared on deck, but went at once to the cabin. At a few minutes before three o'clock the *Swift* proceeded on her voyage

ORANGE PROCESSIONS.—The Bishop of Down and Connor has published a letter, addressed to the members of the Established Church in his diocese from forming in party demonstrations on the 12th of July. The authorities have also taken precautions to guard against a collision between the Orangemen and the other inhabitants of the country.

RELIEF OF TRUSTEES.—The Attorney and Solicitor-General have brought in a bill to make further provision for the relief of trustees. The bill recites that whereas difficulties have arisen in the transfer of securities vested in trustees in certain cases under the provisions of an act passed in the tenth and seventh years of the reign of her present Majesty, intituled, "An Act for better securing Trust Funds, and for the Relief of Trustees," and it is expedient to make further provision for carrying into effect the objects of the said act: It is therefore enacted that in any petition presented to the Lord Chancellor or Master of the Rolls in the matter of the said act it shall appear to the Judge of the Court of Chancery before whom such petition shall be heard, that any persons, whether infants or adults, lunatics or idiots, trustees, executors, executors, or administrators, or otherwise, upon trusts within the meaning of the said recited act, and that the major part of such persons are desirous of transferring, paying, or delivering the same to the Accountant-General of the High Court of Chancery under the provisions of the said recited act, but that for any reason the concurrence of the other or others of them cannot be had, it shall be lawful for such Judge to make an order and direct such transfer, payment, or delivery to be made by the major part of such persons without the concurrence of the other or others of them; and where any such moneys or Government or Parliamentary securities shall be deposited with any banker, broker, or other depositary, it shall be lawful for such Judge as aforesaid to make such order for the payment or delivery of such moneys, Government or Parliamentary securities, to the major part of such trustees, executors, administrators, [illegible] as aforesaid, for the purpose of being paid or delivered to the said Accountant-General, as to the said Judge shall seem meet; and every transfer [illegible] munities, stocks, or securities, and every payment of money or delivery of securities, in pursuance of any such order, shall be as valid and effectual as if the same had been made on the authority or by the act of all the persons entitled to the annuities, stocks, or securities so transferred, or the moneys or securities so paid or delivered respectively, and shall fully protect and indemnify the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, the East India Company, and the South Sea Company, and all other persons acting under or in pursuance of such order.

TO LETTER-CARRIERS.—The *Leeds Times* says—"We received a letter yesterday containing sixpence, and a [illegible] addition the sixpence—To carriers and sorters—Don't steal this sixpence, for then it is but a sorrow, as you did last week, and so deprive me of my Sunday paper."

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

On the motion of the Earl of CARLISLE, the Drainage of Lands Bill passed through committee, and was reported to the House.

On the motion of Lord CAMPBELL, the Sheriff of Westmoreland Bill was read a third time and passed.

On the motion of Lord EDDISBURY, the Assaults (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

On the motion of Earl GREY, the Mutiny and Desertion (India) Bill passed through committee, and was reported to the House.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.

Lord BROUGHAM added two resolutions to those he had moved on Friday last on the subject of prison discipline, for the purpose of showing the necessity which existed for separate confinement in order to avoid contamination, and to shorten imprisonment before trial by making more frequent gaol deliveries, which might be effected by the county courts, the judges of which were perfectly competent to that duty. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The House met at twelve o'clock.

SCOTCH MARRIAGES.

The amendments to the MARRIAGE (Scotland) Bill having been considered,

The LORD ADVOCATE moved that the bill be read a third time on Monday next.

Mr. F. MACKENZIE complained that the committee to whom the bill had been referred had refused to receive the proffered evidence of eight gentlemen from various parts of Scotland peculiarly competent to give expression to the popular opinion on the subject. He opposed the measure as altogether contrary to the opinions of high legal authorities in Scotland, and to the feelings of the Scotch people.

After some discussion,

Mr. HUME gave the bill his most unqualified opposition; and, in answer to the argument that the bill had been three years before the House, all he hoped was, that it might be for three years longer.

On a division, the motion for a third reading of the bill on Monday next was carried by a majority of 5 only, the numbers being 73 to 68—a result which was received with loud cheers by the opponents of the measure.

Mr. GLADSTONE expressed a hope, after what was now seen to be the sense of a large portion of the House, and what was known as to the sense of the people of Scotland on the subject, that no further attempt would be made to waste the time of the House by pressing forward the measure

Lord J. RUSSELL replied, that, after what had taken place, he would consider between then and Thursday what course to pursue. In the meantime, as the motion had been carried, perhaps there would be no objection to reading the bill a third time at once.

This proposition was opposed by Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Hume, and Lord Lincoln; when the debate was adjourned to Thursday next.

Mr. HUME hoped the Registration of Births, &c. Bill would be considered at the same time

Mr. BOTHERIE observed that many hon. members who objected to the Marriage Bill were favourable to that for Registration.

The House then, at a few minutes past four o'clock, suspended its sitting to six o'clock.

AUDIT OF RAILWAY ACCOUNTS.—The Audit of Railway Accounts Bill was brought from the Lords and read a first time, the second reading being fixed for Thursday next.

METROPOLITAN GRAVEYARDS.

Lord ASHLEY, in reply to Mr. MACKINNON, stated that there could be no doubt whatever that the graveyards of the metropolis, and other large towns, were a dangerous evil, and often exercised a baneful influence upon those living near them. On Saturday morning the Board of Health had received a report from Bristol fully bearing out that fact.

DANISH BLOCKADE.

Lord PALMERSTON answered Mr. SANDARS by stating that he had removed the Consuls (or Vice-Consuls) at Stettin and Swinemunde in consequence of their having transgressed the line of duty prescribed for such offices by taking upon themselves a responsibility which they were by no means authorised or justified in doing, with reference to the Danish blockade.

RAILWAYS IN IRELAND.

The House having resolved itself into a committee of the whole House,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER rose for the purpose of submitting a resolution that £500,000 be granted to complete the line of railway between Dublin and Galway, the whole estimated expense of the line yet to be carried out from Athlone to Galway being £900,000. He proposed that the sum advanced by Government interest at 3½ per cent. should be paid, repayment of the capital sum not to commence before the expiration of ten years, and then to be made by instalments, the security for the loan being the whole line between Dublin and Galway. The money to be advanced in sums not exceeding £100,000 at a time; no new advance to be made until it was shown that the previous advance had been fully expended upon the works then in hand. For every £100,000 advanced by Government, the company would have to advance £50,000, and it was proposed that unless the line was completed within the stipulated period of two years, the Government should take possession of the line and dispose of it in the way deemed most expedient. He was happy in having it in his power to state that there was increased disposition on the part of capitalists to invest money in the particular line in the event of the completion of that only needed to afford such facilities as that now proposed for more ready access to the various portions of the district, and for bringing back the produce to the English markets, to increase this tendency in a greater degree.

Mr. FRENCH, in a speech of statistical details as to the cost and receipts of foreign and British railways, drew the attention of the House to the necessity of securing the completion of trunk lines of railway in Ireland, but concluded without submitting any amendment in furtherance of that more general object

After speeches from Mr. Goulburn, Mr. Hume, Mr. O. Gore, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Newdegate, Mr. W. Barron, Mr. Sharman Crawford, Sir T. D. Ackland, Mr. Frewen, Sir L. O'Brien, and Mr. H. Herbert, and explanations from Mr. Hume, Mr. Roebuck, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the resolution was agreed to, as was also a second for the advance of £190,000 on account of distressed unions in Ireland.

POOR RELIEF BILL (IRELAND)

On the House resuming, the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill was read a third time; and, on the question that it do pass,

Mr J. O CONNELL moved a clause to the following effect: "And whereas, by the Act 1 and 2 Vic., c. 56, the Poor-Law Commissioners are empowered to grant certificates to persons to be qualified to vote, provided for and recover relief, a certificate to that effect to be furnished to the owner of the land by the Board of Guardians, and that such certificate should entitle such owner to take forcible possession."

Mr. GROGAN, for the reason that such cases were already provided for by statute, did not see what benefit could arise from adopting the clause, and should therefore oppose it; on the further ground, also, that it was inconsistent with the principle of the bill

On a division the clause was negatived by a majority of 74, the numbers being 23 to 97.

Mr. NAPIER moved the following clause:—"And whereas it is just and reasonable that the deduction for poor-rate claimable by the person immediately liable to pay tithe-rent charge should not exceed the deduction by law allowed in the case of any fee-farm rent or other rent-charge chargeable upon and payable out of the rents and profits of the rateable property charged with such rent and rent-charge: Be it therefore enacted, that it shall not be lawful for any person immediately liable to pay tithe-rent charge to deduct therefrom, for every pound in value thereof, any further or greater sum than one-half of the poundage of any rate made after the passing of this act, for the relief of the poor: Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall be taken to alter or affect the right of deduction of the entire poundage of any rate made before the passing of this act."

Sir G. GREY thought very serious objections existed to the proposition, and must, therefore, oppose it

After some discussion, the House divided, when the clause was negatived by a majority of 75; the numbers being 99 to 24.

Several other clauses were proposed, and summarily negatived.

On the question being again put that the bill do pass,

Mr. STAFFORD complained that the Poor-Law Amendment Act of the last session of the bill did not bear out its title, their object being not so much to amend the Poor-Law for Ireland as to introduce perfectly new principles, those of a maximum rate and a rate in aid. He thought that a measure of such importance ought to have attended during the passing of the bill, and that the right hon. Baronet, the member for Tamworth, ought to have explained to the committee the details of his plan for regenerating Ireland, propounded earlier in the session

Mr. HENLEY replied that he had to plead guilty to the charge of being absent when the measure was under discussion, his chief reason for not desiring to take part in the discussion being that after having sat on the committee up-stairs he could not under those circumstances be a student, if not a member of the committee, without its sittings. It, then, he had voted on the various clauses, it must have voted in deference to authority on one side of the House or the other, and under those circumstances he had not meddled with the bill in the House. Had he been present he should have voted with those who opposed the maximum rate. On the general question of the bill itself he was of opinion that the result would be left, as it would in all Ireland. Efforts should be made by the landlords of Ireland to withdraw from dowse once on those who were employed vast numbers of those who were unemployed; and he looked to other measures which had passed, and were passing, as infinitely more calculated to advance the great object, rather than the present bill. He should be glad to [illegible] himself thereon, and if the bill made pauperism bearable by the complete emancipation of the soil, he should rejoice at that result, and should only vote for it because there seemed to be nothing better to propose as a substitute.

After a few words from Mr. H. Herbert and Sir D. Norreys, the bill passed.

The Joint-Stock Companies Act (1848) Amendment Bill passed through committee.

The Newgate Gaol (Dublin) Bill, and the Highway Rate Bill, severally passed through committee.

The Poor Relief (Cities and Boroughs) Bill was read a second time.

The Titles of Religious Congregations (Scotland) Bill passed through committee.

The Berwick Relief Bill, and the Trustees Relief Bill, were read a second time.

The Turnpike Trusts Union Bill passed through committee.

The Bribery at Elections Bill was considered and amended, and ordered to be read a third time on Friday.

The Friendly Societies (No 2) Bill was read a second time.

The Bankruptcy (Ireland) Bill was read a third time, and passed.

The Real and Personal Property Transfer Bill was read a third time, and passed.

Mr. C. Lewis obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend an act to authorise the inclosure of certain lands, in pursuance of a special report of the Inclosure Commissioners for England and Wales.

The Solicitor-General obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend an act to regulate certain offices in the Petty Bag in the High Court of Chancery, the practice of the common law side of that court, and the Enrolment Office of that court.

Sir H. W. Clay obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the law for the registration of certain documents commonly known as compound householders, and to facilitate the exercise by such persons of their right to vote in the election of borough members to serve in Parliament.

The three last-named bills were subsequently brought in and read a first time.

Mr. Gilpin, in the absence of Mr. Hawes, obtained leave to bring in a bill to facilitate the execution of conveyance and other instruments by and on behalf of the New Zealand Company.

Mr. Bagge moved for the following return of every requisition for negative search, in pursuance of the Act 7th and 8th Vict., c. 9, delivered unto or left with the Registrar of Judgments in Ireland, between the 1st day of January, 1848, and the 1st day of January, 1849, showing the date of each such requisition being delivered to the registrar, the date of the certificate given in pursuance of such requisition, the number of days which elapsed between the delivery of such requisition to the Registrar of Judgments, and the giving of the certificate to the person making such such requisition, and the stamp duty paid on each such negative search. Agreed to.

The House then adjourned at half-past one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Tuesday.

The Inclosure Act (Extension of Powers) Bill and the Sites for Schools Bill severally went through committee.

THE RIVER PLATE.

Lord Colchester questioned the Government upon the progress of the negotiations between her Majesty's Government and the Governor of Buenos Ayres relative to the pacification of the countries bordering upon the Rio de la Plata.

The Marquis of Lansdowne replied that the English and French Governments were still engaged in negotiating a treaty, and therefore he could not state the distinct terms of the proposed arrangement. The negotiations were, however, in an advanced state, and he entertained a sanguine hope that the affairs of La Plata would be satisfactorily settled.

Lord Howden took the opportunity to give a narrative of the transactions in which he had a share. He condemned foreign intervention in disputes of this kind. The noble Lord informed their Lordships that he had received from her Majesty's Government thanks for the whole and every part of his conduct in relation to this matter.

The Earl of Harrowby, the Earl of Aberdeen, and Lord Beaumont made a few observations, and the subject dropped.

On the motion of the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill, brought up from the Commons, was read a first time, and the second reading fixed for Friday.

On the motion of Lord Edmesbury, the Marriages in Foreign Countries Facilitating Bill was read a second time.

Lord Montegle laid on the table a bill to provide for the taxation of costs in their Lordships' House in the passing of private bills.

It was read a first time. Adjourned to Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Tuesday.

The bill for authorising the sale of the Royal Pavilion at Brighton was read a second time.

EXPORT OF COALS TO FRANCE.

Lord H. Vane inquired if the attention of the Government had been directed to the high duty imposed by France on coals imported into that country by sea, compared with those exported across the land frontier.

Lord Palmerston said the attention of the Government had been directed for years to the subject, but no communication had been made to the French Government relative thereto within the last twelve months. He considered that the differences of duties between sea-borne and land-borne coals was not in accordance with the convention of 1826, and he promised to make a representation to that effect to the French Government.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS

Mr. Monckton Milnes called attention to the treatment and condition of juvenile criminals in this country. He suggested the establishment of some sort of asylum for the reformation of young criminals. He moved for leave to bring in a bill to carry out his suggestion.

Sir G. Grey would not oppose the bringing in of the bill, though he would not pledge himself to support it hereafter.

After a few remarks from Mr. Hankes, Sir J. Pakington, and Mr. Henley, leave was given to bring in the bill.

THE IRISH CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT.

Mr B. Osborne then moved that the House resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, to consider the state and temporalities of the Church of Ireland. In support of this motion, the hon. gentleman made a long and elaborate speech, which he commenced by giving an amusing account of the birth, parentage, and abandonment of the Irish Church question, appealing in favour of his views, the opinions embodied in the speeches formerly delivered on the subject by the present occupants of the Treasury bench. He then, after showing the present position of the Established Church in Ireland, and denying that it secured the spread of Protestantism in that country, or improved the morals of its people, addressed himself to an examination of the temporalities of that church. The property of the Irish Church was much greater than [illegible], exceeding it at its sphere of operation was small, and, in fact, was the contrary. [illegible] temporalities should be retained a course which might be pursued without incurring the guilt of sacrilege. He would reduce the dignitaries of the church to one Archbishop at £4000 a year, and five Bishops at £2000 a year each. The surplus which might remain, after providing for all the real wants of the establishment, he would apply nearly to the general education of all classes of the people. He did not wish to abolish the Irish Church, nor did he desire to interfere with the vested rights of the present incumbents. But he warned the Government that something must be done in the direction pointed out by him, if it would preserve the tranquillity of Ireland; and he implored the House not to be induced to negative his motion by any allegations which might come from the Treasury bench, to the effect that this was not the proper time for the submission of such a motion.

Mr. Moore seconded the motion.

Sir G. Grey had no objection in meeting the motion with a direct negative. He did merely think that it was brought forward at an improper time, he would have contented himself by moving the previous question. But the speech by which the hon. gentleman supported the motion gave such a cast and character to his proposition that it was necessary to give a decided vote on this occasion. There could be no doubt that the aim and object of the hon. member was to subvert the Church Establishment in Ireland. Such a scheme could not have any practical effect in remedying the evils under which Ireland was suffering. The agitation of such a question at this moment would give rise to the most bitter antagonism, and without allaying any of the evils under which that country laboured. There was a vast difference between considering the propriety of modifying an existing institution and setting about to destroy it. For the total subversion of the Established Church in Ireland he (Sir George Grey) was not prepared, nor did he believe that the House would assent to any such proposition, however veiled. The subject of a modification of the Church established in Ireland was one of great difficulty, and he did not think that it could be satisfactorily approached until they had some reasonable prospect of being able to place the church of the majority of the people of Ireland on a different footing to that it then occupied. Should they be able to make this preliminary arrangement, then it would be time enough to consider the expediency of remodelling the church of the minority. Until he could see a chance of dealing fairly with the Roman Catholic Church, he could not assent to such a motion as the one submitted to the House. He had no wish to conceal any opinion formerly professed by him with respect to the Irish Church Establishment, but he could not agree to a motion which he thought ill-timed and calculated to give rise to agitation and lead to results of a merely speculative character.

Mr. Roche supported the motion, thinking the course pursued by the Government a very inconsistent one, considering the former declarations of those composing it. The evil complained of in fire and was an Established Church, and it appeared that the remedy contemplated by the Government [illegible] not to remove it, but to give Ireland another establishment.

Mr Hamilton spoke at some length in support of the Irish Church, the abuses of which he contended were either removed or in process of removal.

Mr. Hume supported the motion, contending that the monster grievance of Ireland was the [illegible] of his race caused by the Irish Church.

Mr. Fagan also supported it. Even admitting that this was not the proper time [illegible] question, he could not refrain from recording his opinion [illegible] of a motion [illegible] submitted by the hon. member for Middlesex.

Mr. Napier followed in opposition to the motion. The Irish Church was no burden to the State. Its property was its own, and it possessed it as the representative of the ancient Church of Ireland. To deprive it, therefore, of all or a portion of its property, would be a wanton and unjustifiable spoliation.

Mr. [illegible] would vote for the motion, although he would not countenance any proposition which would in his opinion lead to the demolition of the Irish Church.

Mr. Reynolds supported the motion, and thanked Mr. Osborne for introducing it. He thought that the discussion upon it would do much good in Ireland.

After some observations from Major Beresford and Mr. John O'Connell, and in reply from Mr. Osborne, the House divided, when the numbers were—For the motion, 103; against it, 170: majority against, 67.

Adjourned at half past one o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Wednesday.

The House assembled at noon, and sat till six o'clock

TRIENNIAL PARLIAMENTS.

Mr. T. D'Eyncourt moved the second reading of the Duration of Parliaments Bill, which had for its object to reduce the term of Parliaments from seven to three years.

Sir G. Grey opposed the bill, on the grounds that it was uncalled for by public feeling, and calculated to produce great inconvenience, because it would take nearly three years before honourable members could become conversant with the business of legislation. The right hon. Baronet moved as an amendment that the bill be read a second time that day three months.

A discussion of some length followed, in the course of which

Mr. Hume advised his friends to abandon the Ministerial benches, to pass the gangway, and to leave the Government to its fate; because it was manifest that they were determined to oppose all reform. He considered that it would be far better to have gentlemen opposite in office.

Colonel Salwey, who spoke from the Opposition bench, declared that, in his opinion, no honest Liberal could any longer sit by the side of the Whigs, who had one set of principles to profess when out of office, and a totally different set of principles when in power.

The House having divided, there were, for the second reading of the bill, 57; against it, 132: majority against the bill, 75.

The bill was thus thrown out.

NUISANCE OF SMOKE.

Mr. Mackinnon moved the committal of the Smoke Prohibition Bill.

Mr. Roebuck opposed it, and moved, as an amendment, that the bill be committed that day three months.

After a discussion, the House divided. For going into committee, 83; against it, 64. Majority, 19.

The House went into committee, and after a long debate upon the nature and qualities of "opaque smoke," which arose on the first clause,

Mr. Roebuck moved the chairman report progress

Sir James Graham denounced the bill as one that could not be amended so as to be made practicable. This bill, which had come down from the House of Lords, was the most absurd piece of legislation he had ever had the ill-fortune to read.

Mr. Mackinnon informed the right hon. Baronet that the bill which he had so severely criticised was framed by a committee of the House of Commons.

Progress was ultimately reported—no progress beyond talk having been made.

The adjourned debate on Mr. Hume's motion for the second reading of the County Rates and Expenditure Bill was resumed.

Sir J. Pakington, who had moved, as an amendment, that a select committee be appointed to inquire into the county rates and expenditure, said that he was willing to accept the amendment in the terms proposed on a former occasion by Mr. M. Gibson.

The select committee in the amended terms was agreed to, the second reading of the bill being thus negatived.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Thursday.

On the motion of Lord Campbell, the Quarter Sessions Proceeding Bill was read a second time

On the motion of the Earl of Carlisle, the Drainage of Lands Bill was read a third time and passed.

CRIMINAL LAW CONSOLIDATION.

Lord Brougham introduced a bill to consolidate the criminal law relating to homicide and offences against the person, which was read a first time.

PORTPATRICK AND DONAGHADEE.

The Marquis of Londonderry moved that after the large sum of money which had been expended at the national expense on the harbours of Portpatrick and Donaghadee, amounting to upwards of £400,000, and the grant last year of £5,000, by her Majesty's present Government, to enlarge and dredge the basins for the reception of large steam-vessels, it is highly inexpedient to remove the packet from the station, and give up the desirable communication between the south-west of Scotland and the north of Ireland.

The Marquis of Clanricarde said that the alteration had taken place for the public convenience.

Lord Rose contended that the harbour of Donaghadee ought to be kept up as a harbour of refuge.

After a few words from the Earl of Galloway,

The Marquis of Clanricarde explained, and their Lordships divided, when there appeared—Contents, 18; Non-contents, 31: Majority against the motion, 13. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Thursday.

The Speaker took the chair at twelve o'clock.

MERCHANT SEAMEN AND PILOTS

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole House on these questions.

Mr. Labouchere moved resolutions upon which to found two bills, one for the amendment of the laws relating to pilotage, and another for the improvement of the mercantile marine. The bill relative to light dues and pilotage he hoped to pass during the present session, as that duty was the heaviest of the light dues should be made at once. That which he meant to bring in for the improvement of the mercantile marine he did not propose to press, but to have it printed and circulated, so that its provisions might be well considered by the House.

After some discussion, a resolution—agreeing with the necessity of introducing measures upon the subject—was then agreed to.

The House then resumed, and leave was given to bring in the necessary bills.

The House then adjourned until five o'clock.

ST MARGARET'S CHURCH AND THE CHOLERA.

In the evening sitting,

Mr. Bernal rose to call the attention of the Secretary of State to the fact that, while the cholera was advancing with great rapidity, the members of that house were assailed by several nuisances which existed about the house, and particularly by the smell arising from the vaults of St. Margaret's Church, which were often so overpowering, that the members of committees were obliged to close their windows. He would also advert to the state of sewerage, which, after all their expensive measures, was so bad in his own neighbourhood, a mile from the House, that he had often been obliged to close his window

Mr. G. Grey said that all the powers which were vested in the Board of Health were being used to clear away such causes of complaint, and he himself, when he had his attention called to such subjects, always communicated with the Board of Health or to the police.

Lord Ashley said that the Board of Health had no jurisdiction to interfere, except where the cholera had broken out. They had the power to do anything for the permanent removal of disease. He admitted that the present state of the metropolis was bad enough, but not anything like what had been represented by his hon. friend (Mr. Bernal). He was convinced, however, that, should the cholera was spreading rapidly in the metropolis, and unless something was done no one could tell what would be the consequences.

Viscount Ebrington said that many of the nuisances in the neighbourhood of the House had been removed, and the drains under it were in a healthy state; but the exhalations from St. Margaret's Churchyard, which it was stated affected parts of the House, it was impossible for the Commissioners of Sewers to keep out.

Mr. Hume called upon the noble Lord at the head of the Government whether, when the Health of Towns Bill was brought in, he and those who supported him were not the cause of the Metropolis being left out of the provisions of that bill.

Lord John Russell said it was thought necessary by his noble friend at the head of the Woods and Forests, that a separate bill should be brought in for the metropolis. He had spoken to his noble friend with respect to the introduction of that bill, and he had told him that he thought it would not be desirable till the Commissioners of Sewers had proceeded further to bring in the bill.

THE SCOTCH BILLS

Lord John Russell said he wished to state the course the Government intended to adopt with respect to the two bills which affected Scotland, the Registration and Marriage Bills: and he had now to state that, after the discussion the other day, and the opinion expressed by the House in regard to the sentiments of the people of Scotland upon them, it was not the intention of the Government to proceed with these bills during the present session. (Hear)

The orders of the day respecting those bills were accordingly discharged.

SUPPLY

The House having gone into Committee of Supply, for the purpose of voting the Ordnance estimates,

Mr. Hume proposed that no vote should be taken until the report of the Select Committee on the Ordnance estimates, which had been engaged on the subject since the beginning of the session, was laid before the House.

After a few observations from [illegible] or four times, on each occasion negativing the motion,

Lord J. Russell at length consented to postpone the estimates to Monday, and the House resumed.—Adjourned.

Launch of the Bosphorus.—On Saturday afternoon last another iron screw-steamer, the property of the General Screw Steam Shipping Company, destined to run between Liverpool and Constantinople, was launched from the extensive building and iron-works of Messrs. Mare and Co., Blackwall. There were a number of distinguished persons present, amongst whom were the Turkish Ambassador and suite, Edward Zohrab, Esq., the Ottoman Consul-General; Captain Ford, of the Ottoman steam navy; the Marquess Lisburn, Viscount and Viscountess Moncorvo, with the Baron and Miss Moncorvo; Lady Morgan, Lady Blake, Mr. Milner Gibson, and a large party of ladies and gentlemen. Miss S. Zohrab, niece of the Turkish Consul, performed the ceremony of naming the vessel, by throwing the customary bottle of wine at her bows, and naming her the *Bosphorus*, as she glided slowly and smoothly into the element amidst the cheers of all present. She rose most buoyantly, and as she settled on the water a little by the stern, she drew forth general admiration for her symmetrical proportions, which are—length between perpendiculars, 176ft.; breast [illegible] depth, 16ft.; builds her burden in tons, 530. Subsequently the company [illegible] on board, and left, where they were very handsomely entertained [illegible]

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT OSBORNE.

Her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, with the youthful Princes and Princesses, have enjoyed uninterrupted retirement during the past week in the Isle of Wight

Sir Robert and Lady Peel and Miss Peel arrived at Osborne on Saturday, on a visit to the Queen, and remained the guests of her Majesty until Tuesday morning. There have been no other additions to the Royal circle.

On Sunday, the Court attended divine service in Whippenham Church, where the Rev. Mr. Protheroe officiated.

On Thursday his Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps and Colonel Seymour, Equerry in Waiting, crossed to Cowes in the *Fairy* Royal yacht, and proceeded to Winchester to see the cathedral and college at that city. His Royal Highness during the day presented new colours to the 13th Royal Welsh Fusiliers in the barrack-ground.

The Queen and the Prince and the Royal children have taken their accustomed riding and walking exercise during the week.

The Countess of Desart has relieved the Countess of Mount Edgecumbe as the Lady in Waiting on her Majesty.

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT AT CAMBRIDGE HOUSE.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge had a dinner-party on Monday last, at Cambridge House. The company consisted of his Excellency the Hanoverian Minister, the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort, the Duchess of Buccleuch, the Marquis of Winchester, the Marquis of Anglesey, the Marchioness of Ailesbury, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Marquis of Granby, the Earl and Countess of Wilton, the Earl and Countess of Shelburne, Lord and Lady Marian Alford, Lord Elphinstone, Lord and Lady F. Gordon Hallyburton, and the Earl of Mansfield.

The Duchess of Cambridge afterwards gave a ball, which was numerously attended by the principal Nobility. Her Royal Highness received her distinguished visitors in the principal drawingroom. The other drawingrooms and the rest of the state saloons were opened for the reception, and, together with the grand staircase and the inner hall, were most tastefully decorated with flowering shrubs and plants.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, attended by Lady Caroline Murray, arrived at twenty minutes before eleven o'clock.

At eleven o'clock their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, the Duchess of Gloucester, the Hereditary Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Prince George, and the Princess Mary, followed by the assembled guests, entered the ball-room, which was brilliantly lit by three magnificent crystal lustres. Herr Strauss and his orchestra were in attendance in this room. A quadrille was then formed, and dancing commenced.

At twelve o'clock a sumptuous supper was served in the state dining-room.

The Duchess of Gloucester took her departure about one o'clock on Tuesday morning. Her Serene Highness Prince Edward remained till the close of the ball, which was kept up until four o'clock on Tuesday morning, when a cotillon was danced as a finale; Herr Strauss and his orchestra introducing the "Wanderer" waltzes, and the "Alfred" and "Kahnka" polkas.

The company took their departure at half-past four o'clock.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent has left town, on a visit to her Majesty, at Osborne.

The Prince and Princess Doria Pamphili, accompanied by the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury, have left town for Alton Towers.

Madame de Chrapowitzsky (née Princess Scherbatoff), accompanied by her sister, the Princess Scherbatoff, has arrived at Mivart's Hotel, from Paris

The Queen of the Belgians and the Countess de Neuilly arrived in town on Wednesday morning from St. Leonard's, paid a visit to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and par-took of a déjeûner with her Royal Highness, at her residence, 4, Clarence House, St. James'.

The Duke and Duchess of Norfolk were honoured with the presence of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, the Duchess of Gloucester, Prince George, and a distinguished circle last evening, at a grand banquet given by their Graces, at Norfolk House. The Duchess had afterwards an evening party to meet her illustrious guests. The marriage of the Lady Mary Howard with Lord Foley is fixed to take place on Monday evening, at seven o'clock, in the Chapel Royal, St. James's.

The Duchess Dowager of Bedford gave her second *fête champêtre* on Thursday, at Bedford Lodge, Campden-hill. Her Grace was again honoured with the presence of the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Prince George, and about 600 leading members of the aristocracy.

The Duke of Devonshire has arrived at his marine residence in Kemp Town, from Chatsworth.

The Marchioness de Villa Franca (Duchess de Medina Sidonia), who has just returned to Madrid, was received, on her arrival in that city, with bands of music, and immediately visited by the principal personages in the Spanish capital.

The Earl and Countess of Eglinton have left London for their marine residence, the Pavil ion, Ardrossan, Ayrshire.

Lady John Russell was safely delivered of a son on Tuesday night. The Countess of Minto arrived in town on Tuesday, and, on Wednesday morning, went to Lord John Russell's residence in Richmond Park.

His Excellency M. Drouyn de l'Huys, the newly-accredited Ambassador, in the room of Admiral de Cecille, arrived at Hereford House (the French Embassy) on Tuesday forenoon, from Paris, and at the earliest opportunity will present his credentials to the Queen.

Matrimonial Speculations.—We are assured that M. Thiers arrived in London yesterday; and it is added that the object of his visit is to open negotiations for a matrimonial treaty between the President of the French Republic and Madame la Duchesse de Montpensier, on board of which lady it is proposed to settle the question of precedence between the Comte de Paris and the possible issue of the proposed marriage; but this point, doubtless, has not escaped the attention of M. Thiers, who is not [illegible] in what way it

Richard Blanshard, Esq., is named as the first Governor of Vancouver's Island.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Coast Defences.—The batteries on the Thames and Medway districts will all be completed in about two months from the present period, and will be of a very efficient description for the defence of these important navigable rivers. The number of guns to be mounted for the defence of these rivers is—13 at Shorn-mead, 13 at Coalhouse Point, 15 at Gravesend, and 30 at Tilbury Fort. The whole of the guns are 32-pounders, mounted on wooden carriages, and they are all to have iron platforms for being fired from, on a plan submitted by Lieutenant-Colonel Hardinge, R.H., Royal Artillery. The idea of having a more extended range than at present exists in Woolwich Marshes has been received, and the advantage of a three-mile range in an easterly direction is to be submitted to the committee on the ordnance estimates, now sitting.

Malleable Iron Screw Propellers.—An experiment is now in progress in the dockyard at Woolwich Dockyard to make screw propellers of malleable iron, to obviate the inconvenience arising from the use of cast-iron or brass ones. The screw propeller at present in course of formation, and making of malleable iron, is that of one of Samuda's steamers, has four feet of pitch in flanges and the centre completely formed, and when the other flange is fully added, will weigh 2½ tons, or 50 cwt. When dressed and finished for use it is calculated it will be 2½ tons weight, and will be 10 feet in diameter, the greatest breadth of the extremity of the flanges being about 6 feet. The workman gives the curved form to the flanges with a flat-faced hammer, presenting a surface of 10 by 6 inches, by causing a steel bar of iron attached to a long iron rod betwixt the face of the hammer and the flange.

New Waistbelts, &c., for the Army.—Various improvements have just been made, under the immediate direction of Major General Brown, C.B., the Deputy-Adjutant-General of the forces, by Messrs. W. and G. Almond, O.S Bond-street, for the convenience of soldiers. One of the cross belts is to be discontinued, and, instead, a waist-belt is to be worn. This novelty will enable the soldier on the march to relieve the shoulder from the weight of a pouch full of ammunition, and shift the same more to the waist. The waist-belt is to fasten in the front with a brass plate. The frog for the bayonet is attached to this waist-belt, and so adjusted, by a peculiar method, as to suit the form of the wearer.

Uniforms of the Royal Marines.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have issued the following circular, dated the 4th instant:—"The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty are pleased to direct that the uniform shall be in every respect the same as at present, except that the skirt of the coatee is to be without lace, and a red stripe is to be introduced in the outer seam of the cloth trousers, the same as the infantry of the line; and officers hereafter joining on first appointment or from foreign service, will be allowed to wear their uniform with this alteration, which is to be adopted by the corps on the 23rd of April, 1850

The Siege Operations at Chatham.—It is not only decided by authority that these operations shall not take place this week, but, from inquiries instituted, it appears very improbable that the affair, on the grand scale at first contemplated, will take place at all this summer.

The Loss of the "Floridian" (German) Emigrant Ship.—During the last fortnight a number of bodies, supposed to be those of the unfortunate beings who perished in the *Floridian* emigrant ship, on the Long Sands, near Harlingen, have been picked up by the cruisers of Margate, Ramsgate, and that part of the coast. The remains are sadly disfigured and mutilated. It may be remembered that the vessel was proceeding from Antwerp to New York, and that upwards of one hundred and fifty German emigrants were lost. It is conjectured that the bodies were buried in the sand, as none of them were seen at the time, and the high winds in the early part of last week may have slightly shifted the sand, and removed them from their temporary grave.

During the excavation of the South Docks at Sunderland, a spring of water, strongly impregnated with sulphur and saline substances, has been discovered. It pushes out of the rock at the bottom of the dock, at a free strong stream, near the south east corner, and may be distinguished from a number of [illegible] salt springs in its near abouthood by a dark-coloured deposit which it [illegible] layers

THE SIERRA MADRE, BETWEEN MONTEREY AND SALTILLO.

CALIFORNIA.

By the arrival from the United States this week we have voluminous accounts of much interest respecting the "diggins," which show that even in El Dorado the way to wealth is strewn with thorns. The diggers are sometimes up to their knees in water—sometimes parched and maddened with a broiling sun—anon shaking with ague or scorched with fever—fighting with Indians, or weak and exhausted for want of food. Such are the accompaniments of success at the mines. On returning to San Francisco, gambling, drinking, and exposure produce and havoc among the reckless many; while the prudent few, who patiently submitted to toil and privation, realise tolerable fortunes.

But a crisis is threatened in California. Foreigners, and particularly Mexicans and South Americans, are pouring into the country, and already they far outnumber the Americans. The latter contend that foreigners have no right whatever to the mines, and that they must be expelled at whatever hazards. "Native American Associations" have accordingly banded together, all well armed and in process of military training, and at no distant period a collision is expected.

In the overland journey from the States, numbers of the emigrants have been thinned off by cholera, while many have returned, overcome with fatigue, and appalled with the excessive heat, the weariness, and the dangers of the prairies. The Indians, too, have assembled in great numbers, for the purpose of attacking the emigrants who journey through the Rio Grande, the Mexican, and portions of the Texan territory.

From Chihuahua we learn that a party had been attacked by Indians, and more than half killed. One party of thirty-five California emigrants, and another of twenty-eight, have been destroyed by about five hundred Indians; and a despatch from New Orleans states, that, "in all, five hundred emigrants to California have been killed by the Indians in Mexico." At the mines, five Americans and thirty-five Indians fell in a conflict on the 18th of April.

There are about 40,000 men at the mines, and from five to ten dollars a day is an average range of a gold-digger's profits; although fortunate instances occur in which a man may pick up lumps, or find earth so exceedingly auriferous as to yield 200 to 300 dollars between sun and sun.

The amounts which have reached the United States, and the consignments on the way from California, are reported at 4,000,000 dollars.

PANAMA, &c.

We have likewise some interesting intelligence from Panama, already a very important point, and promising to be of still greater consequence. The New York correspondent of the *Times* says, "There is no doubt of the Panama Railway going rapidly forward, as neither capital nor energy will be wanting, and it is said that it will be opened in about a year. The eventual termini will be Panama on the Pacific, and Porto des Navios, near Chagres, on this side the Isthmus. The earliest portion constructed will be from Gorgona, the highest navigable part of Chagres river, to Panama, distant about twenty miles, in order to get into operation as soon as possible; and for the navigation of the river, an iron steamer is now building in Philadelphia. The road will be entirely a New York enterprise, and when eventually finished will be 46 miles long, its summit level under 300 feet. The right of way is secured by the United States, which Government guarantees the neutrality of the Isthmus, and the sovereignty of New Grenada over it, thus rendering this route preferable to the otherwise more favourable one of Tehuantepec."

The California correspondent of the *New York Herald* writes:—

"I have the pleasure of at length addressing you, and of announcing to you the arrival in Panama of the long-looked for steamer *California*, on the 22d of May last, after rather a long passage of twenty-eight days, principally owing to the scarcity and inferiority of her coal. The information she brings sets at rest all doubts respecting the enormous mineral wealth of the gold regions. As an earnest of its existence, she brought with her about 1,000,000—600,000 on consignment, and the balance belonging to fifty or sixty miners, who are now returning with the fruits of their labour to enjoy it in a civilized country.

A correspondent, writing from Panama, May 22, says:—

"The Yankees here are all on the move for San Francisco. Nothing stops these enterprising people; many have left this in whale-boats, in "dug-outs," and in iron boats, not to mention many small vessels totally unseaworthy. One of the boats, an iron one, was dragged across the Isthmus by fifty men, and is now on her way to the new El Dorado. I trust the Panagayca in the Gulf of Tehuantepec will spare these courageous and enterprising men. The United States Government are constantly sending large sums to San Francisco by this route to pay their *employés*, who are numerous; when to this you add the large sums expended in the transit from the States, and in Panama and the Isthmus alone upwards of a million and a half of dollars have been spent during the last five months, it will be seen that it will take no small amount of digging to allow the emigrants to *rentrer dans leur fonds*, as the French say.

"We have had about 500 people here since the beginning of the year, but the American steamers *Panama* and *Oregon*, and several large barques, have taken away nearly all the emigrants during the last fortnight."

One of our subscribers resident at Panama has enabled us to illustrate the scarcity of vessels there, by sketching from under his window a party of Americans converting canoes into vessels for the voyage to California.

A private letter from San Francisco, dated April 7, states that a large quantity of the glittering sand has been found within 20 miles of Monterey, and that the citizens were leaving their homes, in hopes of realising a rich harvest.

We annex a fine view of this locality—that portion of the Sierra Madre, or great mountain chain of Mexico, which lies between Monterey and Saltillo. Here, the road, though steep, is passable for waggons. More frequently, however, the only road in these wild Sierras is an Indian path, or a mule track, pursuing its course over the highest mountains, alongside frightful precipices, and through deep ravines; rugged and toilsome ways, but presenting to the traveller scenery of the most sublime description.

We are indebted for this View to one of a series of beautiful drawings, entitled "Mexico Illustrated," by John Phillips and A. Rider, published by E. Atchley, 100, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

AMERICANS CONVERTING CANOES INTO SCHOONERS, IN THE BAY OF PANAMA.

IRON STORE-HOUSE FOR CALIFORNIA.

Or kindred interest to the above intelligence is the accompanying Illustration of a large Iron House, shipped yesterday (Friday) for San Francisco. This house

IRON STORE-HOUSE SENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

is constructed of corrugated iron, by Mr. John Walker, of Vincent-street, Old street-road, son of Richard Walker, the original manufacturer and patentee. The structure measures 75 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 20 feet high, and is composed of plates of iron, each 8 feet long; its cost is £600. Mr. Walker has likewise in course of construction eight other corrugated Iron Houses for California, each having three dwelling-rooms and one store-room. The Storehouse we have engraved was, before it was shipped, temporarily put together in Shepherd and Shepherdess Fields, Hoxton. Corrugated iron has all the strength of brickwork, without its great weight: it is peculiarly adapted for portable dwellings and storehouses, being very light, and packing so close, that the expense of freight is comparatively small.

PRESERVED MEATS.—The vessel *Louis Charles*, arrived in the Thames, from Galatz, has brought an entire cargo of preserved meats, comprising 34,170 tins of the article. This preserved meat undergoes no preparation of manufacture; but is simply boiled in tin canisters, and then hermetically sealed until required for use. It is imported in considerable quantities, for the use of the Royal, as well as the merchant navy; and a contract for nearly a million pounds weight of the article is at present under supply to the Admiralty department. It was at first considered that the meats preserved in the manner mentioned were chargeable with duty, but it has been determined that, having undergone no process of manufacture, further than the preservation before mentioned, they are admissible free.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.—The Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury having certified to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, in pursuance of the Act 10th George IV, c. 27, sec. 1, that the actual expenditure of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland exceeded the actual revenue thereof, for the year ended the 5th day of April, 1849, by the sum of two hundred and sixty-nine thousand three hundred and seventy-seven pounds nineteen shillings and one penny; the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt hereby give notice, that no sum will be applied by them on account of the Sinking Fund, under the provisions of the said Act, between the 7th day of July, 1849, and the 10th day of October, 1849. S. HIGHAM, Comptroller-General.—National Debt-office, July 5.

ANXIETY TO REMOVE ERROR.—A poor Cornet having got his skull severely fractured, was told by the doctor that the brain was visible, on which he remarked, "Do write to tell my father, for he always vowed I had none."

CURIOSITIES.—IV.

QUEEN ELIZABETH'S CUP.

THIS costly example of olden taste was exhibited at a *soirée* given by Lord Albert Conyngham, on Wednesday, at the family mansion, in Hamilton-place. There were present the leading members of the British Archæological Association, of which Lord Albert Conyngham is President.

QUEEN ELIZABETH'S CUP.

The above is in the possession of Colonel Gwatkin, whose mother (a niece of Sir Joshua Reynolds) obtained it from her sister, who married the Marquis of Thomond, in whose family it had been preserved for a long period of time. The Cup is of silver gilt; the rim around the cover is engraved with an arabesque, and bears traces of coloured enamels and stones which have decorated the leaves and flowers of which it consists. This is the only piece of engraved work upon the Cup; for the cover, sides, and knobs are completely covered with precious stones, many hundreds in number, secured in separate cells, and ranged closely together, in rows, entirely round the vessel. These stones are amethysts of various tints, the interstices of the setting of each being filled with small turquoises, which are, in some instances, as minute as seed pearls, to allow of every part of the Cup being incrusted with jewels. The knob on the top of the cover, and the three upon which it stands, are similarly covered with jewels. These which form the feet unscrew; a hollow tube affixed to the bottom of the cup passes partially through each, and a screw, the head of which contains an amethyst, fits into this tube from beneath, and completely conceals the mode of securing them. A false bottom of thin silver is held on by those screws, and covers a cypher; the letters being "E. R." conjoined in a scroll characteristic of the reign of the Sovereign whose ownership has thus been carefully stamped upon it.

The weight of the Cup is considerable; it holds about half a pint. It exhibits more barbaric magnificence than real taste, yet is characteristic of the time in which it was made. In the reign of Elizabeth, a superstitious belief in the hidden virtues of precious stones was current, which gave them a value independent of their rarity or beauty. The amethyst, in particular, was believed to possess the power of repelling intoxication, and it, therefore, became a fitting incrustation for the cup of a female sovereign; hence this gift was liberally decorated with so valued a stone.

The belief in the medical and magical virtues of precious stones was a doctrine much inculcated by the Arabian naturalists, who believed that the amethyst prevented inebriation, and the turquoise strengthened the eyes, and was a remedy against poison; and it was from the East that we obtained our belief in their hidden efficacy. During the time of Elizabeth, it is not likely that much faith was placed in such mysticism; but the affectation which characterised her court might have induced the maker of this Cup to resort to the quaint conceits of an older faith, to render his work the more acceptable.

We have selected these interesting details from a paper by Mr. Fairholt, F.S.A., drawn up with his usual care, and printed in the number of the *Journal* just issued to the members of the British Archæological Association.

THIS CUP, we should add, may be inspected, for a few days, at Messrs. Widdowson and Veale's, 73, Strand.

THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE third and last *fête* of the season took place at the Society's Gardens, at Chiswick, on Wednesday, and was in every respect the most successful of the present year. The weather was splendid, and the ordinary attractions derived an additional charm from the fact that the Duke of Devonshire had kindly thrown open the gardens and grounds of Chiswick House for the increased delight of the visitors. The beauty of the ladies, the elegance of their costumes, and the general appearance of gaiety that pervaded the scene, all combined to produce an effect which for a moment rendered it almost incredible that "the busy haunts of London" were at so short a distance from the spot. The visitors thronged in considerable numbers; and if the whole company had been concentrated within the limits of the Society's Gardens, the crowd would have been such as to detract from the pleasures of the day; but the promenade being so much enlarged, the company were most conveniently dispersed.

The show of flowers was the finest we have seen, and the tents were of unusual dimensions. The exotic orchids, the pelargoniums, the fuchsias, the calceolarias, and all the sweet varieties of greenhouse plants appeared in the highest perfection. The prevailing fruits were strawberries, grapes, peaches, and pine-apples; and there were one or two raspberry trees of most luxuriant growth.

The grounds were elegantly laid out, and there were three bands of music in attendance, whose performances were so attractive as to divide the honours with the contributors to the floricultural display. The music ceased shortly before seven o'clock, but long after that time the company continued to promenade the grounds.

We regret that we have not room for the list of Prizes awarded.

Much curiosity was excited at the Exhibition by some novel tiles, which the Managing Committee of the Horticultural Society have adopted in their grounds, for the cultivation of strawberries. These tiles when applied to the plant completely lift the fruit about three inches from the ground, out of the reach of dirt and vermin, and act as a protection against the injurious effects of heavy rains, by admitting the water to run under, instead of over their surface, as is the case with the common flat tile. The substance of the tiles, by absorbing the heat of the sun, and retaining it during night, also accelerates the ripening of the fruit; while, at the same time, they prevent undue evaporation from the root of the plant during very dry weather. Some specimens were exhibited of strawberries cultivated upon this contrivance by Mr. Myatt, of Deptford, to whom the Society awarded their certificate of merit. The contrivance is registered, and is the invention of Mr. John Roberts, of 34, East Cheap, City, who has likewise produced a tile for the more rapid ripening of the grape in the open air.

ROYAL LOO HAWKING-CLUB CHALLENGE CUP.

IN our Journal for the 30th ult. we engraved the beautiful "Remembrance Cup," or grand prize presented by the King of the Netherlands, and run for on the first day of the late races, at Loo, in Holland. We have now the pleasure of engraving another prize, "The Challenge Cup," added by the liberality of his Royal Highness Prince Henry of the Netherlands to the Hawking Club Stakes, and won by his Royal Highness' chesnut horse, Tory (a favourite horse of the late King), and ridden by Mr. Stirling Crawfurd, on the third day of the meeting.

THE LOO CHALLENGE CUP.

The Challenge Cup is of silver, and the design is highly creditable to the taste of the Dutch artist, Kempen, of Utrecht. It consists of a burnished horn, borne by a figure of Neptune, who is placed upon a frosted shell.

The Loo Races were established principally as an attraction for English visitors. The late meeting was well attended; the King and Queen of the Netherlands, and their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Orange and the Prince Maurice being present each day. Among the English company were his Grace the Duke of Leeds, the Earl of Durham, Mr. Crawfurd, Mr. Newcombe, &c.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

MR. E. B. ROCHE.

MR. EDMUND BURKE ROCHE, who sits in Parliament for the large and important county of Cork, is one of the most efficient of the Irish representatives, both as a working and speaking member. In the present session he has taken a very active part in the transaction of the large amount of legislative business which

MR. E. B. ROCHE, M.P. FOR CORK.

has been got through pertaining to Ireland. Especially in the protracted and wearying discussions respecting the Irish Poor-Law Amendment Bill, the Rate in Aid, and the measures having reference to public works, and the relieving of the destitute poor by means of employment, has he been most indefatigable in advocating the popular side of those vexed questions.

Mr. Roche's style and manner of address is bold, off-hand, and energetic, pretty freely interspersed with that figurative language and luxuriance of imagery so characteristic of the speech of his countrymen; and, though he has not drifted his intellect in the pursuit of any of the learned professions (being simply a country gentleman of good education), he yet inherits enough of the native eloquence of his celebrated maternal ancestor—the great orator and statesman, Edmund Burke—to command the willing attention of the fastidious audience at St. Stephen's. He is particularly happy in the forcible use of interrogatory—putting a proposition in the shape of a question, instead of as a mere statement.

On Tuesday night he delivered a very effective speech in support of Mr. Bernal Osborne's motion on the Irish Church. Referring to the advocates of the maintenance of the present Church establishment, he asked—"Upon what grounds those honourable gentlemen could defend the Irish Church. Would they select the ground of its teaching the only religious truth? The honourable and learned gentleman the member for the University of Dublin (Mr. Napier) seemed by his cheer and gesture to assent to that. Well, then, what they wanted was to assert religious truth by act of Parliament. (Laughter and cheers.) But they had already sanctioned every form of religious worship that ever was invented within the British Luminions. (Hear, hear.) They had sanctioned by law the practice of idolatry, of Hindooism, and of Mahomedanism in India. They had established the Roman Catholic religion in Malta, and in a portion of Canada. They had established Presbyterianism in Scotland, and they now talked of defending a Protestant establishment in Ireland, because it taught religious truth. (Cheers.) But they had established all those various forms of religious worship, because the majority of the people in the several countries professed the religions respectively established. How was it, then, that they persisted in keeping up an established church in Ireland, which was professed by only a very small minority? Upon what other grounds could they defend the church establishment? Was it upon the ground of its religious efficiency? Was it because it had been able, active, and efficient in the dissemination of its tenets? (Hear.) Why, it was scarcely necessary for him to repeat the arguments of his hon. and gallant friend the member for Middlesex to prove the contrary. From the time of Charles II., when the proportion of the Protestants to the Roman Catholics in Ireland was as three to eight, to the year 1824, the proportion, instead of increasing, had decreased to three to twelve-and-a-quarter. * * *

It was in the year 1537, that the Book of Common Prayer was ordered to be read only in English or Latin in Ireland, although the Irish language was almost the only one then understood in that country; and, in order to prevent even the Irish Protestants themselves from getting into the Church, it was ordered that no Irishman should be elected to a cure, until proclamation had first been made three times in the nearest market-town for an Englishman to fill it. So that, far from disseminating the religious principles of the Church of England, every effort was directed to establishing mere political influence through its means in Ireland. It was established for the purpose of confiscation. It was established as a draw-farm for

THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S FETE, AT CHISWICK, ON WEDNESDAY.

England. It was a mere political engine, and not a religious one. Did it raise the people in the moral or the social scale? No; it made them practical hypocrites, by inducing them to profess a religion whose doctrines they believed in their hearts to be untrue, and whose teaching they believed to be unsound. Was it upon political grounds the Church was to be sustained? Had they gained one single political advantage from it? They certainly had not obtained tranquillity. It had been said that the English Protestants went into Ireland with the Bible in one hand and the sword in the other. If so, they used the sword pretty freely, but they entirely forgot the Bible. The whole system of agrarian outrage in Ireland had its origin in the Church system. Every social disturbance in the country could be traced to the Established Church. 'Captain Rock,' 'Captain Starlight,' 'Peach-of-day Boys,' all had their origin in the deep injuries and outrages inflicted under the tithe system.

As long as Popish spade and scythe
Shall dig, and cut the Sassenagh tythe,
And Popish purses pay the rent,
On Heaven's road for Sassenagh souls;
As long as millions shall kneel down,
To ask of thousands for their own
While thousands proudly turn away,
And to the millions answer 'Nay!'
So long the merry reign shall be
Of Captain Rock and his family.

The wild justice of revenge had shown itself against the tithe proctors; and when they virtually made the landlord the tithe proctor, he was but too often sacrificed to the same end. If, then, the Irish Church was not to be maintained on religious nor political grounds, he knew not upon what other ground. But he knew that the great majority of the Irish people had made up their minds that that large establishment should be, if not altogether abrogated, very much mitigated, and that object he should use his best exertions to attain.

Mr. Roche is the son of Edward Roche, Esq., of Trabolgan, in the county of Cork, where the hon. gentleman possesses a large landed estate. His country seat, near the shores of the Cove of Cork, is one of the most lovely spots in that charming locality. He was born in 1815, and was married last year to Eliza Caroline, the eldest daughter of J. B. Boothby, Esq., of Twyford Abbey, Middlesex. In politics he is a Reformer of the most liberal school, and has advocated the Repeal of the Union. He has sat for the county of Cork since 1837.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 15.—Sixth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 16.—No real night, but constant twilight.
TUESDAY, 17.—Peter III., husband of Catherine II., murdered, 1761.
WEDNESDAY, 18.—Length of day 16h. 0m. Sun rises 4h. 0m., sets 8h. 0m.
THURSDAY, 19.—Princess Augusta of Cambridge born, 1822. New moon, 9h. 19m P M.
FRIDAY, 20.—St. Margaret. Petrarch born, 1305.
SATURDAY, 21.—Lord Russell executed in Lincoln's-inn-fields, 1683.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 21

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
9 5	9 37	10 11	10 47	11 22	11 55	Tide	0 30	0 57	1 25	1 52	2 20	2 45	3 10

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND,
AND EXCURSIONS TO THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY.

THE PROPRIETORS have the pleasure to announce

A SPLENDID DOUBLE NUMBER
OF
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,
TO REPRESENT THE
QUEEN'S FIRST VISIT TO THE SISTER ISLE.

The BEST ARTISTS will be ENGAGED; and an ORIGINAL and AUTHENTIC ACCOUNT of the ROYAL VISIT will be WRITTEN, expressly for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Various VIEWS, illustrative of the EXCURSION now MAKING by ENGLISH TOURISTS, will also be given.

The Double Number is expected to be ready the Second Week in August; immediate Orders for which must be given to all News Agents. Price of the Two Numbers, ONE SHILLING.

Office, 198, Strand, London.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Mdme. SONTAG.—The Nobility, Patrons of the Opera, and the Public are respectfully informed that a GRAND EXTRA NIGHT will take place on THURSDAY NEXT, JULY 19, on which occasion Mdme SONTAG will have the honour to appear in one [illegible] various Entertainments of the Ballet Department, comprising [illegible] Mdlles Marra, Bonfantini, Rosati, Lamoureux, [illegible] Mdlle Adeline Plunkett, Mdlle Mathilde Wells, Mdlle Adeline Plunkett, Mdlle Mathilde Wells, Mdlle Adeline Plunkett, Mdlle Mathilde Wells,

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

ROYAL COMMISSION.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the under-mentioned bills:—Passengers, Small Debts (Scotland) Act Amendment, Highways (Annual Returns), County Cess (Ireland), Loan Societies, Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, Sculpture Copyright, Customs, and several others. The Commissioners were the Earl of Minto and Lord Campbell.

PROTECTION OF MINORS (SCOTLAND) BILL.

Lord CAMPBELL moved the second reading of this bill. This bill was rendered necessary because there were no officers in Scotland exercising functions analagous to those of the Masters of Chancery in England. It had received the approbation of Lord Robertson, one of the most learned of the Scotch Judges, and of several other members of the Scottish Judicial Bench.

The bill was then read a second time.

POOR RELIEF (IRELAND) BILL.

On the motion of the Marquis of LANSDOWNE, this bill was read a second time and ordered to be committed on Monday.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The House met at twelve o'clock.

The Estates Leasing (Ireland) Bill passed through committee, and was ordered to be reported on Monday.

JUDGMENTS (IRELAND) BILL.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL, in moving the second reading of this bill, said that when the Incumbered Estates Bill was proposed it was stated that it was necessary not merely to pass that bill, but also to have a series of other bills, the operation of which would mutually depend upon each other.—He had stated, and it appeared to be generally concurred in by the House, that it would be useless to free certain lands from the existing incumbrances, and to give a Parliamentary title to them when sold by the Commissioners, unless they prevented for the future land getting into the same embarrassed and encumbered state in which it now existed. The present bill had, therefore, been introduced by the Government with that view, and it consisted of three objects. The first was to prevent the assignability of judgment upon estates, and the second to prevent a judgment being made a charge upon land unless in the hands of the sheriff. If this bill should pass the second reading, he was prepared to move the operation according to the suggestions of the committee that had sat upon the subject, although he was in hopes, in another session, to extend its provisions according to his own views.

The bill was then read a second time, and committed *pro formâ*, to be re-committed on Thursday next.

The House resumed, and adjourned till five o'clock.

In the evening sitting,

FISCAL REGULATIONS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

On the motion that the Speaker leave the Chair for the House going into Committee of Supply,

Mr. J. O'CONNELL rose to move for a Select Committee to inquire into the fiscal relations between Great Britain and Ireland. He believed that the result of the labours of such a Committee would tend to disabuse the public mind of the error to take that this country had absolutely been lavish in the expenditure of money to Ireland, and that Ireland had only added ingratitude to want of punctuality in repaying the advances so liberally made to her. He believed it would be proved by the labours of such a Committee that, on the whole, whatever money she had received, had to the utmost of her power paid back, and with greater punctuality, considering the state of her resources, than had been the case of the many of our colonies towards the mother country.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER opposed the motion as being unnecessary. He was ready to grant any returns containing the requisite information which the hon gentleman might desire, but he must oppose the motion for a Committee.

The motion was negatived without division.

SUPPLY.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, when the votes of the miscellaneous and other estimates were passed. They were £42,953 for the British Museum, £112,000 for the service of the disembodied militia, and £12,000 for books and philosophical instruments for the Irish college.

The House then resumed, and shortly afterwards adjourned.

CONSERVANCY OF THE THAMES.—On Thursday, Friday, and this day (Saturday), the Lord Mayor, members of the Corporation, and a numerous company, proceeded to view the eastern boundary of the Lord Mayor's jurisdiction, as Conservator of the rivers Thames and Medway. The boundary-stone at Cookham Wood, near Upnor, was visited according to due form. The usual ceremonies were duly observed, the proceedings being crowned with the customary festivities. We shall give the interesting details next week, accompanied by illustrations.

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—Yesterday a special meeting of this company was held at the London Tavern, when the whole of the gentlemen recommended by the directors at the last meeting, namely, Mr. Bonham Carter, Mr. Bennett, Ellis, Glynn, Margrave, Packe, Reed, and Smythe—were elected, no other candidates being proposed. In the early part of the proceedings it was stated that proxies had been lodged in favour of the line from 886 shareholders, representing £1,624,730 stock, and having 24,892 votes.

SHREWSBURY AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.—Yesterday a special meeting of this company was held in Moorgate-street, when a bill for altering and amending the Shrewsbury and Birmingham Railway Act, and for other purposes, was brought before the meeting. The report and the proceedings at a long discussion took place, in which the chairman (Ormsby Gore, Esq., M.P.), and others condemned the principles of Lord Montcagle's audit bill—though acknowledging that some better system of auditing railway accounts is absolutely necessary.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

GRAND DUCHY OF BADEN.

RASTADT has been suffering a terrible bombardment; but it still holds out, and a black flag has been hoisted, in token that the garrison will die sooner than surrender.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE CAXTON TESTIMONIAL.—On Monday evening a meeting of the subscribers to the fund for erecting a monument to the memory of Caxton was held at the Society of Arts, Adelphi; Mr. Scholefield in the chair. The Rev. Mr. Milman read the report, from which it appeared that the total amount of subscriptions up to that time had been £400, of which £240 had been paid. The expenditure had been £69. The rapid succession of events, which during the last two years had exercised a depressing influence upon the commerce and public enterprise of the country, had of course withheld many subscriptions from this fund, although an appeal had been made to the heads of the printing and publishing business. The report was received and adopted, and, upon the motion of Mr. Clowes, seconded by Mr. Arnyot, a resolution was agreed to authorising the expenditure of further sums in collecting subscriptions, the result to be reported at a meeting in the spring of 1850.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—A meeting was held on Wednesday, in the board-room of King's College Hospital, in Portugal-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, Charles Hindley, Esq., in the chair. Some routine business having transpired, it was stated that the Rev. R. Bickerstcth, M.A., had signified his intention of advocating the cause of the institution from the pulpit of St. Clement Danes Church—a hope was expressed that the sermon, and the eloquent gentleman's discourse would be of that encouraging nature so needed to maintain and extend the benefits of the charity. From the tenth annual report of the hospital, it appears that the number of patients annually benefited average 20,000.

PARLIAMENTARY AND FINANCIAL REFORM.—On Wednesday evening a public meeting was held at the Lecture Hall, Greenwich, for the purpose of forming a Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association for that district. The chair was taken by Mr. G. W. Masters. Resolutions in accordance with the object of the meeting having been passed, the formation of a local association was agreed on

ASYLUM FOR AGED AND DECAYED FREEMASONS.—On Wednesday evening the annual general meeting of the friends and supporters of this institution was held at Radley's Hotel, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, Brother Wright in the chair. The Secretary read the negotiations relative to the proposed amalgamation with the Royal Masonic Benevolent Annuity Fund under one common title, which matter would ere long probably be brought before the craft generally. A site for the new asylum had been selected on Croydon Common, and although there had been some difficulties relative to the drainage, the building was rapidly proceeding. The financial report, though imperfect, from the illness of the treasurer, showed that, with a previous balance of £971 8s. 11d., dividends, profits of ball, donations, &c., the receipts were £2910 1s. 8d., and the payments, including £837 16s. 3d., for the purchase of land at Croydon, were £2239 0s. 1d.

ROYAL MATERNITY CHARITY.—On Tuesday evening, a special meeting of the friends and subscribers to this institution was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, to receive the report of the committee specially appointed to consider the present system of government of the charity. The report stated that the executive power was vested in a committee of governors, which, as a vacating body, it looked upon as a form of government insulted to the extended operations of the institution, and recommended the application to Government for a charter of incorporation. In respect of the funds, it was stated that they exhibited an annual income of £1049 18s. 6d. The report went on to say that, in 1846, the then secretary absconded, with £146, and it advised the formation of a medical committee. The committee urged numerous reasons for the adoption of the latter proposition. A warm discussion ensued, a scene of the most stormy character ended in the moving of an amendment which was carried by a large majority, and after a vote of thanks to the chairman.

SOCIETY FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE LABOURING CLASSES.—The fifth annual meeting of this Society took place on Thursday, the 12th inst., at Willis's Rooms, St. James', Lord Ashley, M.P., in the chair. The Chairman said, though at this late period of the season they could not expect a very full meeting, still the committee thought it advisable to hold it, in order that the affairs of this society should be made public. During the period which had intervened since last meeting, they had not been idle; they had completed the new Model Houses, one to accommodate between fifty and sixty unmarried women, and the other capable of containing fifty families. His Lordship contended that the principal evils resulted from the overcrowded state of the habitations of the poor; and he only bodily but mentally. His Lordship read letters of regret, on account of their absence today, from several of the nobility and gentry. The secretary (Mr. Wood) read a very long report, which entered into all the details of this society since its commencement. It stated that all the works hitherto completed had cost £23,000: out of this £13,000 had been raised by contributions, and the remainder had been borrowed on the security of their property. The balance now in hand in favour was £979 0s. 6d. The report was received with considerable applause. A series of resolutions were carried, to the effect that the report be received and circulated; that the present defective state of the dwellings of the poor is one of the chief obstacles to their moral and social amelioration, and that efforts be made by this society to improve the dwellings of the labouring classes. A vote of thanks to the noble chairman closed the proceedings of the day.

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.—On Wednesday the ordinary general meeting of the governors of this society was held at the rooms, Trafalgar-square; B. Hawes, Esq., in the chair. The following persons were recommended for reward by the committee for the silver medal:—H. Laughrin, who saved Captain Edwards, R.N. Master Harcourt Carter, aged 12 years, saved two other boys. Mr. C. E. Tarrant, who jumped into the sea near Valparaiso and saved a mate. Lieutenant S. Osborne, who saved a seaman. J. Dickerson, who saved two men from a shipwreck. Thomas Carne, a miner, who saved the lives of nine out of thirteen other persons who were upset in a boat. In addition to the silver medal, the court awarded this person £5 for his intrepid conduct. Lieut. O. L. Jones, R.N., who saved a seaman. Master F. G. Powell, who saved the life of Thomas Simpson, a fellow colleagian, at Winchester. E. Gerrard, a Frenchman, who saved the master and crew of the vessel *Thetis*. William Cheesman, who saved the lives of the Rev. G. Powell and Mr. M'Donall. William Wright, who went into a well 130 feet deep to save the life of a person who fell into it. The court sanctioned the recommendations of the committee. Since December last there have been 61 general cases, and 14 attempts at suicide. Of these 61 cases successfully treated, and two attempts at suicide. The balance in hand at the last audit was £150 9s. 8d. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

NEW CHURCH IN ST. PANCRAS.—On Tuesday the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of a new church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, to afford additional accommodation to the inhabitants of St. Pancras, took place, the site of the proposed new building being about the centre of Munster-place, Regent's-park. The building is intended to provide accommodation for about 1500 persons, and is expected to be completed in about twelve months.

SWIMMING MATCH.—The match between Walker and Kettle, to swim from London-bridge to Greenwich for £30, came off on Tuesday morning. The start took place at half-past 6. Both men appeared in excellent condition. Walker, the superiority of whose style as a swimmer, besides his greater speed, soon gave him the lead at once, and continued to gain on his opponent till full a quarter of a mile ahead, when position he maintained to the finish, beating his opponent easily by about 6 minutes. The match was accompanied by some 8 steamboats.

HEAT OF THE WEATHER.—In the early part of the week the heat was excessive. At the Royal Humane Society's receiving-house, Hyde-park, the thermometer stood on Monday, at noon, in the shade, at 96 degrees of Fahrenheit's scale; on the sun, in bright, at 120 in fifteen minutes. A poor woman named Barlow, working in a hay-field at Hampstead, overpowered by the intense heat, fell down speechless, was carried home in strong convulsions, and is not expected to survive. During the day two omnibus horses dropped down dead near Trafalgar-square.

FIRES IN THE METROPOLIS.—On Wednesday morning, about five o'clock, a fire broke out upon the premises belonging to Mr. C. Cochrane, a corn and seed merchant, in the New Cut, Lambeth. The inmates, on being aroused, found the flames ascending the staircase so fiercely as to prevent their descending, and they were at length obliged to jump upon a bed in the room on the ground floor filled with hay and straw. Two police officers having got a short ladder, held it out at arm's length in the form of a bridge, over which the parties passed into the house adjoining. The fire was not extinguished for about twelve hours. The nitre and stock in trade were destroyed. A short time previous, a fire broke out at No. 47, Edmund-street, Camberwell, belonging to Mr. Hopkins. The Brigade and West-end of England engines quickly arrived, but it was not established until the house in which it originated was partially destroyed and the one adjoining injured. On Wednesday evening, about five o'clock, a fire broke out upon the premises in the joint occupation of Mr. Silverton, a brass-cabinet maker, and Mr. Taylor, a trimming warehouseman, in Anne-street, Bethnal-green-road. Several engines promptly attended, but the fire was not got under until property roughly estimated in value at from £400 to £500 had been destroyed.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—THE KOMANZOFF CASE.—On Wednesday evening Mr. Payne went into an inquiry at St. John's, Horsleydown, on the body of Mary Metler, aged twenty-eight, who came to her death under the following circumstances: The deceased and her sister, Mrs. Mishin, were natives of Swits, or Prussia, and neither could speak a word of English. The former was about to be married to a young man of her own village, but he broke off the acquaintance and made proposals to another. This had been a great grief to deceased, that she induced her sister to enter into a plan to leave the place for ever and go to their brother, who is said to be living at Birmingham. Accordingly they collected what money they could, and took their passage by a steam-vessel descending the Rhine as far as Rotterdam, and from thence embarked on the *Wilderforce* steamer on Saturday morning last, at three o'clock. On the same night Mary Metler was taken very ill. On Monday she was not better, and having walked on the deck was obliged to be taken below again, when she remained until the arrival of the vessel in London, when she was seen by the assistant of Mr. Mishin, of Horsleydown, who gave her brandy and other stimulants, but she never rallied, and died the same night. The two sisters, it was said, had had nothing but salt herring at Hamburg and had a sup of broth; beyond this they had no food for the voyage except a few oranges; but Mrs. Meeson, the stewardess, seeing the helpless state of the two poor foreigners, gave them soup, tea, and arrowroot, and the passengers made a subscription of 25s., which the boatmen on the river had cheated the surviving sister of, and she was left helpless and friendless in London. Mr. Hill, the assistant of Mr. Mishin, had to attribute the death to disease and exhaustion arising from retching on an empty stomach occasioned by sea-sickness.

THE CHOLERA IN THE MILLBANK PRISON.—On Monday, Mr. Bedford held four more inquests in the Millbank Prison, on the bodies of convicts who had died there. A verdict of "Death from Asiatic cholera" having been returned in the case of one of the deceased, the coroner, addressing Dr. Baly, observed that this was the fourth case within a few days in which he had been called on to hold four inquests on each day; could nothing be done to better the state of the prison and the prisoners? Dr. Baly replied that the fault was not with those who had the superintendence of the prison, for the fact was that prisoners were brought in in every state of disease, and they were then kept until they were well before being sent away. The Coroner: Then the average of deaths is to be placed to the credit of Dr. Baly and the others from the present system of removal of convicts; the great mortality used to be at Woolwich, but all the convicts were now sent to Millbank Prison.—The Coroner: Has anything been done in consequence of the last inquest on four persons who died of cholera in its worst form?—Baly: Baly observed that since then a communication had taken place with the Commissioners of Sewers, who had flushed the place, and the open sewer was directed to be covered.—Coroner: Five cases of cholera in the prison, four of which were fatal, seem to be very trifling. The three other inquests were deaths from pulmonary consumption and erysipelas.

PROGRESS OF THE CHOLERA.—Mr. W. Baker held six inquests on Tuesday, in various parts of his district, on persons who had died from Asiatic cholera, and verdicts to that effect were returned in every case. It appeared that the deceased, without an exception, had been living when attacked by the disease in districts where the drainage was bad.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 7.—The births registered were 1277. The number of deaths was 1070; the weekly average for the summer quarter (which commences with the present month) of five previous years (1844-1848) is 1009; therefore, shows an excess of 62. The whole mortality is also rather high, as compared with the numbers returned from week to week during the last two months. There is an obvious increase in deaths caused by diseases of the respiratory organs. Two deaths though not to an equal extent, in those produced by affections of the respiratory organs. In the former class, during the last three weeks, the deaths have been progressively 277, 249, and 293; in the latter, the numbers in the same weeks were respectively 119, 105, and 87. Hooping-cough numbers 47, or double the usual amount of fatal cases. Diarrhœa increases a little; but the deaths from it, which last week were 49, have not reached the average of the season, which is 76; for in previous years, chiefly in a more advanced part of the quarter, this complaint has carried off many children of tender age. In the corresponding week of 1846 the deaths from diarrhœa were 76. These cases are reported of children who died, one of diarrhœa, another of hydrocephalus, at No. 3, Linney-court, Museum-street, where the back part of the house has no windows, and the smell from drains and other unhealthy effluvia is extremely offensive. The state of the Metropolis from cholera is only 8; its recent progress is shown by the deaths in the last six weeks, which were successively 5, 22, 43, 45, 124, and in last week 192; viz. 94 of males, and 98 of females. Of the 192 victims of this disease, 122 were under 5 years of age, 30 at 5 and under 15 years of age, 88 between 15 and 60 years, and 13 at 60 and upwards. The ages of two are not returned. It is worthy of observation that cases are reported of children who died, one of diarrhœa, another of hydrocephalus, at No. 3, Linney-court, Museum-street, where the back part of the house has no windows, and the smell from drains and other unhealthy effluvia is extremely offensive. The state of the Metropolis from cholera is only 8; its recent progress is shown by the deaths in the last six weeks, which were successively 5, 22, 43, 45, 124, and in last week 192; viz. 94 of males, and 98 of females. Of the 192 victims of this disease, 122 were under 5 years of age, 30 at 5 and under 15 years of age, 88 between 15 and 60 years, and 13 at 60 and upwards. The ages of two are not returned. It is worthy of observation that cases are reported of children who died, one of diarrhœa, another of hydrocephalus, at No. 3, Linney-court, Museum-street, where the back part of the house has no windows, and the smell from drains and other unhealthy effluvia is extremely offensive. The state of the Metropolis from cholera is only 8; its recent progress is shown by the deaths in the last six weeks, which were successively 5, 22, 43, 45, 124, and in last week 192; viz. 94 of males, and 98 of females. Of the 192 victims of this disease, 122 were under 5 years of age, 30 at 5 and under 15 years of age, 88 between 15 and 60 years, and 13 at 60 and upwards. The ages of two are not returned. It is worthy of observation that cases are reported of children who died, one of diarrhœa, another of hydrocephalus, at No. 3, Linney-court, Museum-street, where the back part of the house has no windows, and the smell from drains and other unhealthy effluvia is extremely offensive. The state of the Metropolis from cholera is only 8; its recent progress is shown by the deaths in the last six weeks, which were successively 5, 22, 43, 45, 124, and in last week 192; viz. 94 of males, and 98 of females. Of the 192 victims of this disease, 122 were under 5 years of age, 30 at 5 and under 15 years of age, 88 between 15 and 60 years, and 13 at 60 and upwards. The ages of two are not returned. It is worthy of observation that

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—The mean height of the barometer in the week was 29·799. On Saturday, when the temperature was highest, the thermometer reached 82·1 deg. in the shade, and 103·6 deg. in the sun. The mean temperature, which for the week was 62·7 deg., was higher than the average on five days, and on Saturday exceeded the average by 9·2 deg.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

On Friday morning week, as the *Little Western* steam-packet, now running between Ramsgate and London, was rounding the Ness Buoy, the foremast, with the sails set, snapped clean asunder, in a sudden gust of wind, when the yard falling on deck, killed a woman of the name of Lavenchnell, belonging to Bethel Asylum, Camberwell, and fractured the head of a young girl named Gall, living in Augusta-terrace, Ramsgate, besides wounding several other passengers.

The *Presse* (Paris paper) of Sunday records the fall of an aërolite of five kilogrammes in weight, at Trigulènes near Montarge, is at the close of a violent storm. It was composed of crystal, sulphur, and a substance resembling plaster.

The number of persons convicted in England and Wales, under the act of Charles II., commonly called the "Lord's Day Act," in the year 1849, amounted to 191. The offences consisted of "driving cattle through the streets to the terror of church-goers;" "playing at unlawful games during Divine service;" "exercising their worldly calling;" "travelling with a waggon;" "driving hackney-carts," "driving asses and mules laden with coal," and "working on railways"

The sum remaining to be raised on the 30th of June last, to complete the aids granted by Parliament for the service of the years 1847 and 1848, amounts to £1,109,968.

His Excellency Mr. Clemson, United States minister at the Court of Brussels, accompanied by his family, embarked, on Sunday morning last on board the steam-packet *Secondgrave*, Captain Jackson, on his return to Belgium.

The deliveries of tea from the London warehouses last week were 573,009lb., being a fair average

The Board of Customs being of opinion that the quantities of tobacco and snuff allowed under the present regulations to be shipped from the bonded warehouses for stores on board vessels proceeding to foreign parts are disproportionate to the present requirements of the crews and passengers, have issued orders that the quantities now allowed as the *maximum* be reduced to one half.

Mr. Baron Platt has been obliged to postpone the Glamorganshire assizes from the 11th inst. till the 13th of August next, on account of the cholera at Cardiff.

A supplementary mail to the United States will in future be made up and forwarded to and from Southampton by the United States contract packets *Hermann* and *Washington*.

The Mayor of Hull has headed the subscription list in aid of the unemployed poor of that port with a donation of £50. Messrs. Pease and Liddells have given £25, and Messrs. Smith Brothers a like sum. The whole of the donations, however, amount to little more than £150, a sum altogether inadequate to afford any sensible relief to the existing distress.

In making an excavation in the Market-place, near the Antwerp Hotel, Ramsgate, a considerable quantity of human remains were recently found, and at a depth of several feet below the surface of the garden a chalk coffin was dug up. It is of the rudest formation, and evidently one of the earliest construction used for interment. Its age is probably from 800 to 1000 years, the bones which it contained those of an infant—were many of them perfect.

On Tuesday last Mr. Grassie, preventive officer, Loch Carron, Inverness-shire, and the crew attached to the Loch Carron station, discovered an extensive illicit distillery on the estate of Garbich, containing all the apparentances and utensils requisite for carrying on illicit distillation on an unusually large scale. Appearances indicated that this work had been in existence for several years.

The total number of visitors admitted free of charge to the State apartments at Hampton Court in 1847, was 169,031; and in 1848, 150,321. To Windsor Castle, in 1847, 25,970; in 1848, 26,897. To Kew Gardens, in 1447, 64,282; and in 1848, 91,708

The total amount received by Greenwich Hospital on account of the institution, as freight money for the conveyance of treasure since July, 1819, was £361,262 1s. 1d. As Greenwich Hospital receives one fourth of all freight moneys, the sum received by naval officers within the same period (from the 12th of July, 1819, to 6th of June, 1849) must have been £1,042,990 1s. 3d.

The ceremony of laying the first stone of the Limerick Docks, on Friday last was duly celebrated with great pomp. A vast concourse of all classes was present, and the company were addressed appropriately by Mr. Griffith, the eminent engineer, and by the Roman Catholic bishop, Dr. Ryan. The docks will be 800 feet long, 400 broad, and 16½ deep at low water.

During Sunday last, according to the returns made by individuals stationed for that particular purpose at the different steamboat piers between Chelsea and London-bridge, it was ascertained that 324,000 persons landed and embarked from the steam-vessels plying between those places.

A commission *de lunatico inquirendo* has been held to determine the state of mind of John Bell, Esq., the member for Thirsk, and brother to the member for South Northumberland. The jury have given as their verdict, "Mr Bell is of unsound mind, and has been so since the 1st of June last."

Mr. T. H. Fendall is appointed a Queen's Messenger on Foreign Service, in place of Mr Fricker, deceased. Mr. Fendall owes his appointment entirely, we understand, to the strong recommendation of the late Mr. Robert Vernon, the munificent founder of the gallery of native art.

The Emperor of Morocco having solicited from the English Government the means of conveying two of the sons of the late Sultan to Mecca, on a pilgrimage to the shrine of the Mussulmans' prophet, the Admiralty have acceded to his request, and have commissioned the *Growler* steam-sloop, at Devonport, for the service. She will leave England by the 20th inst., and will convey the Princes of Morocco, and, after she has conveyed them to Mecca, and back again to Morocco, will join Sir W. Parker's squadron for permanent service in the Mediterranean.

A return received for by Mr. Hume states the actual decrease of charges of the public debt between 1828 and 1849, at £672,404. The deceased charge of the long annuities, life annuities, and annuities for terms of years, is £84,984.

The increase of trade and the growing importance of the French port of Havre may be inferred from the published custom-house revenue returns of that port, which amounted, for the month of June this year, on imports, to 4,358,172 francs, against 1,119,694 francs for the same month last year; and on exports, to 22,956 francs for the month of June this year, against 9560 francs for the same month last year: showing an increase of more than 100 per cent. in both departments of the customs revenue of the flourishing port of Havre.

A serious accident happened in the Parliamentary train of the South-Western Railway which left the Waterloo-bridge station on Saturday morning, in the early part of the journey, in consequence of one of the engines sparks, which the guard and with him in the passengers' luggage van, having caught fire, exploded, and caused the other signals to explode. The luggage was set on fire, and a considerable portion of it was destroyed. Fortunately, the train was near the Andover-road station, and as soon as it reached, assistance was procured, and the fire was extinguished.

The Right Hon Fox Maule, Secretary at War, has appointed R. C. Carby, Esq., Chief Accountant of Army Accounts, in succession to Edward Marshall, Esq., who has retired.

The ballot adopted on the suggestion of Sir Joshua Walmsley, the member for Bolton, to ascertain the opinions of the operative spinners relative to an abridgment of the hours of labour from 12 to ten, has been concluded There are in the borough 838 spinners, and the voting was—For ten hours, 822; for eleven hours, 5; the remainder would not vote.

The Admiralty have issued strict injunctions to the respective commanders-in-chief at the home ports, that a medical officer shall visit each ship in ordinary at least once during the day, whether his services be required on board or not.

The salmon fishing in Scotland during the present season has been hitherto more productive then for a considerable number of years. It was proceeded successfully in the early part of the season, and, although for a month or two it fell away, it has during the last few weeks regained its previous prosperity.

Reports from the moors continue favourable. In the south of Scotland, we observe, from the *Dumfries Courier*, grouse are plentiful, as also partridges and hares. The season altogether holds out to be a superior one for the sports of the field.

On Tuesday, at the Court of Aldermen, the Town Clerk read a letter from Mr. Peto, who was returned as one of the Sheriffs of London, together with Mr. Nicoll, Sheriff of Middlesex, at the last election, expressing his intention of the former not to serve, and assigning as one of his reasons the necessity of performing his parliamentary duties. The Court came to the determination that a new election for the office of sheriff should take place, and the letter of Mr. Peto was referred to the committee of privileges.

The council of the Royal Agricultural Society of England have awarded to Mr. J. C. Morton, of Whitfield Farm, Forfarshire, formerly of Gunnerton, the prize of fifty sovereigns, for an account of the best method of increasing the living supply of animal food.

By a return lately made to the House of Commons, it appears there have been 350 clergymen appointed since the passing of the act 1 and 2 Vic., c. 106, called the Pluralities Act, to hold two or more benefices. Two livings held by one clergyman in the diocese of St. Asaph in this return are worth £3114 1s. 2d., and the united population of the said benefices 3012; some of the other benefices are of considerable value.

The late Dean of Carlisle having given to the University of Oxford £1000 3 per Cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities, the interest to be applied for "an English Poem on a sacred subject," to be awarded every three years, and the same having been accepted by the Convocation of February 15, 1848, the following is the subject for 1851:—"St. Paul at Athens."

The advantages of irresponsible Government are well shown in the following authenticated circumstances. A French lady at present in Paris, whose daughter is in Russia, very ill, wishes to set out immediately for that country, to bring her home; but the Russian *Charge d'Affaires* refuses to [illegible] to her passport without the express permission of the Emperor; and is obliged to wait in Paris until an answer can be received from the Emperor on the application of his *Charge d'Affaires*.

A couple of woodcocks were on Thursday the 28th ult. flushed in the woods of Castle-Howard by Mr. William Campbell, gamekeeper, who brought down one of them.

a French Camp, outside the Walls.
b Roman Troops firing on
c Villa Sciarra Barberini, occupied by the French.
d The Breach
e Roman Entrenchment.
f Roman Battery, at San Pietro in Montorio,
g Porta San Pancrazio
h Villa Corsini
i Post occupied by the French.
k Villa Corsini, outside the Walls, occupied by the French
* From this point the Artist took the large View (II.), for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

ROME.—GENERAL VIEW OF THE OPERATIONS

ONE OF GARIBALDI'S LANCERS CARRYING A DISPATCH.

THE FRENCH AT ROME.

THESE are the four scenes referred to in our Artist's letter, in last week's Number of our Journal.

Upon the front page is *portrayed* a group of Garibaldi's men: we say portrayed, because we are not sure that the artist has not taken a little liberty in drawing, and the Illustration upon page 25, bear out the artist's assertion, that they are "wonderfully picturesque fellows," and "all more or less portraits."

In the scene of the Roman Battery at Monte Testaccio, we have San Paolo in the left hand distance; a French battery in the centre the French camp and battery to the right; and to the extreme right, the Villa Sciarra Barberini; whilst the foreground is occupied by the Roman battery at Monte Testaccio, shewing the barricade formed of sacks of earth, &c.

The whole-page Illustration is thus referred to in our Artist's letter:—

"June 24.—The large Sketch is a view from the top of a house. The French had entered by the breach during last night. The wall is tremendously battered [illegible] the Villa Savorelli to the Porta San Pancrazio. The French have made no fresh attack since that at the breach; they have possession of it, however, and are fortifying it; they will, perhaps, make a decisive attack to-night or to-morrow. Last night they threw an immense number of shells into the town."

The main points in this general view are denoted by figures of reference. At the star, our Artist says - "From this point I am making my view of Rom you will not be surprised at my leaving off."

To shew the peril of sketching in the city, he says:—"A friend went yester day to sketch a battery for me, and was taken on suspicion of being a French spy; he did not even begin to sketch, but had a book under his arm; he was taken to head-quarters by the guard."

Our correspondent adds that the state of Rome has been much misrepresented. He says: "Order is kept in a miraculous manner, considering the circumstances. The Italians have fought splendidly. The first day of the siege I and two friends walked up towards the Porta San Pancrazio. There was a fearful row of cannon and musketry. As we got nearer we me

ROMAN BATTERY AT MONTE TESTACCIO

ots of poor fellows brought away wounded—it was a sickening sight. I saw one poor soldier who died as he was being carried along. We went on; it was an exciting scene. Troops were in readiness to march out, with ammunition-waggons, artillery, sides-de-camp, &c. About 200 yards from the gate we were stopped by a sentinel, so we sat down: in a little while we were about to return home, when we met some Deputies whom we knew, and they took us up to the gate. We now got upon the walls, and from thence we saw the fighting outside. In every house, behind every bit of wall, were to be seen soldiers firing right and left. A large villa was occupied by the French; they were firing from the windows. Close to us was a howitzer, which was playing upon them. A tremendous bang! and away went the shot into the house—a fearful cloud of dust—and then we saw a large hole right through it. Now and then a ball came whistling over our heads. We remained there about twenty minutes, and then came home."

We annex the details of the capitulation of the city:—

The assault (that on bastion No. 6) which led to the surrender of the city took place at two o'clock on the morning of the 30th ult., after a violent cannonade which lasted all day, and which effected a practicable breach: It is described, both in General Oudinot's despatches and in private letters, as being one of the most furious and sanguinary combats in modern warfare. It was a hand-to-hand struggle, lasting little more than an hour, and was decided chiefly by the bayonet. General Oudinot in his despatch thus describes the affair:—

"At half-past two in the morning, the preliminary preparations having been executed, all the columns moved forward at the appointed signal (the firing of three guns). The first column, under the orders of Commandant Lefebvre, arrived at the summit of the breach, notwithstanding a sharp firing of musketry. Some works thrown up by the enemy during the night completely stopped the head of the column, which had great difficulty in surmounting the obstacle. The first rushes of the attack brought to the breach nearly all the defenders of the bastion, but the cross fire in the narrow passage did not prevent our brave soldiers from reaching the head ground and advancing. At the moment Commandant Lefebvre, of the 68rd, received a wound and fell. He was immediately replaced by Commandant Rouxeau, of the 68th. Advantage was taken of our first success to enlarge the passage. Commandant Gabriel Dufour, of the Engineers, was similarly struck by a ball whilst placing the first gabions to mask this dangerous passage. The column under the orders of Commandant Laforet was received with a sharp fire of musketry. The voltigeurs of the 33rd and the grenadiers of the 36th, who composed it, made a large entrenchment, supported by the Anrelian wall, bayoneted the defenders, and contended against the crenelated houses, which incommoded our attacks. The carabineers of the 33rd battalion, the first to leave the trenches, and who were commanded by M. Laforet in person, found the first two trenches of the enemy filled with men, who fired at them, but whom they bayoneted; then, passing over the entrenchment which barred the mouth of the bastion, they rushed to a battery of seven pieces of cannon, and took possession of it. These rapid and admirably-combined movements disengaged the column which had mounted by the breach; and the gorge of the bastion was then defended itself round a small house. It was either entirely destroyed or captured. The bastion was taken, but daylight was beginning to appear. All the troops looking on the bastion were lighted with the enemy, and they marched in force to retake their guns. The reserve was then engaged by Lieutenant-Colonel Espinasse; and the grenadiers of the 36th, under Captain Tiersonnier, pressing the enemy vigorously, precipitated them at the point of the bayonet over the staircase of the entrenchment. They then took the houses which command the gate of San Pancrazio. The officers of engineers then, taking advantage of the trenches of the enemy, placed the bastion in security. The different columns were led on with equal intrepidity and energy by Lieutenant-Colonel Espinasse and the *chefs de bataillon* placed at the head of them. Our troops acted with vigour and enthusiasm which nothing could resist. They killed by the bayonet more than 400 Italians. Out of 126 prisoners who remained in our hands, there are 19 officers of different grades. Our loss, comparatively, has not been great: it amounts to nine killed, one of whom is an officer; 116 wounded, of whom 18 are officers."

Another account gives the number of French troops put *hors de combat* as 280, of whom 200 had received bayonet wounds. The attack was supported by two diversionary attacks at remote points of the city walls. The humility of resistance having become obvious to all within the walls, measures were taken to surrender; and, "while the Dictator (Mazzini) and his powerful adherents were occupied in rallying their soldiers behind the barricades, when a Commission of Public Safety were deliberating, the National Guard assembled. General Roselli caused the white flag to be hoisted, and the Constituent Assembly, under the pressure of the National Guard, authorised the Roman municipality to proceed to the French General and treat with him. It was then that Mazzini and Garibaldi quitted Rome. Colonel Masi had been killed, as well as the Negro who had always accompanied Garibaldi. The band of the latter was the one which had suffered most. They fought with desperation, because they knew that on the day when they should be driven from Rome they would lose everything. It was their prey which they defended. In order that they might be more readily rally and be reorganised, they had clothed themselves in red from head to foot; for they felt in constant apprehension of a movement on the part of the National Guard, from whom they had taken almost all their muskets."

The following correspondence throws much light on the state of things within Rome prior to the surrender:—

"It appears that, so far back as the 30th of April, Armellini had recommended an arrangement to be come to with the French. Armellini is a Roman; Masi and Garibaldi, who are not Romans, and care little about the fate of the people, opposed with all their strength the opinion of Armellini, and succeeded in carrying out the idea of resistance. Armellini several times, during the continuance of hostilities, renewed his proposition to treat with the French, but always without avail; the position of the Assembly and of the party of action was suported were either intimidated or thrown into prison. The chiefs of the National Guard and the body of officers were set aside, and the National Guard itself eventually disarmed, under the pretext of changing their muskets, which had percussion locks, for those of the army of Garibaldi, which had flint ones. During the last days of the siege, another of the Triumvirs, Safli, united with Armellini in demanding the cessation of resistance, and, on the refusal of Mazzini, Saffi gave in their resignations. Mazzini then proposed to Garibaldi to place people at the Campo Vaccino (ancient Forum). A certain number of the transteverins and the lazzaroni assembled. Mazzini came, followed by Garibaldi, Avezzana, Arduini, and all the chiefs of the party collected at Rome. He harangued the crowd, telling them he had called on them to decide between his colleagues and himself, and asked them to make known their determination on the question of resistance. The crowd declared for resistance. 'For assistance at any price?' said Mazzini. The crowd unanimously exclaimed, 'For resistance at any price!' 'Take care,' replied Mazzini, 'and weigh your resolution well. The question is of resistance to the death, and without any thought of safety.' The mass violent cries were raised of 'Resistance to the death!' At the same time there were shouts for Mazzini to be proclaimed Dictator. The dictatorial power was therefore placed in the hands of Mazzini during the continuance of the danger of the country. The first use which Mazzini made of this power was to throw two colleagues of the Triumvirats into prison, as having moderate opinions. He instituted, at the same time, a company of 'guardians of public safety,' charged to second, or rather to watch, the Carabineers, and to maintain public order. As to the National Guard, it was forbidden to assemble. The dictatorship of Mazzini lasted two days."

Rome completely surrendered at discretion, there being no conditions whatever accepted by the French Commander. The French troops entered on the 3rd in two columns: one, with General Oudinot and his staff at the head, by the Porta Portese; the other, with General Gueswiller, by the Porta del Popolo and the Corso. They were well received. In the Corso, however, a group was assembled with a flag surmounted by a cap of liberty, and they shouted as if in defiance. The flag was cut down by troops. Garibaldi, with from 3000 to 4000 men, left at one side as the French entered at the other. He was believed to have taken the road to Albano. It is said that no monument sustained any damage, except one church near the bastion.

Another account, referring to Garibaldi, says that he had taken the road to Terracina, and traversed the kingdom of Naples to take refuge in the Abruzzi, where he proposed to carry on a guerilla warfare.

Within the city itself various measures of precaution were determined on; the clubs were to be shut up, the violent journals suppressed, the Constituent Assembly dissolved, the Roman troops disarmed, strangers who had taken an active part in the late troubles expelled, a municipality elected, and military tribunals to judge crimes against persons and property established. The Pontifican cap has been removed from all public places, and Rome was declared in a state of siege.

French General Rostolan had been appointed governor of the city, and Gen. Sauvan military commandant of the garrison. The Castle of St. Angelo was given up to the French soldiers on the 3rd, and the flag hoisted on it.

The Triumvirs, Mazzini, Armellini, and Saffi, it is said, had succeeded in embarking on board a British vessel, which had conveyed them to Malta. Mazzini had provided himself with a British passport, Avezzana with an American one.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

MACNAMARA *v.* O'CONNOR.—THE CHARTIST TRIAL.—This was an action tried before Lord Denman and a special jury at the sittings at nisi prius, against Mr. Feargus O'Connor, M.P., to recover the sum of £.201 odd, the balance alleged to be due to him on a bill of costs amounting to £316 odd. The bill of costs had been incurred for the defence of Chartist prisoners who were tried at the Old Bailey in July, 1848. The prisoners were Messrs. Ernest Jones, Mussell, Sharpe, Vernon, and Looney. The defendant put several pleas upon record, but the substantial one was that if the plaintiff had never been employed by the defendant in any manner as to be entitled to look to him for payment; but, on the contrary, that the plaintiff has been given by the defendant clearly to understand that he was to look to the funds of a committee of Chartists, called the "Defence Committee," which had been formed for the purpose of receiving subscriptions towards defraying the expense of defending the Chartist prisoners. The Jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £101 17s. 6d. The foreman said the Jury had had great difficulty in coming to a verdict, on account of the plaintiff not having properly ascertained who was employer.

The *Nation*, new series, No. 7," edited by Mr. Gavan Duffy, is advertised to appear in Dublin on Saturday, the 28th of August.

MUSIC.

THE FESTIVALS.

There will be three Musical Festivals this autumn—the first at Liverpool, on the 27th of August; the second at Birmingham, on the 4th of September; and the last at Hereford, on the 11th of September. At each place the festival will last four days. No official programme of the Liverpool meeting has been yet issued, but we understand that Sir Henry Bishop is the conductor, and that there will be a band of 100 players, and a chorus of 200 singers. The "Messiah" of Handel, the "Elijah" of Mendelssohn, and the "Stabat Mater" of Rossini, will be executed at the morning performances in the entire form, besides selections from other sacred works. The vocalists are Madame Grisi, Madame Viardot, Mdlle. Jetty de Treffz, Mdlle. Corbari, Mdlle. Alboni, Miss Catharine Hayes, the Misses A. and M. Williams, Miss Dolby, Signori Marco, Bartolini, Polonini, Tagliafico, Lablache, Herr Pischek, Messrs. Sims Reeves, Lockey, Benson, and Whitworth. The solo instrumentalists will be Vivier (horn), Piatti (violoncello), Haldi (piano), and Bottesini (double bass). A ball, with Strauss's band, will terminate the meeting on Friday. The concerts will take place in the new Philharmonic Hall, which will be opened for the occasion.

The preliminary arrangements for the Birmingham meeting have been made. The *artistes* who are already engaged are—Madame Castellan, Mdlle. Jetty de Treffz, the Misses A. and M. Williams, Miss Catherine Hayes, Mdlle. Alboni, Mdlle. De Meric, Signori Marco, Lablache, Mesdames. Sims Reeves, Williams, and Machin. It is probable that the gifted Viardot, the most sublime exponent of sacred and classical music, will be added to the above list. The finest orchestra ever assembled in the world has been secured for this Festival, and particular pains have been taken in the selection of the Chorus. Mr. Costa is to be the Conductor at this great meeting. Mendelssohn's "Athalie" and "Elijah," Handel's "Messiah" and "Israel in Egypt," the "Pastorale" and C minor Symphonies of Beethoven, the A minor Symphony of Mendelssohn, the "Creation," "William Tell," and "Ruy Blas" overtures, will be prominent features at this Festival.

We learn with great pleasure that the gatherings of the three choirs will not be discontinued; and that the Earl of Powis; Sir V. Cornwall, Bart.; Sir T. Hastings, Knt.; the Rev. Canon Musgrave, the Rev. Dr. Ogilvie, and the Rev. Arthur Dyne, by undertaking the office of Stewards, have secured the Festival for this year at Hereford. Mr. G. Townshend Smith, the organist of the Cathedral, will conduct the performances; and Wily and Blagrove are to be the leaders of the band. The vocalists engaged are Madame Castellan, Miss Rowe, A. and M. Williams, Messrs. Phillips, Machin, Lockey, Sims Reeves, and Hobbs.

THE MUSICAL UNION.—The eighth and last meeting of the fifth season took place on Tuesday, at Willis's Rooms. There was a numerous and fashionable company to listen to a classical scheme, commencing with Mendelssohn's Quartet in E flat, No. 2, Op. 12, and ending with Onslow's Quintet in D, No. 5. Signor Bottesini's contra-bass solo (a fantasia from the "Sonnambula:" and Hallé, Beethoven's Pianoforte Sonata in F minor, Op. 57. Salmon, Deloffre, Hill, and Piatti were the executants in the quartet, and, with Bottesini, in the quintet. Miss Dolby sang two of their popular songs in these pieces. Mr. Ella, the director, by the exercise of tact and taste, has brought these interesting meetings to a most successful close; and we have no doubt that the season 1850 will be equally as favourable for the Musical Union, which has now become one of our most valuable institutions.

MUSICAL EVENTS.—Amongst the creditable items at the fourth and last Royal Academy Concert were a Mss. overture, by Mr. Sainton, a King's scholar; a *finale* to a MS. opera, composed by Mr. Thomas, entitled "Alfred:" and a part song, "Morning, by J. H. Nunn. Mr. Cusins played a movement of Field's violin concerto elegantly. Misses E. and H. Reeves, sisters of the celebrated tenor, distinguished themselves as vocalists.—Signora Garcia de Torres, a vocalist, and M. Demunck, the violoncellist, gave a *matinée*, on Monday, at the Hanover-square Rooms.—Mr. John Parry in the evening repeated his entertainment, at Willis's Rooms.—Mr. H. C. Cooper and Mr. T. W. Hancock, assisted by Messrs. E. W. Thomas, Hill, Bennett, and Howell, had a performance of classical chamber music on Wednesday.—The fourth and last Concertina Concert of Mr. R. Blagrove took place on Thursday, at the Mortimer-street Rooms.—Madame Oury, the celebrated *pianiste*, had a *matinée musicale* on Thursday, at the residence of the Countess of Loveiace.—Meyerbeer's "Prophète" was performed for the 35th time, at the Grand Opera in Paris, on the 6th inst. The *furore* produced by the acting and singing of Madame Viardot surpassed every former occasion, and the floral shower at the end of the piece lasted several minutes. She arrived in London last Monday, to commence her engagement at the Royal Italian Opera.—Mdme. de Lozano will give a concert on Monday, at the Hanover-square Rooms.—On the same morning Zoncka, the violinist, will have a *matinée* at the residence of Mdme. Dulcken.—On Wednesday a grand concert will be given at the Hanover-square Rooms by Sir H. R. Bishop. Independently of the strong claims he has on the public, as one of our most popular English composers, a programme will be presented of unusual attraction. In addition to the principal *artistes* of the two Italian Opera Houses, the *élite* of our native talent will be heard, besides that distinguished instrumentalists. Costa and Sir H. R. Bishop will conduct this remarkable concert.—On Friday, at the Surrey Zoological Gardens, M. Jullien will give a *concert monstre*.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

The anticipations as to the success of Madame Sontag have been exceeded, on each of the three appearances—in *Linda*, on Saturday and Tuesday; and as *Rosina*, in "Il Barbiere de Seviglia," on Thursday. As an artist, the distinguishing characteristics of Madame Sontag are, that she possesses a real, pure, and unalloyed soprano of the highest possible register; likewise that she accompanies her marvels of execution with a degree of fine taste, and that noble style of dramatic feeling with the same absence of effort, and the same natural transition; so that there is no jarring utterance injurious to vocalization, no straining of the muscles of the face, no distressful look, as we usually observed in most other lyrical actresses. All by Madame Sontag is accomplished by the sudden poetry of art—nothing by physical exertion or appeal to physical sympathy. It is fortunate that her *début* in "Linda" should be in a character so simple, but irresistible, sway as an exponent of real dramatic feeling would have been denied. "Linda" drags along its heavy lingering pathos, taxing the powers of interpretation of the singer through the first three acts; and thus were the dramatic powers of Madame Sontag fully tried and fully exemplified; and that recently fashionable hyper-dramatic style of singing, and of "tearing passion to tatters," to which the many admirable artists have unfortunately, put to name, as if it were written for her vivacious and comic characters as if it had been designed for the gorgeous and form to appear in. In her *aria d'entrata*, the celebrated "Una voce poco fa," whilst she revelled in the most varied, brilliant, chromatic, and scientific embellishments of the then fashionable school, her tones were so pure, so genial, and so great was the ease with which all was effected, that it appeared but the gushing forth in song of the pent-up joys of a young sensitive heart. In the duet with Marini, Lavia, Soldi, Romeo, and Tagliafico one more feat of this incomparable vocalist—this was her execution of Rhode's variation. The first portion, delivered in the chastest, severest style of vocal science, was followed by a contrast, perfect in its theatrical by the mastery that intonation and accent alone can exert over the audition and feelings of an audience. Then followed the same tune embroidered in the most elaborate and intricate manner, without departing for a instant in all the minute divisions of time—in the staccatos, the arpeggios, the gruppettos, the long-sustained notes, the cadenzas innumerable, both descending as well as ascending—the perfection of vocalization. This appears to be the *ultima Thule* of vocal science and execution: such was its effect, that, from the moment it was given forth until the fall of the curtain, notating but exclamations of surprise were heard, interrupted by outbursts of applause.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Donizetti's "Lucrezia Borgia," with Grisi, Angri, Mario, Marini, and Tamburini, was given for the first time this season on Saturday night. On Tuesday "Linda" was performed, with Miss Catherine Hayes, Mario, Tagliafico, and Tamburini. Miss Hayes and Mario were in excellent voice, and were recalled at the end of every act with the greatest enthusiasm. Mario's last scene was as splendidly acted as it was sung.

On Thursday night last, for the benefit of Grisi, Meyerbeer's "Huguenots" was repeated for the second time. The extraordinary success attending this wonderful work has created the greatest interest in the musical circles for the production of the famed composer's last masterpiece, "Le Prophète." This opera, which was first represented at the Théâtre de l'Opera, in Paris, on the 16th of April last, had a run of twenty-five nights up to the 6th inst.; and, even in the midst of chorera and political troubles, never failed to draw immense house.

The version about to be produced at the Royal Italian Opera will include Mdme. Viardot, in her original part of Fidès, the mother of *Jean of Leyden*, sustained in Paris by Roger. The three chiefs of the revolt in Westphalia are to be played by Mel, Formes, and Marini. Lavia, Soldi, Romeo, Tagliafico, and Gassier are included in the cast; and Mdlle. Corbari and Mdlle. Merico have song in t. a *finale* of the third act, in the Coronation Scene.

"Le Prophète" in Paris surpasses every opera ever before produced at the Grand Opera; and it is to be hoped that it will be brought out here, in a grander scale.

ST. JAMES'S

The season of French plays draws to a conclusion. Last week, the Opéra Comique gave way to the Théâtre Vaudeville; the present has been devoted to a few amusing pieces of the kind, in which M. Arnal and Madame Doche have been accustomed to delight the inquiring hours of a London night. On Monday were presented the well-known vaudevilles of "Le Mari de la Dame de Chœurs," and "Monsieur et Madame Coulard:" these were once called on Wednesday by "Edmundo de Lasen, "Un Monsieur et une Dame," and "Cabaret de Lucien." The talent of Arnal and Madame Doche are unquestionable but justice has not always been done to the subordinates. Madame Manchal merits some attention; as the *ancienne dancreuse, Lolotte*, she was on Monday excellent: the dance into which she is taunted by *Mogust* won a well-deserved encore. "Le Manarde du Crime," and "Le Bal du Grande Monde," are announced as the vaudevilles intended to conclude the season, which next week will positively terminate.

Mons. Arnal's benefit is fixed for Monday next, when he will appear in (for the first time) the vaudeville of "Un Bal du Grande Monde," and (for the last time) in "Monsieur et Madame Galochard," and "La Mansarde du Crime."

Mdme. Doche's benefit will take place on Wednesday, when she will appear in the vaudevilles of "L'Image, le Livre et le Rat" (by desire, and for the last time), "Ce que Femme veut," and "Le Mari de la Dame de Chœurs," being the last night but one of the season.

HAYMARKET.

A new farce, in one act, by Mr. Buckstone, called "An Alarming Sacrifice," was successfully produced on Thursday. The hero is a linen-draper's assistant, who comes down to his late uncle's country villa to take possession of his property, and there meets with *Susan Sweetapple* (Mrs. Fitzwilliam), his uncle's late servant, who, insisting upon leaving his service and having her box examined, previous to her departure, gives occasion for the old gentleman's will in her favour to be found wrapped up in a dress which he had presented to her just before his illness. The fortunes of *Bob Tickit* (Mr. Buckstone) are thus changed; but still he has the mortification of finding himself in the power of the rightful existence of the document. *Bob*, however, determines to make "an alarming sacrifice" and be honest. He is ultimately rewarded for his disinterested conduct, and shares the estate, of course, with *Susan*. The interest of the piece depends on its dialogue, which is of the smartest, and kept the audience in perpetual laughter.

LYCEUM.

The English opera of "Guy Mannering" contains some beautiful composition of Sir H. R. Bishop, amongst which may be cited the opening glee, "The Winds whistle cold," and the "Clough and Crow," in the gipsy scene, two works remarkable with poetic feeling which would alone immortalise the composer's name Miss Cushman, on Wednesday night, appeared in this opera, in her well-known character of *Meg Merrilies*, which she enacts with much energy and passion. Harley's *Dandie Sampson* is one of his best impersonations. The *Dandie Dinmont* of Mr. H. Hall does not make us forget the late Mackay, but it is a good conception spiritedly carried out. Mr. Charles Romer, the new tenor, who made his *début* as *Henry Bertram*, has a powerful voice, and, with more confidence and cultivation, he will be a welcome addition to the list of our native singers. *Miss Lucy Bertram* was nicely played and sung by Miss Fitzwilliam. Miss Cushman received an ovation at the close of the play.

SURREY.

Under the direction of Miss Romer an operatic campaign commenced last Monday night, with Bellini's "Somnambula," Miss Romer, Miss Poole, Mr. Weiss, Mr. Travers, Mr. Leffler, Mr. Delavanti, and Mr. Weiss as the principal singers. Miss Poole has appeared in her popular part of *Maria* in Donizetti's "Figlia del Reggimento." Mr. Loder is the conductor. An English version of Meyerbeer's "Huguenots" will be one of the earliest novelties.

NEW STRAND.

Mr. Farren has presented his audience at this theatre with a version of the "Polichinelle," acted last season at the St. James's. Mr. Leigh Murray takes the part of *Jubo*, a gentleman, it will be recollected, who has to suffer from the unpleasant jests of his wife, *Lauretta* (Mrs. Compton). These are excited by the mystery attaching to the concealment of a hump on his shoulders. Mrs. Compton plays with pathos and spirit; and Mr. Murray, if not exactly the "inimitable Punch," was, in his solicitous regard for his jealous partner, altogether a high-minded and most loyal husband. The piece is in the second week of its attraction; but it has been corroborated by Mr. Selby's pleasant farces of "Chamber Practice," and "The Widow's Victim," in which Mr. Compton and Mr. H. Farren appear, the former as *Chevy Chase*, being another character of the "Scapegoat" was revived on Monday, when Mr. Farren, as *Ignatius Polyglot*, reminded us of his best days.

ADELPHI.

We have here, too an adaptation from the French. The "Almanack de vingt-cinque-mille Addresses" has been converted into "Webster's Royal Red Book," in which Mr. Wright and Paul Bedford, as *Mr. Thomas Augustus Tadcaster* and *Mr. Bridge, alias Mr. Thompson*, are irresistibly humorous. It will be recollected that Mr. Reach, some time ago, produced a similar drama, under the title of "Which Mr. Smith?" We cannot help suspecting, that, but for this preoccupation of the name, *Mr. Bridge* would have furnished us *Mr. Smith* on the occasion. The name in the French piece is *Lefebvre*, of which family, as above intimated, Paris contains a large number of individuals.

The foundation-stone of the OLYMPIC Theatre was laid on Saturday last. Mr. Spicer has retired from the management.

LITERATURE.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON SPELLING-BOOK. Published at 198, Strand. One hundred and forty pages, with one hundred and seventy-five Engravings, for one shilling, would be a tempting modicum of paper, illustration, and print, had this new Spelling Book no other recommendations to public preference. Among the latter, the arrangement of the lessons meets the first difficulty of learning to read, by the simplified combinations of letters shown in the words of one syllable. The Engravings are novel, and suggestive of inquiry, and, in execution, are decidedly superior to spelling-book illustrations generally. In some of them, too, are "lines of fair encouragement: "Home for the Holidays," the frontispiece, is a coach-load of happy boys; and "The Queen and the Blue Coat Boys" is a scene likely to kindle many an aspiring emotion in the young breast. The title-page, too, is a pleasing composition of books and play, gracefully surrounding the portrait of the Queen, as well as the feelings, there is much to commend, whilst the initial picture-letters, of which the book contains a host, form not the least inviting of its attractions.

FINE ARTS.

SATAN TEMPTING EVE.

Is the subject of a large statuesque group, by Mr. E. B. Stephens, of Upper Belgrave-place, which is now being exhibited at his studio. The subject has the advantage of being new to sculpture. The artist has, of course, omitted the "tools," in which Satan is made to tempt the mother of mankind. He has preferred Eve's own account:—

> One shaped and winged [as one of those from Heaven,
> Which in the gardens and to Eden bring
> Her daily embassies.

He has, however, invested his wings with claws, to intimate his demoniac nature. Eve is supposed to be conscious of his whisperings, as manifested by her nervous restlessness, and convulsive grasping of the hand. Satan is earnest in his persuasions, and presents a fine, bold, titanic figure, highly creditable to the sculpt-er's conception.

NAPOLEON A FONTAINEBLEAU.

M. Delaroche's fine picture of "Napoléon à Fontainbleau," is 31 Mars, 1814, is now being exhibited at Messrs Colnaghi and Co.'s A fine engraving by M. François, of Paris, is in progress, and will, no doubt, when executed, become a favourite print. The picture itself, in its style of art, is decidedly a great one. Napoleon in the hour of his despair is grandly indicated. His countenance is profoundly and painfully reflective the past, a life of enterprise and equivocal success, the future, dark, unpromising, terrible—both may be read in its earnest and anxious expression. The accessories, even to the dirty boots, are illustrative of the moment chosen; and the effect of the whole is imposing.

MONUMENT TO EARL GREY.

A monument, about to be erected in the chancel of Howick church, to the memory of the late Earl Grey—executed from the designs of Frederick J. Francis, Esq., Architect, Newcastle—we have now on view at that sculptor's *atelier* in Oxford-street. It is a highly enriched canopied composition, which we shall shortly illustrate.

FLYING DUTCHMAN. Painted by J. W. HILLYARD. Engraved by C. N. SMITH. Moore.

This print, nicely engraved and coloured from the original picture, represents the Winner of the Derby Stakes at Epsom, 1849; was foaled in 1844, trained by J. Fobert, and ridden by Charles Marlow. He was bred in 1846, by the late Mr. Vansittart, and is the property of the Earl of Eglinton, to whom the publisher has, by special permission, dedicated this print.

LAUNCH OF AN AUSTRIAN WAR-STEAMER.—One of three war-steamers now building for the Austrian Government, at the ship-yard of Messrs. Patterson and Co., of Bristol, was launched on Thursday afternoon (last week). The vessel, which is called the *Cerva*, is 160 feet in length between the perpendiculars, 24 feet 3 inches in extreme width, and 12 feet depth of hold. By the rule laid down by the British Admiralty she is 970 tons burthen. Her engines have been manufactured by Messrs. Miller and Ravenhill, of London, and are of the collective power of 220 horses.

HANWELL ASYLUM FETE.—On Thursday a *fête* was held at Hanwell Asylum, including a Lazaar and fancy sale of useful and other articles, the work of the female patients of the establishment. The proceeds of the day were devoted to "the Adelaide Fund, for the assistance of the convalescent patients on their discharge." Fortunately, the day was exceedingly fine, and the company both fashionable and numerous. The grounds of the asylum were admirably fitted out for display There were six or seven booths well stocked with embroidered and tasteful manufactures for sale and raffle. Speculation seemed to be going on cheerfully, and those who lost appeared to have nearly as smiling faces as those who won. The patients discharged on the occasion were indebted, it is said by, with the game of cricket, while the band of the 11th Hussars was in attendance, and entertained the company with appropriate music. A screen purchased by the Marquis of Salisbury, representing, we believe, the marriage of Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn, was exceedingly creditable to the work.

THE WRONG LEG.—Matthews being invited by D'Egville to dine one day with him at Brighton, D'Egville inquired what was Matthews's favourite dish? "A roasted leg of pork, with sage and onions" This was thrusted; and D'Egville, carving, soon found he could not find the stuffing. He turned the joint all over, but in vain. Pork was at table, and in his quiet way said, "Don't make yourself unhappy, D'Egville; *perhaps it is in the other leg.*"—*Rambles and Anecdote Book.*

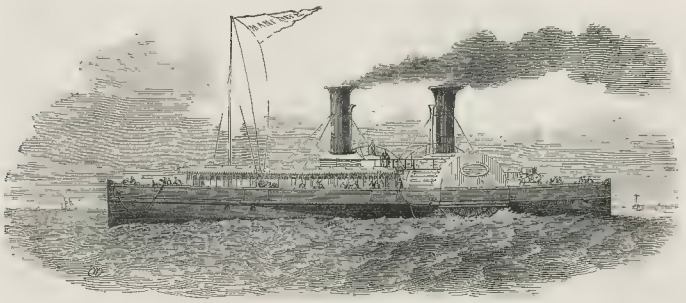
THE ERROR OF THE COMMUNISTS, AND MISCHIEVOUS CONSEQUENCES OF COMMUNISM.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS *)*

SIR,—The error of the Communists is one of overweening presumption. Because the Government they live under has failed to make the bulk of the people opulent and happy, they think the business in hand, believing that it is in their power to promote national welfare. Because Government has violated property, they propose to regulate it, and organise society on some scheme of their own. They borrow from the statesman their aim at supplying the erroneous notion that the whole of society must be regulated by one or two individuals From confining their attention, like the generality of political writers, to the acts of Government, they see nothing beyond them, and believe that Government organises society. But the increase of population everywhere carrying with it the increase of knowledge, extending trade, improving arts, and constraining Governments to go with it, or breaking them to pieces with fearful disturbance, as we have lately seen, if they hold back, must satisfy everybody that Government does not organise society. The whole stream of modern events proves that it follows, and is the servant; while it pretends to go before, and be the master of society. In fact, the Power that places man on the earth, and makes him a gregarious animal, determines, at all times, all the conditions of his existence. It prescribes all his rights and all his duties. It never ceases to regulate the seasons and all the phenomena connected with them, such as the production of food; and, consequently, never ceases to determine the conditions of the existence of man, and to prescribe all his rights and duties.

Now, of all the rights of individuals and their correlative duties, none, except the right to live and the duty to abstain from murder, are better defined than the right of property and the correlative duty "thou shalt not steal." To make this clear, we must agree as to what is property. "Nothing," says Mr. John Stuart Mill, "is implied in property but the right of each to his own faculties, to what he can produce by them and to whatever he can get for them in a fair market, together with his right to give this to another if he chooses, and the right of that other to receive and enjoy it." This principle cannot apply to what is not the produce of labour, the *raw material of the earth*. Though *land* is not the produce of labour, most of its valuable qualities are. The land itself, therefore, the raw material, is not included in the idea of property, but only the produce of labour. Without entering into the very important question of the appropriation of the soil, further than to say that it has taken place wherever man has existed, and is necessary to secure to the labourer the produce of his toil, and without giving any opinion as to the mode in which the soil of our own country has been appropriated, but taking it as it exists, something which this generation has inherited, together with all the arts and knowledge and civilisation that have come down to them from a long line of ancestors, like Mr. Mill and Locke, I confine the idea of property to the produce of labour.

But all wealth is the produce of labour. Wheat is annually created is annually consumed. "The greater part, in value," says Mr. J. S. Mill, "of the wealth now existing in England, has been produced by human hands within the last twelve months." The most essential part of the wealth annually produced and consumed is food. Without food, life cannot be sustained; and, as what a man eats becomes a part of his body, it necessarily belongs to him. The right of property, therefore, is an essential part of the right to live; and the Communists, in proposing to regulate the distribution of the produce of labour, destroy the right of property, and only lay claim to what



THE "MANCHESTER," RAILWAY EXPRESS STEAMER.

but, up to the present time, it has been impossible to do more than furnish a dinner daily to the working classes, and three times a week to the rest. This part of the system is very essential, as the children are, for the most part, on their entrance into the school, utterly unfit to work or learn, from their half-starved condition

It will thus be seen that this is a "Ragged School," *and something more*—an institution in which the wretched children of those who have no visible means of subsistence may be rescued from many of the evils of their lot, and trained up to better things, to a taste and aptitude for other and better employments than hawking and begging in the streets, not to mention those criminal pursuits to which such practices inevitably lead. During the three years the School has been in operation, sufficient has been effected to afford satisfactory proof, that the system, carried out to its full extent, would tend more than anything else to diminish the source of crime.

Altogether, this is a most promising step towards the moral improvement of one of our largest commercial and manufacturing towns; although its provision of public education is already by no means scanty, enough has been adduced to prove the necessity for this addition; and we trust to see it receive the liberal support of the upper and middle circles of the town, themselves a highly improved and intellectual community.

To effect this, it is indispensable that ample accommodation in a wholesome, well-ventilated building should be provided, to contain workshops for boys and

THE BIRMINGHAM PEEL INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

dining-rooms, baths, kitchen, laundry, &c.; and, as "all work" is by no means a good maxim, there should be play-grounds attached. Hence, there is much to be done, though much has already been accomplished towards obtaining such accommodation.

A large plot of ground has been granted by the Governors of King Edward's School to Mr. Yorke, who has raised towards the expenses of building a sum of £800, and has also obtained a grant from the Privy Council amounting to nearly £500 more. But, in addition to these sums, it will be necessary to raise at least £500 for the building alone: and a further effort will be made to raise sum of money as a commencement of an endowment, in order that the School may not be *wholly* dependent on the precarious support of annual contributions.

At present, the income of the School may be estimated at £180 per annum rom all sources: viz. sermons, subscriptions, and proceeds of *work* done by the children. The last item amounted to £70 during 1848. During that year the ncome covered all the expenses of tuition, rent, coals, light, &c., so that the education of the children may be roughly estimated at about £1 per head. The children's food is not included in this estimate, it having been provided by other inds.

One feature of the plan, which ought to be specified in order to give a complete idea of the establishment, is the provision for boarding and lodging *twenty-four deserted or orphan children* (twelve boys and twelve girls). The plan of the new building contains dormitories for this number.

We have engraved a perspective view of the School-house, which it is proposed to build from the designs of Mr. G. W. Orford, Waterloo-street, Birmingham. The material will be of brick, chequered with darker bricks; whilst the gables and chimney-shafts carry the mind's eye back to the age when grammar-schools were first introduced. The plan comprises a basement, with workshops, washing-house, and laundry, and other offices. In the two wings are the boys' and girls' school-rooms, with dormitories over; the centre being occupied by the lofty dining-hall, the entire height of the building.

MONUMENT TO GENERAL WOLFE, NEAR QUEBEC.

MONUMENT TO GENERAL WOLFE.

AFTER a lapse of 70 years, it was reserved for the Earl of Dalhousie, when Governor-in-Chief of the British provinces in North America, to erect, to the memory of two gallant and distinguished officers, Wolfe and Montcalm, the monument which stands in the Government garden at Quebec, commanding a fine view of the harbour and the scenery beyond it. The first stone was laid in 1827, and the monument was completed in 1828. It was designed by Major Young, of the 79th Highlanders, and bears suitable inscriptions

This is not, however, the only memorial raised here to the memory of Wolfe. On the plains of Abraham, where the battle which gave Canada to Great Britain was fought, Lord Aylmer, in 1834, erected a small column on the spot where the young and gallant Wolfe breathed his last. It bore the simple inscription—

HERE DIED
WOLFE
IN THE ARMS OF VICTORY.

Lately, however, the column became so mutilated by the Vandal attacks of sailors visiting the port, anxious to possess themselves of some part of the pillar, that it fell down and was neglected, until the officers of the army now in Canada, stimulated and encouraged by the late distinguished Commander of the Forces, Sir Benjamin D'Urban, resolved upon replacing it by the column shown in the Engraving, which was only finished early in June of the present year. It is from a design by Sir James Alexander, A.D.C. to the late Commander of the Forces. It is a neat column, about 40 feet in height, and is visible from the St. Lewis-road. The memorial is surmounted by a bronzed bronze sword, the former being encircled with a wreath of laurel.

We are indebted to Mr. Murray, artist, of Quebec, for the sketch of this interesting tribute to British heroism.

SPLENDID TESTIMONIAL TO THE DUKE OF HAMILTON.

This magnificent silver-gilt piece of plate has just been presented to the venerable Duke of Hamilton, K.G., by his Grace's tenantry. It is a tripod-shaped candelabrum for nine lights, in the centre of which is a figure of Minerva, upon a scroll-work shaft. Below is a group of cleverly modelled figures, representing Vulcan bringing Arms from the caverns of the earth, chained, and delivering him up to Science. Genius is looking on, watching the progress of the Arts. On the other side are two figures of equal beauty—Ceres and Pluto disputing the riches of the earth.

The group rests on a plinth, bearing the Duke's crest, arms, and scrolls in relief, with an inscription running over three sides. On the first side, as follows:—

"To the Most Noble Alexander, Duke of Hamilton, Brandon, and Chatzelherault, Marquis of Hamilton, Douglas, and Clydesdale, Earl of Angus, Arran, Lanark, and Cambridge, Lord Hamilton, Aven, Polmont, Macanshyre, Innerdale, Abernethy, Jed Forrest, and Dutton; Premier Peer of Scotland, K.G., F.R.S., F.S.A., Hereditary Keeper of the Palace of Holyrood, one of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Lord-Lieutenant and High Sheriff of the county of Lanark, Trustee of the British Museum," &c.

The second side bears:—"From the Tenantry on his Scotch Estates."

And the third side concludes:—"In testimony of their attachment and gratitude for his Grace's kindness and liberality during the course of half a century. A.D. 1849."

This superb plate has been manufactured by Mr. Mairhead, of Buchanan-street, Glasgow. It weighs 1200 ounces of solid silver, and is gilt: the cost has been £1200.

RAILWAY EXPRESS STEAM-BOAT.

On Saturday afternoon Messrs. Robinson and Russell, the eminent engineers and iron ship-builders, launched from their works at Millwall a beautifully constructed iron steamer, built for the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company, and intended to run between Hull and the terminus of the railway at Great Grimsby. The novelty of the launch consisted in the vessel having her engines and boilers already fitted on board, instead of being launched empty—a plan by which much delay is saved, and great accuracy of workmanship ensured. With due regard to the nature of the services to be performed, the vessel has a large saloon or waiting-room, on deck, fifty feet in length, twelve feet wide, and nine high, so that passengers will not require to go down into the cabin. The saloon is to be fitted with plate glass windows, and furnished with sofas and seats similar to those in a first-class railway carriage.

The dimensions of the vessel are—

Length of keel	.. ..	150 feet.
Beam	.. ..	22 feet 6 inches.
Depth	.. ..	10 feet 6 inches.
Oscillating engines	.. ..	150 horse-power.

The hull, as well as the engines, were made at the works of Messrs. Robinson and Russell.

This boat, with the sister vessel built at Hull, but now in the Thames to be fitted with engines, is to form part of a great system of communication across the Humber, designed by Mr. Fowler, the engineer of the line, and is well calculated to diminish to the utmost the inconveniences of having a railway intercepted by an arm of the sea. A pier on each side runs into deep water, and carries railway trains upon it alongside the boat. On getting out of the carriages, passengers will find themselves beside the saloon of the express steam-boat, which will immediately convey them across the ferry, at a rate of not less than 15 miles an hour, to a similar pier on the opposite side. When these arrangements are finished, they will form a most complete railway steam-ferry, and much more expeditious than any hitherto brought into use.

The full accomplishment of these objects is further attained by a number of peculiar provisions. It is required that these vessels should only draw, when fully equipped and in service, less than four feet water, and the *Manchester*, when launched, with her engines and boilers on board, was found to draw little more than three feet. Another provision of the vessel is that she shall never have the delay of turning round, but shall steer equally from both ends. The rudders which accomplish this are peculiarly strong and accurate pieces of workmanship; the rudder-posts forming what are called snuff-box joints, and the rudders themselves forming part of the lines of the vessel, so as not to be distinguishable from its natural form when used as a bow. The existence, also, of the saloon on deck requires that the steersman be placed at a considerable height, and the vessel is steered by a wheel on an elevated platform near the centre of the ship.

The engines consist of a pair of oscillating cylinders, 48 inches in diameter, and 4 feet 9 inches length of stroke. They are fitted with a peculiar valve gear, which enables them to be stopped, started, or reversed in their action instantaneously, so as to lose the least possible time at either end of the journey, and to stop instantaneously in case of obstruction. The framing, also, of the engines is of a peculiarly light and strong description, being wholly formed of wrought iron instead of cast iron. In consequence, also, of the engine and boat being built in the same establishment, their framing has been combined together, so as to give greatly increased strength and durability to both. These are some of the provisions which have been made to suit the peculiar requisites of the service in which the vessel is to be employed.

The ceremony of christening was performed by Mrs. Cole, who gave the vessel the appropriate name of "*The Manchester*." A slight accident interrupted the launch for a short time, but by the aid of a tug she "took the water," amidst the cheers of a vast body of spectators, in gallant style.

After the launch, Messrs Robinson and Russell entertained a party of friends in the cabin of the *Pandora*, a pleasure steam-yacht, built for the Nawab Nizam, of Moorshedabad, and launched on the 21st ult. Mr. Russell took the chair, and the usual toasts were duly celebrated, the principal being, "Success to the *Manchester*," which was replied to by Mr. Cole, who took the opportunity to describe the enormous dock-works now in construction at Grimsby.

CANDELABRUM PRESENTED TO HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF HAMILTON, K.G.

GRAND DINNER AT THE MANSION HOUSE, ON SATURDAY.

THE BOWER BIRDS,

THE GARDENS OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, REGENT'S-PARK.

THE remarkable example of bird architecture which we have represented below, is the production of a pair of *Satin Bower Birds*, which have lately been obtained by the Zoological Society from Mr. Aspinwall, of Sydney, by whose care and good management they were successfully imported into this country. They are the first living examples which have ever reached Europe; and their immediate recurrence to their natural habits when established in the new aviary of the Society, is a fact which cannot fail to be of great interest both to the members and to the visitors, who peek in that extensive menagerie an insight into the mysteries of exotic zoology.

The Satin Bower Bird was one of the earliest known species in the Australian fauna, and probably received the name of *Satin Gracle*, by which it was described in Latham's "General History of Birds," from the intensely black glossy plumage of the adult male, which the young bird at the gardens is now beginning to assume, as indicated in the upper figure of our illustration. But although the existence of this bird was noticed by most of the writers on the natural history of Australia subsequent to Latham, it appears that no suspicion of its singular economy had extended beyond the remotest settlers, until Mr. Gould, whose great work on the "Birds of Australia" is known to every one, unravelled the history of the *Bowers*, which had been discovered in many parts of the bush, and which had been attributed to almost every possible origin but the right one.

The constructive instinct of the Satin Bower Bird (*Ptilonorhynchus holosericeus*) is rivaled, according to the statement of Mr. Gould, by two species of a closely-allied form, known to ornithologists as *Chlamydera maculata* and *Chlamydera nuchalis*. The former of these constructs a bower nearly three feet in length; and there is no question but that it would thrive as well in confinement as the Satin Bird, if the Society could obtain specimens.

The bower, as will be seen by the Illustration, is composed of twigs woven together in the most compact manner, and ornamented with shells and feathers, the disposition of which the birds are continually altering. It is probable that, in a state of nature, these decorative materials are conveyed from considerable distances to the site of the bower, which is uniformly beneath the shadow of a tree. The extreme shyness of the birds, who retire from the bower on the first approach of a spectator, accounts for the origin and object of these structures remaining so long unknown, even to the settlers. They have no connexion with the nest, and are simply playing-places, in which the birds divert themselves during the months which immediately precede nidification.

The Birds in the Regent's Park are at present occupied at intervals throughout the day in altering or making additions to the bower, chasing each other through it, saluting each other with grotesque movements, and uttering varied notes of love, anger, and reconciliation. Their great liveliness and apparent health would almost lead to the conclusion, that, as they have proceeded so successfully with the bower, they may eventually make a nest, and thus elucidate the only point in their interesting history which Mr. Gould was unable to solve during his researches in Australia.

The Illustration has been engraved by permission of the Council of the Zoological Society, from a drawing in their possession made at the Gardens by Mr. Wolf, whose talent is inferior to none in delineating the characteristic action of birds. The Engraving is necessarily of small size, to suit the space here devoted to it; but the birds themselves are nearly as large as a jackdaw. The female is green in colour, the centre of the breast feathers yellowish; the burnished plumage of the male is similar: the eyes of both are brilliant blue.

BOWER BIRDS IN THE MENAGERIE OF THE ZOOLOGIC

Ledru-Rollin, Etienne Arago, Martin Bernard, and Serjeant Bolchot arrived in London on Wednesday afternoon, from Ostend.

Two musical celebrities have recently perished with arms in their hands during the political disturbances in Italy—namely, Giuseppe Viannotti, a distinguished singer, who was killed on the 3d ult., under the walls of Rome; and Marliani, the author of "The Bravo" and "La Xacarilla," who died from a wound he received at Bologna. Marliani belonged to a rich family of Lombardy, and when very young ranged himself under the banner of Carbonarism. After the year 1830, having spent his fortune in prosecuting his political ideas, he went to France, where Rossini encouraged him in his musical studies. On his return to Italy, he met his death in defending the city of Bologna.

IRISH PRODUCE.—The following compendious statement of the importations of provisions of various descriptions into the metropolis from Ireland, the produce of that country, during the period comprising from the 11th ult. to the 9th inst., will serve to show the extent of the supplies of this nature from the sister island at the present time. They comprised 37,985 casks, boxes, and other packages of general provisions; 417 packages of feathers; 980 packages of pork; 502 head of horned cattle; 181 sheep; 108 lambs; 106 calves; 1024 packages of salmon; 1089 casks of lard; 316 packages of linens; 421 packages of beef; 1360 packages of soap; 21 packages of soap, and a quantity of oatmeal, [illegible] meal, leather, skins, vinegar, and various other articles of general merchandise.

BANQUET AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

ON Saturday evening, the Lord Mayor entertained a large party of gentlemen eminent in art, science, and literature.

The list of the company comprised the names of the Earl of Rosse (President of the Royal Society), the Marquis of Westminster, Earl de Grey, the Bishops of London, Llandaff, and Norwich; Lord Dudley Stuart, the Lord Chief Baron, Hon. G. Waldegrave; Admirals Sir F. Codrington and Sir F. Beaufort; Captains Sir E. Belcher and Sir S. Brown, R.N.; Sir Roderick Murchison, Sir Henry de la Beche, Sir George Staunton, Bart., M.P.; Sir De Lacy Evans, M.P.; Sir Charles Lemon, Bart., M.P.; Sir Benjamin Brodie, Bart.; Sir Henry Dymoke, Bart., Sir Philip Grey Egerton, Bart., M.P.; Sir W. [illegible], Sir Rose, Sir R. Westmacott, Sir Henry Ellis, Sir Frederick Madden, Sir [illegible] of the Royal Society; The Dean of Westminster, Mr. C. Konzie, Mr. [illegible] Sabine, Mr. Gassiot, Mr. Graham, Dr. Miller, Dr. Roget, and Pr[illegible] Royal Academicians: Messrs. Jones, Turner, Mulready, Cooper, Baily, Cook, Leslie, Pickersgill, Etty, Eastlake, E. Landseer, Clarkson Stanfield, Cockerell, Doering, Uwins, Lee, Wyon, Maclise, Wilkerington, Hart, Hardwick, Roberts, Barry, Knight, C. Landseer, Webster, M'Dowell, Herbert, Cope, Dyce, and Sir C. Wastmacott. Messrs. Hume, M.P.; H. T. Hope, M.P.; R. Stephenson, M.P.; Locke, M.P.; Aglionby, M.P.; Anderson, M.P.; Brotherton, M.P.; Thornly, M.P.; Chaplin, M.P.; Christy, M.P.; Divett, W. [illegible]ham, M.P.; Lieutenant-Colonel Sykes, Captain Walcott, R.N.; Professors Faraday, Forbes, Donaldson, Hoffman, Brande, and Pepper; Dr. Paris, President of the College of Physicians, Mr. Stanley, President of the College of Surgeons; Mr. Field, President of the College of Civil Engineers, Doctors Lyon Playfair, Lecocq, M'William, Arnott, [illegible] Conquest, and Rolland; Alderman Farncomb, Moon, Wire[illegible] and Carden; Messrs. Rogers, Brunel, Cubitt, Rendel, Babbage, Tooke, Pim, Panizzi, [illegible] Forbes, Graves, Hopkins, G. R. Porter, Carnegie of Craigo-hall, Laurence, J. S. Green, Murdo Young, Scott Knox, Copley Fielding, Brockedon, G. F. Guthrie, Hurlestone, Bunning, Charles Dickens, Thackeray, Mark Lemon, Horace Mayhew, Doyle, Leech, Jerdan, Tom Taylor, Wood, R. Taylor, &c.

Dinner was served in the Egyptian Hall, which was superbly decorated for the occasion: covers were laid for 200 guests. The band of the Coldstream Guards performed in the gallery during dinner. Grace was said by the Rev. Mr. Cattley, chaplain to the Lord Mayor.

The Lord Mayor having pledged his visitors in the loving cup, proceeded to give the usual loyal and constitutional toasts, which were warmly responded to by the company.

The Lord Mayor then rose, and said, that though politics were, as a rule, generally excluded from that hall on occasions like the present, it was, nevertheless, customary to pay a mark of respect to her Majesty's Minister. He regretted that the late debate on the previous night in the House of Commons deprived him of the company of Lord John Russell, who was most anxious to be present to meet so distinguished a company, and he (the Lord Mayor) had also been most anxious to show his Lordship that the chief magistrate of the city of London was honoured by the presence of an array of talent not to be equalled in any other city in the known world.

The toast was drunk with applause.

The Lord Mayor next gave the health of the Earl of Rosse, the President of the Royal Society, coupling with it the healths of Mr. Jones, R.A., and the Royal Academy, and referred to the great benefits those institutions conferred on the community and on the world at large.

Lord Rosse felt how very inadequately he could acknowledge the compliment now paid to that distinguished body, the Royal Society. He must, however, express the obligation which he himself felt, and he was sure they all collectively entertained, for the high honour which had just been conferred upon them. Agreeing as they all did in a just appreciation of the importance and value of science,—surrounded as he was by men of high science, and by those who had attained distinction by the cultivation of the fine arts, he was sure it would be useless, perhaps it would be bad taste, to say anything in recommendation of the pursuit of science for its own sake. Nor was it requisite to insist on the powerful influence which the Royal Society had exercised since the days of Newton in promoting the progress of science. It was unnecessary to remind them that their "Transactions" were the records of the chief scientific achievements of

this country for the last two centuries. This fact, he was sure, no gentleman in that room could for a moment overlook; but they might, perhaps, forget that speculations, however abstruse, had usually in the end a practical bearing, leading, step by step, to practical results, teaching us to change the shape and adapt the products of nature for the use of man. Surrounded on every side by the comforts and luxuries of civilised life, we should remember that for all these we are mainly indebted to the labours of ingenious philosophers, who, toiling for the pure love of science, often unheeded, perhaps unknown, had brought to light principles, at the time perhaps apparently barren and unprofitable, but destined to develope mighty and wonderful fruits. When a principle was discovered, and almost immediately afterwards applied, the world saw at once the connexion between theory and practice. Professor Gerstner stated that the discovery that electric metals, through the agency of a voltaic current, became invested with artificial polarity, and, as one of the results, we had got the electric telegraph. When we used that astonishing machine, and received intelligence of it with the rapidity of thought, we were apt to forget the debt of gratitude we owed to the distinguished philosopher who had furnished us, as it were, with a new sense—a new faculty. (Cheers.) But this principle observed might not for a long time be applied to practice. We were conveyed from town to town with the velocity of the wind, trusting implicitly to engineering science; or carried from port to port over the tempestuous ocean by powerful nautical science, but for whatever there was of certainty in engineering or nautical science, we were indebted to those geometers who worked and brought out a variety of deductions in every way the most intangible to practice—speculations about lines, and circles, and curves, and angles, made 2000 years ago. So close was the connexion between science when theoretic and everything the world called practical, useful, and valuable, that, taking the whole range of our manufactures, not an art we possessed but was traceable to the discovery of some principle. In science, manufactures had their origin. (Cheers.) Manufactures were but science applied to practice. Being, then, pre-eminent in manufactures, it was for us to consider how pre-eminent in science also? Was it not possible, if we fell behind the world in science, we might fall behind in manufactures too? He had simply glanced at the importance of science as an engine to convert to our use the materials of the globe as far as they were placed within our reach, and had spoken of the Royal Society merely as promoting science in that respect: he had taken the lowest ground, and looked at the subject merely as a utilitarian. To extend the boundaries of science was its own sake was, he was sure, in such an assembly wholly unnecessary. Every gentleman present was fully alive to the importance of science with reference to its action on the mind of man, and to the gratification it afforded to that high nature—training, elevating, and ennobling it, to comprehend the works of creation—teaching it that everywhere in the works of the Creator, whether most minute or gigantic, perfection reigned—design and contrivance at once perfect and everlasting. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Jones returned thanks for the Royal Academy

The next toast was "The health of the Members of Westminster and the House of Peers," which was drunk with cheers, and briefly acknowledged.

The Lord Mayor next proposed "the healths of the Bishops of London, Lincoln, and Norwich."

The Bishop of London returned thanks. He felt he was indebted for his position as one of the honoured guests of the chief magistrate of the city of London to the office he held in the Royal Academy. He considered it no slight privilege to have been connected with that establishment for the last few years. There was a natural, if not a necessary, connexion between religion, art, and science. He need hardly remind them that ancient art attained its greatest splendour when employed in illustrating the mythology of the Greeks and Romans. The masterpieces of Christian art were still to be found over Catholic altars; and, though the severer genius of our own reformed church disowned the assistance of painting as an adjunct to those means by which devotion was excited, yet she did not disdain, but, on the contrary, most cordially and respectfully invited, the assistance of the sister arts of sculpture and architecture. With the finest specimens of these the city of London abounded. With respect to science, there was not merely a natural but a necessary connexion between it and religion. What was science but the knowledge of truth? Science could not but illustrate the glories of Christianity. The Holy Scriptures were but truth, truth unmixed with error; and he could not but remark that some of the most conclusive, convincing evidences of the existence, benevolence, and wisdom of the Deity had been furnished by distinguished men of science, which he could not enumerate examples. This only would be say: the dying testimony of Laplace was, "Whatever you do, never part with religion; never consent to the overthrow of your religion: from you everything may be expected—a good Government, all civil rights, all social happiness." (Cheers.) In conclusion, he right rev. prelate proposed the "health of the Lord Mayor," which was drunk amidst much applause.

The Lord Mayor returned thanks; and next proposed Earl de Grey, as president of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

Earl De Grey returned thanks, commenting on the beneficial results of the institution over which he presided.

The Lord Mayor afterwards proposed the health of "the Lord Chief Baron and her Majesty's Judges," of "Sir C. Lemon and the House of Commons," which was acknowledged respectively by Sir F. Pollock and Sir C. Lemon.

The Lord Mayor then gave "The Literary Gentlemen present," connecting with it the health of Mr. C Dickens, to whose genius he paid a high compliment.

The toast was met with the most hearty and enthusiastic cheering.

Mr. C Dickens briefly expressed his deep-felt sense of this grateful recognition of the claims of literature. It was a gratifying compliment to those who devoted their abilities to the instruction and rational amusement of their fellows, to receive such a tribute from the chief magistrate of the City of London.

The remaining toasts were "The Sheriffs and City Magistrates," which having been duly acknowledged, the company separated.

During the evening, a musical party, under the direction of Mr. Jolly, comprising, besides the leader, Miss Rainforth, Mr. Henderson, and Mr. Stanford, performed several vocal pieces, accompanied by Mr. T. Jolly on the pianoforte.

The following received invitations, but were unavoidably prevented from being present:—

Lord John Russell, the Marquis of Northampton, Earls of Burlington and Yarborough, Lord Brougham, Lord Ashley, Right Hons. T. B. Macaulay, Sidney Herbert, W. Cowper, Sir Maria Arthur Shee, Sir James Clark, Sir John Herschel, Sir R. Sinirke, Sir Denis Le Marchant, Sir W. Hooker, C. R. Cockerell, Mr. Hawes, M.P.; Sergeant Talfourd, M.P.; Monckton Milnes, M.P.; Professors Owen, Beigemann, and Airey; Messrs Hallam, Grote, Horner, M'Culloch, Alfred Chalon, F. F. Chalon, James Wasker, James Ward, Phillips, Douglas Jerrold, and J. G Shaw Lefevre

In the accompanying Illustration is shown the upper table and part of one of the side tables, during the Banquet. On the right of the Lord Mayor are seated the Earl of Rosse, Earl de Grey, the Lord Chief Baron, the Dean of Westminster, and Dr. Paris. On the left of the chairman are the Marquis of Westminster, the Bishops of London, Llandaff, and Norwich; Lord Dudley Stuart, Sir Edward Codrington, Sir Richard Westmacott, Sir W. C. Ross, and Mr. Turner. In the inner line of guests at the side table will, doubtless, be recognised Mr. Hume, Mr. Locke, and Mr. Rogers the poet.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

JOHN HAY MACKENZIE, ESQ., OF NEWHALL AND CROMARTIE.

ONLY a few weeks have elapsed since the marriage of Mr. Hay Mackenzie's only child with the Marquis of Stafford. The festive rejoicings at Cliefden are quickly succeeded by funereal mourning.

John Hay Mackenzie, Esq., one of the richest commoners in North Britain, was only son and heir of the late Edward Hay, Esq., who assumed, upon his marriage with the Hon. Maria Murray, co-heiress of the Cromartie estates, the additional surname and arms of Mackenzie. His great-grandfather, Lord William Hay, of Newall, was third son of John, second Marquis of Tweeddale, by the Lady Anne Maitland, his wife, only child and heiress of John Duke of Lauderdale

Mr. Hay Mackenzie married, 23d April, 1828, Anne, third daughter of Sir James Gibson Craig, Bart., and has left an only daughter and heiress, Anne, born 21st April, 1829, who was married last month to the Marquis of Stafford. Mr. Mackenzie's decease occurred at Cliefden on the 9th inst.

SIR JOHN CHAPMAN, M.D., F.R.C.S.

SIR JOHN CHAPMAN died at Chertsey, 4th July, aged 76. He was formerly a physician at Windsor, of which town he filled the office of Mayor in 1823, when he received the honour of Knighthood.

SIR WILLIAM HYDE PEARSON, M.D., F.R.S.

THIS gentleman died on the 10th instant, in the 67th year of his age. He was a member of the medical profession, and received the honour of a knighthood, in 1838, for his services in the collection of medical and statistical information in Europe and the East.

His father, the late Sir William Pearson, Esq., of Louth, county Lincoln, derived descent from a family possessed, for many generations, of considerable property in that shire; and his mother, the daughter of J. Hyde, Esq., was sprung from the ancient Cheshire family of Hyde.

Sir William was born in 1783; and married, in 1812, Miss Jennings, eldest daughter of Thomas Francis Jennings, Esq., of Park Hill, co. Doncaster.

MR JUSTICE COLTMAN.

SIR THOMAS COLTMAN was the fourth son of John Coltman, Esq., of Beverley, in Yorkshire. He was born in 1781, and was educated at Rugby School and Trinity College, Cambridge. At Trinity, he was elected to an exhibition, and he was rated there as thirteenth wrangler in 1803. He afterwards obtained a fellowship, and he was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn in 1808. Mr. Coltman practised on the Northern Circuit, and at the Lancaster Sessions, where he obtained a very fair share of business and reputation. He was a lawyer more profound than brilliant, and to his learning especially he owed his success in his profession. He was made a judge of the Court of Common Pleas and knighted in 1837. Mr. Justice Coltman married in 1826 the daughter of George Duckworth, Esq. His Lordship died on the 11th inst., and in three of only ten hours' duration. In his private, as well as public life, his learned Judge was esteemed for his high integrity, unpretentiousness, and amiable disposition.

We have been led into error by some of our contemporaries in our account last week of the death of Colonel Weare. We are happy to say that the gallant Colonel is still living, and that there is now a hope of his getting better.

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE SHERIVALTY OF WESTMORELAND.—The death of the Earl of Thanet has given rise to many anxious inquiries respecting the disposal of the high shrievalty of the county, which is hereditary in his family. It is understood that the late Earl expressed in his will his intention that the office should pass to the devisee of his Westmoreland estates, who is a French gentleman nearly related to him. But this has not yet assumed the exercise of the functions of the office, from the fact of its being necessary to procure letters of naturalisation, to enable him to inherit property in England. Meanwhile, writs of execution are being directed to the coroners The grant is so far back as 1953, in which year, as is stated in Atkinson's "Sheriff Law," page 5, second edition, King John granted the bailiwick to Robert de Veteripont, which grant was confirmed in 1203 by letters-patent, "to have and to hold of the King and his heirs to the said Robert and his heirs." On two occasions the grant was resumed by the Crown and the estates of the holders confiscated as the punishment of rebellion; but the inheritance was subsequently restored, and with these two interruptions the distinguished office has been handed down to the present time in the same family in the regular line of succession. Whether the office is capable of being derised, it is certain, though the peerage is extinct, that the shrievalty does not of course lapse. The late Earl has left a sister and nephew, the present rector of Kirkbythore, and the authority we have above quoted informs us, in another part of his work, that "the office may descend to and be executed by a female; for Anne, the Queen of Denmark, Dorset, and Montgomery, held the office of Hereditary High Sheriff of Westmoreland, and, at the assizes at Appleby, she sat with the judges on the bench."

SCHOOL TO THE DEAF AND DUMB.—On Sunday afternoon last, Mr. Henry Roxby, of Huddersfield, who is well known in the West Riding as a deaf and dumb minister of the Gospel, delivered an address, or rather communicated his thoughts, by means of the finger alphabet and other signs, in the Lecture-hall, Goodram-gate The proceedings were witnessed by a large assembly, the body of the hall being well filled, although these similarly circumstanced to Mr. Roxby, and for whose spiritual benefit he attended, did not amount to more than about twenty. A collection was made at the conclusion of the service towards defraying the expenses incurred.

RATING OF RAILWAY, GAS, AND WATER COMPANIES.—On Friday week, at Maidstone, an important decision was made in the case of an appeal of the Phœnix Gas Company, against the assessment of their property to the poor-rate in the parish of Greenwich, which assessment had been increased when the last rate was made (about 1830 to £6071), without any alteration in the value having been made by the company in the value of their station, or mains, in that parish. The Phœnix Gas Company has extensive buildings and plant, the mains extending through the parishes of Deptford, Rotherhithe, Bermondsey, Vauxhall, Bankside, and Greenwich; also store stations in Kennington-lane and Wellington-street. The gentleman, by the advice of their surveyor, valued the property between the Phœnix parish in the parish of Greenwich as separate and distinct from the rest of the works (although the whole is managed, for the board of directors, having one office and only one set of clerks and officers), by which estimate the station and the mains in Greenwich were valued to the poor rate of that parish, as well as a portion of the gas rental of the other parishes supplied from the Greenwich station, for the reason that the gas used by those parishes passed through the mains laid in Greenwich parish. They then proceeded to assess the rate in the Greenwich parish, assuming the rent which a tenant would give for the whole property in Greenwich, with the right of supplying that and the other parishes now so supplied, and this rent was arrived at by finding the amount of production of gas at the company's works in Greenwich. The surveyor of the company contended that the whole property belonging to the company must be considered as one concern, and taken as a whole, and so assessed. The court decided that the assessment must first be made on the whole of the property in the twenty-four parishes, as a whole, and that it was to be then divided as contended for by the company's surveyor. This reduced the net rateable value in Greenwich parish to £5332—viz station, £2045, and mains, £487.

CRANOE CHURCH, Leicestershire, rebuilt by the liberality of the aristocracy of the land, headed by her Majesty the Queen Dowager, has just been reopened. There is still, however, a deficiency of several hundred pounds in the funds expended, for which the Rev J. H. Hill alone is responsible. To lessen the expenditure, it is proposed to publish the five sermons preached at the reopening of the church.

THE GLOVE TRADE AT LEICESTER.—The glove hands at Leicester are again on strike, and have been perambulating the town in a body, preceded by the beating of a drum. Their object, it is alleged, is more equable prices than to obtain any general advance—some houses giving considerably less than others. They also state that the fine silk glove hands are in Leicester very much underpaid, to which the manufacturers reply that the same is the case in Nottinghamshire, and that they intend to raise the price to that given in those counties.

THE CROPS.—The uniform tenour of the accounts concerning the crops in all quarters is highly favourable. The hay crop in the south of England is unquestionably the finest that has been cut for many years, and if the present representations be fully borne out, the crops of all sorts—potatoes, wheat, oats, and hay, throughout Great Britain and Ireland will be of remarkable bulk and luxuriance.

THE CHOLERA ON THE COAST OF DEVONSHIRE.—The Admiralty have just now most liberally and properly sent an empty vessel of war, the *Rangdoe*, to the mouth of the Yealm River, to receive on board the part of the inhabitants of the village of Noss, where a person died on a recent day of which Sir William Burnett, the Director-General of the medical department of the navy, has sent down gratuitously a very large supply to be land profusely, under the management of Dr. Smith, the head of the Royal Naval Hospital at Plymouth, whom the Admiralty have been pleased to allow to be again sent to those infected districts. It is sanguinely hoped that these connected measures may lead to the subduing of the sad disease with which that part of the country is still afflicted.

SUICIDE OF A BRIDE NEAR LEEDS.—A sad event occurred at Holbeck near Leeds, on Monday last, in the house of Mr. William Wilkinson Wall-y, of Holbeck, near Leeds. Mr. Walley, who is a woolstapler in Leeds, was married on the 31st ult., at the church of St. Mary the Virgin, London, to Sarah Ann, the daughter of Mr. Joshua Haldron, of Boxton, the lady being about 27 years of age. Up to Monday last nothing had occurred to create any Constitution between Mr. Walley and his bride, and on the day named he was about to receive company. When Mr. Walley left home in the morning, his lady appeared in her usual health and spirits, and the female friends of the party retired to her dressing-room, for the purpose of changing her dress and preparing her toilet, previous to the arrival of her friends; but, as she did not return, the servant proceeded to her room, where the unhappy lady was found quite dead. She had committed suicide by dividing the jugular vein of the neck

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The increased amount of unemployed money consequent on the payment of the dividends has improved the value of the English funds. Consols on Monday opened at 92¾, afterwards improving to 92⅝, ultimately closing at the earlier quotation. On Tuesday prices varied to exactly the same extent, but on Wednesday a large speculation was manifested. Investments on the part of the receivers of dividends again improved the price on Thursday, the final closing being 92¾. Exchequer Bills have advanced during the week, from a disinclination on the part of large capitalists to any permanent investments during the existing state of continental affairs. India Bonds declined 5s per cent for the same reason. At the close of the week the market was buoyant, at the following prices:—Bank Stock, 198; Reduced, 92¾; Consols, 92¾; New Three-and-a-Quarters per Cent, 98¾; India Stock, 262; India Bonds, 67s to 70s; Exchequer Bills, 49 p; Consols for Account, 92¾; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 51 p, £500, June, 51 p; Small, June, 51 p.

Foreign securities displayed increased firmness this week, Russian marking an advance of two per cent, and Portuguese Four per Cents of one per cent. Spanish has also slightly improved. The market at the close of the week was firm at the following quotations:—Mexican Five per Cent., 18½; Ex Coupons Account, 37½; Peruvian Bonds, Four per Cent., Active, 51½; Portuguese Four per Cent., 30½; Russian Bonds, 106; Spanish Five per Cent., 1840, 18; Ditto, Two, 9; Ditto, Three per Cent., 5; Dutch Five per Cent., 100 per Cent. Exchange, 25f. 40c.; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 12 Guild, 51.

Railways improved towards the close of the week, the demand being greater than the supply of stock for an efficient audit, whereby a better quotation can be quoted, &c., however, operates against a permanent improvement in prices, which will not commence on the part of the public being the great cause of the existing depression. At the meetings of business continues to be for—Aberdeen, 18; Ditto, Preferred, —; Banks and Harts Extension (Great Western Per Cent.), 2½; Boston, Stamford, and Birmingham, 5½; Buckinghamshire, 3½; Caledonian, 2½; Chester and Holyhead, 2½; Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford, 2½; Eastern Counties, 1½; Ditto, Quarter Shares, ¼; Great Northern, 10½; Great Northern One-Half B, Six per Cent., 8½; Great Northern, Five per Cent., Preference, 4½; Great North of England, 23½; Great Western, 84; Hull and Selby, 99; Ditto, Half Shares, 49½; Lancaster and Preston Junction, 6½; Ditto, New, Guaranteed 6 per Cent., 12½; Ditto, West Riding Union, 4½; London and North-Western, 139; Ditto, New Quarters, 46½; London and South-Western, 43½; Midland, 25½; Ditto, £50 Shares, Per Cent., 8½; Ditto, Birmingham, 6 per Cent., 138; North British, Quarters, 3½; Ditto, Thirds, 4½; North Staffordshire, 12½; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 17½; Scottish Central, 15½; Scottish Midland Junction, 21½; South-Eastern and Dover, 19½; West Cornwall, 6½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 19½; Ditto, Newcastle Extension, 13½; Ditto, G.N.E. Preference, 3½; York and North Midland, 15½; Ditto, New, 10½; Ditto, Extension, 4½; Ditto, Preference, —; Ditto, Scarborough, —; and the quotations advanced fully one quarter per cent. At one time for Three per Cents money—were 94, buyers the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents were done at 99¼; and the latter per Cents Reduced, 9 ⅝ to 93. Bank Stock was done at 198. India Bonds, 80s to 82s, and Exchequer Bills, 48s to 51s pm. A steady business was transacted in the foreign funds. Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 51; Peruvian, 51¼; Portuguese, 30½; Russian, 106 to 106; and Spanish Three per Cents, 34. In Railway Shares very few transactions took place.

SATURDAY MORNING.—Consols were again buoyant, and, in the absence of a materially active news, advanced to 93, closing at 92¾ to the open sale at the. Shares were firm, and in the Foreign Market prices were well maintained.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (3d day).—Since our last report the arrivals of English wheat constwise as well as by land carriage have been very small, and the supply of samples here to-day was trifling. All kinds commanded full a shilling, though not to the extent the brisk inquiry at fully Monday's quotations. The imports of foreign wheat have not exceeded 9840 quarters. The holders generally were firm, yet only a moderate business was transacted at previous currencies. In flour, the demand was dull, and the terms were rather in favour of the purchasers. In grinding barleys of corn very few transactions were reported. Grinding barley was scarce, and held for more money. Malting and distilling were steadily supported late rates. The quantity of malt here and an offer was not large. All descriptions were steady, at full prices. The transactions, however, were small. Beans were in good request. The value of other kinds was well supported. Both beans and peas were the turn dearer. Indian corn, meal, and flour as last advised.

ENGLISH ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 1050 barley, 691 malt, 4856; oats, 630; flour, 1679 Irish: oats, —; Foreign: wheat, 9680; barley, 2790, malt, —; oats, 2360 quarters; flour, 1897 sacks.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 40s to 43s; ditto, white, 42s to 47s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 40s to 42s; ditto, white, 44s to 48s; rye, 28s to 30s; grinding barley, 23s to 25s; distilling ditto, 26s to 27s, malting ditto, 36s to 38s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 56s to 58s; Ware and Chevalier, 58s to 60s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 14s to 18s; potato ditto, 17s to 21s; Youghal and Cork, black, 13s to 15s; ditto, white, 15s to 17s; sack beans, new, 28s to 32s; ditto, old,—s to —s; grey peas, 30s to 32s; maple, 34s to 35s; white, 37s to 39s; boilers, 38s to 41s per quarter Town-made flour, 39s to 44s; Suffolk, 32s to 35s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 30s to 35s per 280 lbs.—*Foreign:* Dantzig and wheat, —s to —s; red, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s, per quarter. Flour, American, 22s to 23s per barrel, Baltic, —s to —s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—For all kinds of seed our market is heavy, at almost nominal prices. Canary, very dull, 40s to 42s per quarter. In cakes there is nothing doing

Linseed, English, sowing, 54s to 59s; ditto, crushing, 38s to 46s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 36s to 38s; Baltic, 34s to 36s; Calcutta, 38s to 39s per quarter. Coriander, 16s to 22s per cwt. Brown Mustard-seed, 6s to 10s; white ditto, 5s to 10s 6d. Tares, 9s 6d to 10s 6d per bushel English trefoil, —s to —s; foreign ditto, —s to —s per ton of 20 quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £8 12s to £10 0s; do, foreign, £5 5s to £8 10s; rapeake, £5 5s to £5 15s; Coti, £4 5s per ton. Canary, 16s to 19s per quarter. English Clover-seed, red,—s to —s; cwt.; white, —s to —s; Trefoil, —s to —s; Rye-grass, —s to —s; ditto, —s to —s; Canary, —s to —s; Hempseed, —s to —s; ditto, —s to —s; Carraway, —s to —s; Coriander, —s to —s; Brown Mustard, —s to —s; White, —s to —s; Tares, —s to —s; Linseed, —s to —s; Cakes, —s to —s per cwt.

Bread.—[illegible]

Provisions.—[illegible] Wheat, [illegible] 11d; oats, 17s 11d; rye, 28s 1d; barley, 23s 7d; beans, 28s 10d; peas, 28s 7d; beans and peas, 28s 8d; oats and beans, 23s 3d; wheat and rye, 25s 7d; barley and oats, 18s 6d.

Tea.—The public sales of 10,000 packages have been held this week. About 2200 sold at full prices. The trade purchased 1000 packages privately. Privately, not much doing.

Coffee.—India has declined in value 6d per cwt. The inferior qualities of Bengal and Mocha are also rather cheaper. Other kinds are unchanged. Plantation Ceylon, 39s to 39s 6d; good ordinary ditto, 38s to 38s 6d; and standard ditto, 38s to 38s 6d per cwt. English crushed, 28s to 29s.

Sugar.—Trade is still dull. Refined goods, however, are tolerably firm.

Spices.—For all kinds of foreign there is but the demand continues in a very inactive state, at barely former currencies. Pepper, 5½d to 5¾d per lb. Privately, Penang is selling at 5¾d; Singapore, 6d; Malabar, 5¾d; Sumatra Rat, 6¾d to 7¼d; fine Holland, 6¾d to 7¾d; and other kinds, 4¾d to 6¾d per cwt. Jamaica pimento for sale slowly, at late decline in value. Cayenne, Cloves, and Cassia, limited, 3¼d to 3½d; Penang, 3¼d to 3¾d; Singapore, 3¼d to 3¾d per pound. Nutmegs, 64s to 68s per cwt. Ginger, 19s to 20s per cwt. Nothing doing for forward delivery. Very few transactions have taken place in English butter. Prices, however, we have no alteration to notice. Fine Irish, 78s to 80s; fine Waterford, 76s to 78s; fine Devon, 86s to 72s per cwt.; fresh, 8d to 10d per dozen lbs. Prime Irish bacon is 48s to 50s per cwt. Hams of prime quality are in good demand, and realise high prices; in other kinds of provisions we have no change to notice. Tallow, 34s 9d to 37s per cwt, not cash, rough fat, 2s 1d per 8 lbs.

Oils.—The market is firm, especially for fish oils. Sperm and Southern are fully 1s per ton higher. Linseed unchanged.

Spirits.—Rum is in fair request. Of fully last week's prices. Proof Leewards, is 3½d per gal. Brandy and other spirits are dull, and rather lower. Geneva, is tolerably firm.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 10s to £3 15s; clover ditto, £3 0s to £5 0s; and straw, £1 15s to £1 18s per load.

Wool.—The public sales of colonial wool are progressing steadily. About 10 000 bales have been disposed of, at full prices. The imports are on a liberal scale.

Potatoes.—The supplies are still increasing, and a good business is doing, at from £6 10s to £9 per ton.

Meats (Friday).—The plantation accounts being considered worse than those received last week, the demand for the best hops has become firm, and prices have advanced 2s per cwt. The duty is decidedly in favour of buyers, at last week's £35,000 to £40,000. Mid and East Kent pockets, £3 13s to £4 10s; Weald of Kent ditto, £3 3s to £4 10s; Mid and East Kent fine ditto, £5 10s to £7 7s.

Coals (Friday) Bardill's West Hartley, 16s; New Tanfield, 12s 6d; Holl, 18s, Thornley, 18s; Hetton, 20s; and West Hetton, 18s per ton.

Smithfield (Friday).—Our market to-day was very scantily with beasts, in, for the most part, middling quality. For all kinds there was a steady demand from, at, some instances, an advance in the quotations of Monday last of 2d per 8 lbs, the top prices of the supply having been 3s 8d, at which a good clearance was effected. The supply of sheep was very moderate in point of number, and the primest mutton moved off at full prices, while only a middling business was transacted, at late rates. Lambs—the number of which was on the increase—were in fair request, but we have no further alteration to notice in their value. The veal trade was dull, at Monday's currencies. In pigs scarcely any business was transacted. Mitch cows were steady, at from £17 to £18 each, including the calf.

Per 8lb to sink the offals:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; middling ditto, 2s 8d to 3s 0d; prime large oxen, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime Scots, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; and prime oxen, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; second quality ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; small ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; large coarse calves, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime small ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; large pigs, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; small porkers, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; lambs, 4s 6d to 5s 0d. Sucking calves, 18s to 28s; and quarter old store pigs, 18s to 25s each. Total supplies:—Beasts, 3107; sheep, 16,000; calves, 300; pigs, 270; and lambs, page, 283. Foreign supplies:—Beasts, 49; sheep, 570; calves, 106. Scotch beasts, 190; sheep, 1360.

Potatoes and Leadenhall (Friday). These markets were tolerably firm to-day, at full prices.

Per 8lb by the carcass:—Inferior beef, 2s 2d to 2s 4d; middling ditto, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; prime large ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; prime Scots, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; coarse and inferior mutton, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; middling ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; veal, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; small pork, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; lamb, 4s 6d to 5s 6d.

ROBERT HARBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JULY 10.

BANKRUPTS.

E. ARCHER, Clare-street, Clare-market, baker. J. KING and J. F. KING, Weybridge, Surrey, linendrapers. S. HEAD, Wednesbury, Staffordshire, upholsterer. G. [illegible], Manchester, merchant. J. [illegible], Manchester, commission agent. W. HUDSON, Eastwick, Hallfax, Yorkshire, innkeeper. T. PROCTOR, Preston, Lancashire, spindle and fly-maker. J. MAGAN, [illegible]

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

R. GLEN, Garscube, Dumbartonshire, [illegible] AY, Edinburgh, printer. J. [illegible], Stornoway, Lewis, wine-merchant. J. COWAN, Edinburgh, paper manufacturer. J. and A. CRABB and Co, Montrose, grocers.

FRIDAY, JULY 13.

WAR-OFFICE, JULY 13

Royal Horse Guards: Lieut. and Capt. [illegible] Wood; Cornet R. Breedon to be Lieutenant, vice Stafford.

5th Dragoon Guards: Lieut. and Capt. [illegible] Wood; Cornet R. Breedon to be Lieutenant, vice Stafford.

7th Dragoon Guards: Lieut. [illegible] Maunders; H. C. Thornhill to be Cornet, vice Faulkner.

7th Capt. A. [illegible] Alleyne to be Captain, vice Franklin.

3rd Light Dragoons: Assistant-Surgeon Webb to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Franklin.

4th Light Dragoons: Lieut. [illegible] Deakwood to be Captain, vice Shaw; Cornet R. Goff to be Lieutenant, vice Deakwood; Cornet [illegible] Hall to be Lieutenant, vice Ingelby.

Coldstream Guards: Lieut. and Capt. [illegible] Morgan to be Captain, vice Whitbread; Lieut. and Capt. J. D. Morris to be Captain, vice Brudenell; Ensign and Lieut. [illegible] Hon. Stafford Anson to be Lieutenant, vice Morris; Ensign and Lieut. [illegible] Hon. Stafford Anson to be Lieutenant, vice Morris.

2nd Foot: Capt. J. D. Morris to be Captain, vice Brudenell. 3rd Foot: Assistant-Surgeon Webb to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Webb. 14th Foot: Lieut. W. Brudenell to be Captain, vice Brevoort. 17th Foot: Lieut. [illegible] Cadet R. F. W. Elwyn to be Lieutenant, vice Pinkney. 19th Foot: Lieut. F. G. Bellingham to be Captain, vice Buchanan; Ensign P. L. Dickinson to be Lieutenant, vice Bellingham. 23rd Foot: Lieut. and Capt. A. S. Blair to be Captain, vice Alleyne. 39th Foot: Lieut. R. T. Parker to be Captain, vice Tytler; Ensign R. D. Preston to be Lieutenant, vice Parker. 46th Foot: Lieut. [illegible] Walker to be Lieutenant, vice Kendall. 47th Foot: Lieut. [illegible] Walker to be Ensign, vice Walker. 68th: Lieut. W. Hadley to be Paymaster, vice M. A. Campbell. 85th: Capt. D. Kinloch to be Captain, vice Morris.

2nd West India Regiment: Lieut. E. Manders to be Lieutenant, vice Dunaresq.

Cape Mounted Rifles: Lieut. and Adjutant R. S. Jervoise to be Second Lieutenant, vice Lane.

Royal Regiment of Artillery: Second Capt. W. J. Smythe to be Captain, vice Bell; First Lieut. R. H. Bell to be Second Captain; Second Lieut. [illegible] Bent to be Barrack-master at Limerick, vice Fidor.

Corps of Royal Engineers: Brevet Major T. C. Luxmore to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Laughton.

ADMIRALTY, JULY 1.

Royal Regiment of Marines: Lieut. Henry H. M. Hawkey to be Captain, vice H. Walter; Second Lieut. L. Blake to be First Lieut., vice Hawkey.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.

J. BANN, jun., Dudley, Worcester, printer.

BANKRUPTS.

T. PROCTER, Preston, Lancashire, spindle and flymaker. G. BATE, Bloomsbury, Staffordshire, grocer. J. and W. [illegible], Leamington, Warwickshire, linendrapers. J. and J. WILKINSON, Sheffield, ironmasters. T. HUGHES, Lincoln, saddle. W. HOOK, Manchester, draper. W. GOSLING, Manchester, draper. E. BALL, Manchester, draper. W. POINTING, Calne, Wiltshire, ironmonger. J. HODGE, Colyton, Devonshire, draper. E. TAYLOR, Liverpool, ironmonger. J. EVERALL, Whitchurch, Shropshire, draper.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

W. EDGAR, wright and wood-merchant, Nitshill, Paisley. PILLANS and HOME, stock and share brokers, Edinburgh. W. YOUNG, Kilwinning, grocer.

BIRTHS

[illegible] Mrs Park Lodge, Lord Armagh, of a son.—In Chesterfield-street, May fair, the Lady John Bradly, R.N.—At Brixton Church, Joseph William Parkinson, Esq., of the Stonygate, Claverdon, Warwickshire, the lady of the Rev. A. A. Onslow, of a son.—At the Hague, the Countess Bentinck, of a son.—At Bath, the lady of Major Beaumont, of a daughter.—At Aylesmore House, Gloucestershire, the wife of Captain Lacon, R.N., of a son.—At Wellington Place, Leeds, the wife of the Rev. W. Fowler, Esq., surgeon, of a son.—At Alden, near Ipswich, Somerset, the wife of William Wilson, Esq., of a daughter.—At Peterborough, Mrs S. W. Buck, of a daughter.—[illegible] of Morton, near Gainsborough, of a daughter

MARRIAGES

On the 10th inst, at the Church of William, Paddington, by the Rev John Miles, M.A., John Edwards, Esq., of Lothbury, London, to Eliza, the eldest daughter of the late Lieutenant John Bradly, R.N.—At Brixton Church, Joseph William Parkinson, Esq., youngest son of the late Captain Edward Parchase, R.N., to Elizabeth Catherine Agnes, eldest daughter of the Rev. E. Wotton, esq. 8, Canterbury-row, Kennington-road.—At St. George's, Hanover square, Edward Joseph, Esq., second son of the late Rev. Thomas Joseph, rector of Wickham Bishops, in the county of Essex, to Charlotte Elizabeth, your great daughter of the late John Wright, Esq., of Kelvedon, in the same county.—At Bath, Frederick Cheesman Webb, Esq., Captain Royal Engineers, second son of Sir John Webb, K.C.H., to Julia, Thal, daughter of the late Rev. Richard Randolph Jennings, Rector of Ashton Keynes, Wiltshire.—At Madeira, James Wilson Rimington Wilson, Esq., of Broomhead Hall, in the county of York, to Julia, youngest daughter of Robert Wallis, Esq., of that island.

DEATHS

June [illegible] Arrington Glossop, in the 83rd year of his age, Thomas [illegible] esq., greatly to his friends and friends.—At Kingstown Bay, the [illegible] Admiral-street, in the 66th year of her age, Sir William Hyde Pearson, M.D., F.R.S.—At Albemarle-street, in the 76th year of her age, Sir John Chapman, M.D., F.R.C.S.—At Chelsea, aged 61.—At Cheltenham Hall, county of Wexford, in the 74th year of his age, Thomas Hay, Esq., late of Ballinastragan, county of Athlone.—At Brighton, Mary, the only daughter of the late Sir Francis Freeling, Bart.—At Chertsey, Sir John Chapman, M.D., late of Windsor, [illegible] Mrs. Rainsford Rose, wife of the Rev. Robert Adair.

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"PAS DE PATINEURS," IN THE NEW BALLET, AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

THE NEW BALLET AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

THE ballet of "Les Plaisirs de l'Hiver" increases in success every night it is performed, as might naturally be expected, considering that every day the performers acquire more experience and dexterity in the execution of the gyratory movements of skating, and in the intricate evolutions which distinguish this novelty. In this torrid season, the first aspect of the stage, with the misty veil extended over the ice-bound waters, has a refreshing effect on the audience. Then —whilst the music graphically describes every episode, even imitating the sound of gliding on the ice—the scene of actual life begins. First are seen isolated individuals, in Hungarian costume, crossing the stage, the early risers of the village rapidly gliding along in the pursuit of business or of traffic—some carrying their merchandise to market. One by one the pleasure-seekers (previously sporting in the Jardin d'Hiver) arrive on the stage—some feeling their way on the ice with hesitating step, others gyrating with the certainty and the enjoyment of the mastery of a practised art. The crowd of youths and maidens, attracted by curiosity, who are not supplied with skates, determine to resist the cold by dancing and exercise of their own: they blow on their fingers, clap their hands, foot the measure, and beat their breasts—crossing from side to side, and running from one bank of the lake to the other, to the time of a sprightly characteristic mazourka. Then comes the exquisite *polka à la hussard* on the ice, executed with more than even her ordinary spirit by Rosati, dressed in the most fascinating costume. Upon this ensue the feats of the skaters. Here the illusion is complete; the mechanism entirely concealed, the mazes varied, intricate, fantastic, and original, in appearance inextricable, and their solution in simple movements that fill the audience with delight and surprise, and keep up constant laughter and applause. Then appear on the stage the most renowned skaters of the district, and M. Charles' movements, as their leader, combining vigour and dexterity with attitude and mimic action in the highest degree graceful, elicit at each new episode outbursts of the loudest applause. Then the sun begins to decline, the assemblage of skaters, of traders, of ladies drawn by horses in their sledges, throng the stage in the most varied and characteristic groups. The power of illusion and of invention of the ballet master, the painter, and the musician can go no further, and the curtain drops amidst the cheers and applause of the audience, of whom the most austere, for once, find the ballet too short.

THAMES REGATTA AT PUTNEY.

FIRST DAY.—TUESDAY.

THERE were eleven races upon the card, presenting the variety of from fours down to sculls. The sports commenced at half-past 3, and continued up to nearly 8 in the evening. The regulations throughout were admirable.

CHAMPION FOUR-OAR'D RACE, for 100 sovs, open to all the world.
Grand Heat.

St Agnes, London and Newcastle. R. Coombes, T. Coombes, R. Clasper, H. Clasper.	J. Clasper, coxswain. (Green)	1
Tle-Never-Mind-It, London. Doubleday, Newell, Pocock.	M'Kinney, W. Cox, coxswain. (Red)	2

THE St. Agnes won by a length.

The race extended from Putney to Chiswick Eyot, and there were three heats.

APPRENTICES' MATCH, for a Coat, Badge, and Freedom, the presentation Evan Morris, Esq.
Grand Heat.

J. Chitty, Richmond	0
G. Shaw, Westminster	0

THIS was decided to be a dead heat.

WATERMEN SCULLERS for 50 sovs.
Grand Heat.

J. G. Messenger	1
J. Losch	2

AMATEUR FOUR-OARED RACE for a Silver Challenge Cup.

The Thames Club, London	(Pink)	1
Leander, London	(Red)	2

AMATEUR PAIR-OARED RACE for two Silver Cups.

G. P. Edwards and F. Marsham	(Pink)	1
Berry and F. Harvey	(Stripe)	2

SECOND DAY. (WEDNESDAY.

The rowing commenced at half-past three, with the decision of the dead heat of the day before, for the coat, badge, and freedom, the gift of Evan Morris, Esq.

J. Chitty, Richmond	(Yellow and white)	1
G. Shaw, Westminster	(Light blue)	2

LANDSMEN'S FOUR-OARED RACE for Fifty Guineas.—Four-oared Boats.
Grand Heat.

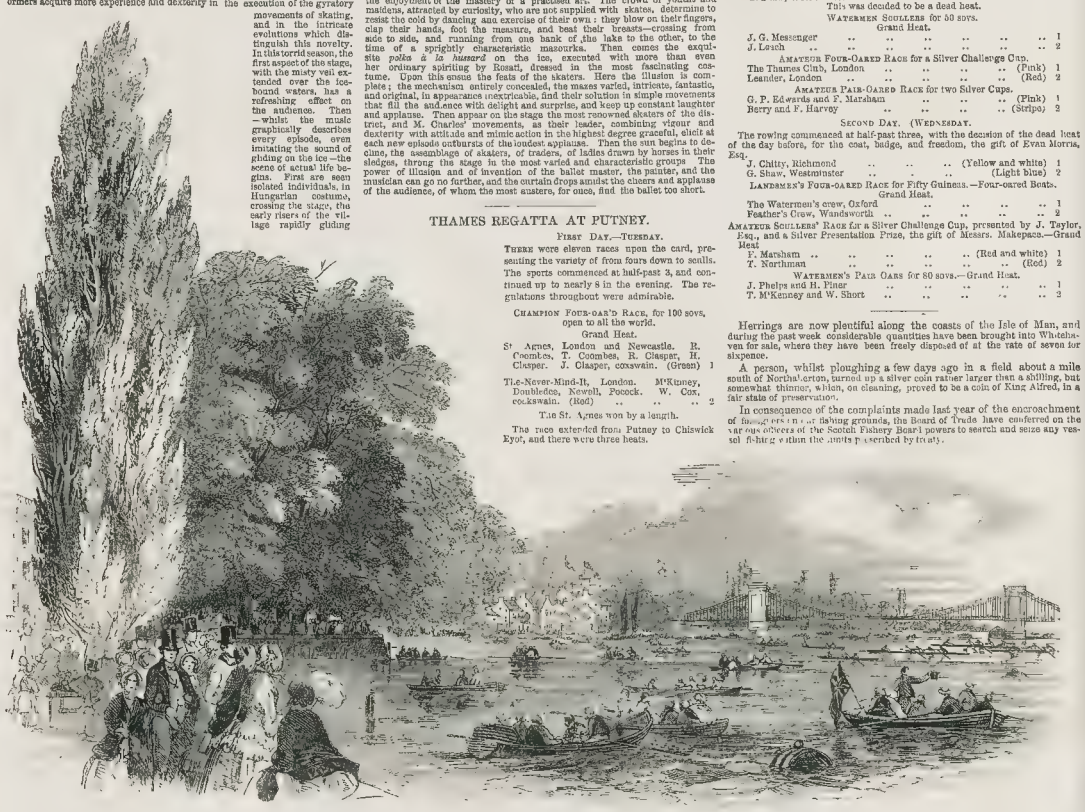
The Watermen's crew, Oxford	1
Feather's Crew, Wandsworth	2

AMATEUR SCULLERS' RACE for a Silver Challenge Cup, presented by J. Taylor, Esq., and a Silver Presentation Prize, the gift of Messrs. Makepeace.—Grand Heat

F. Marsham	(Red and white)	1
T. Northman	(Red)	2

WATERMEN'S PAIR OARS for 80 sovs.—Grand Heat.

J. Phelps and H. Piner	1
T. M'Kenney and W. Short	2



THE THAMES REGATTA.

HERRINGS are now plentiful along the coasts of the Isle of Man, and during the past week considerable quantities have been brought into Whitehaven for sale, where they have been freely disposed of at the rate of seven for sixpence.

A person, whilst ploughing a few days ago in a field about a mile south of Northallerton, turned up a silver coin rather larger than a shilling, but somewhat thinner, which, on cleaning, proved to be a coin of King Alfred, in a fair state of preservation.

IN consequence of the complaints made last year of the encroachment of foreign vessels on our fishing grounds, the Board of Trade have conferred on the various officers of the Scotch Fishery Board powers to search and seize any vessel fishing within the limits prescribed by treaty.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, No. 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1849.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 381.—Vol. XV.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1849. [Sixpence.

RAILWAY EXPOSURES.

The avaricious and gambling public, which out of a Yorkshire shopkeeper created a King of the Railways, finds every day some new flaw in the character of the man whom it once "delighted to honour." Exposure after exposure takes place, each more flagrant than its predecessor; and even "stags" are, or affect to be, smitten with horror at the enormities disclosed. We have certainly nothing to urge in extenuation of the conduct of Mr. Hudson, in enriching himself by share-jobbing at the expense of the various companies whose servant he was; or of his system of paying dividend out of capital, and of otherwise "cooking" railway accounts for the purposes of mystification: yet we think it just that the "virtuous" public should not lose sight of its own sins, or think that, by making a scapegoat of one individual, and offering him up as the sacrifice to offended morality and fair-dealing, it will atone for its own transgressions. To read the indignation expressed at public meetings, and in letters to our daily contemporaries, a stranger utterly unacquainted with the doings of the British public during the memorable period of the railway "mania," would imagine that Mr. Hudson was the sole deceiver—the only guilty party—the man who, by some inexplicable talent, set that gigantic machine in motion; that his individual will was the only motive power, and his own enrichment the only purpose he had in view; that he was the only duper, and that all the dealers in scrip, and railway gamblers of every class and degree, were his innocent and honourable, but most unfortunate victims. But this is an old failing on the part of the public. It forgets in the day of calamity its own recklessness in the day of apparent prosperity; and it is curious to trace how nearly alike in their origin, progress, and results are all the commercial manias upon record. The historian of the South Sea Bubble gives an account of the frauds and recriminations of that period, which may stand as a parallel with the spectacle we witness at the present day. It shows that guilt and folly produce punishment and calamities in all times:—

"During the progress of this famous bubble," he says, "England presented a singular spectacle. The public mind was in a state of unwholesome fermentation. *Men were no longer satisfied with the slow but sure profits of cautious industry.* The hope of boundless wealth for the morrow made them heedless and extravagant for to-day. A luxury till then unheard of was introduced, bringing in its train a corresponding laxity of morals. The overbearing insolence of ignorant men, who had arisen to sudden wealth by successful gambling, made men of true gentility of mind and manners blush that gold should have power to raise the unworthy in the scale of society. *The haughtiness of some of these 'cyphering cits,' as they were termed by Sir Richard Steele, was remembered against them in the day of their adversity. In the Parliamentary inquiry, many of the directors suffered more for their insolence than for their peculation. One of them, who, in the full-blown pride of an ignorant rich man, had said that he would feed his horse upon gold, was reduced almost to bread and water for himself. Every haughty look, every overbearing speech was set down, and repaid them a hundredfold, in poverty and humiliation.*

"Public meetings were held in every considerable town of the empire, at which petitions were adopted praying the vengeance of the Legislature upon the South Sea directors, who, by their fraudulent practices, had brought the nation to the brink of ruin. *Nobody seemed to imagine that the nation itself was as culpable as the South Sea Company. Nobody blamed the credulity and avarice of the people, the degrading lust of gain which had swallowed up every nobler quality in the national character, or the infatuation which had made the multitude run with frantic eagerness into the net held out for them by scheming projectors.* These things were never mentioned. The people were a simple, honest, hard-working people, ruined by a gang of robbers, who were to be hanged, drawn, and quartered without mercy. This was the almost unanimous feeling of the country."

The picture of 1720 is remarkably like that of 1849; and the vengeance demanded upon the head of Mr. Hudson is paralleled by the outcry against the South Sea directors. We do not, however, imagine that any amount of suffering caused by the eagerness of the public for sudden gains and by the inherent love of gambling which more or less pervades all great mercantile communities, will ever prevent such outbursts of national cupidity as the South Sea Bubble of the eighteenth, and the Railway Mania of the nineteenth century. But we may at least learn some lessons for our future guidance from such events, and take such means for the prevention of fraud as our unhappy experience may prove to be necessary. Of this class of prevention is Lord Monteagle's Bill for the Audit of Railway Accounts—a measure which, if it had been in operation for the last three years, would have spared the infliction of much wrong and suffering. We see that the bill is threatened with a serious opposition, both in and out of Parliament; but we trust, nevertheless, that it will become the law of the land, and that hereafter, by means of its provisions, it will be impossible for any man like Mr. Hudson, or any body of men like those directors whom he guided or coerced, to publish on authority false and fraudulent statements of the actual state of any railway company. The public requires to be protected from these huge monopolists—the railway proprietors; and railway shareholders, who have invested their money in good faith in these enterprizes, require to be protected from such men as Mr. Hudson, or any others who may slip into the management, and forget, in their lust of gain, that they are the servants, and not the masters of the companies with which they connect themselves. Public auditors of railway accounts, to be named from time to time by the Railway Commission, will act as a protection both to the public and to the shareholders; and, as far as we can understand the recommendations of the Select Committee and the provisions of Lord Monteagle's bill, these auditors will be enabled to fulfil their duties without infringement of the private commercial rights of men engaged in speculations which the Legislature has allowed—we think, unfortunately—to be private and not public undertakings.

The committee recommend "that the Railway Commission shall be empowered from time to time by law to name one auditor to act in conjunction with the two auditors named by the several companies; or to act singly, in case of a neglect on the part of the companies to appoint such auditors, or of a refusal or neglect of such local auditors to act." This is a new principle; but we

SMITHFIELD MARKET.—THE DROVER'S GOAD.—(SEE PAGE 18.)

think, whatever railway directors may urge against it, that neither *bonâ fide* railway shareholders nor the public will have any reason to find fault with, or object to it. The Select Committee confess the novelty of the recommendation, but explain and justify it by cogent reasons, which they limit strictly the powers of the officers to be thus appointed. They conceive it, they say, "to be absolutely necessary that the duties of the public auditor should be strictly defined, and limited to an examination into the truth and accuracy of the accounts, and the financial condition of the company. It would obviously be inconvenient that he should thereby acquire any power whatever to interfere in the internal administration of the company as a commercial enterprise. *It is to the accounts, and the accounts only, to their verification, to the comparison of the entries with the vouchers, and to the investigation of the authorities under which payments are made, and their legality, that the duties of the auditor should be exclusively directed.*" Railway directors may talk loudly of the right of self-government, and may inveigh against the hardship of having their accounts inspected; but we think the public will not join in the outcry they raise, or see any fair ground for alarm in the appointment of such officers as these.

The directors of the Bank of England might complain with as much reason of the wholesome obligation which the law has laid upon them, to publish weekly returns of the gold in their coffers. Like the directors of the Bank of England, the directors of railway companies enjoy a huge monopoly; not out of any regard which the state or the public feels for them as private traders, but because it has been thought that the public interest would be served by such corporations as the Bank of England, and by such monopolies as are enjoyed by railway companies. They cannot be allowed to hold such monopolies, and wield such powers, without the check of publicity over them. This publicity rests well in the case of the Bank; it will act equally well in the case of railways; and is quite as necessary in the case of the one as of the other.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Rumours were in circulation during the week in Paris as to the probability of an approaching modification of the Ministry, but they appear to have been quite groundless. On Sunday morning the President of the Republic left Paris by railway, at seven o'clock, for Amiens, to distribute new colours to the National Guards of that town. His reception is described as having been enthusiastic. He arrived at Amiens at ten o'clock in the morning, and stayed there till eight o'clock P.M. The religious ceremony was performed by the Bishop of Amiens, and the Prelate bestowed his benediction on the colours, and delivered an address to the National Guards.

Louis Napoleon reviewed the military force as well as the National Guards. Each company carried on the top of their muskets small tricolor flags, on the white part of which was stamped a portrait of the President. He was accompanied by two of the Ministers, namely, M. Dufaure and General Rulhiere, Minister of War. General Changarnier, Ferdinand Barrot, Secretary, General of the Presidence, Dr. Conneau, and the orderly officers, also formed part of the *cortège*. General Changarnier was at one moment on the ground, both by the troops and civilians, with great enthusiasm. The party returned to Paris the same evening. Excursions of a somewhat similar popularity-seeking character are projected for the President. For instance, on the 22d he goes to St. Quentin, on the 28th and 29th to Tours, Saumur, and Angers, to open a section of the Tours and Nantes Railway; and, finally, on the 5th and 12th of August, to Epernay and Tonnerre, to open the Strasbourg and Lyons railways.

The financial condition of the country excited a good deal of attention in the committee-rooms of the Assembly during the week. The returns of the indirect taxes and revenues during the first six months of 1849 amounted to 334,436,000f. As compared with those of the corresponding period of 1847, there is a diminution of 36,205,000f., but they show an augmentation of 26,005,096f. over those of 1848. The direct taxes had produced on the 1st of July 160,860,000f., and 27,358,800f. remained to be collected. By the reduction of the land-tax and others is a loss of 11,376,000f., and the new postage tariff shows a diminution of 5,057,000f. in the return. In the committees, it seemed to be admitted by all that new taxes must be adopted, or the abolished rates must be imposed.

The Paris journals are also much occupied with the question of financial deficiency for 1850, which is estimated by some at about 184 million francs, while others reckon it at 170 million francs; and they all think that there is no other alternative but either to have recourse to new taxes, or to re-establish those which have been taken off.

The French Assembly has granted leave to the Procureur-Général to prosecute Serjeant Commissaire and M. Cantagral for taking part in the attempted revolution of the 13th of June.

M. Charpentier, the architect of the Palais National, has been arrested, charged with being connected with the insurrectionary movement of last month.

Vice-Admiral Parseval Deschenes has been appointed to the command of the fleet in the Mediterranean, in the room of Vice-Admiral Baudin.

The cholera broke out again in a frightful form in the Penitentiary at Tours on Friday week, and committed sad ravages. On Saturday there were but eight prisoners out of 80 who had not been seized by the attack of this dreadful malady, and 47 of the number had died, besides turnkeys and domestics.

The deaths by cholera in Paris had fallen to twelve and eleven per day.

Among the many proofs of daily occurrence, showing how strongly the tide of reaction has set, is the circumstance of the Prefect of Police having ordered one of the musical *orgues* in the Champs Elysées, in which it was the custom to sing the "Marseillaise."

A congress is to be opened in Paris in the commencement of the ensuing month, by the friends of peace. A number of citizens of the United States have signified their intention of being present.

In Bordeaux the Socialists still continue to disturb public tranquillity. On the night of the 12th, more than 500 persons assembled before the Town-hall, and insulted the gendarmes on duty. Several of the rioters were arrested, and it is proposed to disband a battalion of the National Guards who countenanced the proceedings.

At Arbois, in the department of the Jura, a serious conflict took place between the Socialists and the 9th Regiment of Light Infantry. The Socialists endeavoured to seize the soldiers' muskets when they were off their guard, but they were defeated in their attempt, and several were arrested.

ITALIAN STATES.

Rome.—The accounts from the "eternal city" as to the reception accorded by the Romans to the troops of General Oudinot are contradictory. According to the French accounts they were cordially received as deliverers, whilst others state that they are execrated as enemies to insult and even assassination. The truth appears to be that the Roman citizens generally are pleased to see the end of a condition of war and the violent friendship forced upon them by the revolutionary refugees, who flocked in numbers from Genoa, Lombardy, Florence, Naples, France, &c., to rally round Garibaldi, Avezzano, and the other Republican leaders; but they feel their national pride hurt at owing their deliverance to French troops, while they are at the same time uneasy for the future, lest the victors, abusing their success, should endeavour to impose upon them the old Government of the Cardinals, with all its abuses.

That the French troops, however, have been frequently addressed in abusive language (which they do not fortunately understand) —like assassinators of individual soldiers and of Italians friendly to the French took place on the first few evenings of their entering into the city, is quite certain; but the parties guilty of those outrages were members of the disarmed revolutionary bands of refugees already mentioned. These parties have been, in consequence, all ordered to quit the city, and the exercise of military law is rigorously carried out. The flag and insignia of the late Government has been taken down, and been replaced by the Papal banner; and the red cap (sign of terror and anarchy) has also disappeared by order of the French authorities

The Civic Guard has been disarmed, and is to be re-organised on its original basis, and a general disarmament of the city has taken place. These measures have tended to restore confidence and tranquillity.

Gen. Oudinot, having despatched an officer, with the keys of one of the gates of Rome to the Pope, at Gaeta, has received an autograph letter from Pius IX., in which he acknowledges the receipt of the keys of Rome, transmitted to him by the French Commander-in-Chief, and congratulates that gallant officer upon his victory over anarchy, but deeply laments the shedding of human blood. His Holiness concludes by assuring the General that he continually offers prayers to Heaven on his behalf, as well as for the French nation at large. Nothing, however, is said of the Pope's return to Rome.

Notwithstanding the rumours which had been spread throughout Europe, of the destruction, by the French cannon, of paintings and sculpture, the productions of the highest genius in art, and of some of the priceless monuments of antiquity, with which Rome abounds, it now appears that little or no damage whatever has been sustained by them.

Mazzini remains at home, under the protection of a British passport.

Piedmont.—The negotiations for peace between Austria and Piedmont are not proceeding as satisfactorily as could be wished. The territorial boundaries have been settled; but the chief obstacle is the question of indemnity. Austria demands 75 millions, but Piedmont will consent to no more than 70 millions. Thus the matter stands at present, neither party evincing the slightest disposition to give way

The state of siege was to cease at Genoa on the 11th inst

Venice.—The siege by the Austrians "drags its slow length along." The only novel feature in the state of things within the walls is the publication in the *Venice Gazette* of a letter from Lord Palmerston to M. Manin, the Dictator, in which he expresses the interest he feels for Venice, but regrets that the conditions of the treaty of Vienna do not permit him to do anything in favour of it, without the consent of the Imperial Government of Austria, which had already expressed its determination on the subject

Naples.—The latest intelligence states that the Grand Duke of Tuscany was about to leave Naples on his return to his dominions. He was to be escorted by a Neapolitan and French steam-frigate.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY

The intelligence from the seat of war, which comes principally through Vienna, must be taken with caution, as it never tells the truth when the Imperialists suffer, while it always exaggerates their success. With this premonitory observation, we may mention that advices from Vienna of the 13th inst. state that Buda and Pesth surrendered to the Austro-Russian troops on the 11th instant, without resistance. The Austrians immediately took possession of the former, and the Russians the latter

A report of the General-in-Chief Haynau, addressed to the Emperor of Austria, says that a very sharp conflict took place on the 11th, before Comorn, between the combined armies and the Magyars, and that the result was in favour of the Imperialists. The Austrians attempted to force the Austro-Russian line, but were driven into the fortress, which is said to be well stocked with provisions, but to be deficient in medical stores. The Hungarians intend, it is said, to make a desperate resistance.

DENMARK AND SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

The negotiations for a peace, which have so long been pending between the Prussian and Danish Plenipotentiaries, were concluded at Berlin on the 10th inst., by the adoption of an armistice and general cessation of hostilities, established within eight days from that date. A period of twenty days is allowed for the two armies to take up the positions appointed them by the treaty. The armistice is to continue to the 15th of January, 1850, and then it can be renewed for separate terms of six weeks. The Prussian troops are to withdraw behind a line of demarcation to be drawn from Flensburg to Tondern, the blockade is to cease, and Prussia is to restore the captured German vessels. A Regency is to be appointed for the Duchy of Schleswig. The present Regency of the two Duchies will continue its functions for Holstein. The Schleswig Regency is to consist of three members, to be appointed by England, Prussia, and Denmark. Alsen and Æroe are to remain in the hands of the Danes.

It is stated that the following points are contained in the preliminaries for the peace:—

1. Holstein and Lauenburg are to continue in their present relations, and to receive a constitution.

2. Schleswig is to have a legislative and administrative independence, and a constitution. The political union between Schleswig and Denmark is to continue, but it shall be limited to the identity of the Sovereign. The special regulation of the succession is to be left to future negotiations, but in such a manner that,

3. Denmark endeavours, before the definitive conclusion of a peace, to regulate the succession.

Upon these conditions being communicated to the Provisional Assembly of the two Duchies, their anger and disappointment is said to have been very great at what they regarded as their unfairness to the interests of the Duchies. The Council and the Regency declared their decided opposition to the arrangement between Prussia and Denmark.

A rumour was current on 'Change at Hamburg, in the early part of the week, that the blockade of the Elbe would cease as early as Thursday, the 19th inst.

GERMAN STATES.

Baden.—The entire of the Grand Duchy of Baden is now in the hands of the Royalist troops, with the exception of the fortress of Rastadt, which still holds out, notwithstanding that the garrison is suffering from typhus.

Frankfort.—From the city, under date of the 14th inst., we learn that the Regent of Germany has entered a protest against the (without his consent) one-sided conclusion of an armistice between Prussia and Denmark. It is thought that the Prussian Government will not pay any attention to the protest of the Archduke John.

UNITED STATES.

Advices from New York to the 3rd inst. have been received during the week.

The mortality produced by the cholera in many of the large cities of the United States is very great. In St. Louis there were more than 500 deaths in one week, and full 700 the week before—nearly all from cholera. At Cincinnati the deaths range from 100 to 150 per day. The steam-boats on the western rivers arrive at the different ports, partly freighted with the dying and the dead. The trade between California from Independence (Missouri), across the prairies, is not marked alone by the foot-prints of men and horses, but is described as being "dotted and lined on either side with newly-made graves." In the Atlantic cities, on the contrary, the pestilence is not so fatal, although the mortality is great. In New York the deaths range from 20 to 40 daily; in Philadelphia from 10 to 25. In both cities, at the suggestion of their Boards of Health, public civic and military parades, on the anniversary of the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, the 4th of July, have been postponed, from an apprehension that any great public excitement must tend to augment the disease. New Orleans still suffers under the scourge; and in several plantations in Louisiana there have been from 40 to 80 deaths among the Negroes, within brief periods of a few days only.

Public feeling was bended in New York. His reception in that city appears to have been of the most brilliant and satisfactory kind. All classes, from the highest to the lowest, have met to do him honour.

On Saturday were being made in several parts of the United States for funds to assist the Pope in his present misfortunes.

Public meetings of sympathy with the Hungarians and Italians are now frequent in all the large cities. Two have been held in New York, and the United States Government is also manifesting its favour in the struggle among the nationality of Hungary. A meeting to promote republicanism in Italy has been held at New Orleans, and a meeting of sympathy with the Romans and Hungarians was held at Cincinnati. In New York, as the close of which three cheers were given for the Romans, three cheers for the Hungarians, and three groans for Louis Napoleon.

CALIFORNIA.

We have later intelligence from California this week. Anarchy and riot are said to prevail at San Francisco; and it is asserted that General Persifer F. Smith had been frustrated in every endeavour to restore order, and finally compelled to seek safety on board a ship of war, or some other American vessel in the harbour. Several persons had been killed; and it is added, the number life nor property is safe, even in San Francisco. Bloody work is anticipated between the Americans and Mexicans at the diggings and in the town." The population is of the most motley description and character, and its different characteristics and features are thus given by a California correspondent of the *New York Express*, writing from the gold region. He says:—"We have great names 'at the diggings,' where all the world has its representatives! Oval-faced Chinese, greasy Sandwich Islanders, 'whole or none' men from '54 40,' skinflint Yankees from down east, chivalrous gentlemen from 'off south;' Hoosiers, Buckeyes, and Kangaroos from out west. Here too, without number, are the subjects of her Britannic Majesty, cheek by jowl with the people who come from the territories of the King of the Cannibal Islands. All are scraping and scratching away, like so many bees on a dunghill; all the languages are spoken and taught; about every religion under the sun has its devotees, but all bow down before the shrine of Mammon, the god that has the strongest and most enthusiastic worshippers—next to the Golden Calf!"

MEXICO.

The state of affairs in Mexico is unsatisfactory. The war in Sierra is prosecuted with unabated vigour. Rumours were afloat that a revolution was contemplated to put Santa Anna at President of the Republic, and elevate Santa Anna in his stead. The state of San Louis Potosi was at the mercy of the rebels.

CANADA.

The Canadian intelligence is not important. There is a strong feeling prevalent in favour of annexation to the United States.

The steamer *Passport* collapsed her boiler on the morning of June 29th, at Cornwall, near Montreal, by which accident nine emigrants were instantly killed and fifteen persons scalded.

A few cases of cholera had occurred.

Windsor Herald.—We are gratified to perceive, by the *London Gazette*, that George Harrison, Esq., of the Heralds' College, has been promoted from the office of Bluemantle Pursuivant of Arms to that of Windsor Herald. Mr. Harrison has long been at the head of his class amongst officers of arms, and this recent change in transferring him to a higher grade will tend still further to display his talents as a herald and genealogist, and render more conspicuous those acquirements which have made him so great an ornament to his profession.

Dispensary for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest.—On Monday a general court of the governors of this institution was held at the Dispensary, Finsbury-square, Campbell presided. From the report it appeared that the number of patients since the commencement of the institution, in 1847, was 1313, who had attended at the dispensary 10,434 times; the patients visited at their own homes were 180, to whom 1945 visits had been paid. 271 persons had been cured, 141 had died, and 73 had died; 262 persons had left the Institution, and 481 were at present on the books. The balance-sheet showed that, after payment of all expenses, the sum of £55 12s. 9d. remained in hand, and £192 remained due to the treasurer.

General Lying-in Hospital, Lambeth.—A quarterly meeting of the governors of this charity was held on Monday, at the institution, York-road; Lieut.-Colonel Jones, R.E., in the chair. The secretary, Mr. W. W. Hastings, read a statement of the present condition of the funds of the hospital. On the 30th of June there remained a balance of £736 in the hands of Messrs. Drummond, and of £169 in the hands of the clerks. In the year 1848 the number of patients relieved was—in-door 385, out-door 480. Up to the present period of the current year 162 in-door and 240 out-door patients have received assistance. The average cost per patient is estimated at £2 9s. 6d., and the average length of time an in-door patient remains in the house is about eight days. The Rev. Mr. Lewis having resigned his office of chaplain to the institution, the Rev. Mr. Abraham Hall was appointed his successor. A vote of thanks to Mr. Lewis for his past services was proposed by Dr. Rigby, and seconded by Mr. S. Gurney, and carried unanimously. In consequence of the increased number of applicants who have received relief, and the diminution of annual subscribers, the funds of the charity have been so much impaired as to render it necessary to effect some retrenchment in the expenses, and with this view a committee had been appointed to report on the propriety of diminishing the number of recommendations for relief at present allowed to governors and subscribers, as well as on the general expenses of the hospital. The committee not having concluded their investigation, a resolution was passed granting them prolonged time. It was stated that the governors are entitled in all to 530 recommendations for in-door relief, while the funds last year were sufficient to afford relief to but 481 applicants.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Monday.

The Pupils Protection (Scotland) Bill, on the motion of Lord Campbell, passed through Committee.

The Turnpike Roads (Ireland) Bill was read a second time.

The Duke of Richmond called the attention of the Vice-President of the Board of Trade to the inaccuracies of the corn returns, whereby the averages were made to appear greater than they were.

The Earl Granville said the subject of those returns was under the consideration of the Board of Trade.

The Sites of Schools Bill was, on the motion of Lord Redesdale, read a third time and passed.

The Tyne Conservancy Bill was read a second time after a division, and referred to a select committee.

POOR RELIEF (IRELAND) BILL.

The Marquis of Lansdowne moved the Committee of the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill.

Lord Stanley took that opportunity of making a few observations on the course taken by the Government in reference to this measure, and on the omissions in the bill itself. The bill caused him great regret and disappointment; for while he admitted that it might effect some trifling amendments and modifications of existing Poor-Law, taken as a whole it was quite inadequate to deal with the crying evils of that law, and some of its provisions would unquestionably make the law more mischievous and dangerous than before. At an early period of the session the Government insisted on appointing a committee, though they ought to have dealt with so great and important a question on their own responsibility; and yet, having appointed the committee, the Government had neither followed the recommendations of the committee nor dealt with those subjects which the committee reported to be of the most pressing nature, but had legislated in defiance of the committee of their own nomination. The noble and learned Lord then reviewed the "maximum rate" as a gross delusion and fallacy; and maintained that, in order to make the Poor-Law work fairly, it would be absolutely necessary to renew the principle of the original act, and make in-door relief the only mode of relief administered in Ireland. The noble Lord also insisted on the necessity of establishing, as far as possible, individual responsibility, by a reduction of the area of rating, and instanced his own case as a proof that those landlords who did their duty were, nevertheless, made liable for the paupers caused by the landlords who neglected their duty. He had sent out three hundred emigrants to America, at a cost of about £1400; and having thus cleared his own estate at his individual expense, and having thus relieved the union, he found that seventy-five or seventy-six persons had been evicted from another electoral division in the union, and thus he, who had endeavoured to do his duty, was mulcted with the maintenance of paupers evicted by landlords who had not done their duty. The noble Lord, having exposed the inadequacy of the provisions of the bill, and having pointed out its omissions, declared that he found nothing in it that showed that the Government had taken a large view of the state of Ireland, and of its ability to bear the taxation arising from the Poor-law. He hoped that the Lordships would agree to such of the clauses in the bill as were ameliorative of the existing law, and reject only those which would make that law more oppressive and unjust, but, however, should it pass, he could look with no hope that it would prove an effectual remedy for that canker of a Poor-law which was eating into the very heart of Ireland.

The Marquis of Lansdowne defended the bill. He fully agreed with Lord Stanley that it would be necessary to return to the principle of in-door relief, but all out-door relief could not be withdrawn at once.

The Earl of Kingston, the Earl of Rosse, and Lord Redesdale made a few observations, and their Lordships went into committee on the bill.

On the first clause, by which the 8s. maximum rate was established,

Lord Montreagle moved its omission

The Earl of Wicklow, the Earl of Stradbroke, the Earl Fitzwilliam, and Lord Wharncliffe opposed the clause.

The Marquis of Clanricarde and the Marquis of Lansdowne defended it.

The Earl of St. Germans said he should vote for the clause, although he had great difficulty in persuading himself to do so.

Lord Londesborough supported the clause: Contents, 26, Non-contents, 35: majority against the Government, 9.

The clause was struck out of the bill.

The remaining clauses, for establishing a union rate in aid of 8s., was, in consequence of the rejection of the first clause, likewise struck out of the bill, but without a division.

On clause 8, respecting the registration of decrees in superior courts,

Lord Montreagle moved its omission.

On a division, there were, for the clause: Contents, 19; Non-contents, 32: majority against the Government, 13.

The clause was struck out of the bill, and likewise the 19th clause, which was connected with it.

The other clauses were agreed to, with amendments, and the report was ordered to be received on Monday next.—Adjourned at one o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Monday.

The House had an early sitting from noon to three o'clock.

The Inland Posts (Colonies) Bill, the Commons Inclosure (No. 2) Bill, and the County Rates, &c., Bill, were read a third time and passed.

The Small Debts Act Amendment Bill passed through committee.

ORANGE PROCESSIONS IN IRELAND.

At the evening sitting, which commenced at five o'clock,

Lord Castlereagh inquired if the Government had any intention of renewing the act which expired in 1845, for the prevention of party processions in Ireland. The Earl of Castlereagh had received information of a fatal collision in his country between the Orangemen and Ribbonmen, and he desired to know if the Home Secretary would do anything to put down party processions in Ireland, as he had some time since promised to do.

Sir G. Grey said that the Government had, on the best information, entertained the opinion that it would not be expedient to renew the act against party processions. He was sorry to say that he had received information that a collision had taken place, in which, according to one official account, five deaths were ascertained. Until the inquiry and information on this occurrence were complete, he could not say whether or not he would propose to renew the Procession Act.

REDUCTION OF GOVERNMENT SALARIES.

On the motion to go into committee of supply on the ordnance estimates,

Mr. Henley moved that a reduction of ten per cent. be made in all salaries in the ordnance department, and in all other departments of Government, at home and abroad. The hon. member urged, that, as the price of provisions and all other articles of first necessity was reduced, it was but reasonable that public officers should submit to a reduction of salary corresponding. It appeared to him that the rule henceforth to prevail throughout all the relations of society was, that there should be more work and less pay for every one, and he could not see why those in the service of the Crown should be favoured beyond all other persons.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer opposed the motion. The salaries of all the Government officers had been considerably reduced in 1831, and the reductions then made in the chief offices of the State were fully equivalent to the reductions that had since taken place in the price of articles of general consumption. He did not think it would be just to the public departments, who were already subjected to an income-tax, to make such a diminution of their salaries as that proposed; for it should be remembered that their remuneration was far less than that of persons of the same rank of life having situations in private establishments. The House had steadily refused every proposition since that of 1831 for the reduction of the salaries of the higher public officers; and as for the lower employments, it would be both cruel and injustice to subject them to the reductions proposed by the hon. member.

After some discussion,

Mr. Gladstone could not consent to rest the remuneration of the lower classes of persons employed in the public service; but he felt satisfied that the higher officers of the Government were excessively paid, and far more than ten per cent. above the fair rate of remuneration for the rank of life having situations in private establishments. The House had steadily refused every proposition since that of 1831 for the reduction of the salaries of the higher public officers; and as for the lower employments, it would be both cruel and injustice to subject them to the reductions proposed by the hon. member.

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The Speaker decided that this amendment could not be put until Mr. Henley's motion should be carried.

The House divided—For going into Committee of Supply, 149; for Mr. Henley's motion, 102: majority against Mr. Henley's motion, 47.

SUPPLY.—ORDNANCE ESTIMATES.

The House went into a Committee of Supply, when the following votes were taken. £361,595 for the pay and allowances of the Ordnance Engineers' Corps; £161,450 to complete the sum required for the Ordnance Civil Establishment for defraying the expenses of the Ordnance Office.

Progress was then reported after a division, and the Chairman obtained leave to sit again on Wednesday.

The other orders of the day—of which not less than 43 stood on the paper—were then passed, and the House adjourned at half past two in the morning

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Tuesday.

PIRACY.

On the motion of Lord Campbell, the Admiralty Jurisdiction in the Colonies Bill was read a second time, the object being to extend the law relative to piracy.

METROPOLITAN BUILDINGS ACT.

The Earl of Carlisle laid upon the table a bill, which was read a first time, for amending the Metropolitan Buildings Act, but not with the scope of its present in the present session.

THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

Lord Stanley asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether it was intended to restrict the Australian Colonies Bill to the separation of the territory of Port Phillip from New South Wales; because, if so, no objection would be offered in either House, but, if it was carried to a greater extent, the noble Earl must be prepared to meet with opposition in both.

Earl Grey replied, that, until the hon. had been dis used elsewhere, he could not give a decided answer to the question. The object of the bill merely was to extend to the Australian colonies the constitution which already existed in New South Wales.

Lord Montreagle inquired whether the bill would alter the present mode of selling land in these colonies?

Earl Grey thought no alteration of the Lands Sales Act was necessary. If, however, a federal legislature should be brought into operation, such legislature, acting on behalf of all these colonies, ought to be at liberty to amend the act in question.

Lord Stanley was now convinced the bill could not pass this session: it must be discussed at considerable length in both Houses, and was not yet printed.

(At the time this conversation was in progress, Lord J. Russell gave notice in the House of Commons that it was not his intention to proceed with the bill.)

Various bills were then advanced a stage, and their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The House met at noon.

Major Beresford presented a petition from certain gaolers and freemen of London, complaining that an undue or untrue return had been made of the person chosen at the late election to represent the City of London in Parliament.

LONDON CORPORATION.

On the question of the third reading of the London Corporation Bill,

Mr. Hume, with a view to assimilate the corporation of the City of London to other corporations of towns and cities in England, thought that the present bill should be made the means of effecting that object, by giving to all occupiers of £10 houses within the limits of the City a right to vote for the election of magistrates and members of the Common Council, provided they paid the police rates. This object he proposed to effect by striking out the word "freemen" in the first clause.

After some discussion,

The Speaker intimated that the amendment could not be entertained without having been first submitted to the committee on the standing orders, and obtained their sanction.

Mr. Hume, upon this intimation, withdrew the amendment, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

SMALL DEBTS.

The House then went into committee on the Small Debts Act Amendment Bill; and on arriving at the clause empowering the Lords of the Treasury to grant compensation to the Palace Court functionaries,

Lord D. Stuart again interposed his objections to giving this power to the Treasury, thinking it would be far better to entrust the matter to the determination of a select committee, and should take the sense of the committee on the question.

After a debate, in which the Attorney-General, Mr. Law, Sir H. Willoughby, Mr. J. Evans, Sir P. Thesiger, Mr. Hoasley, and Lord D. Stuart took part, the committee divided, when the clause was carried by a majority of 80, the numbers being 82 to 2; and the remaining clauses were agreed to.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS (IRELAND) BILL.

On the motion of Sir W. Somerville, the report on this bill was brought up and agreed to.

THE CUSTOMS.

On the question that the House go into committee on the Customs Acts,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said the objects he had in view were to provide for some minor points, which had been overlooked in the Customs Act, and also to meet some changes in trade which had arisen since the repeal of the Navigation Laws. It was found that coffee lost considerably in roasting, and although it might not be desirable to bring it roasted from distant colonies, yet it might still very well, in the altered state of the law, to bring it roasted from Holland. To provide against injury to the revenue in such a case was one of the objects of his resolutions. Relaxations were also introduced with respect to the importation of glass pipes for drainage, needlework from India, and other minor matters.

The House then went into committee, the resolutions were agreed to, and leave given to bring in a bill founded thereon.

Some observations followed on the subject of the Workhouses (Ireland) Bill, on the reception of the report, after which several bills passed their stages, and the House temporarily adjourned at three o'clock.

THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

On its re-assembling at five o'clock, Lord J. Russell intimated that it was not his intention to proceed with the Australian Colonies Bill in the present session.

PREPAYMENT OF LETTERS.

Mr. Hume wished to know whether the Post-office was about to make an order requiring the prepayment of all letters; and whether that regulation would apply to the colonies as well as to every part of this country?

Mr. Hayter said he did not apprehend that the Post-office had made any such regulation. What had really been done was this. For the last twelve or eighteen months, when a new receiving-house had been established, that receiving-house had been restricted from receiving payment in money; letters might be put in either stamped or unstamped. The object was to prevent those numerous accounts which existed where the prepayment was made in money, and in order more fully and effectually to carry out prepayment by stamps. The same plan had been adopted nearly two years ago in Liverpool and other large towns; but any one was free to prepay in money, could do so at the principal office. The Postmaster-General had decided on extending this regulation to all the provincial towns in England and Wales, so that there should be no prepayment at the receiving houses, but only at the head-office. This regulation would apply to foreign as well as to domestic correspondence.

THE NIGHT-WORK OF BAKERS.

Lord Robert Grosvenor, in an explanatory speech, in which he referred to the Factory Times Bill, the Coal-Whippers Bill, the Mines and Collieries Bill, and the Ten Hours Bill, as having laid the ground for interference with adult labour, moved for leave to bring in a bill to prohibit bakers from labouring during any part of the night. He explained the House and the Government to judge of the bill by its own merits, and not by any extraneous principles, and to assist him in carrying into effect a remedy for a system of oppression and hardship which a committee of that House had admitted to be deplorable.

Mr. Labouchere complimented the noble Lord on the score of his good intentions, but warned the House against adopting the principle he had proposed. The attempt, if successful, to restrict the hours of adult labour would be so injurious, that he called upon the House to reject the motion.

Sir De Lacy Evans expressed his intention, if an inquiry by a committee was not conceded, to vote for the introduction of the bill.

Lord D. Stuart, Mr. Duncan, and Mr. Stafford supported the motion.

Mr. Cobden, in the course of a powerful speech, stated that the object of the proposition was to limit the hours of labour of a certain class of workmen in London, which was an entirely new principle, and of world-wide application. The Coal-Whippers Act had nothing in common with the proposed bill, for that only regulated the mode of hiring labourers, and did not restrict their hours of work. Then, as regarded the Ten Hours Bill, if there had been any attempt thereby to restrict the hours of adult labour, he should have voted against it: but it must be admitted that that measure strictly applied to the hours of labour of children in factories. In answer to the question as to what his principle in respect to labour was, it was this, perfect freedom; thinking, as he did, that the freedom of labour ought to be identified with freedom of trade.

Sir G. Grey considered further inquiry altogether unnecessary, and opposed the motion for the introduction of the bill, on the ground that the success of that motion could only lead to heavy disappointment in the minds of the operative classes.

The House then divided, when the motion was negatived by a majority of 58—the numbers being 19 to 77.

SMITHFIELD MARKET.

Mr. Mackinnon having presented a petition from London, complaining of the injurious effect upon the public health by the sale of diseased meat, preferred at great length to draw the attention of the House to it as part of the committee, which had set to inquire into the subject of Smithfield Market, and concluded by moving an address to the Crown that her Majesty would give directions that the report of such committee be taken into early and serious consideration, with the view, as regarded the town, to the removal of the market, and to confer such power to the Government to appropriate a new site, and to have the whole control of the arrangements connected therewith.

Mr. Labouchere followed in opposition to the motion, the other speakers being Mr. Alderman Sidney, Sir De Lacy Evans, Sir E. Filmer, Lord R. Grosvenor, Mr. Stafford Sir J. Tyrell, Mr. O. Gore, and Mr. C. Lewis; after which,

Mr. Mackinnon intimated that he would not press the motion, if the Government would promise to take up the question

Lord J. Russell said, even if the motion had not been made, the Government would, he conceived, their duty to have taken the recommendation of the committee into consideration. But he certainly would not undertake the responsibility of removing all the evils that were under the name of "Smithfield Market," for the same evils might attach to a different site; all he could say was, the report should be considered. The motion was then withdrawn.

Sir De L. Evans postponed his motion for the extension of the franchise until next session.

Mr. Anstey's motion for considering the petition of Mr. Hercules Ellis, complaining of the conduct of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland, was negatived.

Mr. Fagan having moved that the House go into Committee on the Benefices Pluralities (No 2) Bill,

Lord J. Russell, without at all meaning to imply that Parliament ought not to make provision for the further enlargement of pluralities, but on the ground that it was impossible the bill could pass in the present session, moved that it be committed that day three months; the amendment being agreed to.

Adjourned at a quarter before five o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House sat from noon to six o'clock.

Mr. Rouverie gave notice that never sent should get a seconder, he should divide against every divorce bill that came before the House.

YELLOW FEVER AT BARBADOES.

Mr F Maule, in reply to a question, stated that whilst the yellow fever had been raging as it had at Barbadoes, the troops had been encamped on shore to remove them from the cancerous vicinity of the barracks. He was happy, however, to state that the fever had entirely abated, and on the approach of the rainy season, the troops had been removed back to barracks.

SUPPLY ORDNANCE ESTIMATES.

The House then went into Committee of Supply on the ordnance estimates, animated debates on the votes proposed being the result, involving not only the alleged improvident expenditure on the head of stores, in connexion with this department of the service, but the whole of the colonial policy of the country. The speakers on the first vote (£165,373), for granting the balance of the expenses to be incurred for the current year, it being generally admitted that no reduction in this vote could be effected in the present session, were Mr. Hume, Lord John Russell, Mr. V. Smith, Mr. Cobden, Mr. E. Ellice, Col. Anson, and Sir Jas. Graham

On the vote of £236,436 to complete the amount required for works, buildings, and repairs in the colonies being put,

Colonel Anson observed, that the hon. Baronet the member for Southwark had a notice on the paper for reducing the vote for works in Bermuda, the Mauritius, and the Ionian Islands; and he wished therefore to inform him, that half the originally proposed sum had been dedicated for these services, it being the intention of the Government also to stop all further expense on these heads that was not absolutely necessary

Sir W. Somerville, under this intimation given, would not submit his motion, but thought it proper to state the reasons which had induced him to place it on the paper, which he proceeded to do.

The speakers in succession on this vote were Colonel Anson, Colonel Thompson, Sir De L. Evans, Mr. Hume, Mr. V. Smith, Mr. W. Miles, Sir J. Graham, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Cobden, the latter hon. member quoting passages made by the Marquis of Londonderry and Lord Brougham in 1816, against taking possession of the Ionian Islands: at all, as also one by the Marquis of Wellesley to the same effect, the hon. member stating that if he himself were to make such a speech now, he should be charged with seeking to destroy all the foreign possessions of the country.

After some further discussion on other votes, relating to the retirement of officers of the Artillery and Engineers, and to some recent hostile operations on the coast of Africa, the House resumed, and the report was ordered to be received on Friday.

The House having gone into committee on the Advance of Money (Athlone to Galway Railway) Bill,

Sir J. Graham expressed his earnest hope that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would give an assurance that this enormous advance of £600,000 to one single railway would not be made a precedent of.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied, that having already declined to give such a pledge to another hon. member, he could not consistently make the promise suggested. Full and tangible security was taken for the amount, and the loan would give employment to those whom it was essentially necessary to save from starvation.

In committee on the Disembodied Militia Bill.

Mr. Hume expressed his hope that next year measures would be taken to put an end to this expensive nuisance.

Mr. F. Maule replied that the militia force had become a mere skeleton: vacancies occurring were not filled up, so that the object of the hon. member was gradually in course of attainment.

Mr. Hayter introduced a bill for the appointment of commissioners to inquire into the claims over the New Forest and Waltham Forest, which was read a first time, as was also the Workhouse Loans (Ireland) Bill. —Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

TITLES OF RELIGIOUS CONGREGATIONS (SCOTLAND) BILL.

Lord Campbell moved the second reading of this bill. The object of the bill was to facilitate the transfer of congregational trust property from expiring trusts to new trustees.

After a short discussion, the bill was read a second time.

HEALTH OF TOWNS (SCOTLAND) BILL.

Lord Polwarth asked when this bill would be brought forward.

The Earl of Carlisle regretted exceedingly that it would be impossible to pass the bill during the course of the present session, but he hoped it would be one of the first measures to be brought forward during the next session of Parliament.

ROME.

The Earl of Malmesbury said that he knew that several persons who had served in the Republican army at Rome had arrived here within the last few days with British passports, signed by Mr. Freeborn, the British Consul there. The lives of those persons were not in danger, and he could not understand why Mr. Freeborn should have given the British passports. He asked if Mr. Freeborn acted upon orders from England or upon his own responsibility?

The Marquis of Lansdowne, who spoke in a very low tone, was understood to say that Mr. Freeborn had given the passports on his own responsibility, but he believed that the passports had been given because the persons were in danger of their lives, and, therefore he might have thought himself justified on the score of humanity.

Lord Brougham thought it a most important question, because an English passport was always respected, and such a proceeding might diminish the respect paid to it, and this might expose English travellers to inconvenience. He did not believe that passports were of much benefit, because every knave who sought to escape from justice always took care to get a passport *en règle*.

The Earl of Minto said he had received a letter from Mr. Freeborn, in which he said that he had been engaged in giving passports to persons who had compromised themselves, and who thought they might, if taken, be shot, and that humanity had dictated the steps he had taken.

After a few words from the Earl of Malmesbury, the subject dropped.

THE STEAM NAVY.

The Earl Talbot directed notice to the statements lately made by Sir Charles Napier, impugning the sufficiency of our steam navy, and called on the Government to give an assurance that our steam navy was in an effective condition.

The noble Earl moved for returns.

The Earl of Minto expressed his regret that Sir Charles Napier had published the statement alluded to. Such publications were not calculated to do much good to the public service. He (Lord Minto) had perfect confidence in the efficiency of our steam navy.

The returns moved for were ordered.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The House had an early sitting from noon to four o'clock.

The Estates Leasing (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS (IRELAND) BILL.

On the question that this bill be read a third time,

Mr. Reynolds again expressed his regret that the Government had not deemed it necessary to assimilate the municipal privileges of Ireland to those of England. He gave notice that early next session he should move for leave to introduce a bill on the subject.

Mr. Sadlier wished to know whether it was the intention of Government to introduce a bill next session to extend municipal privileges in Ireland?

Sir W. Somerville said the matter was under consideration, but he could not pledge the Government to introduce a bill on the subject.

The bill was read a third time and passed.

SMALL DEBTS ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

This bill was read a third time. On the question that it do pass,

Mr. Thornely asked if the power of granting compensation under this bill vested with the Treasury; that was, had the Treasury the power of fixing the sum to be paid?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied in the affirmative.

The bill was then passed.

The Stock-in-Trade Bill, the Regimental Benefit Societies Bill, the Enlistment (Artillery and Ordnance) Bill, were each read a third time and passed.

ENCUMBERED ESTATES (IRELAND) BILL.

The Lords' amendments to this bill were considered and agreed to.

ALLOWANCES BILL.

The House then went into committee on this bill.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer explained that the object of the bill was to enable the Treasury to reduce the allowances made on stamps.

The bill then went through committee.

The Turnpike Act Continuance Bill, and the Juvenile Offenders and Small Larcenies Bill, were both postponed.

The Poor-Law Union Charges Act Amendment Bill passed through committee.—The House adjourned, and resumed at six o'clock.

PETITION OF COLIN MACKENZIE

Lord Dudley Stuart said he rose to present a petition from one Mr. Colin Mackenzie, resident in Carnbee-town, which was a very peculiar character, and the like of which, perhaps, had never been presented to that House before. The petitioner stated that in 1846 he contracted a marriage which had turned out very unfortunate for him (a laugh), by which he became acquainted with the evils of that state. (Renewed laughter). He was led to the conclusion that the most fertile source of domestic unhappiness was a marriage settlement, which gave the wife great power over her husband—(Laughter)—and in consequence of the independence which it placed her in she defied him, against all the vows she made on the altar, and did all sorts of things which she ought not to do. (Loud laughter). The petitioner stated, that, in consequence of the practice of marriage settlements, it was necessary to employ a lawyer to draw them, who in that way obtained great influence over the parties, which was by no means desirable. The petitioner finally prayed, among other things, that the good old system of the ducking stool might be revived, as a punishment for all undutiful and runaway wives. ("Oh, oh," and cries of "Order.")

Mr. Mackinnon submitted, that such an absurd petition should not be received.

Lord D. Stuart said the language of the petitioner was respectful, and, he believed, perfectly regular. (Oh!)

Sir J. Y. Seller considered the petition was a ridiculous one, but he thought the best course would be to receive it, and to avoid giving an undue importance to it by discussing it.

The petition was then ordered to lie on the table.

FINANCIAL REFORM.

Mr. H. Drummond moved: "That, whereas a greater amount of taxation is levied upon the people than is required for the good and efficient government of the United Kingdom; and whereas large sums are expended in supporting needless places, extravagant salaries, and unnecessary works and establishments; and whereas the present taxation of the country depresses all classes, and especially the labouring classes, by diminishing the fund for the employment of productive labour, it is the opinion of this House that adequate means should be forthwith adopted to reduce the expenditure of the Government."

After some discussion, in which the Chancellor of the Exchequer, while expressing himself by no means hostile to the motion, defended the financial policy of the Government, the motion was agreed to.

IRELAND.

On the motion of Sir W. Somerville, the following bills were brought in and read a first time, viz.—A bill to make better provision for the administration of fiscal affairs of counties, counties of cities, and counties of towns, in Ireland; a bill for the prevention of accidents and dangers to passengers upon public roads and highways in Ireland, and for the punishment of offences relating thereto; and a bill for promoting the public health in Ireland

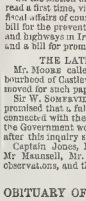
THE LATE FATAL ORANGE PROCESSIONS IN IRELAND

Mr. Moore called attention to the outrages lately committed in the neighbourhood of Castlewellan; and, having given a narrative of those occurrences, moved for such papers as the Government might have received concerning them.

Sir W. Somerville expressed his deep regret at the outrages referred to, and thanked that a full inquiry should be made into the whole of the circumstances connected with them. The right hon. gentleman declined to say what course the Government would adopt with respect to party processions in Ireland until after this inquiry should be terminated.

Captain Jones, Mr. Bright, Sir D. Norreys, Major Blackall, Mr. Fox Maule, Mr. Maunsell, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Reynolds, and Mr. J. Nicholl made a few observations, and the motion was withdrawn.—Adjourned at one o'clock.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.



JOHN GREAVES, ESQ., OF IRLAM HALL, COUNTY OF LANCASTER.

This gentleman, a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Lancaster, and Major of the Local Militia, possessed great wealth, and was at one time well known as a purchaser of paintings. His collection contained specimens of Wilkie, and some of the best English and Dutch masters. His father, the late John Greaves, Esq., of Irlam Hall, the descendant of an ancient Derbyshire family, realized his large fortune by commercial pursuits, and was a partner of the late Sir Robert Peel, Bart., in the banking-house of Peel, Greaves, and Co., of Manchester. Mr. Greaves was born 18th April, 1793, and succeeded his father 10th December, 1815. He has left no issue.

AMBROSE CRAWLEY, ESQ., F.L.G.C.S., OF HARDWICK LODGE, CHEPSTOW.

This lamented gentleman, who died on the 11th instant, at George-street, Portman-square, aged 55, was a descendant of the highly respectable English family of Crawley, from which spring the Crawleys of Stockwood Park, Bedfordshire, and the Crawley-Boeveys of Flaxley Abbey, in Gloucestershire. Mr. Ambrose Crawley's immediate family was much connected with the Church, his father having held a rectory in Sussex, and his brother being the present archdeacon Crawley. He was himself in the civil service of the East India Company, on the Madras establishment.

JAMES PATTISON, ESQ., M.P. FOR THE CITY OF LONDON.

Another vacancy in the representation of the City has been caused by the decease of James Pattison, Esq., which event took place on the 14th inst., at Molesey Grove, near Hampton Court. The honourable member was son of the late Nathaniel M. Pattison, Esq., of Congleton, in Cheshire, nephew of James Pattison, Esq., a director of the East India Company, and grand-nephew of General Pattison, who served sixty years in the British Army. The family of Pattison have been settled at Plumstead, in Kent, for nearly a century, and have for a similar period been engaged in commercial pursuits in the City of London. The respected gentleman whose death we record was himself an eminent merchant, and filled, at one time, the important office of Governor of the Bank of England. He was first elected for the City in 1835, and continued to represent that influential constituency at the period of his decease. At the general election of 1841 he was returned for Leicester, and in 1843 regained his seat, in succession to Alderman Sir Matthew Wood. He was a staunch Liberal, in favour of colonial Parliaments, vote by ballot, and church reform.

HORACE SMITH, ESQ.

Another bright ornament of literature has passed away. Mr. Horace Smith, the able novelist, the wit, and the poet, died at Tunbridge-Wells, on the 12th inst.

"He was man! full proof of manhood, truth, and honour;" of a correct taste and the most generous sympathies, a delightful writer both in verse and prose, a cheerful and wise companion, and a fast friend. No man had a wider range of admirable and genial qualities, and far beyond that private circle of which he was the great charm and ornament, his loss will be deeply felt. To those who had the advantage of his friendship, it is irreparable.

His health had given way during the last few months, and the end was not unexpected. He was in his 70th year, but had preserved to the last love for the enjoyments of youth, and took part in all honest mirth with the simplicity and gaiety of a child. The disorder of which he died was ossification of the heart.

The Ten Hours Act.—On Tuesday evening a meeting of the factory operatives and other inhabitants of Bolton was held in the Temperance Hall, Little Bolton, for the purpose of petitioning the Ten Hours Factory Act. Upwards of 1500 persons were present, including several respectable and influential gentlemen of the town. The Rev. C. Edwards, of the Wesleyan Association, was called to the chair. The following resolutions were agreed to:—1. "That the factory-workers and other inhabitants of Bolton, in public meeting assembled, make known to the Government and the British people their decided and entire approval of the recent spirit of the Ten Hours Act, and declare our firm conviction that the result of the measure, if uniformly adopted, would be to the moral, physical, and intellectual advantage of the women, young persons, and children, for whose especial improvement it was passed; and being convinced of its beneficial workings, are resolved to maintain its provisions in all their integrity; and also express our determination to accept no compromise, nor enter into any arrangements by which the period of working females and young persons in factories for more than ten hours per day; and that we will adopt every constitutional means in our power to secure the working of such hours between six in the morning and six in the evening." 2. "That this meeting, in the most solemn manner, and in the strongest terms, expresses its conviction that those millowners who are breaking the law, and instilling into the minds of the working people an impression that such practices, by the rich, are calculated to bring the Queen and laws of this realm into contempt, and create a spirit of insubordination, which, if left unchecked, will render property less secure, and we call upon them seriously to consider the results of such an example." And that this meeting now assembled, considering with alarm the effects which the conduct of certain magistrates must have upon the public mind, who openly sanction breaches of the law, in defiance of the opinions of the law magistrates, and the Queen's Attorney General and Solicitor General:—3. "That a memorial to her most gracious Majesty the Queen, founded on the preceding resolutions, be adopted, and that a deputation be appointed to wait upon the Duke of Richmond, Earl Grey, Lord Stanley, the Right Hon. E. Ellesmere, Lord Feversham, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of London, Oxford, Exeter, St. David's, Ripon, and Winchester, to solicit each or any of them to carry the memorial in the form of the people to the foot of the throne."—4. "That, in order to carry the foregoing resolutions into effect, the factory operatives and others pledge themselves to enter into weekly subscriptions, and that they call upon their fellow-workpeople to render to this cause all the pecuniary assistance in their power."

ENTRY OF THE FRENCH INTO ROME.

In our Journal of last week we gave copious details of the capitulation of the city. The *Univers* gives the following additional particulars of the entry of the French army, in a letter dated the 4th:—

"It was about five o'clock that General Oudinot made his solemn entry into Rome. A squadron of the 1st Regiment of Horse Chasseurs headed the line of march, followed by a battalion of Zouaves, three companies of Grenens and the 68th Regiment of Infantry immediately preceded General Oudinot. I was present in the crowd close to the General in-Chief, and can, therefore, give you an exact account of his reception. His entry at the Portese Gate was a complete ovation. Cries of *Viva gli Francesi!* burst forth from all sides; handkerchiefs were waved from the windows, and every hat was raised. It was a unanimous burst of enthusiasm for deliverance, which continued all across the Trastevere. At the Porte Settimiana it was less strong, but there were, however, many at the Place Farnese the reception became more cool. Some hissing began to be heard in the Via Condotti; the post of the Civic Guard opposite the Borghese Palace did not turn out, but many of the men composing it saluted the General individually. On arriving at the Corso, the moment became more critical; the French were then in the very head-quarters of the Red party; there were cries of *Nè repubblica nè il Papa*, which, although very loud, were not uttered with that unanimity and *ensemble* and spontaneousness which marked the cries at the Portese Gate. At the Caffè Delle Belle Arte a certain tumultuous Italian flag, ornamented with an immense *cravat*, displeased one of the generals who accompanied General Oudinot; he spurred forward his horse, and gave orders to two or three Voltigeurs to remove this hideous ensign. I do not know whether or not they wished to lay hold of the flag, but they were so firmly attached that the whole was removed together. This little incident was immediately followed by the most profound silence, when on the Place Colonna some cries were heard. Immediately the officers who accompanied the General-in-Chief and the General himself advanced towards those who uttered them one of them fell to the ground. The soldiers who preceded the General, hearing the noise produced by the movement, thought that something more serious had occurred, and a whole battalion faced round and advanced at full quick time on the Place, which was completely cleared in the twinkling of an eye from the Place Colonna the march of the troops gave rise to no other incident. A flag with a *bonnet rouge*, which was on a balcony, was quickly removed. The General-in-Chief alighted at the French embassy, where the head-quarters are now established."

Our Artist has sketched [illegible] Piazza.

ENTRY OF THE FRENCH INTO ROME.—PLAZA DEL POPOLO.

GARIBALDI AND HIS NEGRO.

Our Artist writes from Rome:—"I was fortunate enough to see Garibaldi the day he left Rome, and had a good sight of him. I sketched him, and send you the result. I have been very particular to get it like him. He is a remarkably quiet-looking person, but wonderfully picturesque: he wore a white sort of cloak lined with red, and having a green velvet collar; it had plenty of bullet holes in it. There was no opening visible in the garment, so I imagine he puts it on like a shirt, over his head, like the *poncho*, or South American cloak. His trowsers were common grey, with a green stripe; and a black slouched hat and feather complete the costume.

"I send you, also, a portrait of Garibaldi's Negro (now dead). He was a fine fellow; his dress, a red loose coat and a showy silk handkerchief tied loosely over his shoulders. The poor fellow was shot in the last fight."

Garibaldi escaped on the night of the 3rd, at sunset. Finding that he was to be excluded from the amnesty, he announced in the morning his intention to withdraw, with all his own band, and as many others of the free corps as were inclined to join him. "Invitations," says the *Times* correspondent, "were accordingly sent by him to the other bands, and, in fact, in the course of the afternoon of the 2nd, he found himself at the head of 4000 infantry and 500 horse, with whom he was determined either to make a stand in the Abruzzi or cut his way, it is said, to Venice. At sunset, therefore, on that night this roving son of liberty and rapine set forth, by the Porta S. Giovanni, in the direction of Albano; and, as soon as his retreat was assured, all further resistance was relinquished, and at ten o'clock the same night all the gates alluded to were occupied by the French. These proceedings were followed up on the morning of the 3rd by a strong division entering by the Porta del Popolo, and occupying the celebrated hill of the Pincio, and the whole of the now historical height of the S. Pietro in Montorio was covered by troops, and the suburb of the Trastevere taken possession of. The Castle of St. Angelo and the city barracks still remained in the hands of the people."

GARIBALDI AND HIS NEGRO SERVANT.

THE THAMES AND MEDWAY CONSERVANCY.

THE CEREMONY AT THE BOUNDARY-STONE, COOKHAM WOOD.

CONSERVANCY OF THE RIVERS THAMES AND MEDWAY.

THE assertion of the Conservancy jurisdiction of the Lord Mayor over "the River of Thames, and Waters of Medway," or "the View," as it is technically termed, is a septennial custom attended with some interesting customs and celebrations, which, falling due this year, has just contributed to the convivial memorabilia of the present Mayoralty. The last view took place in the year 1842 when Sir John Pirie filled the civic chair.

This, by the way, is termed "the Eastern Boundary" of the jurisdiction; whilst the view from Kew to Staines is the Western. The last Western View, and the Visit to Oxford, took place in 1846, in the Mayoralty of Alderman Johnson; and was fully illustrated and described in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No. 224, August 15, 1846. In our introduction of the subject, we then explained in what the Conservancy consists; but it may be as well to say a few words on the subject in this place. The jurisdiction appears to have been immemorially exercised over both the fisheries and navigation of a large portion of the Thames by the Mayor and Corporation of London; and we find an order, dated 1405, issued from Sir John Woodcock, then Lord Mayor, enjoining the destruction of weirs and nets from Staines to the Medway, in consequence of the injury which they did to the fishery, and their obstruction to the navigation.

The portion of the river over which the jurisdiction of the River extended seems to have been always much the same. "The offices of Meter and Conservator are asserted from Staines to the mouth of the Thames, the commencement of the City's jurisdiction being marked by a stone with an apocryphal date, called London Stone, placed on the north bank of the river, a short distance above the present bridge of Staines; and its termination on the south shore, by the formerly navigable creek of Yantlet, separating the isle of Grain from the mainland of Kent; and on the north shore by the village of Leigh, in Essex, placed directly opposite and close to the lower extremity of Canvey Island." The right of conservancy is also asserted in the waters of the Medway, from the southern mouth of Yantlet Creek, upwards towards Rochester, as far as Cookham Wood, which is on the northern shore, opposite the marshy point below Chatham.

The View we are about to describe consisted of visits to the boundary-stones at Leigh and Cookham Wood, and which took place on the 12th, 13th, and 14th instant.

THURSDAY, JULY 12.

The company assembled on board the *Meteor* steamer, engaged for the occasion, moored off Brunswick Wharf, Blackwall. There were present the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, and a large party.

Captain Rowland attended the view as principal Harbour Master.

The steamer left Blackwall at about half-past eleven o'clock; and, having received on board the Royal Marine band at Woolwich, the *Meteor* proceeded on her passage to Southend, the civic party being liberally welcomed with salutes and other respectful demonstrations.

At Greenhithe pier the *Meteor* received on board Mr. James Harmer, from whose delightful seat, Ingress Abbey, a salute was fired.

At about three o'clock the *Meteor* arrived at Southend pier, where the Lord Mayor, Lady Mayoress, and a large portion of the company landed. The Lord

THE CEREMONY AT THE BOUNDARY-STONE, AT LEIGH.

THE "IMMUNITY" AT COOKHAM WOOD.

DISTRIBUTION OF MONEY.

Mayor, attended by the Aldermen; Mr. Firth, the Town Clerk; Mr. Sewell, Clerk of the Chamber; and some of the civic authorities, proceeded in carriages towards Leigh, nearly opposite to which the boundary-stone is situated. Here, by direction of his Lordship, the City colours and state sword were placed upon the stone; and, after asserting his right as Conservator of the River Thames, on behalf of the City of London, by prescription and usages from time immemorial, the Lord Mayor directed the Water-Bailiff, as sub-conservator, to [illegible] visit to be inscribed on the boundary-stone. The Lord Mayor then drank, "God preserve the City of London," the inscription on the ancient stone: and, after distributing coin and wine to the spectators, the civic party returned to the boats.

Our Artist has depicted this ceremony. The stone itself was in the water, so that it had to be reached in boats. The scramble for the money was a rubustious affair.

During the absence of his Lordship, a large part of the company, who had remained on board the steamer, partook of a dinner, served up in excellent style by Mr. Ring. At the dinner Aldermen Sir John Key and Sir Chapman Marshall presided.

On the steamer leaving Southend pier, the Lord Mayor was saluted with loud cheers, and the *Meteor* proceeded across to Sheerness and up the Medway. Shortly after, his Lordship, and the rest of the party who had landed at South end, sat down to dinner, served in the usual style. The arrangements were admirably carried out, and a capital band of music supplied with the appropriate airs of the season, from the resources on board a steamer of not very large di-mensions.

The passage up the Medway was truly delightful; and on approaching Chatham the crew of one of her Majesty's ships manned the rigging, and lustily cheered the steamer. The dockyard launches were also out on duty, and the crews, poising their oars, hailed the arrival of his Lordship with cheers, which were as warmly responded to by the company on the steamer; the band playing "God save the Queen," "Rule Britannia," "Hearts of Oak," and "The British Grenadiers."

Dancing was introduced on board the steamer with much spirit.

About eight o'clock the *Meteor* reached Rochester, and the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress landed in his Lordship's launch. At the steps the Mayor and Corporation of the ancient city of Rochester, accompanied by the Recorder, James Espinasse, Esq., met the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, and offered them a hearty welcome. His Lordship was then conducted to the Crown Hotel, where a large party partook of tea, and accommodations were provided at other hotels for the company there. The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress and family took up their abode, by invitation, at the hospitable mansion of his Lordship's friend, W. Lee, Esq., of Sate's House.

FRIDAY, JULY 13.

Shortly after ten o'clock, the Mayor and Corporation of Rochester proceeded to the Crown Hotel; and the Recorder having briefly stated the object of their visit, introduced severally to the Lord Mayor the members of the Corporation. His Lordship expressed the gratification he felt at receiving the Mayor and Corporation of Rochester; and, after a brief address, invited them to dine with him that evening, and then introduced the members of the Corporation of London.

At the conclusion of the visit, the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, accompanied by their guests, proceeded on board the steamer down the Medway, and shortly after anchored opposite Cockham Wood, near Upnor Castle, where the City boundary-stone is placed. The Lord Mayor and Aldermen landed, attended by the civic officers, and a procession was formed in the following order:—

Police Officer
Six Watermen in state liveries, with colours.
The Band.
The Lord Mayor's Bargemaster in state livery, bearing the City Colours.
Two Marshal Men in state livery.
The Engineer of the Thames Navigation in [illegible] of London Committee
The Sword-bearer.
The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.
The Aldermen (in [illegible]
Recorder.
City Officers.
Six Watermen in state liveries, with colours.
Police Officer.

Having made the circuit of the stone three times, his Lordship directed the City colours and the state sword to be placed thereon, asserting a right to the jurisdiction, as Conservator of the River Thames and waters of Medway, by charter, prescription, and usage confirmed by, and so loyed by, the City of London from time immemorial; and directed the Water-Bailiff, as his sub-conservator, to have the date of his Lordship's visit duly inscribed on the stone. His Lordship then gave as a toast, the ancient inscription on the boundary-stone, "God preserve the City of London." The band played the National Anthem, amidst the shouts of a large number of spectators who had assembled to witness the ceremony, and who were delighted by a distribution of wine, and some coin being scattered amongst them. Our Artist has pictured this ceremony; showing, also, Upnor Castle, a stone fortress erected in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

At Upnor the colours were placed upon the stone by Mr. J. Bishop, of St. Benet's Hill, Doctors' Commons. The *quasi* Upnor Mayor was not, however, presented, as in 1842, when "Nobby Will" handed an address to the Lord Mayor, congratulatory of his Lordship's better fortunes, and delicately reminding him of "certain dues, fines, &c., which from time immemorial Las distinguished the splendid visits of the Lord Mayor and Corporation of the City of London;" when a £5 Bank of England note was handed to the Upnor municipals.

Those members of the Corporation who had not previously visited this ancient boundary-stone having been duly inaugurated as Upnor freemen, the procession re-entered the steam-vessel, which then continued its progress down the Medway. On arriving off Sheerness, the company went on board her Majesty's ship Scourge, the guard-ship, where they were received with guns; and time for his Lordship to receive his guests at the Crown Hotel, facing the bridge.

Our Artist has portrayed the "immunity" scene of "bumping" at the stone, a custom peculiar to the bearing of bounds, such as is the object of the Conservancy visit

At six o'clock the company sat down to dinner; the Lord Mayor having on his right hand Lady Key, and on his left the Lady Mayoress. Covers were laid for 160; and the dinner was of the most splendid description, and the whole of the arrangements reflect the highest credit on Mr. Wilson, the host of the Crown, who was highly complimented on the style in which the dinner was served.

After dinner, the loyal toasts passed round; and on the withdrawal of the cloth, the customary loyal and complimentary toasts were given and responded to in appropriate speeches; after which the Lord Mayor vacated his seat, and most of the company then assembled in the Assembly-room, at the Town Hall, in which his Lordship gave a ball, and thus concluded the festivities of the day.

SATURDAY, JULY 14.

This morning, shortly after ten o'clock, the Lord and Lady Mayoress and their guests embarked on board the *Meteor*, and proceeded down the Medway to Sheerness. On nearing the *Ocean*, Captain Elliot paid a short visit to the Lord Mayor, and the steamer then proceeded to Greenhithe.

The Lord Mayor and his guests having been invited by Mr. Harmer to visit his grace Abbey on their return, the party disembarked at the pier under a salute from a small battery on Mr. Harmer's lawn, and proceeded at once to view his house and delightful grounds. After making some slight alterations in the line on board, accompanied by Mr. Harmer, who proceeded as far as Erith with the civic party. The *Meteor* then proceeded towards London, and reached Londonbridge between seven and eight o'clock, concluding a most delightful excursion of three days without the slightest accident, or a single hitch in the arrangements.

On board the Steamer.—The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress; Sir John and Lady Key and Miss Key; Alderman Wilson, Mrs. Wilson, and Miss Caroline Bellows; Sir Chapman Marshall and Lady; Alderman and Mrs. Sidney; Alderman and Mrs. Thompson; Alderman and Lady Carroll; Alderman Hooper and Mrs. Hooper; Alderman Farncomb; Alderman Humbert and Mrs. Humbert; Alderman and Mrs. Challis; Alderman Moon; Alderman Kerr; Alderman Sir Peter and Lady Laurie; Alderman Gaselee and Mrs. Gaselee; Mr. Sheriff Pocock and Mrs. Pocock; Mr. Sheriff Rose and Mrs. Rose; Mr. Gardiner and Miss Gardiner; Mr. F. Pocock, the City Solicitor; Boundary Lotter, the two Common Pleaders; Lord Mayor's Secretary Mr. Firth for the Town Clerk, and Mrs. Firth; Mr. Sewell, the Clerk of the Chamber; Chaplain of the Navigation Committee, and the members of the Sub-Committee; the Chairman of the Lonsdale of the Corporation; Sheriff elect Nicol; Mr. Dodd, M.P.; Mr. Maidstone; Mr. James Harmer.

On board the Meteor, on the run to the Company from the Meteor.—Lord Ramsay; Sir Edward Field, M.P.; Mr. Hodges, M.P.; Mr. Pett Ridge, M.P.; Mr. Wood, M.P.; Mr. Hawes, M.P.; Mr. Masterman and Greenwood; James Espinasse, Esq., Recorder of Rochester, the Rev. Dr. Irving, Canon Residentiary of Rochester; William Smith, Esq., Bank. Elliot, R.N.; Commander Cumming; Lieut. Macgregor, for Frederick Smith; Col. Key; Col. Powell; Col. Wardlaw; Col. O'Grower; Col. Sir Henry Meller Smith; Major Key; Capt. Wood; Messrs. Hoare, Barclay, & Co.; Medical Officer, Henry Jones, Blackheath; Peter Richards, Esq., C.B., superintendent of Chatham Dock-yard; Purser, Superintendent of Sheerness Dock-yard; Lieut. Hewlett, of the Alarm; Messrs. Price and Town Council of Rochester; Thomas Burr, Esq., Mr. Lock.

On the Steamer.—The above, and all the naval and military officers of the garrisons, together with the naval and military officers of Kent and Essex, a splendid display of beauty and fashion—in a [illegible]

In conclusion, we beg to add that the arrangements for the Excursion were, in every instance, admirably carried out, and afforded universal satisfaction.

MURAL PAINTINGS IN WINCHFIELD CHURCH, HANTS.—During some reparations recently made in this church, the workmen found, on the outside of plaster, the remains of painting which at one time appeared to have entirely covered the walls. The rector very liberally procured a respite for these works of art; and Mr. Dalgairns, of Winchester, made tracings and drawings, which were produced at a meeting of the British Archæological Association on a day evening week. Mr. Waller described the subject of the chief portion preserved to be that of "The Rich Man and Lazarus;" he stated that it possessed considerable interest in an artistic point of view, and also as illustrating one of the modes of conveying religious instruction in the Middle Ages. The rich man and his friends are exhibited at dinner, and are dressed in the costume of the 13th century, the period at which the paintings were executed. A seneschal at the gate is receiving orders from his master to drive the applicant away; further on an angel is depicted receiving the soul of the dying pauper. This makes the fifth instance of the preservation of these ancient paintings found in Hampshire by the Association; but it was stated on Friday evening, that the spirit of destruction at Northwood Church, in the Isle of Wight, was the cause for the conservative pencil of members of the Society who resided almost within call. Some frescoes, described as of a superior kind, were laid open a week or two ago, and, without any application having been made, as it appears, to the clergyman, a churchwarden, or some person invested with a brief authority, had them effectually destroyed. A most curious and well-executed representation of "The last Judgment," in Stonewell Church, was re-whitewashed about three years since, while a gentleman was actually engaged in making a copy for the Association; but the churchwardens have partly redeemed their character by preserving the legend of St. Cuthbert, which has been engraved by the Association.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 22.—Seventh Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 23.—Gibraltar taken, 1704.
TUESDAY, 24.—Lord Nelson lost his right arm at Santa Cruz, 1797.
WEDNESDAY, 25.—St. James. Sun rises 4 h 14m.; sets 7h. 56m.
THURSDAY, 26.—St. Anne. Earl of Rochester died, 1680.
FRIDAY, 27.—Revolution in Paris, 1830. Moon's First Quarter, 0h. 33m. A.M.
SATURDAY, 28.—Robespierre guillotined, 1794.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 28

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. A. 3.	M. A. 3.	M. A. 3.	M. A. 3.	M. A. 3.	M. A. 3.	M. A. 3.
h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m
0 32 0 51	1 19 1 40	2 3 2 25	2 47 3 10	3 31 3 54	4 17 4 39	5 4 5 26

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Mdme. SONTAG.—The Nobility, Patrons of the Opera, and the Public are respectfully informed that a GRAND OPERA NIGHT will take place on THURSDAY NEXT, JULY 26, 1849, on which occasion Mdme SONTAG will have the honour to appear in one of her Favourite Characters, with various Entertainments, in the Ballet Department, including the Talent of Mdlle Rosati, Mdlles Marra, Thomasella, Julien, Lamoureux, Alexandre, MM. Charles, Courtet, Venafra, and Dor. The Doors open at Half-past Seven; the Opera to commence at Eight o'Clock.—The Free List is suspended, the Public Free Admission.—Applications for Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets to be made at the Box-office of the Theatre; where Pit Tickets may be obtained as usual, price 10s 6d each.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. W. BATTY.—Unprecedented Success of Mr. Stocqueler's New Grand Military Equestrian Spectacle, which mightly increases in popularity.—Seventh Week of the Extraordinary Performances of M. ANTOINE, the Unrivalled Equestrian, on his Steed ROLAND.—On MONDAY, JULY 23, the performance will commence at 7, with the New Grand Military Equestrian Spectacle, called MOOLTAN and the GOOJERAT, or the CONQUEST of the SIKHS. To be succeeded by Batty's Unequalled SCENES of the ARENA. To conclude with the Melodrama of CRAMOND BRIG, or The HUSBAND O' HALLANGHEICH.—Box-office open from Eleven till Four.—Stage-manager, Mr. W. West.

ROYAL GARDENS, VAUXHALL.—GRAND GALA! On MONDAY, JULY 23, MASTER BEHRANDZE, the latest Wonder, Patronised by the Nobility and Gentry, and Honoured by Command at Windsor, will perform his extraordinary performances.—Unrivalled TROUPE of EQUESTRIANS.—The AURIOLS, as they appeared on Saturday, June the 16th, before HER MAJESTY, as Grotesques of the Circle.—Splendid Military Band.—Vocal and Instrumental Concerts.—Fifty Guineas Balloon, Conducted by Mr. A. LEE.—Grand Pictorial Representation of the Palace and Gardens of Versailles, with Seventy Fountains of Real Water, and Illuminations in the Grounds of the Palace.—The Italian Walk, half a mile in length.—The Illuminations, consisting of 60,000 lamps. Mr. Seymour's Grand Entertainment.—American Bowling Saloon, Shooting Gallery, and Archery.—The Fireworks on an extra scale of splendour and device. Admission, 2s 6d

NASSAU BALLOON.—ROYAL GARDENS, VAUXHALL.—On MONDAY, JULY 23, a GRAND DAY ASCENT of this stupendous machine will take place, placed by the veteran Green, Aëronaut of the Blue Ethereal. Doors open at [illegible] Ascent at [illegible] Car.—Seats in the Balloon, 10s 6d each.

CREMORNE.—Grand DAY FETES and NOCTURNAL GALAS, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, JULY 23 and 24, in AID of the FUNDS of the INFANT'S NEW VICTUALLERS' SCHOOL.—On MONDAY Lieut. GALE will make a DAY ASCENT, in the ROYAL CREMORNE BALLOON; and on TUESDAY, a GRAND NIGHT ASCENT, with a magnificent Display of Fireworks from the Car; and on each day Aquatic Tournaments on the Thames, and a variety of Feats of Natation. Herr Teschlinge, the Aquatic King, or Water Traverser, will perform his novel and truly perilous feat of Walking on the Thames. Storming of Mentone; Leaves of the Lilliputians; new Comic Ballet, PIERROT; or, The Sculptor of Frankfort; First Appearance of Herr Hungler, the celebrated rope-dancer, with numerous and attractive amusements.—For particulars, see bills of the day.—Doors open at Three.—Admission (on these occasions), 3s; Children, Half-price.—The New and Magnificent Bowling Saloon (the largest in England) is now open. N.B. The Aquatic Tournaments on Wednesday and Thursday next.

PANVARD'S true ORIGINAL PAINTING of the MISSISSIPPI and MISSOURI RIVERS, exhibited, by command, to her Majesty the Queen, H.R.H Prince Albert, and Royal Household, at Windsor Castle—now open at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, every morning at half-past two, evening at half-past seven.—Admission, lower seats, 3s; gallery, 1s.

THE NILE.—On MONDAY NEXT, at the EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY, will be OPENED a new and splendid MOVING PANORAMA OF THE NILE, exhibiting the whole of the stupendous Works of Antiquity now remaining on its banks, between CAIRO and the Second Cataract, painted by Messrs. Warren and Nibbs, Painted by Henry Warren and James Fahey, from drawings made by Joseph Bonomi, during a residence of many years in Egypt.—Hours, Three, Noon; Seven, Evening.—Stalls, 3s; Pit, 2s; Gallery, 1s

AT REDUCED PRICES.

PIRSLEY'S ORIGINAL PANORAMA of the MISSISSIPPI, LEICESTER-SQUARE. The Largest Painting in the World. "As a work of art and as a Panorama it is far superior to anything of the kind which has been brought across the Atlantic; while, as a work of reference, it is of the highest value."—The Times, March 7th.—Hours (Tuesdays excepted) 12 noon, half-past Two, Evening, Eight o'Clock. Back seats, 6d; reserved seats, 1s; Private Boxes, 10s 6d.

WILL CLOSE on SATURDAY NEXT, the 28th instant.

THE NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS. The Fifteenth Annual Exhibition of this Society is Now Open, at their Gallery, FIFTY-THREE, PALL-MALL, near St. James's Palace, from Nine o'Clock till Dusk.—Admission, 1s; Catalogue, 6d. JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

Now ready, price Eighteen Shillings, VOLUME XIV. of THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Rex.*"—*The Duke of Buckingham is entitled to quarter the Royal arms of England. He is by descent the senior representative, being a subject, of the Houses of Tudor and Plantagenet.*

"*Custerd.*"—*Through the Prussian and Russian Consuls.*

"*A Baronet's Daughter.*"—*The Earl Cornwallis resides at Linton, in Kent*

"*Gingra.*"—*Apply to a Solicitor.*

"*Mars!*"—*A cadetship is obtained through the patronage of an East India Director. There are several engines on the East who live on their pay.*

"*Heraldicus.*"—*A widower, on marrying a second wife, should discontinue the usage of his first wife's arms.*

"*M. H. R.*"—*Q.*" *informs us, with respect to the origin of the broad arrow as the mark upon all Queen's stores, the tradition in the navy was, some years ago, that it originated as far back as King Richard I. It is a curious question, worth investigation.*

"*H. F. C.*—*Sunday Schools were established in England first by Mr. Raikes, in* 1780.

"*H. E.*"—*Belford is well provided with schools.*

"*M. A. B.*"—*The address is Stratton-street, Piccadilly.*

"*A.*"—*For a good treatise on Photogenic Drawing, apply to Knight and Co., Fosterlane, Cheapside.*

"*P. C. B.*"—*We do not understand your question.*

"*W.*"—*The meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science will, this year, be held at Birmingham.*

"*Clericus.*"—*See the book entitled "Real Life in India," by an Old Resident.*

"*A Subscriber*," *Bath.*—*We have referred to the Sec. of the Steam-ship Company will obtain the information you require*

"*M. E. L.*"—*Hamel's "French Grammar," the "Illustrated London Spelling-Book," and "Arithmetic."*

"*A Post-office Clerk.*"—*Smart's "Logic."*

"*Field*" *is thanked. The pieces have promise, but we cannot find room to print them.*

"*A Londesman*," *York.*—*A brig is a square-rigged vessel, with two masts*

"*W. E.*," *Richmond.*—*The nett profit, after all expenses are paid.*

"*A. B.*," *Blackfriars.*—*We do not recommend building societies.*

"*A Subscriber*," *West Cross.*—*Let the office of the Art Union, 444, West Strand.*

"*Zeta.*" *-The illustrations in our Journal are drawn upon the wood, in pencil or pen-and-ink, and shaded.*

"*W. W.*" *Ramsgate was erected about* 1740, *on the site of the gardens of a villa of Viscount Ramsgate, at Chelsea. (Cunningham's "Handbook for London." Ramsgate was closed in* 1802, *but subsequently re-opened upon a smaller scale, but entirely ceased before* 1817.

"*Cambria.*"—*Gutta Percha pipes do not affect water conveyed through them.*

"*A Constant Subscriber.*"—*Mrs G.'s conduct is unbalmable.*

"*Antique.*"—*Your dates are correct. Queen Anne was the nieces of Edward I. and II.; one is of Galsburus, Count of Percelli, and the other is of Guaterand, Count of Lyons*

"*A Constant Subscriber at N ew [illegible] s is a gold medalet of George IV., struck on his coronation.*

"*Heraldicus*," *Belfast.*—*There are so many different arms borne by families of the same, that, unless informed of the particular locality of that in question, we cannot supply the information.*

"*J. E. P.*"—*You are as fully justified in bearing the coat of arms as hundreds of others are, who have not gone to the trouble and expense of having their right acknowledged at the Heralds-office. The right to arms by descent is inherent, and cannot be given or taken away by any authority in the kingdom.*

"*Heraldicus.*"—*In quartering the arms in question, the marshalling should be:— Quarterly, 1, the paternal coat; 2, the paternal quarterings; 3, the maternal arms; 4, the maternal quarterings. The marks of cadency are governed by the arms. The most works on Heraldry are Guillim's, Nesbitt's, and Edmondson's.*

"*David*," *Liverpool, must say whether he is a collector of Greek, Roman, early christian, Saxon, or English coins, and then apply to Mr. Hearne, Strand, numismatic bookseller*

"*R. B. G.*"—*Ancestry.*—*The office is in Chandos-street.*

"*C. B.*"—109 *is equivalent to £*100 *English money; or, in other words, dollars to the amount of £*109 *are required to pay £*100 *English.*

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK

Manners and Customs of the English.—Observations on London Milk Poems, by Fitz and Liulet.—Handbook to the Island of Portland.—Chess, a Poem.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND,
AND EXCURSIONS TO THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY.

The PROPRIETORS have the pleasure to announce

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1849.

THE news from the East looks ominous for the cause of Hungary. Kossuth and his followers are being beset upon all sides. Since the opening of the campaign, with the exception of some unimportant checks, victory has crowned the exertions of the Imperialists. First, Raab fell into their hands, opening up the way to Komorn, which is now completely blockaded. When it falls, as it apparently must, the road to the Hungarian capital will be open to the combined armies, on whose movements now depends the fate of Austria. According to rumour, indeed, Pesth-Buda is already in the hands of the Imperialists. But even were this so, it does not follow that the cause of Hungary is lost. The Hungarians have yet their marshes to retreat to. It will be remembered that the last campaign, which ended so brilliantly for them, commenced by a series of reverses, similar to those which have marked the outset of the present one. The Imperialists marched forward, victorious at every step, until they reached the swamps of the Theiss, where the tide of victory turned—sweeping them back again to the gates of Vienna, which the Hungarians would have mastered but for the Russian alliance. The present reverses may, after all, be but a well-planned retreat; and the present may yet end as did the last campaign. But, should it be otherwise, and the exertions of Austria to restore her dominion over Hungary be successful, will the Empire be consolidated? Far from it. Its hold of Hungary will be that of perpetual conquest. The strength of Austria will be henceforth but the strength of Russia in Austria.

THE attention of statesmen and the public is now being more than ever called to the necessity which exists for a thorough reform in our Colonial department. On Wednesday last, a great banquet took place at Greenwich, the object of which was to bring together as many as possible, of all shades of opinion, favourable to such a movement. The chair was appropriately occupied by Sir William Molesworth, who was supported on his right by Lord Monteagle, who had been for about six months Colonial Secretary; and on his left by Lord Lyttleton, who, for about the same period, had held the office of Under-Secretary. Amongst those present were about twenty members of Parliament, representing all schools of politics, and a number of gentlemen well known in the walks of literature, and considerable to the cause of Colonial Reform. The dinner hour was seven, and the proceedings did not terminate till twelve o'clock. The chairman made a most eloquent and effective speech, and was followed by Lord Monteagle, Lord Lyttleton, Mr. F. Baring, M.P.; Mr. Godby; Mr. F. Scott, M.P.; Mr. Aglionby, M.P.; Mr. H. Baillie, M.P.; Mr. Horsman, M.P., Mr. Monsell, M.P.; Mr. Adderley, M.P., &c. General politics were entirely laid aside; and the unanimous sentiment of the meeting was in favour of free and responsible government of the Colonies. Nothing could exceed the harmony and unanimity which prevailed. It is intended to construct the nucleus of an association out of the elements furnished by the banquet. The whole augurs well for the Colonies, and the meeting will make no slight impression on Downing-street. It is high time that something was done to reform a system of administration which not only affords every means of corruption for those inclined to be corrupt, but which must also break down in the hands of the most able and most disinterested of administrators.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—On Wednesday last a special meeting of the Senate was held, at which it was unanimously agreed that the new charter which her Majesty has been pleased to grant to this University should be accepted. By this the Senate will be enabled to confer degrees on persons who have graduated in any University in the kingdom, without being obliged to sign the Thirty-Nine Articles. Another point in the new charter is, that the Council may institute examinations for certificates of proficiency in any subject which they may think fit, connected with the sciences and arts, such as architecture, civil engineering, mechanics, botany, zoology, mineralogy, geology, geography (political and physical), navigation, and hydrography.—Some Fellowships in the University remain to be filled up; of these the Crown is patron

ORDINATIONS.—The Archbishop of York intends to hold his ordinations in the course of the ensuing following and spring and autumn of each year. His next ordination, therefore, will be on Sunday, Feb. 24, 1850, at Bishopthorpe.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE ENLARGEMENT, BUILDING, AND REPAIRING OF CHURCHES AND CHAPELS.—The last meeting for the season was held on Tuesday last, the 17th inst., the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair. Twenty-three new applications have been made since the last meeting. The board ordered the payment of grants, amounting to nearly £4000 to eighteen parishes, from which certificates had been received of the completion of works undertaken with the aid of the society; these comprise the erection of ten new churches, the rebuilding of two, and the enlargement of six existing churches.

CONSECRATION.—On Thursday, the 12th inst., the new church lately erected at King Sterndale, near Buxton, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Madras. This edifice was erected chiefly at the expense of Miss Hawkins and the Pickford family. The Rev. Edward Pickford has been appointed incumbent.

PREFERMENTS.—Rev. N. Buston, to the vicarage of Twyford, Hants, £213; Rev. W. J. Copeland, to the rectory of Farnham, Essex, £318; Rev. T. Andrew, to the vicarage of Triplow, Cambridgeshire, Rev. E. Bickersteth, to be a Rural Dean, in the deanery of Burnham; Rev. J. Selkrik, to the chaplaincy of Hai l Gaol; Rev. H. J. Husted to the Rectory of Sproughton, Suffolk, £181; Rev. R. Churton, to the rectory of Wheatfill, Salop, £277; Rev. L. W. Sampson to the vicarage of Prescot, Lancashire, £1462.

PREFERMENT VACANT.—Perpetual Curacy of Withington, Manchester. Patrons: W. Egerton, Esq., and others.

TESTIMONIALS.—The Rev. W. Chawne, from the congregation of Huddersfield; Rev. J. Macaulay, from the Inhab tants of Rovey Tracy; Rev. J. W. Wakin, from the Inhabitants of Seatonha n.

The Rev. Dr. Bull, Canon of Christ Church, Oxford, has given an endowment of £80 per annum to a new chapel of ease in the parish of St. Mary Magdalene, Oxford. The gift is also understood to be partly as a memorial to Bishop Fell, who gave a bequest to the parish, which has now almost come to nothing.

HARROW.—On Thursday, the church of Harrow was re-opened by the Bishop of the diocese. Additions have been made to the building, new windows of beautiful design inserted, and many works of antiquity have been restored.

THE CROPS.—The uniform tenour of the accounts concerning the crops in all quarters is highly favourable. If the present representations be fully borne out, the crops of all sorts—potatoes, wheat, oats, and hay, throughout Great Britain and Ireland—will be of remarkable bulk and forwardness.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT OSBORNE.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort have entertained their illustrious relative, the Duchess of Gloucester, during the past week, at Osborne. Beyond that, there has been little of interest in the proceedings of the Court, the Queen and the Prince continuing to enjoy almost uninterrupted retirement at their marine palace.

On Tuesday, her Majesty and her illustrious Consort honoured the Oriental and Peninsular Company's steam-ship *Hindostan* with a visit, that fine vessel having been brought down into Cowes Roads expressly for the convenience of the Queen. Her Majesty and the Prince were shown over the vessel by the chairman of the company, Sir John Pirie; and, on departing, they expressed themselves highly pleased with this magnificent vessel. On the same day, the Duchess of Gloucester took leave of her Majesty and the Prince, and returned to town.

On Wednesday the Queen held a Court and Privy Council, which was attended by his Royal Highness Prince Albert; the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord President; Sir George Grey, Secretary of State for the Home Department; Viscount Palmerston, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Earl Grey, Secretary of State for the Colonies; Sir Francis Baring, First Lord of the Admiralty; Lord Campbell, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; the Marquis of Clanricarde, Postmaster-General; and the Earl Fortescue, Lord Steward. At the Council her Majesty appointed a new Sheriff for the county of Westmoreland, The Hon. William Bathurst was the Clerk of the Council in Waiting. At the Court M. Drouyn de Lhuys, the French Ambassador, had his first audience of the Queen, and presented his credentials to her Majesty. Her Majesty gave audience to the Marquis of Lansdowne. The French Ambassador, Viscount Palmerston, Earl Grey, Sir Francis Baring, Lord Campbell, the Marquis of Clanricarde, Earl Fortescue, and the Hon. William Bathurst, left Osborne at half-past three o'clock, embarked at Osborne Pier on the *Fire Queen* steam-vessel, re-crossed to Gosport, and took their departure by a special train on their return to town. The Marquis of Lansdowne and Sir G. Grey remained at Osborne on a visit.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert has graciously signified his intention of visiting Portland on the 25th instant, for the purpose of laying the first stone of the Breakwater off that island.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent has been prevented by indisposition during the last few days from proceeding to Osborne on a visit to her Majesty.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, attended by Baron Knesebeck, returned to town on Wednesday afternoon, from Norwich. His Royal Highness went to Norwich to be present at the meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society; and during his stay in that city the illustrious Duke honoured the mayor, Mr. S. Bignold, with his company.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester intends to leave Gloucester House early in the ensuing week, for the White Lodge, Richmond Park.

His Royal Highness the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz arrived at Cambridge House, Piccadilly, at half-past eleven o'clock on Wednesday morning, from the Continent.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, and the Hereditary Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, honoured Miss Coutts with their company at dinner on Wednesday evening, at her mansion in Stratton-street. Their Royal Highnesses subsequently honoured with their presence Lady Rolle's concert.

The Duke and Duchess of Bedford have arrived at Woburn Abbey, from Devonshire

The Duchess Dowager of Bedford gave her third and concluding *fête champêtre* for the present season, at Bedford Lodge, on Thursday, the weather was unfavourable, notwithstanding which, more than 400 of the nobility were present.

The Earl and Countess of Essex gave a *fête* at Cashiobury Park, near Watford, on Saturday last, at which a very large circle of the leading members of the nobility assembled.

The Marquis of Lansdowne and Sir George Grey returned to town on Thursday. The former has left town to the Royal dinner party on Thursday evening.

The Countess of Charlemont has relieved the Countess of Desart as the Lady in Waiting to her Majesty.

MARRIAGE OF LOLA MONTES (COUNTESS DE LANDSFELDT).—This extraordinary lady, whose name is with late events in Bavaria will be fresh in the recollection of our readers, was married on Thursday to George Stafford Heald, Esq., of the 2nd Life Guards. The ceremony took place, first, at the French Catholic Chapel, in King-street, Portman-square, and afterwards at St. George's, Hanover-square. Mr. Heald is a very young man, not having long completed his majority. He is, we believe, related to Mr. Heald, M.P. for Stockport, and is possessed of a very large fortune.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The quarterly court of this society was held at the Thatched House Tavern, on Monday. The president, the Hon. Lord Hotham, was in the chair. From the report of the secretary, Commander Dickson, it appeared that during the last quarter the amount of subscriptions was £100, and donations £77, which, with the balance in hand, gave the income at £1,000. The disbursements, including £364 in grants to applicants, amounted to £511 14s. 9d. The court having, upon read the grants, a vote of thanks was awarded by acclamation to the noble chairman, and the meeting separate

PORTUGUESE BONDHOLDERS.—In consequence of the non-fulfilment of the engagements of the Portuguese Government with the British bondholders, a meeting was held at the London Tavern yesterday (Friday), Mr. R. Thornton in the chair, at which it was resolved that the chairman should be requested to address a respectful but energetic representation to his excellency Count Thomar, expressing the satisfaction felt by the bondholders at his re-appointment to the presidency of the Council of Ministers, their grateful recollection of the punctuality with which, when previously in office, the financial engagements of the Portuguese Government with its creditors were fulfilled, and praying his Excellency to adopt measures which should ensure the establishment of regular discharge of the obligations contracted, and the payments of the dividends on the foreign Debt without deduction, according to the terms stipulated and guaranteed by the bonds.

KING'S COLLEGE ATHENÆUM.—Before the close of the academical year, the members of this society met for the election of officers for the ensuing term. C. H. Wainwright, Esq., was elected president; B. W. Bucke, Esq., and W. Gordon, Esq., vice-presidents; E. Anderson, Esq., secretary, and W. Heywood, Esq., treasurer. After the election, the majority of the members adjourned to the Somerset Hotel, to celebrate their first anniversary. The usual loyal toasts, together with "The Health of the Rev. the Principal and Professors of King's College," were drunk with the greatest enthusiasm. The chair was ably filled by George Schrader, Esq., of Sidney College, Cambridge; and the vice-chair by F. Henry Gray, Esq., of Trinity College, Cambridge, and late tutor under the patronage of Dr. Major, head master of the school, the society has met with unprecedented success. We are requested to state that the operations selected for the session during the ensuing term are of a very interesting character, and likely to be advantageous to those who may have the privilege of attending the debates

ST. KATHARINE DOCKS.—At the half-yearly general meeting of the St. Katharine Dock Company, held on Thursday, in the Dock House, Tower-hill, a dividend was declared of 2 per cent, for the half-year ending the 30th June last, upon the capital stock of the company, and upon the instalments paid on the additional stock subscribed for, free of income-tax, payable on and after the 2nd instant.

LONDON COFFEE AND EATING-HOUSE KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.—The half-yearly general meeting of the friends and subscribers to the above association was held on Monday evening, at the Freemasons' Tavern, to receive the report of the committee for the past year, and to elect officers for the ensuing year, and also to elect one additional pensioner upon the funds. The report stated the amount received in donations and subscriptions was £173 17s. 9d.; the profit on a steam-boat excursion to Herne Bay was £50 3s. 6d.; the profits at an entertainment at the Eagle Tavern amounted to £43 11s. 10d.; and the donations received at the annual dinner in April last, under the presidency of C. Lushington, M.P., was £80. £103 has been added to the sum before invested, and also the interest for the year, amounting to £ which makes, with the balance in hand, the property of the society, £ Mrs. Jane Robson was elected a pensioner, and the pension of one of the pensioners discontinued in consequence of his circumstances having much improved. The various officers for the ensuing year having been elected, the meeting separat

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE.—The half-yearly meeting of this society was held on Wednesday, at the London Tavern; W. C. Harnett, Esq., in the chair. The report was read by Mr. Peter Hardy, the actuary, and stated that the progress of the society during the past half year had been very satisfactory. and they had no doubt that when it became generally known that all difference of opinion in the society had been settled, it would become much more apparent. The statement of the receipts and disbursements to the 30th of June last showed that the receipts amounted to £24,177 8s. 2d., of which £14,145 8s. 2d. had been received as premiums upon equity new assurances, and £3,503 14s. 10d. for premiums upon other assurances. On the other side the account was balanced, leaving £2,533 6s. 3d. to the credit of the society, by the ordinary disbursements and other charges, among which were £8505, the amount paid upon nine policies by death, £1585 additions thereto, and £535 for policies surrendered. After some discussion, the usual remuneration was voted to the directors, when Mr Andrew Green, Mr. Coles, Mr. Burchell, Mr. Clayton, and Mr. Godson were re

LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK.—At the half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of this bank, held on Wednesday, at the banking house in Lothbury, the report of the directors was received and adopted A dividend the rate of £6 per cent per annum was declared, and the general business of the company carried on in a most satisfactory condition. Some of the proprietors thought that they ought to be making more money; but the chairman (Mr. T. explained that this had not been a year of large profits, that they ally in employing their funds at more than two per cent. Also, that the reserve fund was not larger than was consistent with the security of the company. The profits for the last half-year amounted to £24,729 17s. 4d., and after payment of the dividend, there would remain £3729 17s. 4d. to be added to the surplus fund, which would then amount to £105,453 14s. 3d.

LONDON JOINT-STOCK BANK.—The half-yearly meeting of the shareholders in this bank was held at the banking-house, Princes-street, Bank, on Thursday; J. H. Lancaster in the chair; when a report was presented, which stated, that the net profits realised by the bank during the six months ending the 30th June last, amounted to £53,433 14s. 1d., and that the sum of £18,000 being appropriated to the half-yearly dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, there remained a balance of £15,433 14s. 1d. undivided profit, to be disposed of at the end of the year. The report was adopted; the dividend declared; and thanks unanimously voted to the chairman, directors, and officers of the bank. The meeting then separated.

CLARE-MARKET RAGGED SCHOOL.—On Wednesday evening the annual public meeting in aid of the funds of this institution was held at the [illegible]-room of St. Clement Danes. Lord Ashley, M.P., presided. The second report of the committee stated that a girls' school had been opened in January last, the average attendance of which had been from 30 to 60. A lady's committee had been formed for the purpose of superintending the clothing of the girls, by whom a small fund has been already raised for the purchase of materials. The number of boys who have attended the school since its commencement is about 400, the average being 60 each evening during the past year. Twelve lads having passed the preliminary examination, were sent out to Port Philip at the expense of the Government. Before their departure they were personally addressed by the Rev. Mr. Ellis, the rector of the parish, and each of them presented with a Prayer-book. The report having alluded to the desirability of establishing an industrial establishment, called for pecuniary support. The receipts were stated to have been £129, and, deducting the expenses, a balance remained in hand of £24.

ELECTION OF SHERIFF.—In consequence of Samuel Morton Peto, Esq. (who had been elected as the colleague of Mr. Nicoll), declining to take upon himself the office of Sheriff, the livery of London were summoned to Guildhall, on Monday, in order to elect another gentleman in his room, and their choice fell upon Alderman William Lawrence, citizen and carpenter.

CITY ELECTION.—The death of Mr. Pattison having caused a vacancy in the representation of the City of London, a requisition by the Liberal electors has been addressed to the Lord Mayor (Sir J. Duke), requesting his Lordship to allow himself to be nominated for the vacancy; and on Wednesday, at a meeting of the Liberal electors of the City, held at the London Coffee-house, a deputation, consisting of Mr. J. And Smith, Mr. Dillon, and other influential members of the association, was appointed to wait upon the Lord Mayor, to ascertain whether he intended to become a candidate. The deputation soon returned with the assurance that his Lordship had written a letter to address to his friends at Boston, having accepted a requisition from the electors of London. They likewise reported that the Lord Mayor had explained his opinions upon the leading questions of the day, and expressed his anxious desire that the usual course pursued by the electors for the return of Baron Rothschild, for whom he had voted at the recent election as soon as the poll commenced. The meeting then passed a resolution declaratory of their intention to give his Lordship their support.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF DESTITUTION IN THE METROPOLIS.—The annual report of this association, which has recently been published, states that since the formation of this society the sum of £30,000 had been distributed in charity and the relief of deserving persons, principally in districts of the following parishes:—Bethnal-green, St. George's in the East, Whitechapel, Shoreditch, Stepney, Shadwell, Clerkenwell, and St. Giles, and in Drury-lane, Field-lane, and Saffron-hill. In many parts of these places large masses of the very poorest classes are located, behind streets of a respectable and even wealthy vantage. In addition to these benefits, during the present year £1481 had been refunded; by the agency of which, during the last four years, the poor had been able to save a sum of nearly £10,000, the whole of which they had received back in seasons of distress, when they most required it. The increase of depositors this year gave ample promise that these funds would in time be productive of great benefit, by enabling the committee to increase the grants to the visiting societies. The financial statement gave the following result:—The income from donations amounted to £4483; upon the proceeds of sales of Exchequer Bills, £1414; and these, with other minor sources of income, made the total £7993 5s. 11d. The expenditure, including grants, the repayment of £1481 and the purchase of £1012 Exchequer Bills, fell short of the income by £542, which remained as a balance. The report concludes by stating that the society entered upon the sixth year of its existence with an increased expenditure and diminished funds, and calls upon its friends to make active exertions in its behalf.

LAMBETH PENSION SOCIETY FETE.—On Thursday and Friday a Fancy Sale was held in the grounds of the treasurer to the Lambeth Pension Society, William Rogers, Esq., Southern Lodge, St. Ann's-road, North Brixton. They were open from two to eight o'clock. The weather was rather cloudy and unsettled, but this did not appear to discourage the company, which was numerous. The exhibited articles were of various descriptions, but all deserving of praise; and we observed that competition at the various raffles was spirited. Two bands of her Majesty's Coldstream Guards and Royal Horse Guards (blue) were in attendance. The music, with the cheerful and generous feelings which it excited, went far to counteract the state of the atmosphere But for these the thunderstorm of Thursday afternoon would, doubtless, have dispersed the fantasies; they seemed, however, to increase until the close of the day. The society, indeed, deserves encouragement, being instituted for decayed housekeepers, to whom it grants weekly allowances, which we should wish to see at least doubled.

THE NEW MARKET AT BILLINGSGATE.—On Wednesday operations were commenced in making the proposed improved new market at Billingsgate The dock, which was generally occupied by the small fishing and oyster boats, is to be filled in on a level with the present market, which is to be extensive and improved. roofing will be adopted, and the whole area will be properly and conveniently arranged with stalls, &c., worthy of the principal fish-market of this great metropolis. It is said that the sum required in completing the improvements will amount to between £20,000 and £30,000.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—On Wednesday forenoon, shortly before ten o'clock, a destructive fire broke out in the premises of Mr. J. Sloan, carpenter, in King's Head Yard, Lincoln's-inn-fields. The flames were discovered by the first person living in the next house, who, on entering the building for the purpose of rendering assistance, became encircled with fire. To escape being burnt to death he was obliged to jump from the first floor into the street. The stock in trade being of such an easily ignitable character, but few minutes elapsed ere the fire had extended to the premises of Mr. Pascoe, a general dealer, No. 18, and also the roof and back fronts of three other houses in the same street. The fire was not extinguished until Mr. Stone's premises were totally destroyed, the stacking of Mr. Burford much damaged, and several houses in Little Wild-street severely burned.

THE LABOURING CLASSES AND THE CHOLERA.—The committee of the public baths and wash houses in George-street, Euston-square, have just issued 10,000 copies of a circular addressed to the labouring classes of the metropolis, relative to the best means of preventing the progress of cholera. The committee dwell at great length, and with much force, on the necessity of cleanliness, both as respects persons, habits and the condition of their lodgings. The address is calculated to be productive of much good. The poor will be induced to understand the obvious advantage of freely using lime-wash and chloride of lime in their dwellings, in the presence of so dreadful a disease as the cholera.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 14.—The present return exhibits a serious increase in the mortality of London. The deaths, which in the previous week were 1078, have now risen to 1349, and even above the average of 391. This unfavourable result is produced by cholera and diarrhœa. The deaths from cholera were 330—more than double the mortality of last preceding week; from the previous week, and 97 above the average of former years. The mortality from all other zymotic or epidemic diseases is 101, the average being 210; that from all sporadic diseases is 686, the average being 679. The progress of cholera in London as traced in the returns of the last six weeks, in which the deaths amounted to 22, 42, 46, 194, 195, and 330. The progress of diarrhœa and dysentery in the same periods is shown as follows:—25, 38, 19, 35, 84, and 100. During these six weeks cholera was fatal to 432 males and 384 females, of whom 287 were, only 101 in the west and northern districts.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—The barometer has been high this week. It reached 30.292 in. on Wednesday, and the daily mean was above 30 in. throughout the week, with the exception of Sunday, when the mean of the week was 30.129 in. The temperature of the air was highest on Sunday, when it reached 84°.1 in the shade, and 109° in the sun, at Greenwich. The mean of the week was 66°.8, considerably higher than in previous weeks. It was throughout higher than the average of the same week in seven years, and the mean on Sunday exceeded the average by

MR. HUDSON AND THE YORK, NEWCASTLE, AND BERWICK RAILWAY COMPANY.—A special meeting of the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway Company was held at York on Wednesday. After a long discussion, the meeting came at last to the unanimous conclusion to institute civil proceedings against Mr. Hudson for the restitution of their funds, which he is charged with having misapplied.

EASTERN COUNTIES AND NORFOLK RAILWAYS.—The House of Lords has called for a return of all monies advanced by the Eastern Counties Company, for the use of the Norfolk Company, in 1848 and 1849, or of any director, sub-contractor, or creditor of the Company, or of any mortgages or bonds issued by the Eastern Counties in respect of the Norfolk Company.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

FOREIGN POLICY OF THE COUNTRY.

Lord BROUGHAM moved the following resolutions (of which his Lordship had given notice) on the subject of the foreign policy of this country.

1. "That it is right and was the duty of the Government to require and obtain from foreign powers satisfactory explanations of those recent movements in the Italian States which tend to unsettle the existing distribution of territory, and to endanger the general peace"

2. "That it is inconsistent with the general interests and duty of this country to intermeddle in the concerns of foreign nations, as between their Governments and their subjects."

3. "That this House regrets to observe in the conduct of the Government, particularly as shown by the papers laid before Parliament, a want of friendly feeling towards allies to whom we are bound by treaty and by mutual acts of good-will."

The noble and learned Lord condemned the foreign policy of the present Government generally, but particularly with respect to Italy. In his opinion peace would never be established on the Continent until a general congress to consider the affairs of Europe had taken place.

The Earl of LANSDOWNE said he should eventually adopt substantially and in principle the recommendations of Captain Denham for limiting the number of passengers on board of steamers plying in the Irish Channel.

BILLS ABANDONED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Sir G. GREY announced that it was not his intention to proceed this session with the Juvenile Offenders Bill

Mr. LABOUCHERE also announced that it was not his intention to proceed with the Railway Audit Bill.

ORANGE PROCESSIONS IN IRELAND.

On the order of the day for the House resolving itself into Committee of Ways and Means,

Lord JOCELYN entered into an explanation in defence of the Earl of Roden, in reference to the unfortunate occurrence at Castlewellan, intimating that his Lordship had no power to prevent these Orange processions, had used all his influence to induce the parties engaged in the one in question to act with forbearance, even if insulted.

Sir G. GREY said that the Government were fully convinced, he regretted to say, that it was necessary to propose to Parliament a bill to put down all party processions in Ireland. There could be no question that armed processions like that which was the subject in question were at common law illegal, for they endangered the public peace. The most searching investigation should take place into the whole transaction which had terminated so deplorably.

After some observations from Mr. HUME, the subject dropped.

FIXED DUTY ON CORN.

Mr. HERRIES called the attention of the House to the condition of the public revenue as stated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and in connection therewith, to the urgency of deriving an addition to the national revenue from a fixed duty on the importation of Corn. He suggested the imposition of a 5s. fixed duty solely on fiscal grounds, and not as a matter of protection.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was glad to find the right hon. gentleman abandon the principles of protection as untenable. The right hon. Baronet defended the free-trade policy of the Government, and was followed on the same side by Mr. CREWE.

Mr. DISRAELI represented the object of Mr. Herries to be to make the foreigners pay the taxes of England, instead of the home consumer or producer.

The conversation here dropped; and the House having gone into Committee of Ways and Means, the usual votes on account of the Consolidated Fund, Transfer of Aids, &c., were taken.

Adjourned at half-past two o'clock

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Assembly has given leave to prosecute M. Kœnig, for taking part in the tumultuous proceedings of the 13th of June.

The Constitutional of the Roman Assembly, Prince de Canino, son of Lucien Bonaparte, was arrested at Orleans, on Wednesday, on his way to Paris.

A serious collision has occurred at Corsica, between the people and the Garde Mobile, when several were killed. The quarrel arose out of some vituperative expressions used by the Garde Mobile in application to the President of the Republic.

RATIFICATION OF THE DANISH ARMISTICE.

The armistice entered into by the Plenipotentiaries of Prussia and Denmark, with the view of arranging terms of peace, was duly ratified and exchanged by those powers at Berlin, on the 17th inst. As soon as the territory in Schleswig shall be marched out by the German and Danish Commanders-in-Chief for the occupation of the Prussian and the neutral troops, the blockade of the ports will be raised.—a source of great satisfaction to all who trade with the northern ports of the German Ocean.

HUNGARY.

A courier arrived at the Turkish Embassy in Paris on Thursday morning, with intelligence that Bem had had an engagement in Transylvania with the Russian General Luders, in which the latter was defeated.

IRELAND.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT.

Her Majesty does not propose to sojourn at Cork for any considerable time, and will not sleep out of the Royal yacht. Offers of several residences have been made for her Majesty's accommodation; the principal being those of W. Roche, M.P., and Colonel Hickman, of Lota Beg, near Cork; Fota Island, the beautiful seat of the former gentleman, was tendered to Sir Geo. Grey, but graciously declined on the Queen's part.

It is proposed that at the Cove of Cork, where her Majesty will be first received, the name of the place be changed to Queenstown, just as "Plymouth Dock" was changed to "Devonport." The inhabitants would also take the place to be called "Queenstown" in honour of the Queen's visit. It has no name now, and is universally known by the inconvenienced brevity, for the most part, by many correspondents above "the Cove." Most likely goods have arrived at Cove they are at Cork, whereas the two places are usually 14 miles apart

The Town Council of Dublin on Tuesday voted the sum of £500 from the Borough rate, £100 of which is to be expended in the decoration of the Round Room at the Mansion House, and £200 to be placed at the disposal of the Lord Mayor, in aid of such general and public demonstration as may be agreed upon and adopted by the citizen

ORANGE PROCESSION.—FATAL AFFRAY.—On the 12th inst., the anniversary of the battle of Aughrim, [illegible] Orangemen, from all parts of the counties of Antrim, Derry, Belfast, Cavan, Lurgan, Monaghan, and, at various other northern towns, all of which passed off without riot. In the county Down, however, a collision took place near Castlewellan between the Roman Catholics and Orangemen, when the latter were returning in the evening in procession from Tollymore Park, the seat of Lord Roden, where they had held their meeting, having been invited thither by his Lordship. According to the accounts in the northern papers, the commencement of the affair is as usual, attributed to the Roman Catholic party. However it began, fire-arms were used with fatal effect by both parties, the police and magistrates siding with the Orangemen, few of whom appear to have been wounded. The scene of the conflict, which lasted about an hour, was a narrow pass in the hills called Dolly's Brae. The Catholics were ultimately repulsed, leaving six killed, and upwards of 30 more or less severely wounded. About 50 persons were taken prisoners. After the "victory," the Orangemen, we find the publichouse of a man named Ward, and also the house of the Rev. [illegible] Kelly, parish priest. Eighteen other houses were also set on fire by the Orangemen in the neighbourhood, by the latter of whom the Rev. Mr. Kelly's house was burned. It is quite certain that several of that party were carried off as field dead, and many desperately wounded. The leader of the Orange party was Mr. J. P. Bunbury, a magistrate of the county. The conduct, indeed, of all the local authorities appears to have been partisan in the extreme. It was known the hill had been taken possession of by the Ribbonmen with the avowed intention of preventing the Orangemen marching over it; and, although the magistrates had a large force of military and police in the neighbourhood, no effort was made to [illegible] the meeting. It does not appear, indeed, that they interfered at all until the battle had begun, when the police commenced an indiscriminate attack on one party, the Ribbonmen, while the Orangemen retired to burn the houses of their opponents, the military, consisting of two troops of dragoons and a detachment of infantry, affording little or no protection to the unfortunate peasantry. The following is the verdict of the coroner's jury on the bodies of some of the persons killed:—"The dead eat. Hugh Kelly, died of a gunshot wound inflicted on him by some person or persons unknown of a party processionising on Thursday, the 12th inst. The deceased, Patrick King, John Sweeny, and Anne Traynor, died on Thursday, the 12th of July, by certain violent injuries inflicted on the aforesaid day by some persons unknown of a party procession." The affair has created great excitement in the neighbourhood, and it is said that a district master of one of the Orange Lodges is to be inducted at the forthcoming assizes, with a view of testing the legality or otherwise of party processions.

EXCURSION TO THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY.

MACGILLICUDDY'S REEKS, AND THE UPPER LAKE OF KILLARNEY.

(From our own Correspondent.)

THE excursion season has commenced. The Continent is all but closed against the tourist, who neither wishes to participate in, nor witness civil commotions. Scotland, Wales, and the most beautiful districts of England, whatever may be their attractions, do not offer those of novelty to the great majority of men who at this period of the year rush from smoky London and the cares of business to feast their eyes upon the beauty, and their lungs upon the fresh air, of the fields, the lakes, and the mountains. For such men let me recommend a trip to Ireland, and to the lovely Lakes of Killarney. I am tolerably familiar with all the lake and mountain districts of Great Britain, and can affirm that neither in England, Wales, nor Scotland, is there any scenery more truly beautiful and magnificent, or more varied in its character, than that which surrounds Killarney. The journey has been rendered comparatively moderate in cost, and convenient as regards time, by the arrangements of the London and North-Western Railway Company. The directors issue excursion tickets for the journey to Killarney and back, giving the tourist fourteen days for the trip; and make all necessary arrangements with the Irish Southern and Western Railway Company for passing him on to his destination. Provided with one of these tickets I started from London by the mail train at five o'clock on Friday afternoon; and at five o'clock on Saturday morning, steamed into the beautiful Bay of Dublin. At six I landed at Kingstown, and within twenty minutes afterwards was walking in the streets of the Irish metropolis.

From Dublin to Killarney is a distance of 186 miles, of which 144 are performed by rail, to a place called Mallow, and the remaining 42 by coach. The first train from Dublin leaves at ten in the morning, and, postponing my projected exploration of the capital until my return, I started forthwith for the Lakes. From a railway train the traveller can in general get only partial and unsatisfactory glimpses of the country on either side of him; but such views as I obtained impressed me strongly with the beauty of the scenery and the fertility of the soil. The course of the railway is through the counties of Dublin, Kildare, Queen's County, the "nether tip" of King's County, Tipperary, Limerick, and Cork. I caught a sight in passing of one of the celebrated "Round Towers" of Ireland—that of Kildare; and remembered Thurles to be the place at which the self-deluded Smith O'Brien was given up to justice. On arriving at Mallow, at half-past five o'clock, we found coaches and jaunting-cars in readiness to convey the passengers either to Cork or to Killarney. There happened to be but three travellers for Killarney; and a jaunting-car being deemed sufficient for our accommodation, we saw our luggage stowed in safety, and set forth. I cannot say much in favour of the comfort of an Irish car; and the six hours that I passed upon this one were far from affording me any reason to change my opinion of them. It was now, however, that I began to see the nakedness of the land, and the misery of the people. In the train I had noticed the wide extent of the bogs or moorlands, all reclaimable by the expenditure of capital and labour—the capital not to be had, and labour not to be employed, although there is in Ireland a superabundance of people to whom steady employment would be the chief earthly blessing. But from the car I could see somewhat better the quality of the land, cultivated or uncultivated, through which we passed, and make a somewhat more intimate acquaintance with the unfortunate people whom O'Connell, with a flattery that now seems to have been a bitter mockery, designated as the finest peasantry in the world. At intervals far from rare the signs and evidences of eviction and extermination stared me in the face. He that runs in this land may read its characters, large, distinct, and painful, of its misery. Houses, cottages, huts, and wigwams (for the dwellings of the peasantry are of all styles, though the wigwam or mud-hovel predominates) lay in ruins by the road-side, dismantled, unroofed, and overthrown, the very pictures of desolation.

I did not count them as I passed, but I should think that from Mallow to Mill-street, a distance of twenty-one miles, I saw at least between thirty and forty of these law-made ruins on either side of the highway—to say nothing of the hovels that may have been destroyed in the bye-places, far removed from the public thoroughfare. The desolation was not, however, confined to the hovels of the poorest peasantry, or to the land untilled by the small cottera. I was much struck with the ruinous appearance of a large and over-substantial farm-house, equal in architectural appearance to the most comfortable farm-houses of England. Its windows were broken—its walls were tumbling—its outbuildings were in ruins; a large piece of ground in front of it was covered with a profuse and luxuriant crop of rag-weeds and rushes; and on every side was land relapsing into its original state of bog and wilderness. On inquiring of the driver, I ascertained that the last tenant had fled from the country without paying his rent, and that the farm had never since found a bidder. He was a man well to do in the world, and had scraped up a considerable sum of money in addition to the sums of which he had defrauded his landlord, and had fled with the intention of settling in America. But he never reached the land of promise. He took his passage in the ill-fated *Ocean Monarch*, and was one of the number that perished in the dreadful calamity that befel that vessel. His dishonesty was not a rare case; but the great majority of defaulters in Ireland are men who cannot pay. The poverty of the people is flagrant.

The sight that presented itself to me at Mill-street I shall never forget. Rags! I never saw rags—I never knew what rags were, until I saw the garb of the swarming, wretched, multitudinous beggars of this place. I imagined that I had seen squalor, that I knew the face of wretchedness, that I had looked upon misery and destitution, and knew their lineaments; but I can declare most solemnly, that all the previous squalor, filth, wretchedness, and poverty, that I had ever beheld—even in the lowest lanes of London, the filthiest wynds of Glasgow, or the most hideous closes of the old town of Edinburgh—were cleanliness, gentility, and comfort, compared with what I saw in Mill-street. The car drove through the principal street of this town, and stopped to change horses before the door of a little inn; and immediately we were surrounded by a beseeching and besieging army of beggary—men, women, and children rushed pell-mell upon us, to solicit halfpence. A large body of men kept aloof. They were lounging at door-posts, with their hands in their pockets, smoking their dudheens; or sitting on the pavements in idle vacuity—the whole of them, old or young, wearing the old-fashioned swallow-tailed coat, reaching almost to their heels; and the drab knee-breeches, patched with all the colours of Joseph's coat. But those that more immediately surrounded the car were of a lower grade than these, and their scanty habiliments were innocent of any such proofs of thrift and industry as a decent patch must be considered, however incongruous may be its colour. Their "looped and windowed raggedness" hung flapping about their heels; and the men, especially, looked the most forlorn, dispirited, famishing creatures I ever saw: their bare brown bosoms were almost as unprovided with flesh as their bodies were with clothes; their legs and feet were naked, sunburnt, and dirty; and their whole appearance and expression that of the most abject and hopeless misery. I could not avoid being struck with the remarkable contrast between the grown-up people and the children. There was no difference as regarded the rags or the dirt; though while the men were but shadows of men, and mean and squalid in the extreme, the young children to the age of ten or eleven were remarkably handsome, fresh-featured, healthy, and intelligent. Beyond that age, the signs of care and grief were upon them; and the young lads looked as care-worn and dispirited as their seniors. We remained but about ten minutes in this place, and were glad to purchase a relief from, though not a cessation of, importunity while we remained, by a plentiful distribution of our loose copper and small change; and by giving the children an occasional scramble for a penny. When we started with fresh horses, a whole troop of mendicants started with us, and followed us with clamorous importunity until they could no longer keep up with the vehicle, when they dropped off gradually, and left us to pursue our journey in peace.

It was half-past eleven at night when the car reached the town of Killarney, and drew up at the Kenmare Arms Inn. Notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, a scene very similar to that at Mill-street presented itself—a vast population of mendicancy having, in accordance with their usual habit, awaited the arrival of the last public conveyance.

LOSS CASTLE, LOWER LAKE OF KILLARNEY

EXCURSION TO THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY.

The traveller who wishes to see the Lakes, and be as near to them as possible, should not stay at the Kenmare Arms. It is a well-conducted and reasonable inn, but the same proprietors have another on a superior scale, called the "Victoria," to which I should recommend him to go—not for the sake of avoiding the town, but for the sake of the convenience of being near the Lakes, and within full view of the magnificent mountain scenery. The Victoria is beyond a mile from the town, on the border of the Lough Lane, or Lower Lake; and its obliging proprietors spare no exertions to render the stay of their visitors agreeable.

For boating or car-riding the situation is equally convenient, and, as a starting-place for all the celebrated spots, whether of islands or mountains, must be considered as far superior to any station in the interior of the town. On looking out of my bed-room window, on the morning after my arrival, I saw at a glance that the beauty of the Killarney Lakes and Mountains had not been exaggerated; and, on descending to the lawn, in front of the inn, the scene in its full magnificence burst upon my sight. The lake shone like molten gold in the light of the morning sun; its numerous green and romantic islands studded its breast with beauty; and the mountains reared their majestic crests across the waters, and hemmed them in with sublimity. Among the most conspicuous was Mangerton — the most round and lumpish of them all —celebrated for a lake about half way to its summit, to which has been given the name of the Devil's Punch-Bowl, and the ascent to which is strongly recommended to all travellers. The Turk or Torc Mountain; the Purple Mountain, with its separate hills of Tomies and Glena; and the jagged, highly picturesque, and splendid range known as MacGillicuddy's Reeks, bounded the view, and impressed me with a deep sense of their grandeur and beauty. I will not say that the lake scenery of England and Scotland is inferior to Killarney; but I can affirm that Loch Lomond, Loch Katrine, and Windermere—beautiful as they are—do not possess the various attractions of these comparatively small, but most lovely lakes. There is but one lake that I have visited which seems to me to be more beautiful in some features, and more sublime in others, than the Lakes of Killarney, and that is Loch Awe, at the foot of the mighty Ben Cruachan—the queen of all lakes for beauty—the monarch of all mountains for sublimity. The Lakes of Killarney are considerably smaller than Loch Awe; and even MacGillicuddy's Reeks, in all their vastness, are pigmies to Ben Cruachan: but though on a smaller scale, both lakes and mountains are only second to those wonders of Argyllshire in the effect they produce upon the mind of the cultivated and enthusiastic lover of nature.

One great source of the beauty of the Lakes of Killarney is the number of islands upon them. From the windows of the inn may be seen at one view the promontory or Island of Ross, and the ruins of Ross Castle, the seat of the renowned O'Donohue—the "myth" of these parts, with whose name and fame almost every inch of ground is connected in some way or other, by history or by tradition, by legend or by song. In addition to this, covered with magnificent foliage, are Lamb Island, Heron Island, O'Donohue's Prison, Cherry Island, Rabbit Island, Innisfallen Island, and a score of others that become visible one after the other in rowing through the three lakes.

At the time I write, I have not been able to visit a tithe of the beautiful or remarkable spots which every traveller *must* visit before he can say that he knows Killarney; but I send a few notes, which will convey to your readers sufficient information of the scenery upon which the pencil of your Artist has been employed, and reserve for another letter my own account of what I have seen in this land of beauty.

MUCKOSS ABBEY.

THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY are three in number—the Upper Lake, the Torc (or Middle) Lake, and the Lower Lake: these, with their islands and other attractive objects, we shall briefly describe; and, afterwards, such matters of interest and importance as are to be met with in their immediate neighbourhood.

The tourist, on approaching the Lakes, is at once struck by the peculiarity and the variety of the foliage of the woods that clothe the hills by which they are surrounded. The effect produced is novel and beautiful, and is caused chiefly by the abundant mixture of the shrub *Arbutus unedo* with the forest trees. The *arbutus* grows in rich profusion in nearly all parts of Ireland; but nowhere is it found of so large a size, or in such rich luxuriance, as at Killarney. In Denis Island there is one, the stem of which is seven feet in circumference; and its height is in proportion, being equal to that of an ash tree of the same girth, which stands near it. On Rough Island, opposite St. Ivan's Cascade, is another fine specimen of *arbutus*, the circumference of which is nine feet and a half. It strikes its roots apparently into the very rocks, thus filling up spaces that would otherwise be barren spots in the scenery. Its most remarkable peculiarity is, that the flower (not unlike the lily-of-the-valley) and the fruit—ripe and unripe—are found at the same time, together, on the same tree. The berry has an insipid, though not an unpleasant taste: it is nearly round, and resembles in colour the wood strawberry; whence its common name—the strawberry tree. It appears to the greatest advantage in October, when it is covered with a profusion of flowers in drooping clusters, and scarlet berries of the last year; and when its gay green is strongly contrasted with the brown and yellow tints which autumn has given to its neighbours.

Another remarkable botanical production is to be met with in the immediate vicinity of Killarney. The Kristie Fern (*Trichomanes speciosum*) is peculiar to Ireland, and has not hitherto been known either in England, Scotland, or Wales. It was first discovered by Mr. Newman, and described in his "History of British Ferns." Specimens of it are found at the Torc Waterfall, Glaudine, near Youghal, and at Mount Eagle, near Dingle.

KILLARNEY, in the county of Kerry, is a market and post town, celebrated for its mountains and the Lakes in its vicinity. The town is situated in the barony of Magunihy, and has a clean, cheerful appearance. The Cork coach meets the Dublin train at Mallow, at one o'clock; and passengers arrive by it at Killarney at seven in the evening. In New-street is the Kenmare Arms, and there are other respectable inns in the town.

ROSS CASTLE is built on a point of land which advances into the Lower Lake; and in the rainy season is insulated by the waters collecting from the marsh. In summer, however, this peninsula (which the term Ross denotes) is connected with the shore by dry land, as the Castle is by a bridge and causeway. It is named Ross Island, and is the largest on the Lakes. The Castle is now in ruins; but a few years ago it had a military governor and a detachment of soldiers. It was strongly garrisoned during the civil war; and was besieged, in 1652, by Ludlow, who succeeded Ireton in the command of the Parliament's forces in this kingdom. Having defeated Lord Muskerry, in the county of Cork (in which action M'Gillicuddy, an Irish colonel, was slain), Lord Broghill, the gallant son of the Earl of Cork, joined General Ludlow, and pursued the remnants of the Irish army to Ross Castle. Having conveyed his long boats from "Castle-Maine" with much difficulty, and launched them on the lake, Ludlow intimidated the garrison to surrender. The island is covered with a young plantation, and the grounds are laid out with great taste and beauty.

In ROSS BAY is situated the boat-house. At the moment of embarkation the bugle is sometimes sounded, and an echo is heard as if proceeding from the castle, and more remotely from the slopes of Mangerton. This echo is the finest from the shores of the Lakes, and is particularly beautiful if heard in the evening.

O'DONOHUE'S PRISON is a steep rock, nearly thirty feet high, so called from a chieftain of gigantic stature, who is supposed to have consigned his enemies to this barren spot. His celebrated white charger has also a local record in another rock, resembling a horse, close to the Muckoss shore, named *O'Donohue's Horse*.

To the north of O'Donohue's Prison are HERON and LAMB ISLANDS; and further to the west is Rabbits, or Brown Island.

MOUSE ISLAND, so called from its diminutive size, is a rock situated in the channel between Ross and Innisfallen.

INNISFALLEN is situated to the west of Ross Island and is as its name imports a beautiful or healthy island. It has but two landing-places, one of which has a mole where tourists disembark. This beautiful spot consists of eighteen acres of delightful woodland, knoll, and lawn. The timber of Innisfallen consists of gigantic oak and ash trees, whilst the *arbutus* and the holly form the underwood. Among the curiosities pointed out to visitors are—a holly, fourteen feet in circumference; a hawthorn growing through a tombstone near the Abbey; a crab-tree, with an apertnre, through which the guide recommends ladies to pass; and the Bed of Honour, a projecting rock, shaded by an old yew, and so called from having been visited by the Duke of Rutland, when he was governor of Ireland. The Abbey of Innisfallen was founded in the sixth century, by St. Finian, but the ruins now visible are evidently of much later date. In 1180 the island was ravaged, the abbey plundered, and the priests slain by Maoldnin O'Donaghoe. The "Annals of Innisfallen" are among the earliest and most authentic of the ancient Irish histories. The original work, written, and for several centuries preserved, in the Abbey of Innisfallen, is now in the Bodleian Library; and another is preserved at Trinity College, Dublin. These MSS. comprise a history of the world from the creation to A.D. 432, from which period to 1320 they refer solely to Ireland. At the south-east corner of the island is an ancient chapel, with a Saxon doorway; it is called the oratory. The pasturage on this land is celebrated for fattening cattle.

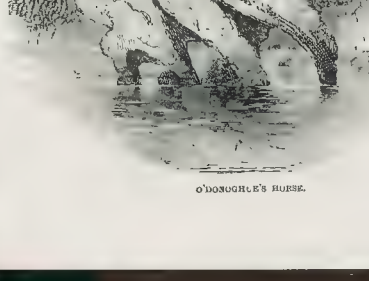
THE UPPER LAKE consists of about 720 acres, and is completely surrounded by mountains, which give it a sublime and picturesque aspect. Its extreme length is about 1¾ miles, but its breadth varies greatly. The principal islands on its surface are Ronan's Island, where parties occasionally dine; Duck Island; MacCarthy's Island; Arbutus Island, Rossburkis, or Oak Island, from the shores of which there is a splendid prospect; Knight of Kerry's Island; Eagle Island; and Stag Island. A fine view of the whole Lake may be had from the Cramiglann, which rises from the brink of the Lake in majestic grandeur.

MUCKOSS ABBEY adjoins the pretty village of Cleghreen, and is in the demesne of Henry A. Herbert, Esq., M.P., which includes the whole of the peninsula. The site was chosen with the usual judgment and taste of "the monks of old," who invariably select on the pleasantest of all places. The original name was Irelangh; and it appears that, long prior to the erection of this now ruined structure, a church existed in the same spot, which was consumed by fire in 1192. The Abbey was built for Franciscan Monks, according to Archdall, in 1440; but the "Annals of the Four Masters" give its date a century earlier: both, however, ascribe its foundation to one of the MacCarthys, Princes of Desmond. The building consists of two principal parts—the Convent and the Church. The Church is about 100 feet in length, and 24 in breadth. The steeple, between the nave and the chancel, rests on four high and slender pointed arches. The principal entrance is by a handsome pointed doorway, luxuriantly overgrown with ivy, through which is seen the great eastern window. The intermediate space, as indeed every part of the ruined edifice, is filled with tombs, the greater number distinguished only by a slight elevation from the mould around them, but some bearing inscriptions to direct the stranger where especial honour should be paid. A large modern tomb in the centre of the choir covers the vault wherein, in ancient times, were interred the MacCarthys Mor, and, more recently, the O'Donoghues Mor of the Glens, whose descendants were buried here as late as the year 1833. Close to this tomb, but on a level with the earth, is a slab which formerly covered the vault, and still in a state of comparative preservation. The upper rooms are unroofed, and the coarse grass grows abundantly among them. The great fire-place of the refectory is curious and interesting; affording evidence that the good monks were not forgetful of the duty they owed themselves, or of the bond they entered into to act upon the advice of St. Paul, and be given to hospitality. This recess is pointed out as the bed of John Drake, a pilgrim, who, about a century ago, took up his abode in the Abbey for several years. As will be supposed, his singular choice of residence has given rise to abundant stories, and the mention of his name to any of the guides or boatmen will at once produce a volume of the marvellous. The cloisters, which consist of twenty-two arches, ten of them semicircular, and twelve pointed, is the best preserved portion of the Abbey. In the centre grows a magnificent yew-tree, which covers as a roof the whole area; its circumference is thirteen feet, and its height in proportion. It is more than probable that this tree is coeval with the Abbey, and was planted by the hands of the monks who built the sacred edifice centuries ago. The yew, it is known, lives to a prodigious age.

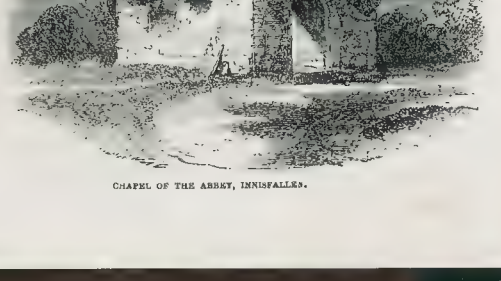
His Royal Highness Prince Albert has been pleased to appoint James Robinson, Esq., his Surgeon-Dentist in ordinary.

THE ARTIST'S COMPENDIUM.—Mr. Dickenson, of New Bond-street, has invented and manufactured what he calls "The Sketcher's Vade Mecum," being a portable contrivance for carrying "every requisite for sketching from nature." It certainly lies in small compass, and is of little weight, though of great convenience. There is a colour-box, which serves also as a water-bottle; a drawing-board, forming a box besides; and a stool of bamboo, "the strongest and lightest yet produced." These go into a case together, and weigh with it only 8½ lb. The contrivance is as simple as it appears ingenious.

The Monterey mentioned last week, at page 20, is not the one of California; but a town situated in the interior, in Mexico, and was the headquarters of the American General (now President) Taylor, who fought a battle near it, at Saltillo. The Monterey of California is on the Pacific.



O'DONOGHUE'S HORSE.



CHAPEL OF THE ABBEY, INNISFALLEN.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

A bed of oysters 40 miles long, and 8 or 10 wide, has recently been discovered in the Channel about 30 miles S.S.W. of Shoreham, near Brighton. The oysters are large, delicate, and delicious. A fleet of smacks are constantly dredging on this bed, and many of the vessels bring their cargoes into Shoreham harbour, largely benefiting the town.

A beautiful monument is about to be erected in the chancel of Howick Church, in memory of the late Charles Earl Grey. It has been executed by Mr. Behnes, after the designs of Mr. Francis Sloane. This fine work, which is a noble specimen of monumental architecture is a highly enriched example of the decorated Gothic. The mortuary inscription is short and simple, merely setting forth that the monument is "to the memory of Charles, second Earl Grey, K.G., born March 13, 1764; died July 17, 1845."

Mr. F. O'Connor has declared his intention, soon after the conference, which is to be held at Nottingham on the 6th of August, to retire from public life; and Mr. John O'Connor intends to try his success at the Irish bar, commencing with next term.

A return, moved for by Colonel Dunne, M.P., shows that 969,558 tons of coals, cinders, and culm were imported into Ireland in the year 1847, against 1,271,433 tons in the year 346.

The musical public of Paris was thrown into consternation on Sunday morning by an official announcement that the Grand Opera (the Théâtre de la Nation) was closed for the season. The cause assigned was the necessity of repairs; but the real cause is supposed to be a deficiency of ways and means, notwithstanding the alleged success of the *Prophète*.

In consequence of the re-appearance of the cholera amongst the convicts in Millbank Prison, the Government have issued orders for the removal of 500 to a more healthy locality.

The recent hanging of John Kelleher cost the Town Council of Perth £117 17s. 6d.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert has been pleased to appoint James Robinson, Esq., of Gower-street, his surgeon-dentist in ordinary.

On Saturday morning, as one of the contract barges, named the *Gipsy*, belonging to Mr. Sparrow, of Caldwell, and employed carrying stone to the Plymouth Breakwater, was going through the Sound, a sudden gust of wind took her, when she filled and sank. William Ellery, the master, and Nathaniel Harper and Jonathan Jones, seamen, were drowned.

A communication has been received by the Belfast Harbour Commissioners, requiring them to have eight or ten pilots off the harbour on the 10th of August, and until the arrival of her Majesty.

At the bottom of a wood belonging to W. Turton, Esq., of Knowlton, in Flintshire, is a rill of water, which empties itself into the river Dee, and when a person strides across it, he is in the kingdom of England and the principality of Wales, in the provinces of Canterbury and York, the dioceses of Chester, Lichfield, and Coventry, in the counties of Flint and Salop, and in two townships.

Accounts have been received from the Hudson's Bay territory of the 4th October last, dated Fort Simpson, which mentioned that no signs had been met with to indicate the fate of Sir John Franklin.

By the recent Mexican advices, it appears that a survey has just been completed of the Tehuantepec route for a railroad across the isthmus, by Mr. Ernaldo Obonsier, a Belgian engineer, for Senor Don Jose Garay, who has obtained the sole right from the Government of Mexico. The report is very favourable, and the road is said to be attended with no difficulties or obstructions from the head of navigation on the Guatzecoalcos river.

An attempt was made by pirates to board the schooner *Endora*, from Bangor, Maine (United States), bound to California, on the 4th of April, off the coast of Brazil, but she was defended by her passengers and crew: one boat filled with pirates was sunk, and the rest sheered off.

The whole of the stock (1,000,000 dollars) for a railroad on the Isthmus of Panama, from a navigable point of the Chagres River to the Pacific Ocean, has been taken in New York. The work will probably be commenced within a few weeks.

Satisfactory evidence that the copper-mines near Lake Superior, United States, have been worked in ancient times, has been recently afforded by the discovery of hammers made of stone, wedges, and several mining implements in the mines, having been left for unknown centuries by some forgotten race of men. Sheets of pure copper have also been found.

In the University of London, the number of candidates for the matriculation this year was unusually large, amounting to 166.

The Blackburn Grammar-School must be rather a snug thing. "The present master, the Rev. J. Bennett," says the *Preston Chronicle*, "has no scholars, except his own two sons! No assistant, though he receives the same stipend as his predecessor, who had to pay three."

Mrs. Smith O'Brien and her children returned to Limerick from Dublin, on Wednesday week. She has gone for the present to the house of her father, Mr. Gabbett, of Limerick.

Miss Burke, of Prospect Villa, near Cork, a respectable Roman Catholic lady, has sent a subscription of £50 for Father Mathew's new church, at Cork, and announced her intention of making it an annual subscription for the next ten years, until she has contributed £500.

On Sunday forenoon, about 11 o'clock, in Gulston-street, Whitechapel, the furniture and effects of nearly a dozen families were totally destroyed, and the lives of an equal number of persons greatly endangered, by the fall of several houses. Some of the occupants were more or less injured, but none fatally.

Prize money is announced to be paid to the commander, officers, and company of her Majesty's ship *Conway*, towing the prizes *Spartan* and *Sarah*, for money, granted for pirates killed, or taken on board of, and escaped from, certain Chinese piratical vessels, seized and destroyed on the 11th, 13th, and 17th of March, on the 16th and 17th of May, and 12th of June, and on the 25th of August, 1847; and the lists will be re-called for three months.

At a late hour on Sunday night, a fire, which was not extinguished until Monday morning, broke out upon the premises in the occupation of Mr. F. O. Martin, a timber merchant and builder, in the Great Eastern Railway Companies Railway station. The premises were leveled with the ground, and the contents nearly destroyed, before the flames could be subdued.

The Vienna papers report the chastisement of two ladies of rank, who spat at the Emperor's feet in a contemptuous and unbecoming manner. They were arrested, tried, and whipped.

Six persons have been found guilty, at Vienna of being concerned in the assassination of Count Lamberg on the 5th of October last. They have been sentenced to imprisonment for terms varying from 20 to 6 years.

The young Emperor of Austria is said to have become extremely popular: he goes amongst his men, and smokes cigars with his general, unlike his imperial predecessor. At a review, recently, he turned round to a young lieutenant and asked him for a cigar; the abashed subaltern took out his case and said, "I much regret that I have only some *imperial* cigars to offer to your Majesty." In Austria too *imperials* are made of the most execrable tobacco.

The whole kingdom of Poland is declared by the Czar to be in a state of siege, and the frontier is hermetically sealed. This measure has not, however, been adopted on account of internal troubles.

An ordinance of great importance to the mercantile world has just been determined by the Sanitary Council at Constantinople. Baturn, the exfrontier Turkish harbour opposite Russia, is to be thrown open as a free port, and persons and merchandise coming from the interior of Lesser Asia will have to undergo quarantine previous to their arrival in a quarantine station just erected for that purpose. By this arrangement every impediment is removed to the communication between Baturn, Trebizond, and Constantinople.

The Dover landing pier is proceeding rapidly; the foundation is now 400 feet out, which is half the distance, and above 15,000 tons of stone are deposited, so that it is thought it will be available for landing passengers by early end of 1850. The contractors have commenced a patent slip-way for repairing lugs in the pont, or upper part of Dover Harbour.

Lieut.-Gen. Lord Seaton, G.C.B., the late Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, has arrived in town, having held his appointment from February, 1843, until the present year.

This year is the thousandth anniversary of the birth of King Alfred the Great, at Wantage, in Berkshire, and it is said that a committee of English and American gentlemen is about to meet to organise "a grand national jubilee" at Wantage, in honour of the Anglo-Saxon hero.

The new hospital erected at the Liverpool-road, Islington, by the Great Northern Railway Company, to supply the advantages and benefits so long solicited upon the public at the London Fever Hospital, King's-cross (which last establishment is now required by the railway company as part of the site of their metropolitan terminus), was on Thursday opened for the inspection of the public, preparatory to the admission of patients in the course of the ensuing week. The cost of the building, with furniture, &c., amounts to about £20,000.

Wonderful activity has existed for some time past in removing the houses lying between Queen-street, St. Thomas the Apostle, Cloak-lane, and Bow-lane, preparatory to the formation of a broad and continuous thoroughfare, extending from Earl-street, Blackfriars, to Queen-street. The formation of this line of street will materially relieve Cheapside, Ludgate hill, and St. Paul's churchyard, of a great deal of their present inconvenient amount of traffic.

The *Sémaphore de Marseilles* announces the arrival of General Cabrera in that town. It is not, however, stated whether he has been set at liberty.

The London and North-Western Railway Company have determined on reducing the rates for the carriage of goods between Liverpool and Manchester to the same level with those charged by river and canal.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint George Edward Wilson, of Mavenham House, Esq., to be Sheriff of the county of Westmoreland.

A large piece of honeycomb was lately found by a tradesman in Ayr in the centre of a log of Honduras mahogany, when the tree was sawn through. The wax, with the cells, was hard, and resembled in colour and appearance a mummy. The remains of bees were enwrapt in the wax.

The importations of fruits from Holland, France, and Belgium are at the present time of a very extensive character. One vessel from Rotterdam has just brought the immense quantity of 3500 baskets of currants, some other fruits, and some arrivals of apricots and peaches have taken place, during the present season. An arrival of nearly 1000 baskets of fruit has also taken place from Dunkirk.

There was an earthquake at Ragusa on the 30th ult., which lasted from three to four minutes. No damage to life or property is mentioned.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

"*Dudu.*"—*Sarratt's translations of Damiano, Lopez, and Salvio, is a work in every respect unworthy of his high reputation.*

"*Vive L'Echecs.*"—*We should recommend you to join the Chess-club in the City; you would there obtain the practice you desiderate, and with good players too.*

"*H. G. P.*"—*In the position given the Black King cannot capture the Rook.*

"*A Cambridge Undergraduate*" *—They shall be reported on next week.*

"*A Pawn,*" *Edinburgh.*—1. *Send the game.* 2. *Apply to the secretary of the Edinburgh Club.*

"*H. D.*" *Kirkby Lonsdale.*—1. *Get the "Chess-Player's Handbook."* 2 *We know nothing of the game mentioned.*

"*A. H.*"—1. *There is a certain ingenuity about them, but the modus operandi is apparent to "the meanest capacity."* 2. *Not later than Wednesday.*

"*Solitary.*"—*Will our old friend from the East oblige us by forwarding his address?*

"*F. G. T.*"—*Your last solution is correct.*

"*Rookwood.*"—*The deservedly celebrated position in three moves, by Mr. Bolton, which for years adorned the wrapper of the Chess-Player's Chronicle, is as follows:*—White: *K at Q Kt sq, Q at K R 3d, Kts at K 5th and Q B 5th; Ps at K R 4th, K Kt 3d, K 3d, Q 5th, Q Kt 2d, and Q R 2d.* Black: *K at his B 3d, Q at K B sq, Rs at Q R sq and Q R 2d, Kt at Q Kt 2d; Ps at K Kt 2d, A 5th, and Q 2d. White to move in three moves.*

"*Antiquarius.*"—*The most probable hypothesis is that Chess was born in India; that from thence it rambled east, west, south, and north; that it was carried to Persia in the sixth century of our era; thence to the Arabs and Greeks; and thence again through these two media to Europe.*

"*W. L.*"—*Note under consideration.*

"*Beta.*"—*In the original we find a Black Bishop stands at Black's Q B 4th. Solutions by "Ryan," "A. H.," "Bellamy," "Chururgus," "D. L. T.," "F. G. R.," "P. T. G.," "Phiz," "Dudu," "Milo," "Philo-Chess," "G. P.," "E. W." "M. E. R." "Eliza," "Puff," are correct. Those by "V. H.," "Conrad," "Gasp," "M. P.," "Rev. G. M." are wrong.*

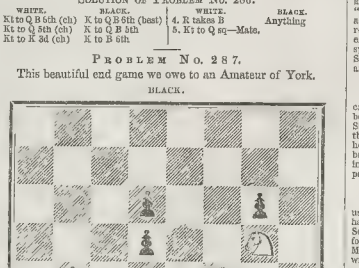
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 286.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q B 6th (ch)	K to Q B 5th (best)	4. R takes B	Anything
2 Kt to Q 5th (ch)	K to Q B 5th	5. Kt to Q sq—Mate.	
3. Kt to K 3d (ch)	K to B 6th		

PROBLEM NO. 287.

This beautiful end game we owe to an Amateur of York.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, to mate in four moves.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The current week has been a busy one for the devotees of the turf, but has not been productive of any extent of the slightest importance. We may say as much in anticipation of the week to come, although the fixtures embrace Harewoods, Barnet, Westbury and Bratton, Bridgenorth, Barnstaple, Jersey, Rochdale, Oddham, Marlborough, Guildford, and Newport—enough to keep the game alive, if not to excite the higher and speculative classes. Barnet, on Wednesday and Thursday, and Guildford on Friday, are the only meetings likely to attract the lions of Cockaigne.

Father Thames will have enough on his shoulders in the beginning of the week, the Christchurch and St. John's (Lambeth), St. George's, Hanoversquare, Barkside, and Fulham Regattas, and Chandler's four-oared race, being all fixed for Monday; and the Bermondsey Regatta for Friday. The Royal Victoria Yacht Club Regatta takes place on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, head-quarters at Ryde. Cricket rig on Monday, at Lord's, between the gentlemen of England and the players (the crack match of the season), the Surrey and Clapton Clubs at Kennington Oval on Thursday, and various interesting matches in the provinces.

TATTERSALL'S.

THURSDAY. A slack afternoon, and the alterations few and of little importance. The only noticeable movements were the appearance of Surplice as a favourite for the Goodwood Cup, and the advance of William the Conqueror to 20 to 1 (taken freely) for the Derby. Closing quotations:

GOODWOOD STAKES.		
12 to 1 agst Tophana	15 to 1 agst Pacific	20 to 1 agst Beechenlaun
13 to 1 — Gisele (t)	17 to 1 — Remembrance	20 to 1 — Clermont
GOODWOOD CUP.		
3 to 1 agst Cameron (t)	8 to 2 agst Tadmor	20 to 1 agst St. Winifred colt
3 to 1 — The Hero	10 to 1 — Surplice	
ST. LEGER.		
6 to 5 on Flying Dutchman	25 to 1 agst Casterer	
10 to 1 agst Lotharian	30 to 1 — Volcano	
DERBY.		
12 to 1 agst Pitsford	25 to 1 agst Blanket	40 to 1 agst Bancoon (t)
16 to 1 — John o'Groat	33 to 1 — Scottish Chief	40 to 1 — Wanstead
18 to 1 — William the Conqueror	33 to 1 — Dewry colt	50 to 1 — Bertram (t)
DERBY, 1851		
1000 to 15 agst Misca colt	1000 to 15 agst Brother to Chanticleer	1000 to 10 agst Black Bess colt
1000 to 15 — Goliah		1000 to 10 — Trumpeter

NOTTINGHAM RACES—WEDNESDAY.

THE TWO-YEAR-OLD STAKES of 10 sovs each. 5 Subs.

Mr. Hobson's Gladiator	..	..	..	..	..	1
Lord Chesterfield's Don John	..	..	..	..	..	2

THE NOTTINGHAMSHIRE HANDICAP, of 10 sovs each, with 200 added.

Mr. J. Clark's Maid of Lyne	..	..	..	..	..	1
Lord Chesterfield's Clarion	..	..	..	..	..	2

MATCH, 50 sovs.

Mr. Woodroffe's Crosp.ng June beat Mr. Read's Draco easily.

THE REGIMENTAL STAKES of 5 sovs, with a purse added.

Mr. Peddey's Hindoo	..	..	..	..	..	1
Mr. Lonsdale's Contest	..	..	..	..	..	2

Mr. Daley's Cayenne walked over.

THE COUNTY MEMBERS' PLATE of 30 sovs. The second to receive 10 sovs.

Mr. B. Green's Maid of my Soul	..	..	..	..	..	1
Mr. Eyebank's Orpea	..	..	..	..	..	2

THE ROYAL MERSEY YACHT CLUB.

The second grand sailing match of the season took place on Monday, by vessels belonging to the club, exceeding 20 tons, for a piece of plate, value 50 guineas. The following is a list of the vessels that started:—The Queen, 47 tons, Thomas Forbes, Esq.; Victoria, 67 tons, Captain Cowper; Gem, 47 tons, Captain Cowper; Dart, 55 tons, W. C. and S. P. Hope, Esqrs.; Vision, 55 tons, Thomas Birchall, Esq.

The fleet arrived in the following order, in time, opposite the Gem yacht, belonging to Mr. Maginn, which was the flag-vessel of the day, moored off New Brighton Pier:—

Perth	..	..	..	..	4	hours	44	minutes 25 seconds.
Vision	..	..	..	..	5	m	1	m 59 s
Water Wyvern	..	..	..	..	5	m	10	m 59 s
Mischievous	..	..	..	..	5	m	15	m 15 s

The *Dart* lost on her return, by grounding near the Rock Light, but still became the winner by 14 minutes 24 seconds.

The prize—consisting of a very massive and elegant silver salver, beautifully and classically chased—was presented to the winner in complimentary terms by the commodore, which were suitably responded to by Mr. William Carey Hope.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

On Saturday, Madame Sontag repeated her favourite character of *Rosina* in "Il Barbiere di Siviglia, with triumphant success. On Tuesday, "La Gazza Ladra," was repeated, with Mdlle. Alboni as *Ninetta*. On both evenings the new grand ballet of "Les Plaisirs de l'Hiver" was given with increasing popularity.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Grisi's performance of *Norma*, on Saturday night, was one of her finest histrionic and vocal displays. Mario sang and looked a perfect *Pollio*, and received several ovations during the opera. Salvi's *Pollio* is admitted to be the best representation of that ungrateful tenor part which has been yet seen: he sang beautifully in the last act, and was much applauded. Tagliafico's *Oroveso*, in the absence of Marini, from indisposition, was impressively sung; and Mdlle. Corbari's *Adalgisa* was charmingly sustained. The first act of "Il Barbiere" followed, with Mdlle. Angri, Salvi, Tagliafico, Polonini, and Tamburini.

On Tuesday was the eleventh representation of "Les Huguenots," and the house was filled with Royalty, rank, and fashion. The singing of Mario in the sweet air of the duo produced immense excitement; and it was encored with such prolonged enthusiasm that he was compelled eventually to return, to repeat the passage in which his ringing high notes are heard so thrillingly, although a great portion of the *finale*, after the Queen's entrance, had been gone through.

On Thursday, for the grand extra night, "Don Pasquale" and "Donna del Lago" was revived, for the first time this season, with the second and third acts of "Masaniello," supported by Salvi and Massol. There were some changes in the cast of "La Donna del Lago" from last season. Mdlle. Angri appeared for the first time as *Malcolm*, and made a favourable impression by her expression in the slow movement in the two airs, and by her agility in the cabalettas. Mr. Sims Reeves, as *Rodrigo Dhu*, sang and acted with energy; but the "Challe" scene, which he sang as *his aria d'entrata*, was not best adapted for his powers, and, by changes in the florid divisions, lost its brilliancy. Grisi and Mario were in beautiful voice, and were rapturously encored in the duo, "Cielo! in qual estasi." Mario's singing of the interpolated air in the second act, "Come dal ciel precipita," was quite marvellous: as a specimen of the most refined style, and of the most wondrous executive facility, it is unrivalled. It exacted a double *encore*—such was the *furore*. The opera went off with great spirit; and the *finale* of the first act, with the Chorus of Bards, supported by Salvi, Reeves, Mei, Soldi, Lavia, Marini, Tagliafico, Polonini, Massol, Romani, and Tamburini, was very fine.

NEW STRAND.

The performance of Colman's comedy of "Ways and Means," on Monday, recalls the drama of a period not long passed, yet not likely to be long remembered. Without the poetry of the old comedy, the elegance of the Congreve and Sheridan school, or the fastidious taste of the present day, it appealed, if not to the wit, "to the less cultivated classes, and is not likely to be imitated hereafter, to have no objection, however, occasionally, to such recollections being brought back. Mr. Farren, as *Sir David Dunder*, was in his element; and in *Tyrtop*, Mr. Compton was decidedly humorous. *Random* requires a more experienced actor than Mr. H. Farren, but was, nevertheless, performed with spirit.

HAYMARKET.

This being the last week of the season, the management has resorted to the usual expedient of a change of performances every evening. In this way we have had successively the "Wife's Secret," "Money," "The Housekeeper," "The School for Scandal," and the "Merchant of Venice," Saturday being reserved for the final repetition of the new and successful play of "Strathmore." On Monday next Mr. Webster will take his benefit, on which occasion Mrs. Keah will perform *Rosalind* in "As you like it."

Mrs. Yates's benefit at the LYCEUM took place last night (Friday). The performance consisted of the "School for Scandal," and a concert.

That veteran dramatist, Mr. Kenney, will have a benefit on Wednesday next, at DRURY-LANE. Madme. Vestris and other eminent performers have volunteered their services.

MUSIC.

CONCERTS.

Under the especial patronage of her most gracious Majesty, of Prince Albert, the Queen Dowager, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, the Duchess of Gloucester, and the Grand Duchess and Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Sir H. R. Bishop gave a morning concert, with full orchestra, conducted by Costa, at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Wednesday. Considering the late period of the season, it was well and fashionably attended. Sir Henry Bishop, at all times, has been little before the public; and this is to be regretted, as he is one of the greatest composers this country has produced. He commenced his career, in 1805, by writing ballet-music at the King's Theatre, and from the Italian Opera-house he went to Drury-Lane Theatre, where, on the 23d of February, 1809, he brought out an opera entitled the "Circassian Bride." On the succeeding night, the theatre was destroyed by fire. He composed the "Maid of Milldale," at the King's Theatre, in June, 1816; a musical romance for the Haymarket, the "Vintagers," in the same year; and his celebrated opera, the "Maniac," for the Lyceum, in 1816. In the autumn of 1811, he produced his opera, the "Knight of Snowdown," for Covent-Garden Theatre, having been engaged to compose and direct the music of that establishment for three years. He held that post up to the arrival of Weber on this country; and when the German composer brought out "Oberon" at Covent-Garden, Sir H. R. Bishop produced "Aladdin" at Drury-Lane. He has written upwards of eighty operatic pieces, amongst which may be quoted the "Virgin of the Sun," the "Miller and his Men," the "Forest of Bondy," "Clari," "Guy Mannering," "Native Land," "Comala," "Charl," "Cortez," "Native Land," the "Law of Java," the "Doom Kiss," the music to Shakspeare's comedies, the "Antiquary," "Maid Marian," &c., as having enjoyed immense popularity, and containing music that will immortalise his name. Sir H. R. Bishop has been many seasons in the direction of the Philharmonic Society, and conductor of the Ancient Concerts. He has distinguished himself also as a writer for the sacred service. His performance on Wednesday (although it contained many of his well-known compositions, ought to have been exclusively an appeal to the general musical public, instead of being connected to please fashionable amateurs. There is, however, a portion of society whom he should not have another connection with in the winter, in such a locality as Exeter Hall, the scheme entirely made up from his own works, and such performers as will insure the patronage of the classes, amongst whom his melodies and glees are so familiar. On this occasion he was supported by the following *artistes* from Her Majesty's Theatre and the Royal Italian Opera—Madlle. Marini, Mdme. Lemaire, Powell, and Tamburini; Mdlle. Parodi, Adoni, Mdme. Grisi, Miss Catherine Hayes, and Mdlle. de Meric. M. Jules Stockhausen, a son of the famed *cantatrice* of that name, made his *début* on this occasion, proving himself to be a barytone, with a fine voice, of great compass, and a well-known style. He was encored in the ballad he sang. The English singers who rallied round the composer were Miss Birch, Miss Rainforth, Miss Lucombe, Miss Elkes Birch, Miss Dolby, Misses A. and M. Williams, Miss Bassano, Miss A. Nunn, Messrs. Lockey, Hobbs, Miller, A. Novello, Machin, Stretton, Barnby, and Phillips, and Master Soman. Mr. J. F. Burrowes, jun., a son of the composer, made his *début* as a pianist. The pieces composed by Sir H. R. Bishop were—the glee "Clari," "Sleep, gentle lady," the tenor air from "Guy Mannering," "Be mine, dear maid;" the mess for the "Fallen Angel," "Is this the region?" the canzonet, "In the silence of the night," the ballad, "My own native land;" the glee from the "Miller and his Men," "Stay, pruthee stay;" the quintet, "Blow, gentle gales," from the "Slave;" the air, "Tell me, my heart," from "Henri Quatre;" the song, "Come, where the lilies rise," and he was called on from the "Comedy of Errors;" the song, "Sons of freedom," from the "Slave;" the duo, "My pretty page," from "Henri Quatre;" and the round, "Hark! 'tis the Indian drum," from "Cortez." What a host of agreeable remembrances must have conjured up in the mind of the amateur of the pure English school of composition by the above enumeration; and, looking at the present style of writing, we ask, "What has been gained by the additional information observable in the modern school of operatic works, now so insatiably imbibed by our English writers, and by the increased screaming in the last Verdi innovations of modern Italy?" The graceful melodies of Bishop will live so long as English minstrelsy, headed by Purcell, shall not be forgotten in this country.

M. de Kontski, the violinist, gave a *matinée musicale*, on Monday, at Mdme. Dulcken's residence in Harley-street. He played one of Beethoven's sonatas with Mdme. Dulcken with considerable taste; but his tone is poor, owing to his cultivation of dexterous feats by the use of thin strings. He performed one of Schubert's melodies, and his caprice "La Cascade," besides a fantasia on themes from "Lucia," and introduced his Marseillaise concerto in the key of "Jaime," and his *pizzicato* effects in a caprice-étude. M. de Kontski is unquestionably a very extraordinary executant. Mdlle. de Meric, one of the most beautiful contraltos now on the stage, Miss Wallace, who shines in a concert-room, Signori Gardoni, Tagliafico, and Tamburini, were the vocalists.

Madame de Lozano, an accomplished vocalist, particularly in the airs of her native country, Spain, gave her annual concert on Monday, at the Hanover-Rooms, assisted by Madame Anna Bishop, Mdlle. Graumann, Miss Wallace, Miss Andrews, Madame Lemaire, Herr Schmidt, Mr. Molloy, &c. Benedict, Wallace, and Piatti were the conductors.

Miss Wallace, the sister of Vincent Wallace, the composer, has given a *matinée musicale* at the Beethoven Rooms, assisted by the Misses A. and M. Williams, Bassano, Messent, Lucombe, Messrs. Reeves, Lockey, Herr Schönhoff, and Herr Pyrsam; and Mdlle. Stipek, Madame Goffrie, and Mr. Wallace, as pianists. Mr. de Kontski, as violinist; and Mr. Jarrett, horn, as instrumentalists; and Lavenu and Signor Orsini, conductors. Miss Wallace is heard to the greatest advantage as a concert-room singer.

MUSICAL EVENTS.—The Théâtre de la Nation, the Grand National Opera in Paris, has been closed from the 15th of July up to the 1st of September, with the authority of the Minister of the Interior. The directors, MM. Duponchel and Roqueplan, being compelled to withdraw the "Prophète," Madame Meyerbeer leaving for London, and M. Roger for Germany, the *répertoire* did not draw sufficient receipts to meet the outlay, resolved therefore to close until they are in a position to re-open with that work, which, in twenty-five performances, produced 183,868fr. 95c., being an average of 7356fr. 80c. per night, a very large amount considering the state of political affairs, and the influence of the cholera in keeping people out of the theatres. On many nights pre-

vious to these causes the "Prophète" realised upwards of 10,000fr. each performance.—Roger is to sing the "Juive" and the "Huguenots" in German, at Frankfort; the "Lucia" in Italian, and the "Dame Blanche" in French.——Dreyschock, the pianist, has left London for Prague.—M. Jullien's third Concert Night Concert took place on Friday, at the Surrey Zoological Gardens: the great item in the programme was the National Anthem, with an obbligato of an 18-pounder cannon at each bar.——The Duke of Cambridge honoured Sir G. Smart by his presence, to hear an amateur concert, last Monday, led by the Earl of Falmouth, and directed by Mr. Eaton; the principals, chorus, and band, including seven members of Sir G. Clerk's family, mustering forty of the élite of Richmond.——As a sign of the English taste with regard to music, we may mention that the selection of choice and novel *morceaux* which we annex is most gratifying. The effect of the *ensemble* was highly creditable to the artistes and executants. The scheme was thus:—Overture and selection from Spohr's "Jessonda;" cavatina from Ricci's "Corrado d'Altemura," "Cara su sei;" cantigue and Egyptian chorus, from Rossini's "Moise;" chorus of nobles, cavatina of the *Page*, chorus of ladies, and "Conjuration," from Meyerbeer's "Huguenots," besides gleanings from the composer's "Robert le Diable" and "Prophète;" and the concert terminated with selections from Rossini's "Siege of Corinth."——The brothers Schreiber, the guitarists, gave their annual morning concert at the Hanover Rooms, supported by M. Camus, flautist; M. Silberberg, violinist; Madame de Lozano, Madame Lemaire, MM. Brez and Malwatsch.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

The eleventh annual exhibition of cattle, agricultural implements, &c. has been held by the Society this week at Norwich, which, for some days preceding, resounded with notes of preparation for the busy bustling scene.

At the Show-yard a great number of booths were erected, and considerable preparations made for the amusement of the agricultural mind.

Some of the booths were fitted up in most grotesque style, and others with considerable taste and comfort. They were adapted to various popular amusements. Alger's Crown and Anchor booth, famous at Greenwich Fair, stood conspicuously amongst its humbler rustic neighbours.

The principal feature of the annual meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society is the matchless exhibition of farming machinery which it collects together. The implements exhibited last year at York had exceeded in number and variety those brought out on any former occasion, but the show this year there were 500 more than there were at York. In conveying the implements to Norwich, 270 trucks of the Eastern Counties Railway were employed, each carrying about five tons; and in taking them from the station to the show-ground, 16 waggons, several carts, and 40 horses were constantly engaged for five days.

Amongst the company present during the week were—His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge; Earl of Chichester, President; Marquis of Downshire; Duke of Manchester; Marquis of Douro; Earl of Liverpool; Earl of Oxford; Earl Cadogan; Viscount Hill; Lord Hamilton; the Hon. R. H. Clive, M.P.; Lord Stanley, M.P.; Sir Philip Egerton, Bart., M.P.; Sir Thomas Acland, Bart., M.P.; Sir Charles Lemon, Bart., M.P.; Sir Thomas Fremantle, M.P.; Sir T. D. Acland, M.P.; Sir C. Wood, M.P.; Sir Robert Peel, Bart., M.P.; Sir Edward Kerrison, Bart., M.P.; Sir Edward Buxton, Bart., M.P.; Sir Fitzroy Kelly, M.P.; Sir Jacob Wilson Bart., M.P.; Sir Walter Rockliffe, Bart., M.P.; Sir Thomas Mostyn Q. Mostyn, Bart., M.P.; Sir Culling Eardley, Bart., M.P.; Sir Charles Knightley, Bart., M.P.; Sir Edward North Buxton, Bart., M.P.; the Bishop of Norwich, Mayor of Norwich, Dean of Norwich, Canon of Norwich, Sheriff of Norwich, Lady Mayoress of Norwich, Professor Johnston; Professor Sedgwick; Professor Simonds; &c.

Thursday, the 12th inst., was the last day of receiving implements from that day to the opening of the show the yards of implements were continuously not only in heavy and light land, but in the yard, and wherever else the merits of the respective implements could be best tested. All implements the working of which could be exhibited during the days on which the yard was open to the public—such as steam-engines, mills, chaff-cutters, &c.—were kept at work by their respective proprietors.

The following is brief summary of each day's proceedings:

On Tuesday, stock was received in the Show-yard from eight in the morning till four in the afternoon.

On Wednesday, the Implement-yard was thrown open to the public from eight in the morning till six in the evening, at an admission fee of 2s. 6d.

The judges inspected the stock and awarded the prizes.

In the course of the day, at twelve o'clock, the Rev. Edwin Sidney, M.A., delivered a lecture in the County Court, "On the Parasitic Fungi of the British Farm;" and at four o'clock in the afternoon, Professor Simonds, of the Royal Veterinary College, delivered a lecture in the same place, "On the Anatomy, Physiology, and Diseases of the Organs of Respiration of Domesticated Animals, with particular reference to Pleuro-Pneumonia in the Ox."

At six o'clock, the council dinner, in St. Andrew's Hall, took place, at which was read the judges' award of prizes, with the exception of the award of prizes for horses, which was not announced until the following day.

On Thursday, the Cattle and Implement yards were thrown open to the public, from eight in the morning till six in the afternoon. Admission, two shillings and sixpence; and from two o'clock till six in the evening, at one shilling.

In the afternoon the great dinner of the Society took place in St. Andrew's Hall, at four o'clock.

On Friday (yesterday), the general meeting of the members was held in the Guildhall, at which stock in the morning.

The Cattle and Implement Show-yards were situate on the Old Heath-field, about one mile south-west of Norwich, on the Ipswich turnpike-road.

Next week we shall enter more fully into descriptive details, which will be accompanied with illustrations.

THE STEAM-SHIP "GREAT BRITAIN".—The directors of the concern to which this leviathan steam-ship originally belonged are again offering her for sale by tender. The former transfer for £20,000 appears therefore to have gone off. The *Great Britain* now lies perfectly dismantled in the docks of Liverpool.

The English screw steam-frigate, the *Arrogant*, Captain Fitzroy, came to anchor in Algiers roads on the 8th inst., and exchanged salutes. This frigate has been cruising in the Mediterranean, to try the joint system of the screw propeller added to her sailing powers.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Considerable buoyancy marked the opening of the English Market on Monday, Consols quoting 93⅞ to ⅞. Sellers of Money Stock, however, appearing, prices receded about ¼ per cent., afterwards closing at 93⅝ ⅞. Money Stock again being plentiful on Tuesday, the business transacted was of a limited character, and the parties for the fall being enabled to deliver, prices receded to 93; again advancing, before the close, to 93⅛ ⅜. On Wednesday, some extensive realisings upon the late advance, and the delivery of Stock consequent upon the opening of Consols, again caused a reaction, prices receding to 93 for Money, and 93⅛ for Account, having been done at 93⅜ to 93 for Money. This latter price remained unaltered during Thursday, and at the close of business was firmly maintained, principally in consequence of the continued difficulty of employing money being further increased by the large amount of the last instalment on the payment of the various dividends due at the period. Exchequer Bills are in demand, and at the heavy stocks have been dealt in by the public during the week. Prices at the close of the week were—for Money, Reduced Annuities, 92¾; Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Reduced Annuities, 93⅜; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Annuities, 93⅜; Long Annuities, to expire Jan., 1860, 8 15-16; Ditto, Thirty Years, Jan. 5, 18 9-16; India Stock, 254; Annuities, 1903, 84 pm.; Ditto, Half, 85 Stock, 192; Consols for Account, 93⅛; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 48 pm.; £500, June, 48 pm.; Small, June, 48 pm.

There was a slight reaction in Mexican stock on Monday, in consequence of the unfavourable news of the state of that country, received via New York. The stock was done at 28 and 27⅞, between which prices it ranged. Russian maintains the previous week's advance. Spanish Three per Cents have slightly improved. The business done in railway shares has continued very limited, closing with some degree of heaviness at the following prices:—Brazilian Bonds, 84⅛; Buenos Ayres Bonds, 6 per Cents., 44; Chilian Bonds, 6 per Cent., 94½; Danish Bonds, 1825, 3 per Cent., 68⅛; Ditto, Bonds, 3½; Granada Deferred, 3 per Cent., 16¼; Mexican, Ex Coupons, Account, 26¾; Peruvian Bonds, 4 per Cent. Active, 51; Portuguese, Converted, 5 per Cent., 28¾; Ditto, 4 per Cent., 30¾; Russian Bonds, 107; Spanish 5 per Cent., 1840, 18½; Ditto, Account, 18⅜; Ditto, 3 per Cent., Account, 34½; French Rentes, 5 per Cent., Exchange, 25f. 40c.; Dutch 2½ per Cent., 12 Guild., 9⅛; Ditto, 4 per Cent. Certificates, 90¼.

Shares have been in demand during the week, and prices consequently firmer. Eastern Counties Stock have advanced nearly £1 per share, in consequence of the choice of a direction, and much is anticipated from the selection made. Purchases at the present low price, for the purpose of equalising investments made at much higher rates, are of daily occurrence. The market at the close of the week was comparatively well maintained, when the reaction in Consols is considered. Final quotations are—For Aberdeen, 19½; Ditto, Five Per Cents., 5; Bedford, 10½; Caledonian, 25¾; Ditto, Scrip, Half Paid, 12 per Cent., 12; Eastern Counties, 9; Ditto, New, Guaranteed Six per Cent., 6; Ditto, Scrip, Six per Cent., 1⅝; E. Lancas., 17; E. Lincolnsh., 28½; Great Northern, 9; Ditto, Deferred, 4; Ditto, Half, 85, Scrip, Half Paid, 5 per Cent., 5; Ditto, Five per Cent. Pref., 5⅞; Great Western, 89¾; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 18¾; Hull and Selby, 95; Ditto, Half Shares, 48; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 24; Leeds and Thirsk, 48; London and Blackwall, 4⅞; London, Brighton, and South Coast, New, 50, Guaranteed Six per Cent., 6¾; London and North Western, 107½; Ditto, Land, and S.-West., 36; Do. New, £50, 28; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 14; Ditto, Deferred, 3; Ditto, Preferred, 5; Midland, Bristol and Birm. Six per Cent., 125¾ xd; N. Staffordsh., 12½; Ditto, Guildford, and Reigate, 16⅝; Reigate and Hitchin, 8; Shrewsbury and Shropshire Union, 8; South Eastern, 9¾; South Staffordshire, 3⅜; Ditto, Scrip, No. 4, 7; West Valley Six per Cent., Guaranteed, 30½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 20½; Ditto, Newcastle Extension, 14; Ditto, G.N.E., Preference, 4 xd; York and North Midland, 30½; Ditto, Preference, 7¾ xd. Bourgne and Amiens, 6½; Orleans and Bordeaux, 3; Tours and Nantes, 3; Amboise Bank, 25; British North American, 40 xd; London Joint Stock, 16; Australian Mines, 4.

YESTERDAY MORNING.—There was no movement in Consols yesterday; the business done during the day being 92⅞ to 93⅛ ⅜ money, and 93 to ⅛ for account. Foreign were heavy, and Railway shares without any change of importance.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Friday.—A slight increase has taken place in the arrivals of English wheat for the market this week. To-day the show of samples several of which were the produce of Essex was moderately good. Very few buyers were in attendance, and the demand for all kinds of wheat of home growth was extremely inactive, and, where sales took place, prices were the turn lower than on Monday, without effecting a clearance. About 4 quarters of foreign wheat have come to hand, but several large cargoes are shortly expected from the Baltic Sea. Selected parcels were nearly, if not almost, stationary prices, but all other kinds were somewhat easier to purchase. Owing to the large arrival of foreign the barley trade was heavy, at a decline in prices of 1s per quarter, and no progress can be made in sales at the moment of depression. Malt—No supply of which was sent. Oats, of which 17,000 quarters, 4,000 of English oats were on sale, were in good request, but low in large—6 quarters. The oat trade ruled heavy, and prices receded 6s per quarter. Beans, quick, in fair sort. Peas—Scarce and full, at barely Monday's currency.

ARRIVALS.—English. Wheat, 2160; barley, 50; malt, 2010; oats, 880; flour, 2110. Foreign, 600. Foreign: 4720; barley, 4,950; oats, 24,060; flour, —— quarters.

English.—Wheat, Kent and Essex, red, 48s to 48s, white, 44s to 50s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 42s to 47s; ditto, white, 42s to 48s; rye, 32s to 35s, grinding barley, 22s to 25s, distilling ditto, 25s to 27s; malting ditto, 36s to 38s. Norfolk and Lincoln malts, 46s to 50s; brown ditto, 35s to 36s; Kingston and Ware, 38s to 40s; Chevalier, 52s to 56s. Yorkshire and Lincolnshire oats, 16s to 18s; potato ditto, 17s to 19s; Scotch and Cork, black, 17s to 18s; ditto, white, 19s to 19s; tick beans, new, 28s to 30s; ditto, old, —s to —s; grey peas 30s to 32s; maple, 34s to 36s; white, 32s to 35s; boilers, 35s to 38s, per quarter.

Foreign.—Wheat, Dantzic and Konigsberg, 48s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 22s to 23s per barrel; Baltic, —s to —s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Samples of new rape, tares, and canary seed, in good condition, have been on offer in our market. New rapeseed has sold at £32 per last. In old seeds, no little is doing, the prices are almost nominal.

LINSEED, English, sowing, 34s to 35s; Baltic, crushing, 30s to 40s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 38s to 40s; linseed cake, 6l to 8l per quarter; coriander, 16s to 22s per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 6s to 10s; white do. 5s 6d to 10s 6d; tares, 5s 6d to 6s 6d per bushel. English rapeseed, new, £22 to £25 per last of ten quarters; cleared cakes, £6 15s to £7 5s. Hempseed, ditto, foreign, £5 2s to £6 5s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £4 10s to £5 0s per ton; canary, 110s to 120s per quarter. English clover-seed, red, —s to —s; trefoil, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, up to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d to 7½d; of household ditto, 5d to 5½d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 42s 5d; barley, 23s 9d; oats, 18s 9d; rye, 26s 11d; beans, 32s 9d; peas, 30s 9d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 43s 5d; barley, 26s 1d; oats, 18s 2d; rye, 26s 8d; beans, 31s 5d; peas, 30s 9d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 1s 0d; barley, 1s 0d; oats, 1s 0d; rye, 1s 0d; beans, 1s 0d; peas, 1s 0d.

Smithfield.—Friday.—Wheat, 48s to 52s; barley, 26s to 28s; oats, 18s to 20s; rye, 28s to 30s; beans, 30s to 32s; peas, 30s to 32s.

Potatoes.—Middlesex and Essex, per ton, £3 to £4 10s; Scotch, £3 to £4 10s; Kent and Cork ditto, £3 to £4 10s; Jersey, £5 to £6 10s; Guernsey, £5 to £6 10s.

Provisions.—The demand for foreign butter is far from active, at the late declines in the quotations. Irish and Carlow are in moderate request, and prices are pretty well supported. Fine Friesland, 72s to 74s; fine Holland, 66s to 70s; fine Kiel, 70s to 74s per cwt. A moderate business is passing in Irish butter, at late currencies. Limerick, Clonmel, and Cork, Friesland, firsts, 67s to 70s; Cork, 66s to 68s; limerick, 64s to 66s, and Waterford, 61s to 63s per cwt. English butter dull, and rather over. Devon, 76s to 80s; fine Sussex, 76s to 78s; fine Dorset, 68s to 72s per cwt; fresh, 8s to 10s per dozen lbs. The best Irish parcels of bacon are steady, at from 70s to 72s per cwt. All other kinds of provisions support last week's prices.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 5s to £3 15s; clover ditto, £3 5s to £3 0s; and straw, £1 8s to £1 12s per load.

Spirits.—The demand for rum is in a very restricted state. In prices, however, we have no change to notice. Brandy and corn spirits are quite at a stay.

Tallow.—Although only a limited business is doing in this market, prices have advanced 1s to 2s per cwt. P.Y.C. on the spot, is quoted at 39s 3d to 39s 6d, and for forward delivery, 40s to 40s per cwt. Town, tallow, 37s to 37s 3d per cwt, nett.

Oils.—The market is tolerably firm, at full last week's prices.

Coals (Friday).—Buddle's West Hartley, 16s 6d; Hollywell Main, 14s 6d; Eden Main, 14s 3d; Hedley, 14s; Gibson, 14s 3d; Hutton, 13s; Stewart's, 12s; and Sadler, 10s 3d per ton.

Hops (Friday).—From nearly the whole of the plantations in Sussex and Kent our accounts serve to stating that a poor prospect is held out to the planters this year. Although the fine weather of the present week may have very beneficial effects, the general growth of hops is pretty generally antiquated. Our market is, therefore, firm for all good and fine hops, although somewhat easier, but in actual business doing is rather restricted. In Mid and East Kent a few transactions have taken place. The duty is stated from £50,000 to £70,000.

Wool.—Since Monday, 23 bags and 24 bls.; Wednesday, 24 bls.; Thursday, 24 bls.; and East Kent ditto, 24 bls to 27 bls.

Smithfield (Friday).—The supply of beasts on sale in to-day's market was very small, and of but middling quality. Although the number of buyers in attendance was not large, the best trade ruled firm, and, in some few instances, the prices of the best Scots were the turn higher. Mutton was quite tolerably well cleared off, at last Monday's currency. Calves and pigs

MARRIAGE OF LORD FOLEY WITH LADY MARY FITZALAN HOWARD, IN THE CHAPEL ROYAL, ST. JAMES'S.—(SEE PAGE 43.)

The regiment only returned from Canada and the West Indies about a twelvemonth ago.

Upon the ground were drawn up the Welsh school of boys and girls. The whole proceedings passed off with great éclat. There were banners and inscriptions; the houses in the principal streets were dressed with branches and flags; and everywhere the Prince was greeted with loud cheers.

The scene has been obligingly sketched, for our own Engraver, by Mr. Charles Tweedfield Bracewell, of Winchester.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

MR. MACKINNON.

MR. WILLIAM ALEXANDER MACKINNON, the honourable member for Lymington, if not one of the most brilliant speakers, is certainly one of the most useful and humane gentlemen that has ever had a seat in the Legislature. His efforts have been chiefly directed towards the physical improvement and general sanitary condition of the people, and he has justly earned the gratitude of all friends of humanity for his successful advocacy of the bill for the suppression of cruelty to animals, and more particularly for the zeal and ability with which he has, despite of active opposition in some quarters, and great apathy in others, promoted that most desirable measure, the Health of Towns Bill.

He entered Parliament in 1830, as member for Dunwich. In the following year he was returned for Lymington, for which place he has sat in the House ever since, with the exception of the years 1833 and 1834, when he was not in Parliament.

In 1831, he opposed the plan for taking the census of 1821 as the basis of the representation under the Reform Bill; and, on dividing the House, had the largest majority that voted against the bill. In the next Parliament, Ministers took the census of 1831 as their guide.

Besides the measures above mentioned, Mr. Mackinnon introduced, in 1832, a measure for repealing the usury laws, which was adopted in so far as applied to bills of exchange at short dates. In 1835, his bill for an alteration in the law of Patents and Registration of Designs was introduced; and two sessions after, it was carried. He drew the attention of Parliament in 1836 to the consolidation of turnpike trusts, and the measure was carried as far as regards those around London, the immense debt of those throughout the country precluding farther interference. In the years 1837, 1838, and 1839, we find him advocating the establishment of a rural police, and the propriety of acknowledging the French occupation of Algiers; he also spoke on the Metropolitan Police, and various matters affecting material and administrative improvements throughout the country. On the subject of harbours of refuge, he showed how much useless revenue was drawn for Ramsgate, Dover, and other ports, which might be advantageously applied to the formation of the proposed harbours. On Prison Disciplines, West India affairs, &c., he delivered many speeches characterised by clearly expressed statements and temperate appeals to the good sense and justice of Parliament. The abolition of the nuisance, and of the detriment to health, caused by the dense smoke from factories, &c., has also occupied his zealous attention, and no doubt his praise worthy exertions in this respect will be crowned with his customary success.

That monster nuisance of the metropolis, Smithfield Market, is at present the subject on which this great sanitary reformer is engaged. The Select Committee of the House to which the subject was referred this session, and of which he was Chairman, have just issued their report, and the conclusion at which they have arrived is embodied in the following resolution, viz.:—"That it is the opinion of this committee that the continuance of a market for the sale of live stock in Smithfield is proved by experience to be attended with very serious inconveniences and objections, and that it ought to be removed." They also state, with reference to a subject on which much difference of opinion existed, that only one great metropolitan cattle market can exist; and they add, "in the selection of its site, regard should be had to the position of the railway termini, the place of the disembarkation for Scotch, Irish, and foreign cattle; the bridges, especially Blackfriars; and to the density of the population in the neighbourhood of such site." They also recommend the Government to take into their "early and serious consideration" the construction of *abattoirs*, the establishment of an inspection of slaughter-houses, public as well as private; of an organisation of a system of vigilant superintendence of the markets both of dead and live stock, "to prevent the sale of meat unfit for human food;" of a shifting of the market-day from Monday to Tuesday; and of erecting lairs with a suitable supply of food and water for the cattle that are brought to market.

MR. W. A. MACKINNON, M.P. FOR LYMINGTON.

This most able report, which fully breathes the spirit of sanitary improvement that Mr. Mackinnon has for years past been labouring to infuse into the minds both of legislators and the dwellers in crowded cities, turned the subject of discussion in the House of Commons on Tuesday night, when the hon. gentleman, as chairman of the committee, in a speech replete with enlarged views of the question, which he sustained by an extensive array of startling facts, directed the especial attention of the Legislature to the matter. He showed, among other things, that, according to the evidence of Professor Owen and other medical men, the violence and ill usage suffered by the cattle in Smithfield caused the meat to become so innutritious and noxious to health, that the great spread of cancer among the humbler classes in the metropolis was principally to be attributed to the use of that deteriorated food. The hon. gentleman concluded with a motion that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that she should give directions that the report of the Smithfield Market Committee should be taken into early and serious consideration. The motion, however, only called forth from Mr. C. Lewis, on the part of the Government, an assurance that they would take the report into consideration, and examine how far they were prepared to assent to the conclusions of the committee; and, if they could assent, they would give their assistance towards carrying them into effect. Lord J. Russell adding, that, though the Government would take the report into consideration, he could not undertake to say that they would find some plan which would remove those evils—which, though under the name of Smithfield at present, might still exist under some other name.

The motion was withdrawn for a more auspicious occasion.

Mr. Mackinnon is author of an excellent work on "Public Opinion," "Thoughts on the Currency," and "The History of Civilisation."

The hon. member is chief of the clan Kinnon, which traces its descent from the Royal line of Scottish Kings. He was born in 1789, and married, in 1812, Emma Mary, daughter and heiress of Joseph Palmer, Esq., of Palmerston House, in the county of Mayo, and Rush House, county of Dublin. At the death of Mr. B. Palmer (a lunatic, and brother of the late Mr. Palmer), the property of the Palmer family will go to Mr. Mackinnon, in right of his wife (deceased).

The hon. gentleman is a member of the Royal Antiquarian, the Asiatic, the Geological, and the Astronomical Societies. He was educated at Winchester and Cambridge, and kept terms at Lincoln's Inn, but has not been called to the bar.

In politics Mr. Mackinnon is a Conservative. He is, however, a free-trader and

PRESENTATION OF COLOURS TO THE CAERNARVONSHIRE OR ROYAL WELSH FUSILIERS, BY HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT, AT WINCHESTER.

OPENING OF THE NEW CHANNEL, BELFAST HARBOUR.—THE PROCESSION STARTING.

BELFAST HARBOUR IMPROVEMENTS.

OPENING OF THE VICTORIA CHANNEL.

For twelve years past, extensive improvements have been in progress in the Harbour of Belfast, from the plans of Messrs. Walker and Burges, furnished exactly nineteen years since, on Tuesday, the 10th instant, the day very appropriately selected for the opening of the portion already completed, and designated the Victoria Channel.

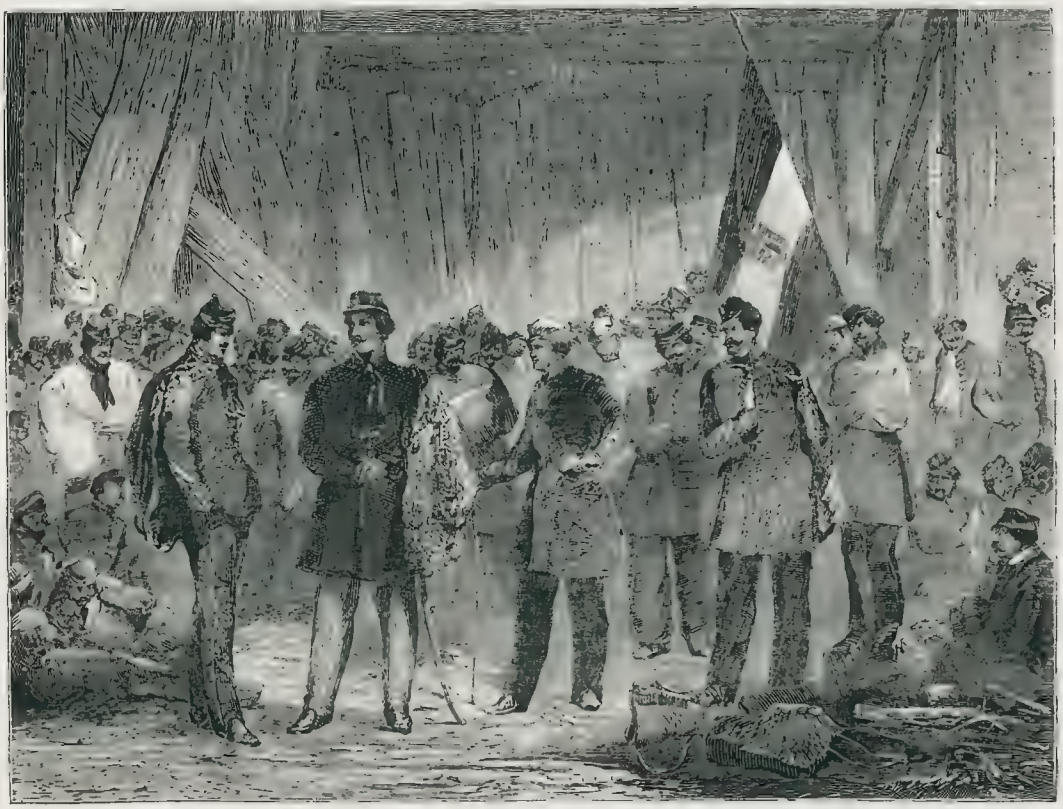
The first section of this important work was completed and opened for navigation in January, 1841, and cost about £43,000; the contract for the remaining portion was taken at £41,000. The improvements consisted in forming, in the first place, a new channel, commencing near the town, and terminating at the first bend of the river, near Thompson's Tower. Secondly, in purchasing all the private quays and docks, and filling up the old slip docks. In the third place, in completing the new channel, from Thompson's Tower to near the entrance to Garmoyle. Within the last ten years, all the large purchases necessary for giving effect to these works have been made at an outlay of about £164,500; and improvements have, within the same period, cost upwards of £216,509, a very large amount of which has been expended directly in wages of labour.

The new cut just opened makes the channel—formerly one of the most circuitous and intricate in the world—one continued line with a very gentle bend into the deep water at Garmoyle from the quays of Belfast.

One o'clock was the hour appointed for the ceremony of opening the New Channel; and the Harbour Commissioners had invited representatives of the various public bodies in town, the General commanding the district, the officers of the garrison, and a large number of the merchants, ship-owners, and professional gentlemen of the town, to join them on this interesting occasion. The *Prince of Wales* steamer had been placed at the disposal of the Commissioners; and, shortly after the hour named, she proceeded, with her company, from the quay at the end of High-street, amid the cheers of the spectators. She was followed by the *Whitehaven* and *Eyrie's Queen* (auxiliary screw-steamer), the latter towing the *Foam* and *Gannet* yachts, all gaily dressed with flags, and having their decks crowded with people. The *Ranger*, tug-steamer, was similarly decked and freighted; and the numerous vessels in the harbour had their colours displayed. As the *Prince of Wales* proceeded, she was saluted by discharges of guns. When she had reached about half-way down the New Channel, she was stopped; and Mr. Pirrie, after a short address to the gentlemen around him, baptised the New Channel by the name of the "Victoria Channel," sprinkling it, at the same time, with the contents of a bottle of champagne. The steamer, with her escorts, then passed on as far as the Gobbins, amid renewed salutes of artillery.

About five o'clock, the party returned, and landed on Dargan's or Queen's Island, where a sumptuous banquet was provided for 200 guests, in a large tent, beautifully decorated with evergreens and flowering shrubs. Mr. Whitla, Chairman of the Harbour Commissioners, presided; and Mr. Pirrie and Mr. S. Thomson were croupiers. After dinner, the usual loyal toasts were given. Then followed "The Army and Navy;" General Bainbrigge replying on behalf of the army. "The Marquis of Donegal, the Lord of the soil," was very briefly responded to by Mr. Dickson; and Mr. R. Grimshaw spoke to "The Representatives of the Borough in Parliament." When the health of "The Guests" was given, the Hon. Mr. Handcock replied. General Bainbrigge next proposed the health of the Chairman, which was drunk with loud cheers; and Mr. Whitla replied, entering into some statements connected with the object of the present meeting.

The health of Mr. Walker, the engineer, was received with loud cheers; and having thanked the company, he stated that formerly Belfast Harbour was entered by a circuitous channel, and only ships drawing twelve feet could enter, and that not without difficulty; lately, they had one drawing twenty-one feet at the quay. He had no doubt that the people of Belfast would proceed to complete the work they had so well commenced. There was no harbour in Great Britain which presented the same advantages. His plan included the construction of docks; and he held, that they would not have finished their work until they had made docks where their ships could float equally at low as at high tide; for, however soft the mud of the harbour might be, no ship could ground on it without sustaining some injury. When they should have docks, no harbour in Great Britain would equal theirs. They had every encouragement to proceed. They had behind them a population almost equal to that of all Scotland;



HUNGARIAN HUSSARS.—SKETCHED AT FOLKESTONE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

and he had observed, that where harbours were improved trade followed. Mr. Walker's address was warmly applauded throughout.

The health of Mr. Dargan was proposed, and was drunk with loud cheers. He acknowledged the compliment; and said that his acquaintances with the people of Belfast had made a strong impression upon him, and that to be a Belfast man would ever give any person a claim upon him.

A number of other toasts were given and replied to by Mr. Pirrie, Mr. M'Neile, Mr. Saffery, Mr. Bristow, Mr. Goddard, Mr. Hoffmeister, Mr. J. Mulholland, &c. During the evening, the proceedings were enlivened with songs and glees and the band of the 13th. Rockets were sent up, and other fireworks played. The river was crowded with boats, and the quays with people. A more animated or exciting scene has seldom been witnessed. Nothing that the Commissioners could do was wanting; and their guests entertained but one opinion of their attention and courtesy.

The gratifications of the day appear to have been largely shared in by the other parties who joined in celebrating an event of so much importance, as connected with the trade of Belfast.

Our Illustration was sketched by Mr. Burgess, of Belfast, from the Custom House, at the moment of the procession starting. The extended lines of quays on both sides of the river are seen, and, in the distance, the ancient fortress of Carrickfergus and Black Head, the basaltic point that forms the northern entrance to the Bay.

Nature had done much for this harbour, which is one of the most secure and capacious in Europe. Art has now nearly completed the conveniences that a constantly increasing commerce demands. At the present period it is a useful lesson to the Empire in general, and to Ireland in particular, to consider what has been here done by an energetic community, although unaided by the State. The inhabitants of Belfast—the population does not reach 90,000—have, within ten years, raised amongst themselves, and expended on their harbour, £381,000; and so judicious has been the outlay, that the Commissioners have not required to increase, by the smallest amount, their very low scale of taxation. As a very large amount of the expenditure has been in the wages of labour, they have, by expediting their improvements, afforded, in the midst of the general distress, employment to a large number of the working classes.

MAP OF HUNGARY.

THE WAR IN HUNGARY.

A GLANCE at the accompanying Map shows Hungary and Transylvania, defended upon two sides and part of the third by the Carpathian Mountains, which extend from the Jablunka Pass, in the extreme north-west, as far as Orshova, on the Turkish frontier. Three passes lead through this wall into Hungary, of which only two (the Jablunka and Duckla) are readily practicable. Five or six openings yield entrance into Transylvania; but of these the Pojana-stampi, and the defiles opposite Cronstadt and Hermannstadt, are the most important. The remainder of this side is covered by the Turkish provinces along the Danube. The western aspect of Hungary, comparatively open to an Austrian or Russian inroad, was naturally only defended by the confluents of the Danube, by the Waag running southward, by the Raab and other streams running northward into it, and by the hills behind them. On this account, the main Hungarian army, under Görgey, numbering 90,000 men, is stationed here. His right wing, it will be observed, extends along the Waag; his centre, through the Schütt Island, and resting on the impregnable fortress of Komorn; his left wing (originally in advance of Gran, and on the river of that name), now in front of the Bakonyer Wald, or hill-forest covering Pesth and Buda. Opposite Komorn, at Acs or Old and New Szolly, is a bridge-head, which, after the withdrawal by Görgey of his left wing, the united Austrian and Russian forces, to the number of 70,000 men, made a desperate attempt to carry. Driven back with great slaughter on that occasion, a second attack seems to have been equally unfortunate, the Hungarians marching out of their lines to assail them.

Originally it was thought that the Hungarians would everywhere defend the mountain passes, and maintain the line of the Raab. On the contrary, the passes everywhere retired without fighting; concentrating their 200,000 men, it may be observed, within those richer territories more densely peopled by the warlike Magyar race, and which in the Men are within dotted lines. Henry Paskiewitch, with 60,000 troops (and 50,000 more advancing from Cracow), has been allowed to penetrate as far as Debreczin on one side, and on the other, it is reported, as far as Erlau, without having encountered any resistance, except at Tokay, from an insignificant Hungarian body. Reports are current at Vienna of his defeat at Erlau. At all events, as Dembinski's army, now commanded by the enterprising Vyeckel, is probably covering the magazines of Grosswardein, a battle is imminent.

In Transylvania, two Russian columns have been allowed to penetrate: but Bem, who holds the main positions, is at Hermannstadt with an army of 36,000 men, evidently meditating some great blow. The Ban Jellachich, who the other day advanced to O'Beeze, where he was defeated, and obliged to retire behind the Danube canal, has since been followed up by the Hungarians, attacked, defeated, and, it is reported, driven over to the Turkish frontier.

At this juncture, the important fortress of Arad, with a garrison of 2000, has just surrendered to the Hungarians.

HUNGARIAN HUSSARS.

A PARTY of Hungarian Hussars have been for several days located at Folkestone under peculiar circumstances.

It appears that several of the Hungarian troops in Radetzsky's army found opportunities of deserting to the Sardinians, and of taking part, under their colours, in the battles of Mortara and Novara, against the enemies of their country. When, by the terms of the armistice between Austria and Sardinia, all Lombards and Hungarians were to be delivered up, about 200 of the latter contrived to quit the Sardinian territory. Some found their way into Switzerland, and others to Grenoble in France.

A party of them were passed by the French authorities through the interior of France, to Boulogne, whence they were shipped to Folkestone. They are furnished with attestations of their exemplary conduct by the authorities of the several French towns and villages through which they passed; and their case has already excited considerable sympathy in this country.

Our Artist has portrayed a group of these fine soldiers. Of the four principal figures in the foreground, that on the left is *Varsity*, a sergeant; next is *Balogh*, a lieutenant; next, *Toth*, quarter-master; and fourthly, *Kazesi*, corporal. They belonged to the 35th Regiment of Hussars, 300 of whom escaped, of whom 55 came to England.

Barlogh, the Lieutenant, is a remarkably handsome and intelligent man, twenty-eight years of age. His comrades say, had it not been for him, they should have been starved. While in France, an insult was offered to Barlogh, who forthwith threw down his sword, declaring that he would not command them any longer; they, however, entreated him to do so, and he came them to Folkestone. They exercise daily at half-past five A.M.: they are receiving but 9d. per day; still they are very grateful, and aver that they have never received so much hospitality as in England.

Among the figures in the background are those of a schoolmaster and farrier; and, above the group, is the Hungarian standard, which the party have preserved throughout their perils.

Mr. E. L. Betts is the newly-appointed chairman of the EASTERN COUNTIES COMPANY.

In the winding up of the TRING, READING, and BASINGSTOKE, it was stated that a deposit of £5 per share was originally made. A sum of 20s. has been returned; but there is £61 12 in hand still; also £6300 not yet realised; and debts of £2000 and £5000. There are about 6371 shares which will participate in the surplus.

The great line of the MANCHESTER, SHEFFIELD, and LINCOLNSHIRE, extending from Great Grimsby, on the eastern coast, to Manchester, and thence to Liverpool, on the western side, was opened all the way (110½ miles) on the 17th. The directors celebrated the event by a dinner at New Holland.

The second report of the YORK, NEWCASTLE, and BERWICK discloses irregularities without parallel. It states that Mr. Hudson being authorised by the Company to subscribe for 3000 shares of the Sunderland Dock, took 3345 additional shares, the calls of which he paid from the funds of the Company. The creation of 42,000 shares having been authorised, on account of the Newcastle and Berwick line, the number was secretly increased to 56,000; Mr. Hudson taking 5956½ shares, and realising profits on the same of £143,704. Of the York and Newcastle Extension shares Mr. Hudson took 890, improperly obtaining a premium of £4000; though no calls were paid on 200 of these shares, the parties to whom Mr Hudson sold them have received the usual dividends. Mr. Hudson also bought 10,000 tons of iron, at £5 10s. per ton, and within three weeks sold them to his own company at £12 per ton, realising about £38,500. He also received £31,000 for land, the cheques for which he has never handed over to the parties in whose favour they were drawn: he has refunded lately £20,000, with interest. Finally, he drew out £40,000, under the head of "Works," which he kept for his own use till about ten weeks ago.

A provision in the bill now before the House of Commons, facilitating the dissolution or abandonment of railways, stipulates that where the abandonment of any road or bridge made by a company is contemplated, the company shall invest a sum of money, the interest of which shall be sufficient to keep the said road or bridge in good repair.

In the winding up of the DIRECT EXETER, an amount of £32,305 was declared to have been originally raised, £9686 was disposed of by the finance committee, £13,948 by engineering expenses, and £9385 by parliamentary costs. The Master in Chancery said he should inquire, first, who paid the deposit, signed the deed, and sold their shares; second, who paid deposit without signing the deed; and third, those who only took letters of allotment. The allottees hope to obtain the refunding of some of the expended deposit.

THE MANCHESTER SOUTH JUNCTION and ALTRINCHAM was opened on the 20th.

SMITHFIELD MARKET.

THE Report from the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Removal of Smithfield Market, has at length been printed; and the minutes of evidence present a most formidable array in advocacy of the proposed reform. The subject was discussed in the House of Commons on Tuesday night, and will be found noticed in our Parliamentary report; whilst, in another column, we have engraved the portrait of Mr. Mackinnon, the Chairman of the Committee. The subject is of such paramount importance and interest, that, in addition to the above record and Illustration, one of our ablest Artists has portrayed the evils of the system sought to be remedied, in a series of scenes sketched in Smithfield Market, yet presenting but a tithe of the cruelty and nuisance which have been for ages perpetrated in one of the most crowded localities of the metropolis.

The scene has been never better described than in the following passage from one of Mr. Dickens's most popular works:—

"It was market morning. The ground was covered nearly ankle-deep with filth and mire; and a thick steam perpetually rising from the reeking bodies of the cattle, and mingling with the fog, which seemed to rest upon the chimney-tops, hung heavily above. All the pens in the centre of the large area, and as many temporary ones as could be crowded into the vacant space, were filled with sheep; and tied up to posts by the gutter side were long lines of beast and oxen three or four deep. Countrymen, butchers, drovers, hawkers, boys, thieves, idlers, and vagabonds of every low grade, were mingled together in a dense mass: the whistling of drovers, the barking of dogs, the bellowing and plunging of beasts, the bleating of sheep, and grunting and squeaking of pigs; the cries of hawkers, the shouts, oaths, and quarrelling on all sides, the ringing of bells, and the roar of voices that issued from every public-house; the crowding, pushing, driving, beating, whooping, and yelling; the hideous and discordant din that resounded from every corner of the market; and the unwashed, unshaven, squalid, and dirty figures constantly running to and fro, and bursting in and out of the throng, rendered it a stunning and bewildering scene which quite confused the senses."

The Report recommends the removal of the Market; and in the minutes of evidence the recommendations and suggestions for the establishment of *abattoirs* in the neighbourhood of the cattle-market to be provided as a substitute for that at Smithfield, are examined at great length.

Our readers may remember that in a former Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, February 10th, No. 307, page 88, we gave a notice of a paper, a "Description of the Abattoirs of Paris," which was read at the Institution of Civil Engineers, by Mr. Grantham. The accompanying view and plan, by the same gentleman, represents one of them, "Du Roule," which, although one of the smallest of the five, gives a correct general representation of the others. It is one mile and three-quarters from the centre of the city, and on the north-west: it contains five acres and three-quarters within the walls; has thirty-two slaughterhouses, and the same number of stalls; the area of the slaughter-houses is 1936 square yards. In 1846, 6898 cattle and 36,841 sheep were slaughtered there. As there is no separate account of the income and expenditure kept of each *abattoir*, we will state that the original cost of the whole was £680,000. The income in 1846 was £48,811 18s., and expenditure £6161 12s., leaving a profit of £42,650 6s., or about 6¼ per cent upon the cost.

There is reason to conclude that the same principle may be carried out not only in London, but in every large town in the kingdom, as an important branch of a complete sanitary system.

The Illustration upon the front page shows one of the many cruelties practised in the Market by the drovers. One of the witnesses before the Parliamentary committee, Mrs. Lucy Ann Sicolar, who keeps a house at the back of the Ram Inn, Smithfield, states as follows:—

203. (Mr. C. Lewis): What kind of cruelty is practised upon the animals?—I see cruelty practised; I have seen them take whatever is to hand, what I call a kind of pickaxe, and then I have seen them hit the poor beasts over the heads and lay their heads open an inch and a half.

204. What was the object of striking them in that way?—I do not know; it is downright cruelty.

205. What was the object of striking them in that manner?—Poor things; I cannot tell you what it is.

206. (Mr. Christopher): Is that in the operation of slaughtering them, or meant to keep them quiet in the market?—To keep them quiet in the market.

207. (Mr. C. Lewis): Just describe the sort of pickaxe they use in the market.—It is a kind of thing about a yard long, with either lead or iron at the end.

208. Now, do all the drovers carry a pickaxe of this sort?—No, not all of them.

209. (Chairman): What is the use of it; to keep the beasts quiet?—Yes.

210. (Mr. Stafford): Do you mean to say that there is a blade at the end of it like the end of an axe?—I cannot say what is at the end of it, but there must be something sharp.

211. Is it like an axe-stick?—Yes.

212. But you did not see anything sharp on it?—There is something like a kind of iron or lead.

213. But you called it a kind of axe?—It must have been something sharp, or it would not have cut their heads open.

214. But was there an edge to it?—I cannot say.

215. (Chairman): Does it cut open the head of the beast?—Yes.

216. Through the bone? Yes; I have seen the head laid open.

217. It breaks through the bone?—Yes.

218. (Mr. C. Lewis): Were you ever present at any country fair?—Yes.

219. Have you observed any difference between the manner in which the animals are treated in a country fair and at Smithfield?—A great deal, indeed; they are not treated with that cruelty in the country.

220. (Mr. Stafford): Are they treated with cruelty in going to the market?—Sometimes. If they happen to go a mile on one side they beat them very much; they carry sticks with them with spikes at the end of them.

221. Do they carry sticks as well as axes?—No; those who carry sticks with spikes do not carry those other things.

222. (Chairman): Are we to understand you that those who carry sticks are the drovers?—Yes.

223. And the others are the men who have to keep them quiet in the market?—The men in the market carry sticks with spikes at the end; and I have seen them prick the poor beasts so as to fetch blood.

224. (Mr. Stafford) Which are you speaking of; the men with the hatchets.

(*Continued on page* 48.)

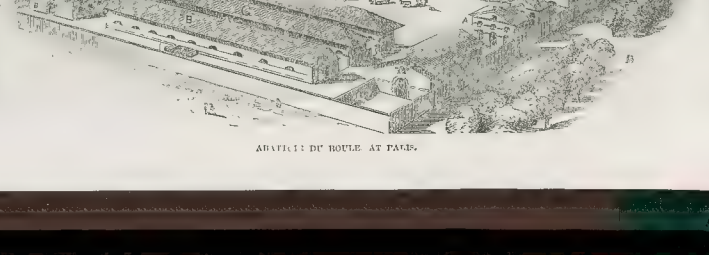
RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN.—July 17: Special Meeting: Euston Station: Mr. G. C. Glyn, M.P., in the chair.—The proprietors discussed the provisions of the Audit of Railway Accounts Bill, and generally expressed their dissatisfaction at any interference with the management of a joint-stock concern. The answers to the circulars issued by the board declaratory of the provisions of the measure, and asking the opinion of the shareholders thereon, showed that 56 individuals, representing £133,000 stock, assented to, while 3363, representing £7,056,000 stock, dissented from the bill. The directors were accordingly instructed to oppose the progress of the bill.

The shareholders who were opposed to the assumption of the BIRMINGHAM and OXFORD JUNCTION by the Great Western Company, presented Mr G. J. Mosley (who took the chief part in the opposition) with a caudle alcum and two tea-canisters, at a cost of between £700 and £800, at a festive dinner on the 18th, at Greenwich.

On the 13th the directors of the HUDDERSFIELD and MANCHESTER gave a trip to above 1000 of the shareholders of the company from Leeds, Huddersfield, and Dewsbury to Manchester. A lunch was specially provided, and the directors themselves afterwards dined in Huddersfield.

Eight railway bills, last week, received the Royal Assent, authorising capital to be raised by loan for shares, £745,666. They are: The York and North Midland (deviations, &c.), the York, Newcastle, and Berwick (Harmore and Allerton new branches), Ely and Huntingdon (extension of time), Newcastle and Carlisle (alterations and branch from Alston branch), East Lothian Central (dissolution), Stockton and Darlington (consolidation of acts), Shrewsbury and Chester (branches to the river Dee, agreement for joint station at Shrewsbury, and power to subscribe towards the Shrewsbury and Hereford), Lancashire and Yorkshire (extension of Aston and Clifford branches),



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July, 1849.

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"I find it to be a pure vegetable Farina, perfectly wholesome, and highly nutritious. It is free from all the properties of the medicinal class, and thereby to counteract dyspepsia, constipation, and their numerous [illegible]
ANDREW URE, M.D., F.R.S., &c., Analytical Chemist.
CAUTION Beware of Revalenta Handwash, or other spurious compositions, in imitation of the name of DU BARRY of Models. De Barry and Co.'s invaluable Revalenta Arabica Food.
CURE
From the Right Honourable the Lord Stuart de Decies.
[illegible] County Waterford, Feb. 5, 1849
Gentlemen,—I have derived the greatest benefit from your Revalenta Food. It is only due to yourselves and to the public to state, that you are at liberty to make any use of this commendation that you may think proper. STUART DE DECIES

4, Park Walk, Little Chelsea, London, Oct. 2, 1848.
Twenty-seven years of nervous debility, which I had suffered great pain and no remedies, and for which I in vain consulted the advice of many, has been effectually removed by your excellent "Revalenta Arabica Food." It has cost me little more than a guinea.
PARKER D. BINGHAM, Captain, Royal Navy.

Gentlemen,—The lady for which I [illegible] advanced in pregnancy she was suffering severely from [illegible] and nausea, and vomiting, and other symptoms of [illegible] having a great [illegible] and being constantly obliged [illegible] to put by or the enema [illegible] sometimes to both. I can say [illegible] before you had sent me the [illegible] of help she has never been able since [illegible] the functions are more regular.
THOMAS WOODHOUSE.

(Dr. Ure's analysis of the Revalenta Arabica Food, and the names of the nobility who have testified to its efficacy in the cure of dyspepsia, nervousness, sickness at the stomach, wind, spasms and vomiting, fever, sore throat, and fever sores, and the many other complaints, and of which space will not allow us to make room for, is given in the pamphlet, which may be had gratis of the agents.)
ISAAC DU BARRY, Chemist, [illegible]

Alpha-street, Perth, May 2, 1848.
Some time has now elapsed since the lady resident in this city has been afflicted with a severe cough, which for 14 years I can assert of long standing, accompanied with much expectoration of a very disagreeable nature, and which, in spite of every medical skill and assistance I could procure for her, daily increased. Food, tea, and sleep from day to day diminished, and I am happy to say that it has produced a most beneficial change in her system, &c.
JAMES PORTER.
Similar expressions of gratitude from William Frank Rea, Barrister-at-law, King's College, Cambridge; James Pourtant, Esq., late Bursar, 36th Regt., Reading, Berks, and 5940 other correspondents.
DU BARRY and Co., 77, New Bond-street, London; and of all respectable Perfumers, Chemists, &c.
In canisters, 1lb., at 2s.; 2lb., at 3s. 6d.; 5lb., at 8s.; super-refined quality, 5lb., at 10s.; and 10lb., at 20s. 6d. and 10s. canisters forwarded by Du Barry and Co., on receipt of Post-office orders (carriage-free), to any town or railroad station connected by rail with London.

FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS, 30s., the half-dozen.—A Pamphlet containing Rules for Self-Measurement, and an illustration of the style and fit of these unequalled Shirts, may be had, post free, on application to RICHARD FORD, 167, Strand, London.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!! SHIRTS!!!—E. S. FLINT, No. 48, the bottom of Ludgate-hill, continues to supply the Best Shirts, and only from that establishment, at the Original Prize Medal Depôt, 48, Ludgate-hill. These are pronounced perfect, for their fit, by the most eminent authorities, and are made of the best long cloth and linen, and for Outfits, &c., Six for 42s., 18s., or 30s. Post-office orders promptly executed.

SHIRTS.—The ZETETIQUE SHIRTS, Registered May 1, 1849, Act 6 & 7 Vic., c. 65. These are the best fitting Shirts ever introduced. Sold by the Inventor, at his Establishment, 10, Haymarket. Price—8s. for 40s.; or Three for 21s.—N.B. The Non-Registered Shirts are 25s. for 40s., and 42s. for 42s., all in the same patterns in Coloured Shirts.—Instructions for self-measurement, with list of prices, sent post-free.—JAMES BLACKBURN, 67, Cheapside, London.

ESTABLISHED, 1801.—Families are respectfully solicited to inspect the fresh arrivals of HOUSEHOLD LINEN DAMASKS, &c., at the IRISH LINEN COMPANY'S WAREHOUSE, adjoining the Mansion House, Cornhill, removed to 156, Fleet-street, New Oxford-street.—Country orders punctually attended to as usual.

MADAME PAUL, of 118, Oxford-street, Corner of the Circus, begs to inform the Nobility and Gentry, that she has REMOVED OFF the Remainder of the SUMMER STOCK at REDUCED PRICES, commencing MONDAY, JULY 23.

NEEDLEWORK.—Ladies can have their Needlework elegantly made up to a choice variety of designs in Embroidery, Braiding, Tambour, Lace, and Application, by sending it to rosewood or papier-mache. RICHARD A. C. LOADER, 24, Pall Mall, Piccadilly, London.

MISS LAMBERT has discovered a new mode of working Apparel for Ornaments in every variety, ready to work, and equal when made. Ladies wishing to be first in the field, by sending a sheet of paper to Miss Lambert, 21, Cathedral-street, Strand, will receive the above by return of post.

THE NEW
BROCADED SATINS,
FOR AUTUMN DRESSES,
at 32s the full dress The Richest Qualities at 50s.
Patterns sent post-free.
Address, KING and SHEATH, 204, Regent-street.

VERY IMPORTANT to LADIES before leaving Town.—Three manufacturers' stocks, consisting of Silks, Shawls, Mantles, Barages, Muslins, Bonnets, Ribbons, Hosiery, and Fancy Goods, are now selling off at 137, Oxford-street, on Monday and during the week, at JOHN TREGAR'S.

TO LADIES.—THE PRINCE ALBERT BIPPON has no prongs, and yet is perfectly secure in its fastening being concave. The position Prince Albert has attained in the [illegible] sale of the fastening "JOHN PATTERSON" that the sliding, or drawing of the [illegible] required to be made to penalties, which, in order to protect the Public, the proprietor will enforce.

FOR AUTUMN DRESSES
REAL IRISH POPLINS,
at 2s 6d per yard,
Patterns sent post-free to any part of the Kingdom.
Address, KING and SHEATH, 204, Regent-street.

RIDDELL'S Patent BONNET PROTECTOR is without smell, and is so light as to make no perceptible difference in the weight of the bonnet. Sold by Hatters, and by the hair-selling Shoe Polish Manufacturers. Observe RIDDELL'S, as there are [illegible] counterfeits. Sold by all Hatters, Bonnet-dealers, and all drapers, &c., in each, and wholesale, at 104, Wood-street, Cheapside.

THIS YEAR'S SPRING SILKS AT HALF PRICE.
GLACE, STRIPED, CHECKED, AND FIGURED SILKS,
at 1s 6d per yard, or 14s the full dress.
The Richest Qualities at 50s the dress
Patterns sent post-free to any part of the Kingdom.
Address, KING and SHEATH, 204, Regent-street.

A SAVING of at least Ten Shillings in the Pound may now be easily obtained by the extraordinary and fortunate Purchase just made by BIRCH and BEDELL, 63 and 64, Edgeware-road: Two very large Lots of SILKS, SHAWLS, DRESSES, &c., amounting to upwards of 25000 value, which they have bought through the immediate want of cash by the manufacturer, and at a reduction of one half from last month's prices.
37,000 Yards of Rich Striped, Checked, and Glace Silks, at 10s 6d to 22s 6d the Dress, previously sold at 32s and Two Guineas. Plain Black Silks. Very superior Bonnets, with double crapes, being at great reduction in price.
Elegant Shawl patterns in Printed Muslins, Balzarines, and Barages, at 3s 11d to 7s 11d the full Dress, worth 8s 6d to 16s 9d.
Patterns sent free to any part of the country.
Splendid Barege Shawls, two yards square, 9s 11d, former price 21s.
Superb Scarf Silks, four yards long and two yards wide, 12s 9d, worth 35s.
Beech and Borrall, 63 and 64, Edgeware-road.
N.B. All Parcels sent free to any part of the country, carriage-paid.

FINAL CLOSE of DISON'S ESTABLISHMENT.
The Premises will be disposed of!
The shop will positively close on September 29th.
GREAT BARGAINS in all kind of Linen Goods, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Infants' Robes, Caps, Frocks, &c.
NO MISTAKE.—It must be sold, as the shop will open in a totally different business.—No. 297, Regent-street.

BONNETS, PARISIAN MILLINERY.—To Ladies who are Cash Purchasers, and wish to avoid the charges of private milliners, enquire the following prices:—French Tarlatan or Crape Bonnets, all colours, 12s; Gauze, 9s; Crape Hats, 10s 6d; Mourning Satin, or Dacape, richly trimmed, patent crape, 21s 6d to 31s; Mourning Bonnets, with double crape, 21s 6d to 31s. Arcuphara Crape, all colours, drawn, or on Parisian shapes, 10s 6d; Paris Crape, 7s 6d; Silk or Bonnet Lace, elegantly dressed, 21s 6d to 31s; Paris Chips, for ladies, one guinea each. Fine Sewed Chip, 10s 6d to 15s 6d; White Chips, 4s 6d to 7s 6d; Fine Rice Straw, 7s 6d. Intending purchasers to the amount of £5 or more become bonnets cannot be procured at any price, and the whole of the Stock-in-trade is offered for Sale.—Mrs. BREWER, the new shops, 34 and 35, 11½ Fore Street, Cripplegate, is the Old Lagham Hats, Prince of Wales shape, 3s 11d; very fine, 5s 11d. For Cash only. At CRADDOCK and HOLMES', 52, Cornhill, second, Leicester square. Proprietors, E. WOOLEY and COMPANY.

CAPTER and WATTLES, SHIRT MAKERS, Linen Cottons Shirts, 10s 6d., upwards. Measures required, taken right; 1, round the neck; 2, round the chest; 3, round the wrist; 4, round the waist; 5, length of sleeves. Collars may be traced upon the order. Best Irish Linen, 45s the half-dozen. Dress and Regatta Shirts, to any part of the Kingdom. Detailed Lists, of best Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, and every description of Shirts.—Instructions for self-measurement, with list of prices, sent post-free.—JAMES BLACKBURN, 67, Cheapside, London.

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AIR-GUNS and AIR-CANES for shooting rabbits, rooks, sparrows, &c. with ball or shot, at the rate of 600 reports per hour, and more, &c. Prices from 8s., pump and apparatus extra. Targets, 6d. per foot; 8d. RELLY, gun-maker, New Oxford street.

NEWTON'S GLOBES.—Patronised by her Majesty and Prince Albert.—Mr. NEWTON, geometry and globe to general, has respectfully informed that Messrs NEWTON have constantly on sale a large assortment of GLOBES of all sizes and kinds of mounting, varying in price from 2 to 42 guineas per pair; smaller sizes, suitable for library, &c., at from 2s. to 30s. each. School Globes, Manufactory, 66, Chancery-lane

GENUINE FOREIGN HAVANAH CIGARS.—One of the best and largest stocks in the Kingdom, back of the Mansion House, London, at 18s, 20s, 24s, and 28s per lb. Also, TO-WILL and C. Foreign, 19s 6d per lb. Wholesale and Manufactory.

CHUBB'S LOCKS and FIREPROOF SAFES. CHUBB'S PATENT LOCKS give perfect security from false keys, and also detect any attempt to open them. CHUBB'S PATENT FIREPROOF SAFES and BOXES are the best preservatives of deeds, books, plate, &c. from fire and thieves. Cash-boxes and Japan Deed-boxes, and Street Door-Latches. C. CHUBB and SON, 57, St Paul's-churchyard, London.

THE TORRICELLIAN SHOWER BATH. —Purchasers should not decide until they have seen this, the last invented and most perfect Shower Bath. By simply pulling a cord which hangs from the top, any quantity of water is raised without exertion. In operation continually at the JOHN DEANE'S, opening to the Monument, 46, King William-street, London-bridge.
Deane's carts deliver Baths free to any part of the Metropolis, within one hour from the time of purchase.

JONES'S £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES, at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House, are warranted for two years more than half a minute per week. The great reduction of price at once sets aside all rivalry, either in the same manufactory, or any other house. On receipt of a Post-Office Order, payable to JOHN JONES, for £4 4s., one will be sent Free. Send for one, and be convinced of Watch-wise, JONES, 338, Strand.

ELECTRO-SILVER PLATED SPOONS and FORKS.—Fiddle Pattern, Table Spoons or Forks, per dozen, 20s.; Dessert ditto, 14s.; Tea ditto, 10s.; Gravies, each, 7s.; Ladles, 1s. each. T. COX SAVORY and SON, Silversmiths, &c., 47, Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch-street), London.

THE BEST ENGLISH WATCHES.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Watchmakers, by Cornhill, London, opposite Gracechurch-street, have on sale a large assortment of London-made PATENT LEVER WATCHES, which are manufactured by themselves in the best manner, and sold at the lowest prices. In Silver Cases, with the Improved Escapement and Jewelled, the prices are Four Guineas and a Half, Five, and Eight Guineas each; or, in Gold Cases, Five, Seven, Twelve, Fourteen, and Fourteen Guineas each. The very large Stock offered for selection includes every description, enabling a customer to select that which is more particularly adapted to his own use. Each watch is warranted.

MUSICAL BOXES.—An extensive assortment of Musical Snuff-box BOXES of superior quality, by the celebrated makers, Messrs. Nicole Brothers, Geneva, playing tunes of 600 airs, overtures, &c., selected from the works of Mozart, Weber, Rossini, Bellini, Donizetti, &c., together with the most esteemed English Composers. A catalogue of the music, with lists of prices in new publication, and may be had, gratis, on application to T. COX SAVORY and Co., Watchmakers, &c., 47, Cornhill, seven doors from Gracechurch-street.

ORNAMENTAL CLOCKS.—Recently received from Paris, a large variety of FOUSTEEN-DAY CLOCKS, to strike the hours and half hours, in Ormolu, Marble, and China. The designs are Pastoral and Historical, and models of great merit in the style of Louis XIV. The price is four, five, six, seven, eight, and nine guineas each; and upwards. T. SAVORY and SONS, 47, Cornhill, London, opposite the [illegible]

A HANDSOME PRESENT.
A GOLD WATCH and Fine GOLD CHAIN, fitted complete in a Morocco Case, for £6 10s. very suitable for a Present. The description of the Watch is as follows:—Jewelled in patent detached pallets, gold dial, hunters, movement, four holes jewelled, compensating rosace to go with all being warranted in every respect. A written warranty given, and a twelvemonth's trial allowed. The chain is of the best quality 18-carat gold. WATCH and CHAIN, Manufactory, 64, Chancery-lane.

SARL'S ARGENTINE SILVER PLATE.—This beautiful metal continues to stand unrivalled amongst all the imitations of silver for show. Its intrinsic value is obtained with its brilliant appearance, defies all competition. It is upwards of ten years since the manufacturers were introduced to the notice of the [illegible] public; and, notwithstanding the many spurious and unprincipled imitations which have since been introduced, it still continues daily increasing to the astonishment of all, giving a convincing proof of its having answered the purpose for which was to produce an article possessing the durability and appearance of solid silver, at one-sixth its value. The magnificent pattern has recently been enriched with many splendid novelties in Dinner, Tea, and Dessert. [illegible]
[illegible] at the present time. The Spoon and Fork Department includes all the various patterns for silver. In sets of four, six, or dozens, or in any extent can be immediately executed. A new and enlarged pamphlet, containing [illegible] just published, and may be had on application. It is [illegible] by applying to the [illegible] Strand, and the shops [illegible]

HAWLEY'S GOLD and SILVER WATCHES.

		£ s. d.
Gentlemen's Gold Watches	.. ..	5 5 0
" Silver Watches	.. ..	3

SMITHFIELD MARKET.—SHEEP.—THE DROVER'S GOAD.

(*Continued from page 46.*)

there are two parties, one with spikes and another with a sort of pickaxe?—Yes they carry different implements.

SHEEP.

In the second Engraving we have an illustration of the close packing of sheep, and the difficulty of getting at the animals in Smithfield Market. Mr. J. B. Simmonds, Professor at the Veterinary College, and Lecturer upon the Diseases of Cattle, states, in his evidence before the committee, that he has frequently witnessed the above. In the year 1847 he was particularly interested in the question of small-pox in sheep, which often took him to Smithfield Market; and he experienced the greatest difficulty, from the close packing of the sheep, in making the necessary inspection to satisfy himself as to whether they were or were not diseased. Mr. Simmonds then instances his detection of small-pox in some sheep sent in by a particular vessel from Hamburgh; by which, also, he satisfied himself that the disease was an imported one, and that infected sheep thus imported were sent into Smithfield Market, and distributed thence throughout the country. We quote two important questions and replies:—

"2442. Is it your opinion that if there had been more space in Smithfield Market, so as to enable the purchasers to examine the sheep more closely, they would not have bought those sheep, and that the infection would not have been spread throughout the country?—I can understand that many infected animals would escape the observation of the purchaser, but certainly a larger place would much facilitate the discovery of disease in general, and thus tend to prevent the extension of contagious diseases.

2462. Have any facts come before you which lead you to believe that any diseased animals are sold in Smithfield Market?—I have very frequently visited the knackers' yards and the sausage-makers' places in the neighbourhood of Smithfield, in Cow-cross, for instance, and there I have seen the carcases of diseased animals, which had been purchased in Smithfield, hung up to be used for their purposes.

CRUELTY.

The cruelties practised towards calves have long been notorious.

With respect to the cases of general cruelty in the market, we find the following note in the evidence of Mr. John Russell Norris:

"On Monday, 24 April, some cattle were being tied up by the entrance into Cloth Fair; the drovers were beating them violently, and with the most horrid imprecations. One of the beasts ran in between two others; the moment he found himself in that position he seemed to think himself safe from the persecutions of the drovers, and sank down on the ground completely exhausted. One of the drovers—who was on the pavement side of the rails, and who was tying them up—wanted to put the slip-knot over the head of this beast, which he did; but, as the beast was lying down, he could not pull him sufficiently close to make him range with the others. The two drovers immediately began beating him, but it was of no avail. The drover who was at his head cried out, 'Twist his tail, Jack,' which he did till the beast could not endure the agony; he started up on his hind legs, but was evidently so worn out that he attempted to remain with his fore legs folded under him, whilst his hind quarters were in a standing position. The drover in front then poked him in the face with his goad, till he got up. He was then driven up close, and tied so near to the rail that it was impossible for him to lie down. This was a very full market, and I have no doubt that they prevented him from lying down, because he would have occupied more space than he required to stand on."

"On Monday, April 23, there was a full market; and the papers next day stated that the number of beasts was 4300. At the entrance into Bartholomew-close, there were so many tied up in a small space that they could not stand in a row, but one had his head over or under the next, as was most convenient. At the end of the rails the beasts had turned completely round the post, and were standing on the pavement. There was just room to pass between one of the beasts and the wall; this was a decided kicker, and kicked at every one who went by. On Monday, April 30, I saw a ring-drove formed; there were about 20 beasts, and three drovers were employed at it; the beating and goading was most unmerciful, and I calculated that each beast received at least ten heavy serious blows, such as would damage the meat. Walking along the rails I saw a bullock with little gashes and holes, such as would be made with a goad, in the tender part of the nostrils, and the blood on the ground showed how violently they had suffered in this way."

The Minutes abound with evidence of this class; and the Report is, altogether, strongly confirmatory of the intolerable nuisance of holding a cattle-market for the supply of a metropolitan population of two millions in the very heart of the city they inhabit. "It needs," says an able contemporary, "no examination of witnesses, no parliamentary committee, no huge blue books, no discussions of municipal or parliamentary bodies, to convince any reasonable man of so very obvious a truth. Goad droves of cattle through the crowded streets of a large town, and the results must be terror, confusion, and accident to the passers by, and suffering to the animals themselves; crowd the wretched creatures on a ridiculously insufficient space when they have been driven into the market, and keep them standing there in torture for a long period of time, and the meat must needs be deteriorated in quality, and become less fitted to serve for wholesome nutriment; pollute one locality in the centre of a vast city with animal excrement and effluvia; set the kennels a-running with gore, garbage, and filth; establish a system of knackers' yards, tainted sausage-makers, slaughter-houses, tripe-dressers, cats'-meat-boilers, catgut-spinners, bone-houses, and other noxious trades in the very heart of London, and you necessarily give encouragement to typhus fever, diarrhœa, dysentery, and cholera. Our quarrel is not only with Smithfield Market, but with Smithfield Market and all its attendant nuisances. We now invite all who, living at a distance from the actual pollution and annoyance, may have entertained a doubt as to the justice and reason of our constant remonstrances against their longer continuance, to peruse for themselves the report of the Parliamentary committee which has just appeared."

SMITHFIELD MARKET.—COWS AND CALVES.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE 198, Strand, [illegible] SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1849.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 382.—Vol. XV.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1849. [Sixpence.

A DAY IN AN IRISH TOWN.

Instead of the political article with which our paper usually commences, we this week present the following description of a day in the town of Killarney, from the pen of our Correspondent at the Lakes. The town is one that has few attractions for the traveller, and the guide-books give little or no account of it; but it will be seen that an observant tourist may see something of the social condition of the Irish people by walking through it with his eyes open.

Victoria Hotel, Lakes of Killarney,
July 21st, 1849.

Before entering upon any further description of the manifold beauties of the Lakes and Mountains of Killarney, I shall devote a few words to the town, and to the condition of the people. On entering Killarney, two very large and handsome buildings arise conspicuously before the sight of the traveller—as if to prove, in very different modes, the poverty of the country. The first is the Killarney Union Workhouse, covering, with its gardens and out-buildings, an area of eight acres; the second is an unfinished Roman Catholic Cathedral, of imposing architecture, built from the design of Mr. Welby Pugin. The Union House, though so large, is insufficient for the accommodation of the numerous paupers that clamour for admission. It contains, at present, upwards of thirteen hundred individuals; and five of the largest and best houses in the town of Killarney have been hired by the guardians for the accommodation of the children and of the sick paupers, whom it is not possible to receive in the parent establishment. The Cathedral has already cost the sum, I was informed, of £12,000—the greater part of which was contributed before the fatal years of the potato blight. The design, externally, seems to be completed, with the exception of the spire. For this purpose and the internal fittings, an additional sum of £2000 or £3000 is needed—a sum which, in the present circumstances of the country, is not likely to be obtained. In the meantime the unfinished edifice stands a melancholy monument of pride and poverty. Its lofty walls are bare and blank; its oriel windows are blocked up with planks of wood; and a swamp, a foot deep in water, lies between it and the public road.

Killarney is situated about a mile and a half from the Lower Lake—no glimpse of the beauties of which is obtainable from it. The town consists of two principal streets and several alleys branching off from them. It contains several very good shops, and has a clean and tidy appearance. The streets are wide and the houses well built; but the signs of decay are visible upon the place. The streets absolutely swarm with ragged and miserable-looking people. At the wayside were squatted scores of women of all ages—some knitting or mending rags, and many gazing idly and vacantly about them—

their chins upon their laps,
And cuddling with close arms their firm-set knees.

The men in equal numbers, but far more ragged and melancholy in appearance, leaned at door-posts in groups, engaged in conversation, or in smoking the national "dudheen." Their garb was almost the same in every instance. The long-tailed coat of antique fashion, patched and repatched again and again; the indescribable hat, with its slouching and battered rim; the patched corduroy knee-breeches of a yellowish colour, loosened at the sides; the black stockings ungartered and unfastened, and allowing half of the swarthy and dirty leg to be visible; and the clouted heavy shoe, or brogue. The principal variety in the costume was that, in many instances, the owner was too poor to sport brogue or stocking; and that here and there a decent shopkeeper might be seen in the ordinary dress of an English tradesman.

Though there were a considerable number of beggars about, they were neither so multitudinous, so ragged, nor so importunate as those of Mill-street. A few pigs prowled about the streets apparently on the best of terms with the passengers. Although it was not market-day, there was a kind of market for the sale of peat and other articles, and it seemed as if there were more bustle than usual opposite the ancient market-house, now the Temperance-hall. A fiddler, hoping to gain some advantage by the crowd, was fiddling with "might and main" in the midst of a group of fifty or sixty individuals, who, I should think, from the squalor of their appearance, did not possess a single sixpence among them. They seemed, nevertheless, to take great pleasure in the music, and gave the fiddler the reward of their blessings and their satisfaction, if not of their halfpence.

Several large and substantial houses were closed and uninhabited; and two considerable houses were in ruins—I was informed that they had fallen down from sheer decrepitude and old age, and that the proprietors had neither inducement nor means to rebuild them. At the very entrance of the town, and within a stone's throw of the Union Workhouse, a whole street of cabins or huts has been lately demolished. The wretched occupants were unable to pay rent or rates, and refused to go out unless evicted by this summary process. They now swarm in the lanes and alleys of the town, along with hundreds of the peasantry who have been evicted from their holdings in the neighbourhood, for the same reason and in the same fashion. On one side of the road the demolition has been complete, and not a vestige remains of the cabins of the people. On the other side, the demolition has been but partial, and the roofless walls remain to show the number and the extent of the wretched, but doubtless well-beloved homes, that are homes no more for these poverty-stricken Irishmen. I do not state the fact as a commentary upon the foregoing statement, but I make it in its due place. It is that the road to a new and splendid pauper lunatic asylum, now in course of erection, leads directly past these dismantled dwellings. This edifice, when completed, will be of the imposing size and appearance of the two large public buildings that I have already mentioned, and to many minds will possibly afford a third proof of the poverty and misery of this long-suffering and, I verily believe, well-disposed and harmless people.

The three principal proprietors in Killarney and its neighbourhood are the Earl of Kenmare, H. A. Herbert, Esq., M.P., and Lady Headley, all of whom are well spoken of. The Earl of Kenmare has the largest estates, and is considered a good landlord

Torc Cascade, Killarney.—(See page 51.)

and a humane man. Mr. Herbert is equally a favourite with the people.

There is but little business in Killarney except during the summer season, when tourists flock from all parts of Ireland to visit its splendid scenery. The time, I hope, is coming when they will flock from England also. There is a manufacture of fancy articles made of the superabundant and beautiful *arbutus* wood of the neighbourhood. There is also a manufacture of fancy articles of the hoofs and horns of the red deer of Carrantual, and of the oak roots that are dug out of the peat bogs. Loo-tables, walking-sticks, work-boxes, card-cases, chess-boards, and other similar articles, with brooches, shawl-pins, and all the gimcrackery of the toilet or the work-table, are the chief objects produced; and the pretty and well-behaved girls of Killarney drive a considerable trade in the summer by offering them for sale at the doors of the Victoria Hotel, and in various parts of the town. In addition to these and the ordinary trades of a town, I could hear of no one who gave employment to the people except one gentleman, who has a large flour-mill and pays regular wages to about sixty people.

The shopkeepers, and all the inhabitants of Killarney who manage to keep their heads above the deep waters of pauperism, complain loudly of the heavy burden of the poor-rates. One intelligent man with whom I conversed, and who pays a sum that is a sore drag upon his energies, confessed, nevertheless, his belief that the poor-law would ultimately prove the salvation of Ireland. His regret was that it had not been introduced half a century ago, when it might have prevented that awful growth of destitution which is now dragging the proprietorial classes into the same gulf as that which is swallowing up the peasantry.

I had much curiosity to visit the Union Poor-house; but, as a preliminary, I resolved to visit the cabin of a poor man, not yet reduced to the extremity of entering the Union. I had not far to go to find a mud cabin. The scene that presented itself was exactly what I expected. The Irish peasant lives in a wigwam, and shares it with a pig. A pestilential dung-heap festers at his door. The smoke of his peat fire escapes by the low door, or by the narrow unglazed aperture that serves for a window. His children swarm half naked about him. The atmosphere he breathes is thick with the fumes and foul exhalations; and his eyes while in doors are accustomed to a kind of semi-darkness, so much so that when emerging from one of these hovels into the open air and the full sunshine, the peasant is obliged to screen his eyes with his hands until they become accustomed to the unusual glare that surrounds but is not allowed to penetrate his wigwam. Yet, so dear a thing is home, that even to such a human stye as this the peasant is devotedly attached; and so obstinate a thing is habit, that filth, darkness, and discomfort become a part of his nature. These are generally the cabins from which the inmates are evicted. Their miserable inhabitants, if they do not die by the road-side—a not infrequent case—swarm into the already over-crowded towns and villages, or take refuge in the Union.

The workhouse of the Killarney Union is one of the finest palaces of pauperism I ever saw. As far as I could learn, it is the largest building in the county of Kerry. It is a model of cleanliness and good order, and, compared with the previous abodes of its 1300 inhabitants, it must be pronounced a Paradise. The rooms are large, cheerful, light, and well-ventilated. The floors of the dormitories are scoured as white as table-cloths; and the dainties of epicures might eat his dinner off them, and feel no qualms of stomach. The excellent bread supplied to the paupers is a mixture of Indian corn; and the vegetable soup, though innocent of meat or grease of any kind, is savoury and nutritious. I could not avoid feeling, however, that, although the internal arrangements were in every respect admirable, and although the inmates were far more comfortable than they could have been in their own mud-cabins, it was not a wise or humane policy to keep up an establishment so enormous without endeavouring to make it productive. Why should 1300 people, of whom a thousand at least are strong and capable of work, not maintain themselves, without expense to the public? Why, in fine, should they not raise a surplus? The very manure of such an establishment might fertilise a couple of hundred acres of waste land—a commodity by no means scarce in the county of Kerry. There are only two acres of land or less attached to the Killarney Union. They have been made into a very prolific kitchen-garden. I never saw a finer crop of turnips anywhere than on a portion of this ground to which the liquid manure of the establishment had been applied. The landlords of Ireland complain bitterly of the burden of the Poor-law. There can be no doubt that it is a burden, and a very heavy one; and that many of them are unable to pay it; but if the Legislature could devise any means whereby the poor-rates might be paid in waste acres of moor or bog land, at present producing nothing either to individuals or to the country, the burden might gradually be lessened, and these swarms of unproductive paupers might be transformed into armies of industry, raising from the willing soil more than sufficient for their own subsistence. Many landlords, unable to obtain payment of their rents, cannot raise money to pay their own poor-rates; but surely it would be a smaller burden upon them, if, in default of money, they might be allowed to pay in bog, that has produced nothing since the Flood, except valueless heather?

We call these places workhouses, but we do not take the proper means to make them so in reality; and we sneer or shrug our shoulders at the phrase "Organisation of Labour," which French Communists and theorists have brought into disrepute, although organisation of labour is the one thing needed. "The land and the people," "the people and the land," these must be brought together for mutual improvement, or there will be no end to the misery of Ireland or to the shame of our Legislature. All our statesmen confess and deplore individually the enormous evils that exist—but, in their corporate capacity as a Legislature, they declare their incompetency to prevent or remedy them. I have not yet visited what are called the "distressed districts," for Kerry is considered to be a favoured county, far above the average; but "bad indeed is the best," and fearful must be the worst if there be any places in Ireland much more distressed than Kerry.

CHARING-CROSS HOSPITAL.—The annual meeting of the subscribers and friends of this charity was held on Tuesday, at the hospital, the Rev. D. Worthington in the chair. Mr. John Robertson, the honorary secretary, read the report for the last year, of which the following is an abstract:—"The committee, in presenting their twenty-eighth annual report, feel great satisfaction in having it in their power to state that the prosperity of the hospital continues steadily to advance, and that its great public utility has become generally admitted. The beneficial influence of the charity has been greatly increased during the past year, in the course of which 15,500 indigent sick persons were examined on the books for relief, at a cost of £2606 11s. 7½d. of these, 1153 were in-patients, and 14,347 were out patients (many of whom were visited at their own homes), and the greater part were restored to the blessings of health and to their occupations for the support of their families. These, with the cases reported in former annual statements, make a total of 149 288 sick and needy individuals who have partaken of the advantages of the institution, from its commencement in 1818, to the 31st December, 1848. It may be interesting to the friends of humanity to learn, that, exclusive of 1578 patients received by recommendatory letters from governors and subscribers, during the last year, as many as 13,903 were freely admitted without any recommendation whatever. The medical school of the hospital is attended by students from various parts of England and from the colonies, who come for professional instruction; the proportion of fees paid by them to the service of the hospital last year amounted to £156 10s. 7d. The total receipts of the General Support Fund of the Hospital, up to Dec. 31, 1848, from donations, subscriptions, interest on stock, &c., amounted to £3104 11s. 6½d. The receipts of the Building Fund to the same date were £1091 15s. 9½d. The balance for general purposes remaining in hand is £597 13s. 4½d. The committee are engaged in a treaty with the Commissioners of the Woods and Forests for the purchase of the fee simple of the site of the hospital, by which the institution will be relieved from the payment of the heavy annual rent to which they are at present subjected."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The National Assembly was chiefly engaged during the week in discussing the proposed new law on the press, which is of a rather stringent character. By its provisions, offences against the person of the President are put on a par with offences against the Assembly, and punishable alike; newspaper articles addressed to the army, with a view to exciting discontent, are made a middle-means; publication of false reports or news, the source never known, must have licenses; members of the Legislature are prohibited from becoming *gerants* (responsible managers) of newspapers; public subscriptions for payment of fines are interdicted; power of summary arrest of writers in certain cases is given; and also power of suspending journals in case of repetition of the same offence condemned by law

The forms of proceeding against journals are also reduced by it to the shortest possible method.

The President of the Republic visited the Castle of Ham, the scene of his former captivity, on Sunday, accompanied by the Ministers of War, Public Works, his orderly officers, and several representatives. He was received with great enthusiasm. The Kabyle Chief Bou Maza was set at liberty, and informed by the President that he might reside in Paris. At the banquet which was given to the President on the occasion, he made a speech, in which he spoke of his having become the legitimate head of this great nation, and declared that he could not glorify himself on a captivity which had for its cause an attack against a regular Government. He added that when he saw the evils brought upon the country by revolution, he could hardly comprehend how he could have been so audacious as to take upon himself the responsibility of a change of Government.

The President of the Republic is about to take up his residence for some time at the Castle of Vincennes, for the purpose of witnessing the practice and experiments to be made by the artillery in the Polygon. The apartments of the Duke of Montpensier have been arranged for the reception of the Prince.

The Prince of Canino left Havre on last Saturday morning, for Southampton. The *gendarme* in charge of him did not quit him till the steamer was under way. The Prince expressed surprise and deep displeasure at the manner in which he had been treated.

M. Guizot arrived at Havre last week, accompanied by his son and his two daughters, and proceeded to his estate of Val-Richer.

SPAIN.

Madrid letters of the 19th state that the Tariff Reform Bill is published in the *Gazette* of that day, having received the Royal Assent at La Granja on the 17th.

ITALIAN STATES.

PIEDMONT.—The present aspect of affairs threatens a renewal of hostilities with Austria. From Turin we learn that on the 19th inst. M. de Bruck, the Austrian Envoy, charged with the negotiations, sent to the Sardinian Government an ultimatum, signed by M. de Schwartzenberg, President of the Cabinet at Vienna, announcing that if, within the space of four days, the last conditions of the treaty of peace with Vienna were not accepted, the negotiations would be considered as broken off, and the Austrian Envoy would be recalled.

VENICE.—Venice still holds out. The Austrian bombardment, according to accounts dated the 20th inst., was suspended for some days, and the siege has been again turned into a blockade. The lagoon fever was so fatal to the troops, that General Radetzky saw no other alternative.

On the 4th inst., the anniversary of the revolution, the banner of Saint Marc with the Lion was exhibited, together with the portraits of Bem, Kossuth, Manin, Garibaldi, and Mazzini. This exhibition produced an immense effect. Nothing, it is said, can exceed the enthusiasm of the people when the Hymn of Victory is chaunted in full chorus at the National Theatre; and it is mentioned, in proof of the zeal which animates the population, that when a married man is prevented from illness from mounting guard, his wife takes his place.

SWITZERLAND

The Federal Council of Switzerland have resolved to banish the chiefs of the Badish and Bavarian insurrection from the federal territories.

PRUSSIA.

Accounts from Berlin, of the 21st instant, state that the returns of the elections had been made up, and that the majority were decidedly Conservative.

The Government had under consideration a plan for the final re-organization of the Duchy of Posen, by which the German part of that province will be incorporated with the provinces of Prussia, Brandenburg, and Silesia.

GERMAN STATES

The last stronghold of the Baden and Bavarian insurgents (the fortress of Rastadt) surrendered on the 23rd inst. to the Prince of Prussia, who entered the town on the same day at the head of his troops.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

The National Assembly, on the 19th instant, adopted the following resolution, in accordance with an understanding with the Government:—

The National Assembly decrees as follows:—

1. The preliminaries of peace and the armistice concluded at Berlin, on the 10th instant, between the Prussian Government and Denmark, upon the basis indicated, are not binding upon the Duchies.

2. It is impossible that these treaties can obtain the consent of Germany, while she possesses the least feeling of honour or respect for the laws.

3. The Assembly considers it as an imperious duty to resist by every means the imposition of these treaties, which would compromise in the highest degree the rights of the country.

The present resolutions shall be communicated to the Government.

In the same sitting the Assembly resolved to present their most ardent thanks to the Government of Brunswick for the energy with which it has defended the interests of the Duchies.

The Assembly has addressed a circular note to all the German Governments, in which the three following promises are given as the acknowledged bases of the public law of the Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein:—

1. That the Duchies are independent States.
2. That the male line alone of the House of Oldenburg is entitled to hereditary succession to the Duchies; and
3. That the Duchies are closely united to each other as federal States.

UNITED STATES.

By the mail steam-ship *Hibernia* we have intelligence this week from New York to the 11th instant.

A most crowded demonstration had taken place on the evening previous to the anniversary of American independence (the 4th of July) in the Broadway Tabernacle, New York, to welcome the esteemed temperance advocate.

Notwithstanding the determination come to by the Common Council of New York to provide everything suitable for Father Mathew whilst in their city, and to look upon him as their guest, several of the leading citizens have sent personal invitations to him. The suite of rooms, attendance, &c., given to the new gentleman are such as become the authorities of the first city in the New World; and the class of invitations he has received from other places go to show that he will be received, not merely as the guest of a city, but as the invited of a nation. It is not expected he will leave America without visiting several of the chief cities, which will necessarily prolong his stay in the States, after which he will visit the British provinces.

Of the invitations sent to Father Mathew we notice some from Boston, New Orleans, Washington, and others from Canada. The enthusiasm of the reverend gentleman's reception appears to be almost extravagant, particularly amongst his countrymen.

The advices from all parts regarding cholera state that it is on the increase. The disease was making terrible havoc amongst the Delaware and Shawnee Indians, and in almost every village along the banks of the Upper Mississippi. People were flying from all directions. The citizens of New York and the other leading towns were fast leaving for the spas, cataracts, and mountain retreats. In Cincinnati the deaths in the week ending 7th July had reached 1.00, of whom 365 were from cholera. In St. Louis it is still worse, the deaths being about 700 in the week, which is about one sixth per cent of the population. In New York the cases are about 150 daily, of which on the average a third prove fatal.

Several additional messages had been read, to express sympathy with the German, Hungarian, and Italian "patriots." And among the resolutions in the expression of sentiments in favour of freedom were the Irish population.

Several Poles and Germans had left the United States for Hungary, Baden, and other parts of Europe, to take part in the ensuing struggles.

The floods in the Mississippi were not so frequent nor so large as they have been, and hopes are entertained that the stoppage of the revenue at St. Louis may be permanent.

The influx of emigrants at Boston and the other eastern ports, from Ireland and the Continent of Europe, was said to be much larger than usual

Richard O'Gorman, one of the Irish refugees, had arrived in New York from Havre.

With respect to the projected expedition to aid the navigators of the Northern Seas (Sir John Franklin and his party), uncontradicted reports were afloat that with a view to forbid the United States Government, much as it had such an attempt at heart, from obeying the general wish. After careful examination into the means at the disposal of the naval service, it had been determined that it was impossible to equip within the necessary time any such expedition as could, with the slightest prudence, be advanced in the Northern Seas. The private adventure is said to be organising, and steam-ships are preparing in some parts of the United States from which to be the sole efforts of assistance rendered by the United States

There is nothing new from California. The report of great disorder at San Francisco, with the flight of General Smith, is universally regarded as a mere fabrication.

CANADA

As far as has yet been ascertained, the cholera has not made much way in the British colonial possessions The death of Wilson, the Scottish vocalist, at Montreal, of an attack which lasted only three hours, is mentioned. In politics, matters look gloomy. The Tories now boldly advocate separation from Britain, and annexation to the United States. The *Montreal Herald*, the chief organ of that interest, has taken that ground in most decided terms in an article in that paper of the 5th inst., entitled "How annexation would conciliate the views of Canadian Free-traders with those of Canadian Protectionists."

In Canada West, the Irish Orangemen were organising as if for a conflict to be decided by force of arms. They were to meet in large numbers on the 12th instant, to celebrate the anniversary of the battle of Augrim The place of meeting was to be at Port Hope or at Cobourg and the men were to be there under arms. The Government had on that quarter no means of resisting them. The Lieutenant-Governor had sent to bring were loose distributed to them in 1837, to put down the rebellion then existing, and may now serve to carry on another revolt, which will be less easily subdued.

THE RIVER PLATE.

We have advices from Buenos Ayres to May 3. There was at that time a better probability of the settlement of the difficulty between France and England than has existed at any time since its commencement. The decree of Rosas prohibiting every kind of communication with the British and French ships of war has been suspended, and the long-delayed *exequatur* of the British Consul has been made out.

WEST INDIES.

The usual monthly mails have arrived this week, by the steam ship *Thames* from Jamaica, under date June 23, we learn that the House of Assembly was to meet on the 26th ult. A very stormy session was anticipated, particularly relative to the Retrenchment Bill, which many think will not in all probability be carried, and on which there is no doubt the House will be dissolved The island was perfectly quiet and healthy. The sugar crops looked exceedingly fine, particularly on the north side of the island. In the interior parts as they had at parts somewhat suffered from long drought, but lately very salutary rains had fallen. The news from England announcing the slight rise in sugar, had operated in favour of advanced rates, and given an impetus to business

With respect to coffee, the planters had declined even parting the berry, urging that present market prices are totally unremunerative.

At Guadaloupe a serious disturbance had taken place, about the 26th ult., between the natives and authorities, relative to some municipal changes. It was, however, quickly suppressed, but not without the loss of some dozen lives.

At St. Vincent, Martinique, and Guadaloupe there was a vast deal of sickness prevalent.

The Tobago papers contain nothing of interest. At Grenada the Assembly had imposed a tax of ten per cent. on all incomes paid out of the Treasury. The quarantine was reduced from twenty to ten days.

At Trinidad a retiring pension of £833 6s. 8d. had been voted to Judge Scott-land, but Mr. Scott had given notice of a bill to deprive him of the sole future, all officers of such pensions. At Demerara, the New Franchise Bill, framed under the model of the English Reform Bill, had, after a strong opposition, been carried by the casting vote of Governor Barkly. The reduction of the Civil List continued to be a subject of much discussion. The weather had been exceedingly wet, occasioning much damage to the crops. The exports of produce exhibit a large falling off when compared with last year.

From Barbadoes there is no news of interest, but the retrenchment agitation is as great as ever. Fears are entertained that the African small-pox, now ravaging the islands of St. Vincent and Martinique, will attack Barbadoes.

THE BERMUDAS.

Advices from the Bermuda Islands mention a sad affair which had occurred at Ireland Island, on board the *Medway* convict-ship.

The four or five hundred convicts on board the *Medway* were assembled on the morning of the 3rd of July on the upper deck (the fore part of the ship), to witness the punishment of one of their number, James Cronin, for mutinous conduct. The overseer, F. B. Black, Esq., and his officers, with the convict guards, had been armed, and their pouches being loaded with ball cartridge (the usual practice), were drawn up on the quarter-deck—they numbered twenty in all. The medical officer was also present. The quarter-deck is divided from the fore deck by a railing about five feet high.

The man to be flogged had a brother on board the ship, older than himself, who had permission from the overseer to absent himself from witnessing the punishment, but this kindly offer on the part of Mr. Black was refused, and he appeared with the other prisoners.

When the proper officers were in the act of securing the man to the gratings or ladder, the brother rushed forward, and, leaping on the barrier and waving his hat, called to him by name. He (the elder Cronin) then addressed some words to the convicts, which was answered by a wild cheer, and a rush of some 250 to the barrier, upon which they clustered like bees, preparatory to a descent upon the quarter-deck. The men were desperately excited. The overseer waved his hand, and called to the men to "fall back," which order was quite disregarded. Mr. Black (perceiving what must be the object of the prisoners, viz. the rescue of Cronin, and the probable butchery of himself and his small party) gave order to the guards to fire, which was immediately followed by a volley from the front rank. This did not have any immediate effect, the desperate men entertaining the idea that only blank cartridges were fired. The rear rank of the guards, which had been kept in reserve, then moved to the front, and, under order from Mr. Black, fired. Two of the mutinous convicts fell dead, and twelve were wounded; this instantly quelled the mutiny, the men hurriedly retreating to hiding-places about the forward part of the ship.

The punishment was then administered to the younger Cronin.

An inquest was subsequently held on the bodies of the two men killed, before Mr Chas. C. Keane, coroner, when, after a lengthy investigation, the jury unanimously returned a verdict of "Justifiable Homicide." The names of the men killed were James Cronin and John Tobin.

Another of the wounded men died on the afternoon of the day the occurrence happened.

The leader, Cronin, was wounded in two places. Two others are maimed for life—one having had his leg amputated, and the other having received a ball in the spine

The affair caused much sensation in Bermuda.

INDIA.

Advices anticipatory of the ordinary mail from India have been received during the week. The intelligence thus conveyed is of little interest or importance. Sir Charles Napier arrived in Calcutta on the 6th of May, and immediately assumed charge of his high office. He was to meet Lord Gough in camp, he announced his having taken command "in consequence of Lord Gough's period of service having ended;" and it is said that he wrote to Lord Gough, informing him that having orders to take the command in chief, he made no change in India, he had accordingly done so. He left Calcutta on the 22nd for Simlah and Lahore.

The final determination of the Court of Directors to foster the introduction of railroads in India, and the prospects held out by their resolution, have created a universal feeling of satisfaction throughout the country.

In the Punjaub all is at present quiet.

There is no positive information as to the movements of the Ranee Chunda. She is still in the Nepaul territory. It is said that jewels of the aggregate value of ten lacs of rupees (£100,000) belonging to her have been confiscated by Government.

The draft of a new act (modelled on the County Courts Act) for the Recovery of Small Debts, in Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, has recently appeared in the *Gazette* in each of those presidencies. It provides for the establishment of a court, presided over by one, two, or three persons (one of whom must be a barrister, and which is to have jurisdiction over all suits where the debt or damage done does not exceed 500 rupees. The power of declaring it applicable is made to rest with the Government of the Presidency.

The Commander-in-Chief (Lord Gough) entertained the Earl and Countess of Dalhousie at a grand ball on the 1st of May at Simlah, on which occasion the two 24th guns taken up there by the Governor-General were made over to his Lordship with the usual ceremonies, &c. They were placed under a handsome Sikh tent, taken at Goojerat, and were conveyed next day by Lieutenant Bruce, and some 14 horse-artillerymen of Captain Hardy's troop, in state to the residence of the Governor-General.

CHINA

The latest date from China is down to the 26th of May. The Chinese excitement had passed away, and trade was again returning to its accustomed channels.

A report prevailed that Sen had determined to put down the opium trade.

Her Majesty's steam sloop *Inflexible* had been employed against the pirates, and had captured two junks after a brush with them.

MR. MACKINNON, M.P.—We are requested to mention, in reference to what appeared in the *Times* last week, relative to the sum to which this hon. member is entitled in right of his wife, that the late Rear-Admiral (Sir Thomas) Palmer left the whole of his estates to his sister, Mrs. Budworth Palmer, for life only; and entailed them upon Sir W. H. Palmer, Bart., of Castle Lakin, county Mayo, and his male descendants, the present relative, but a distant branch of the ancient house of Palmer but the present Bart., Sir Roger, being the third in the entail, he became tenant in tail, and is now in full possession of all the estates of the late Roger Palmer, Esq. The whole of the property which descended on the life of Mrs. Budworth Palmer's son (not brother), and who is an idiot, is only the personal property of the late Mrs. B. Palmer, and which is left in trust for the benefit of her son during his life, and at his decease to be divided between her grandchildren, the sons and daughters of W. A. Mackinnon, Esq., M.P.; but the hon. member has no interest whatever in the Palmer estates

FATAL SHIPWRECK.—TWENTY-SEVEN LIVES LOST.—By the arrival of the *Harra Watson* from the Isle of Pines, in the South Seas, intelligence is brought communicating the total loss of the ship *Scotmander* on a reef of rocks off New Caledonia, with the melancholy sacrifice of all hands, except three. The *Scotmander*, a vessel of 300 tons burthen, was engaged in the South Sea service, and at the time of the unexpected calamity was bearing for the Isle of Pines station for water and provisions, being then short from their lengthened cruise and boating. It occurred on the night of the 18th of February. In the early part of the day a heavy gale came on from the eastward, the ship lying in lat. 23 38 south, long. 167 40 east; the Isle of Pines bearing N.N.E., distant about fifty-seven miles. At ten o'clock at night, the south reef of New Caledonia was observed on the port quarter and within ten minutes afterwards she struck on it with tremendous force. Every effort before had been taken to keep her off, but the ship almost instantly became a total wreck, and filled all quarters. All hands were upon deck at the time. The moment or so after she struck, a terrific sea, which rose in height to the maintop, broke upon her, instantly sweeping off the decks, overboard, all the crew, except the mate, who was clinging to the rigging and forward. Of the twenty-eight washed overboard, only one succeeded in regaining the vessel, who was saved; the remainder, every soul of them, perished at one fell swoop. The master, Mr. Mackay, had been confined to his cabin for some days from painful illness, and, although the cabin was nearly full of water, he could not, on account of extreme weakness, reach the deck. A heavy sea struck the vessel soon after she struck all chances over, leaving the vessel on her beam ends, where she would have soon been dashed to pieces, but for the unfortunate master, who, making himself heard to the surviving seamen, they with the utmost expedition cut away the masts and rigging. This so far lightened the ship, that she immediately righted, and the next sea carried her high and dry on the reef. The next day, the gale having moderated, as much fresh water and provisions as could be got out of the wreck was stowed away in one of the whale-boats, with which the master and the three surviving men put to sea, and made for the Isle of Pines station, but it was a tedious passage, on account of the continued gales. When they quitted the reef, the vessel was almost broken in two—in fact, a complete site wreck. The names of the survivors are Thomas Underwood, Joseph Gabrie., and a South Sea Islander. The ship was insured.

INDEPENDENCE OF HUNGARY.

A public meeting was held on Monday at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, for the purpose of expressing sympathy with "the noble, maligned, and betrayed people of Hungary."

The great room was so crowded that numbers were unable to get admission, and throughout the proceedings were characterised by the greatest enthusiasm.

The chair was taken, at one o'clock, by Alderman Salomons.

Amongst the noblemen and gentlemen on the platform were—Richard Cobden, Esq., M.P., Walter G. B. Gunton, Esq., Sir Joshua Walmsley, M.P., Lord Nugent, M.P., Lord Dudley Stuart, M.P., R. Bernal Osborne, Esq., M.P., F. Mowatt, Esq., M.P., Sir E. De Lacy Evans, M.P., G. W. Alexander, Esq., of the City, R. Monckton Milnes, Esq., M.P., &c.

The Chairman opened the proceedings by explaining that the present meeting was not called for the purpose of upsetting thrones, of maintaining inflammable and violent political doctrines, and of exciting people against their rulers; but, on the contrary, to speak for an independent nation, that had been attempted to be put down by muscle and illegality on the part of another nation connected with it, and on the part of a foreign invader. (Loud cheers.) He would not have taken the responsibility of appearing as chairman that day, were the question merely a matter between the subjects of a Government and its legitimate rulers even under oppression. He would have had his own opinion on the subject, and have taken part in the meeting, but he would not have taken the chair. He would not have had the honour which he had that day, for he deemed it a high honour to take the lead in favour of Hungarian Independence. But it became the freemen in a free state to sympathise with freemen (cheers), and, by a peaceful demonstration such as that, to give a spur to public opinion. (Cheers.)

Mr. G. W. Alexander (of the Society of Friends) proposed the first resolution, viz.—"That this meeting, without compromising individual opinions on the subject of war, regard with sincere admiration, respect, and sympathy, the noble determination of the Hungarian nation to maintain intact their just rights, and the constitutional independence they have inherited from their fathers, against the tyrannical encroachments of Austrian despotism."

Mr. Cobden, M.P., in seconding the resolution, said:—"Gentlemen, I appear here to-day anxious to add my mite of sympathy to that which you are prepared to express for the oppressed Hungarians; and I think it right that I should explain exactly what my sympathy is, and what my objects are in coming here. (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen, if I have one principle more than another firmly fixed in my mind, and one which I think it is not only necessary for the interest of this country, but for all countries, to recognise, it is this, that separate and independent countries should be allowed to regulate their own affairs in the way which to them may seem best, without the interference of any foreign power whatever. (Loud cheers.) I make no exception to this rule. I include in it the right of the Romans. (Cheers.) I include within the benefits of this principle the poorest, the humblest, and most degraded community; for it is no answer to my principle to tell me that certain countries are not in a state to govern themselves properly. I say, the fact that a country is not able to govern itself properly is no reason why you should go and attempt to govern it better, according to your own notions. (Cheers.) I come now to the case before us. The question is that of Hungarian independence. (Cheers.) If this had been a question simply between Hungary and Austria, I should not have appeared here to-day, nor would it have been necessary, gentlemen, for any of us to appear here to-day. (Cheers.) So long as the Hungarians were left to settle their affairs with the Government of Vienna, they were perfectly competent to do it without the interference of the citizens of London (Cheers.) Twice, I believe, they have driven the Austrian armies from their territories, and, to all intents and purposes, they stand in the position of an independent nation. (Loud cheers.) So far, then, have they, by their own power, been able to establish their own independence against Austria But, gentlemen, my object in coming here to-day is to protest against an armed intervention, as unjust, as iniquitous, and as infamous as any that was ever perpetrated by any nation. (Cheers.) I come here to protest against the Russian hordes pouring upon the plains of Hungary, and I do so upon the principle I laid down at the beginning. I would protest against an English standing army being sent to Hungary to fight the battle on the other side I would protest against the English Government sending Englishmen to shed their blood upon the banks of the Theiss and Danube. I come here to protest against foreigners being there at all. (Cheers.)

We may be asked, how can you bring moral force to bear on these armed despots? I will tell you. We can stop the supplies. (Cheers.) Why, Russia cannot carry on two campaigns beyond her own frontiers, without coming to some Empire for a loan. (Hear, hear.) She never has done so; she has never moved an army of 30,000 men without being either subsidised by England or borrowing money at Amsterdam. I have had many opportunities of ascertaining and knowing the state of Russia, having recently paid a visit there, when I spent a little fortnight in its scenes, and I tell you Russia cannot carry on two campaigns in Hungary without coming to borrow money in western Europe, or robbing the Bank of St. Petersburg. In 1828 Russia was at war with Turkey, and after one campaign she was obliged to apply to Hope and Co., at Amsterdam, for 40,000,000 florins. (Hear, hear.) In 1831, when the Poles rose in insurrection against Russia, she could not carry on that war of three months without contracting a loan; and I am a member a paper of the day speaking of that particular loan, as called in London "The Polish Murdering Loan" (Cheers.) Now, I want to know, as a member of the peace party, if we cannot do something to prevent Russia or Austria from raising a loan in western Europe again. (Cheers.)

Russia enjoys the credit of being wealthy, solely on account of the deceit of her diplomatists. They tell us that the Emperor has very rich gold mines in Siberia, from which he can draw any amount of the precious metal. I have been in Russia, and know the value of these mines. The Russian Government does not work them itself, but receives a percentage on the working of them by others; and the working is not more profitable than other avocations, and they yield to the Government only £700,000 or £800,000 a year. Russia gets ten times as much in the shape of excise on the ardent spirits consumed by its wretched serfed, and enslaved population. (Hear, hear.) After the gold mine delusion is exploded, they tell you the Emperor of Russia has a great amount of specie in the vaults of the fortress of St. Petersburgh Yes, there is a reserve of specie, precisely like that of the Bank of England; it is a reserve of fourteen millions, to meet a circulation of paper money of some forty or fifty millions. (Cheers and laughter.)

* * * * *

Those are my moral means (cheers)—the means which I invite the peace party, not only in England, but throughout Europe, where they are gathering in force, to uphold (Cheers.) By these means I invite them to put down the system of war loans. (Hear, hear.) Will any one in the city of London dare to be a party to a loan to Russia (No, no), either directly and openly, or by agency or co-partnership with any house in Amsterdam or Paris? Will any citizen dare, before the eyes of his own country, to lend his money for carrying the throats of an innocent people? (Cheers.) Such a project has been talked of, but let it assume a shape, and I promise you that we, the peace party, will have such a meeting as has not yet been held in London, to denounce the blood-stained project, to point the finger of scorn at the houses or individuals who would lend Russia money for such a purpose, and to fix the indelible stamp of infamy on such a person. (Loud cheers.) That is my moral force. (Hear.) As for Austria, I suppose no one would ever think of lending her money. (Laughter.) Why, she has been twice bankrupt in the last thirty or forty years, and her paper money is again at a discount of fifteen or sixteen per cent The peace party will, I trust, with cold blood, raise a crusade against the system of war loans—that attempts to carry on an unholy war" (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Osborne, M.P., and other speakers who followed, while admitting in a great degree the correctness of Mr. Cobden's statements respecting the Russian finances, impressed on the meeting the idea that that Power was by no means to be despised, and that it was much to be feared her resources were quite sufficient to crush Hungary.

The following resolutions were also agreed to:—

2. "That this meeting view with detestation and horror the war now raging in Hungary, and the barbarous modes in which it is prosecuted by the Austrian authorities and generals, and consider their conduct to merit the indignant reprobation of all civilised nations."

3. "That this meeting views the military intervention of Russia in the affairs of Hungary as wholly unjustifiable in reason and in fact, inasmuch as, besides re-opening and prolonging a sanguinary contest which had been already virtually decided, it is a gross violation of the law of nations—the indefeasible right of Hungary—and perilous to the peace, the freedom, and the general welfare of Europe."

4. "That the immediate recognition of the Government *de facto* of the kingdom of Hungary by this country is no less demanded by considerations of justice and policy, and the commercial interests of the two states, than with the view of putting a stop to the effusion of human blood, and of terminating the fearful atrocities which mark the progress of the Austro-Russian armies."

A petition to both Houses of Parliament founded on those resolutions was also unanimously passed, and the proceedings terminated.

IRELAND.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT.

In Dublin preparations are being made busily to afford a suitable reception to her Majesty. The arrangements agreed on will of course, depend in a great degree upon the weather. If all should proceed favourably, it is expected her Majesty will arrive in Kingstown Harbour on Monday, and proceed by the Arklow route. It is calculated that her Majesty will not be able to reach the residence of the Viceroy before five o'clock in the afternoon. That night there will be a dinner-party at the Viceregal Lodge in honour of her Majesty's arrival, and the city will be splendidly illuminated. Next day, Tuesday, her Majesty will again cross into the city for the purpose of receiving addresses at the Castle. That night there will be a dinner-party and ball at the Viceregal Lodge. On Wednesday, a grand review in the Phœnix Park. On Thursday forenoon her Majesty will hold a Levee, and on Friday a Drawingroom, at the Castle. On Wednesday and Thursday evenings the Lord-Lieutenant and the Countess of Clarendon will give dinner-parties at the Viceregal Lodge to her Majesty and our royal guests. On Saturday her Majesty will visit the Duke and Duchess of Leinster, at Carton, where she will lunch, and on her return to town bid farewell to the Lord-Lieutenant and the Countess of Clarendon, and proceed on her voyage to England.

On Monday a meeting of the county Dublin was held, at which the High Sheriff (Mr. Ennis) presided. Addresses were adopted for presentation to the Queen and Prince Albert

BELFAST.—A letter has been received by the Secretary to the Flax Improvement Society of Ireland from the Marquis of Downshire, announcing that Sir George Grey had commissioned him to say that both her Majesty and Prince Albert will be happy to witness the proposed exhibition of flax manufactures at Belfast about the 10th of August.

CORK.—The arrangements for the Royal visit are thus described by the *Cork Constitution*:—"The Royal yacht *Victoria and Albert* will be preceded by a fast steamer, to make arrangements, and her Majesty will be accompanied by a squadron of steam-ships. When her Majesty arrives in Cove she will go on board the *Fairy*, and come up to the King's Pier at Blackrock, where she will land, and drive into the city. Having passed through the principal streets, she will proceed to the Custom-house, at the northern quay of which the *Fairy* will await her arrival. She will then receive the addresses of the citizens and return to Cove. The preparations making throughout the city are on a very extensive scale. It is proposed to erect a handsome pavilion on Penrose's quay to accommodate one thousand ladies, and a pavilion at the southern extreme of the Grand Parade. Several of the public establishments and hotels purpose erecting triumphal arches across the streets, and extensive orders have been given at the gas company's office for fittings for illuminations. It is intended to have batteries placed along the river, to salute her Majesty as she passes up and down. The Royal squadron will be at Blackrock Castle. Preparations on an extensive scale are being made in Cove to illuminate the town, and light up the adjacent hills and islands. A pyrotechnist has been engaged to conduct the fireworks. Instructions have been received by the admiral of the port and the general of the district to make all arrangements necessary to give *éclat* to the event, and protection against accident to the crowds that will assemble along the route.

We understand that Sir George Grey is the Secretary of State expected to accompany her Majesty on her visit to Ireland. The Royal party will embark at Osborne on the 1st of August, and, weather permitting, disembark at Cork on Thursday night or Friday morning. From thence the Royal squadron will proceed to Dublin; and it is expected that her Majesty will be able to disembark in Kingstown Harbour early on Monday. Belfast is to be the next port at which her Majesty will touch; but the day cannot at present be indicated, as it must necessarily depend on many circumstances.

From Belfast the Royal squadron will proceed to Scotland, landing at Greenock.

THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY.

(From our own Correspondent.)

By visiting the "Gap of Dunloe," and returning in a boat through the Lakes, much of the sylvan beauty, and the savage grandeur of Killarney, may be seen in one day, should the traveller be pressed for time. But, whether his stay be short or long, the first excursion he should make is to this far-famed "Gap." The attentive host and hostess of the Victoria Hotel will make all the arrangements for his comfort. The usual mode of proceeding is to hire a car or pony and ride about half way through the pass; and thence proceed on foot over a shoulder of the Purple Mountain to the head of the Upper Lake at Geraghmene, where a boat will be stationed to row him through the three lakes. By this journey he will be enabled to see all the most celebrated and remarkable portions of the scenery; hear the finest and most renowned echoes; and learn from the civil, well-informed, and garrulous guides and boatmen, the legends, traditions, and histories of each spot he passes. The distance from the Victoria Hotel to the entrance of the Gap is from four to five miles, and the car proceeds about four miles through it, until it becomes too rugged and impracticable for vehicles or ponies. The traveller—who, if he be wise, will take a stout staff in his hand—must walk the remainder of the way to Geraghmene, at the head of the lake, a distance of about four miles more. I will not, by any general description of the scenery, anticipate the recital of the beauties that will enchant, or the sublimities that will enrapture him, during this excursion, but name each loveliness in its own place, and dwell upon each sublimity in the chronological order of its discovery.

Our party consisted of three, and was increased to four by our guide —Spillane the elder—a personage as well known at Killarney as Macgillicuddy's Reeks, and quite worthy of the renown which he has acquired in his vocation. Let me mention, also, that he has two sons, whom he has trained up in the path that he has trod, and who do no discredit, but the very reverse, to the education they have received. The first point of interest on the road is the ruined Church and Round Tower of Aghadoe, which, as we started rather late, and were pressed for time, we did not turn aside to visit. I made a point of visiting them on the following day, and would strongly advise the tourist to start early enough to spare an hour for this purpose. The ruins stand upon a gentle eminence, from whence a very good view of the lake is obtained. From this position the eye may wander over those delicious lakes and islands, and over a mountain chain of forty miles in length, stretching far beyond Mill-street towards Cahirciveen and Valentia. The ruins themselves are the most conspicuous are Crobanne, a conical hill, separated from Mangerton by a narrow glen; Mangerton itself, with the Devil's Punch-bowl upon his brawny side; the Torc Mountain; the Purple Mountain, with Glena, and Tomies, and Macgillicuddy's Reeks. Amongst the latter are included the magnificent and wonderful mountain of Carrantual, the principal in that range, which extends to a height of 3420 feet above the level of the sea, and is the highest mountain in Ireland. But beautiful as is this prospect, the crumbling round tower, the ruins of the church, and the horrible burial-place around them, impress most people far more strongly.

I could discover no account of Aghadoe in the guide-books, neither could I ascertain the age of the venerable ruin. A portion of the bare walls alone remains of an edifice that must once have been a fine abbey or cathedral. The "round tower"—or the ruin popularly so called—is in its immediate proximity. The ruin called the "Pulpit" by some, and the "Bishop's Chair" by others, is the remnant of a tower of the same kind; and both appear to me to have formed a portion of the building attached to, and dependent upon, the abbey or church of Aghadoe, and to have been in no way connected with the Druidical remains that are so frequent in Ireland. The small piece of ground that surrounds these ruins is one of the three burial-places of the people of Killarney, and the only one of the three where paupers are interred. The mortality of the Killarney Union for the last three years has ranged—as I was informed, by persons in authority—from 12 or 13 to 25 or 30 per week. Taking it at the lowest number, the pauper burials at Aghadoe during that time will amount to 624 annually, or 1872 for the three years—which are crowded in one very small corner of a cemetery that in its whole extent does not cover more than one acre of ground. The first glance shows the traveller in the midst of what a Golgotha he stands. In the wretched corner set apart for the paupers the earth is covered with deal planks and fresh remnants of coffins in immense profusion. They seem to have been placed in the earth only to have been tak n up again; and amidst them, skulls, thigh-bones, and other disgusting remnants of mortality may be counted, not by ones, or twos, or threes, but by the score. They lie scattered about in every direction; and it is a matter of difficulty to walk without treading upon them. Some of the skulls are white as Parian marble, and others green with moss and the vegetation of age. We found three cows, an immense pig, and a couple of sheep grazing upon the rank herbage that grows in the less frequented part of the burial-ground; and I must confess that I felt a qualm of stomach at the idea of ever again devouring beef, pork, or mutton in that manner. As chance, have drawn its living sustenance from such a foul source as the green grass in the churchyard of Aghadoe. Our party was about to leave the ground, when our attention was directed to a cart that drew up to the entrance. A lad, in the garb of the workhouse, was the driver; there was no other person in it. Two men met us in the cemetery, and expecting probably the alms that English travellers with any sympathy in their souls can scarcely avoid bestowing upon the miserable creatures that swarm about the country, he advanced towards us. We asked what he had got in the cart. He said three bodies—a man, a woman, and a child, who had died in the workhouse, and which he was despatched from the union house to inter. The gravediggers had not yet come; and he would wait for them. We asked how it was that they buried the people in such shallow graves. He replied, they were not shallow—they were fully a foot deep! We again asked how it was that the skulls and coffins lay about in such a disgusting manner. He said it could not be helped; but that he thought it would be as well if the coffin planks were all collected and burned.

As he spoke, two other men came up to the gate with pickaxes and shovels. One of them, an elderly man of severe and gaunt appearance, having deposited his shovel on the ground, took a small coffin out of the cart and walked rapidly away with it under his arm towards a retired part of the burial-ground. Anxious to witness the interment, I and my companions followed slowly, but were stopped by seeing the man, who seemed quite unconscious of our presence, place the coffin on the ground, remove the lid, which was not nailed, or otherwise fastened, and gaze intently upon the features of the little corpse within. A moment or two elapsed, and he began talking to it, partly in Irish and partly in English. What he said in Irish I could not understand; but the English portion of his address to the corpse consisted of the passionate exclamation, several times repeated, "Oh, why did you die, my darling, my honey? oh, why did you die?" As he proceeded, his words became thick and interrupted by sobs. Finally, to use the affecting scriptural expression, he placed his hands upon his breast, and wept aloud. I divined the reason. I saw the tears running down his thin and sunken cheeks, and I turned away with my companions. I felt angry with myself that I had watched him, and we left the father alone with his dead child to give vent to his sorrow, undisturbed by the presence of strangers. The lad who drove the cart volunteered the explanation that it was the man's child, and that it had died of fever the previous day, and that the father had begged permission of the master of the workhouse to see it interred.

In a minute or two afterwards we saw the father going towards the cart, and assist in taking out the other bodies. His face was calm, and there was not the slightest trace in his manner or countenance of the paroxysm of grief he had just exhibited. The third man then came up, and politely wished us the "top of the morning" I returned his salutation, and learned from him that he had been at the graveyard performing the same duty every day during the week. The previous day he had interred five bodies. We asked, was there any cholera in the house? He replied, "No;" the place was healthy, but the poor people were so far gone in starvation and fever before they entered the workhouse, that many of them never recovered.

He looked a stout hale man himself, and I asked if he received enough food at the house. "Indeed not," he replied; "the soup is very thin." "But you look hearty," said I, "and as if you had enough to keep you in health and strength." "Well, perhaps," he rejoined.

I was convinced by the visit I had paid to the house that the paupers were much better off than they could have been before they entered it, and that the food they received was both sufficient and wholesome. So, declining further conversation on this point, and anxious to depart, I gave him a sixpence. The shower of blessings that he poured upon my head was perfectly overwhelming, and he coupled them with the assurance that I was the very best gentleman that had ever come to Aghadoe.

We were about to depart when we heard a doleful sound in the narrow lane leading from the high-road to the burial ground. It was another funeral; not that of an inmate of the workhouse, but of an independent peasant. In a little donkey-cart, bending over a small coffin of plain deal, without pall or covering of any kind, were seated a woman of forty, and a girl of eleven or twelve. The woman was howling in the forty, and a girl of eleven or twelve. The woman was howling in the forty, and a girl of eleven or twelve. The woman was howling in the

THE GAP OF DUNLOE, KILLARNEY.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

Mechlin lace (run, and turned in the form of a cap), which are of sweet simplicity. They are placed on the top of the head, leaving large *bandeaux* or ringlets entirely uncovered. Collars are worn very small, and frills of lace are adapted to visiting dresses. Mechlin lace and Valenciennes are only morning dress; English and Brussels laces are worn on evenings only, on silk dresses.

As to dresses for balls *champêtres*, or breakfasts, they are more aërial than ever. . and young persons seem to delight in enveloping themselves in a cloud of gauze, laces, and natural flowers, which render them most attractive. It is a great art to know how to group with taste and *coquetrie* flowers and lace on a simple book-muslin, so as to make it the most charming *toilette d'été*.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR AUGUST

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

MR. JUSTICE (LATE SERGEANT) TALFOURD.

ALTHOUGH the promotion to the vacant Judgeship of this learned gentleman within the last few days, has—by transferring the sphere of action for his accomplished intellect from the Legislature to the Bench—withdrawn him from that category of public men who furnish the subjects for our gallery of Parliamentary Portraits, we nevertheless include him in the series, as, up to the present week, he was a member of the House of Commons. Mr. Talfourd received the official notification of his elevation to the Bench on Tuesday last, at Stafford where he was engaged at the time in pursuit of his professional avocations, at the Summer Assizes of the Oxford Circuit.

There are few men at the bar who could have attained that honour with more satisfaction to the profession and the public generally. His career has been a remarkable one, presenting the rare instance of a man rising to distinction as an orator, dramatic poet, and advocate—eminence in any one of which *rôles* is sufficient for the fame of less gifted individuals

In the House of Commons, which so often resounded with his eloquence, he represented his native town, Reading. His father, who was established there as a brewer, married the daughter of a dissenting minister, Mr. Thomas Noon, who had officiated over an Independent congregation in Reading for thirty three years, and died three days previous to the birth of his grandson, which took place on the 26th of January, in the year 1795. The boy received in baptism the names Thomas Noon, in memory of his deceased relative. He passed two years at the Protestant Dissenters' Grammar-School at Mill Hill, which he quitted for the public Grammar-School of Reading, conducted by Dr. Valpy. Here he gave effect to his predilection for the Church of England over the dissenting communion of his early home; the change originating, it is said, in his keen appreciation of the greater tolerance of the former, in which the love of the drama was not prohibited as wrong. At Mill Hill, too, the young aspirant first evinced those ardent political feelings on the popular side, by which he has shown himself on many occasions to be animated.

MR JUSTICE TALFOURD.

His first venture in print is stated to have been a poem addressed to Sir Francis Burdett on his liberation from the Tower of London, which was contributed to the *Statesman* newspaper. While still at Reading School he was encouraged to print a small volume entitled "Poems on various Subjects," the first being "On the Education of the Poor," and written at Mill Hill, on the occasion of a visit to that establishment by the celebrated Joseph Lancaster. The other contents of the volume are "An Indian Tale," "The Offering of Isaac, a Sacred Drama," and "Specimens of a "Didactic Poem on the Union and Brotherhood of Mankind." These effusions gave indication of what might be expected from the riper genius of the man, especially the poem on Education, which gained for him some influential friends, by whose advice, on his coming to London to study for the bar in 1813, he became a pupil of the celebrated pleader Chitty, under whose able instruction he continued four years, during which period he considerably assisted that eminent lawyer in the production of his well-known work on "Criminal Law." In the same year the youthful Talfourd, who mainly looked for replenishing his purse to his literary exertions, published a long essay in the *Pamphleteer*, under the title of an "Appeal to the Protestant Dissenters of Great Britain on Behalf of Roman Catholics."

Several other productions of a similar kind came from his pen about the same period, all strongly marked by argumentative ability and forcible illustration. Amongst these was a reply to some objections taken by Cobbett to the Unitarian Relief Bill; also, "Strictures on Capital Punishments, with Observations on the true nature of Justice, and the legitimate design of Penal Institutions," the latter a treatise of marked ability

He also brought out at this time, "Observations on the Punishment of the Pillory," and an "Appeal against the Act for regulating Royal Marriages."

In 1815, he published "An Estimate of the Poetry of the Age," in which he exhibits a full appreciation of the genius of Wordsworth, whom it was then rather the fashion with critics to decry. In 1817, after quitting Mr. Chitty's office, he contributed largely to the *Retrospective Review* and the "Encyclopædia Metropolitana." In the latter work, the articles on Homer, the Greek Tragedians, and the Greek Lyric Poets (besides purely historical papers), are from Mr. Talfourd's pen. From 1820 to 1833, he was a constant writer in the *New Monthly Magazine*, the *Edinburgh Review*, and the *London Magazine*.

In 1826 he found time to prepare a memoir on the life and works of the celebrated romance-writer, Mrs. Radcliffe, which is prefixed to her posthumous works. His legal studies were not neglected amidst his literary avocations, and about the same time he superintended an edition of "Dickinson's Guide to the Quarter Sessions." When, in 1821, he was called to the bar by the Society of the Middle Temple, after four years' successful practice as a pleader, he joined the Oxford Circuit and Berkshire Sessions, and soon succeeded in obtaining a large and lucrative practice. In 1833 he was called to the degree of sergeant-at-law, with a patent of precedence; he also became Recorder of Banbury.

The great literary work on which Mr. Talfourd's fame will rest is his tragedy of "Ion." Towards the close of 1834, he had it printed for private circulation, and two editions were thus disposed of. A notice of the play next appeared in the *Quarterly Review*; and at length the author consented to its production at Covent Garden Theatre, for Mr. Macready's benefit, on the 26th of May, 1836, when its success as an acting drama was decisive. He subsequently brought out the tragedies of the "Athenian Captive" and "Glencoe." He is also the author of "Vacation Rambles," a "Life of Charles Lamb," &c. In Parliament, his exertions to amend the law of copyright will be long remembered for the brilliant speeches with which they were accompanied. He was not, however, a frequent speaker in the House, though always able to command the eager attention of honourable members.

He was first returned to Parliament, as member for Reading, at the general election that followed the dissolution of 1834.

In politics he is a Liberal, and has declared himself in favour of the ballot.

In 1822, Mr. Talfourd married Rachel, the daughter of John Fowell Rutt, Esq.

Amongst the more intimate literary friends of Mr. Talfourd (many of them now no more), may be enumerated Hazlitt, Godwin, Coleridge, Wordsworth, Leigh Hunt, Proctor (Barry Cornwall), Bulwer, Knowles, Macready, and Dickens, The latter dedicated his "Pickwick Papers" to him.

A [illegible] Savonelli
B Ponta dell Acqua Paolo
C The Church of San Pietro in Montorio
D Papian Battery
F. Italian Battery, taken by the French; Swiss gunners bayonetted at their guns
G. Garibaldi leading his troops
H. Barricade thrown up by the Italians, behind which they were driven by the French when the city capitulated
I French Troops
K Engineers throwing sand-bags on the Papian gun

THE LAST ATTACK ON ROME BY THE FRENCH.

Our Artist at Rome has enabled us, this week, to illustrate the last struggle made by Garibaldi and the Italians against the French attack. We have already given the details, to which we can add a few additional [illegible].

The French operations on the night of the 30th, the capture of the Bastion No. 8, and the fire of the besieged, which attacked to annoy the second line of defence, struck a deep terror into the Romans, and all the troops save the Garibaldi bands, the Lombards, and the battalion of students, whose courage has never been for a moment questioned, showed much hesitation, and we believe nearly all refused to advance and protect the remaining ground to the S. Pietro in Montorio, where arose the battle of their independence was to be fought. Garibaldi, who had the charge of the Porta S. Pancrazio and the whole of this strong position, informed the Triumvirate that, under such circumstances, he could not undertake to preserve the first line of defence any longer, or maintain the second one beyond the evening of the following day. The success of the French, and the dreadful intensity of their fire on those parts of the Montorio which were still defended, struck a general terror in Rome.

Our Correspondent, referring to the clearing of the streets by the French troops says:—"There was a distribution the first few nights of the clearance system—[illegible] blessing, whacking, and crowning. Several assassinations have taken place—murdered Frenchmen, some priests, and others—women, I regret, of course, I should like to know the truth, as the lady of the pass has been put a stop to. Again, if a French officer quarrels a cafe or restaurant, one leads one's wife out. I petted the Frenchmen, as they seemed good-natured fellows, and many must be thoroughly disgusted at the duty which they have been obliged to do. It shows at any rate that the Romans did not want them. Several parchments have been put up, which are rather curious, coming from the authorities of a Republic for instance:—'Whilst twenty-four hours are to be given for all treasonable papers and heavy caps, cases of *muskets and breech*' (another forbidding the wearing of military uniforms, under penalty of so many lashes and imprisonment. I see it stated, in the despatches of the French government, that not a single bomb has been thrown into Rome, whilst the fact is, that upwards of 400 have been sent in—for more than an hour I saw them myself—watched the spark of each as it left the battery until it fell and exploded. The day afterwards, I saw the houses that had been damaged, and heard from a surgeon of several horrible cases of people being wounded, whom he had attended.

The first night the bombs nearly all fell in the direction of the Capitol, which is nearly a mile and a-half from the walls whence they were lighting, so that the absurdity of endeavouring to make out that they were unintentionally thrown in, is evident. The last night of the bombardment the shells were thrown from the other end of the town, outside the Porta del Popolo. Out of the few artisans I have the pleasure of knowing in Rome, there are three who had bombs burst in their houses, one gentleman having a lung knocked out of his hand, and being slightly wounded. The other had five burst in his house. It may, perhaps, be said that they were not bombs that were thrown into the city, it is what they call an *obus*. At any rate, this bomb, or *obus*, is a hollow iron ball, eight or nine inches in diameter, the iron an inch thick, which is thrown out of a mortar, and when it falls, bursts and plays destruction with anything that happens to be in its way. I have a piece of one [illegible], as any more proof is wanting."

From Rome we learn that [illegible] against the restoration of the Papal [illegible] Pius, and the Pope [illegible] were hooted [illegible] Angelo and insulted by [illegible] the military [illegible] *Deum* was chanted at St. [illegible] honour of the success of the French arms and the [illegible] IX. and General [illegible] in favour of the troops of the French [illegible] Rome [illegible] the Roman people [illegible] its darkness [illegible] Oudinot, who [illegible] pensary movement [illegible] Oudinot [illegible] Pius [illegible] Oudinot [illegible] national [illegible] *Gazzetta di Roma*. [illegible] The Papers [illegible] of [illegible] has [illegible] sions. French, Spanish, and Neapolitan [illegible] He is said to have [illegible] frontiers of Naples.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 29.—Eighth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 30.—Sun rises 4h. 28m., sets 7h. 43m.
TUESDAY, 31. Ignatius Loyola, founder of the Jesuits, died, 1556.
WEDNESDAY, August 1.—Lammas Day. Sun rises 4h. 29m., sets 7h. 46m.
THURSDAY, 2. Length of day 15h. 6m.
FRIDAY, 3.—Margaret Nicholson attempted to stab George III., 1786.
SATURDAY, 4.—Full Moon, 3h. 52m. A.M. Oyster season begins.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE
FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 4, 1849.

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	Mid-	No	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
9 10	9 45	10 18	10 50	11 25	night	Tide	0 22	0 50	1 15	1 45	2 12	2 41	3 10

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HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—MADAME SONTAG.—It is respectfully announced, that a GRAND MORNING CONCERT will be given in the GREAT CONCERT ROOM on WEDNESDAY, August 1, 1849, it being the only Concert in which Mdme Sontag will appear in London. Full particulars will be duly announced. In addition to the united talent of the Establishment, the valuable assistance of the eminent pianist, M. Thalberg, has been secured. Among the other features of the Concert, Mdme Sontag will sing some favourite pieces in the Italian, French, German, and English languages.—Applications for Boxes, Stalls, and Private Boxes to be made at the Box-Office, Opera Colonnade, Haymarket. Prices of Admission: Boxes, 4 and 5 Guineas; Reserved Seats, 10s 6d and 5s

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. W. BATTY.—Renpearance of that peerless Equestrian Maria Manetto. Continued and increased Success of the Grand Military Spectacle of that Extraordinary Artiste, M. Jean Kaze on in Globe Roulant.—On MONDAY, JULY 23th, the Entertainments will commence with Mr. Alexander's most Grand Military Spectacle of MOOLTAN and GOOJERAT; or, the Conquest of the Sikhs. To be followed by Batty's inimitable Scenes of the Circle, in which Marie Maurice and M. Jean Kaze will appear. To conclude with the Grand Drama of GUIDMUND BUIG. or, the Outlaws of Saltwoodpitch. Box-office open from 10 a.m. till Four.—On MONDAY next, the Entertainments will be for the BENEFIT of Mr. W. WEST, Stage Manager.

ROYAL SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—UNEQUALLED MUSICAL ATTRACTION.—The celebrated GERMAN BAND and CHORISTERS from the Theatre Royal Drury-Lane.—The Band and Chorus, with the splendid Band of the Estab lishment, will present a grand ensemble of 100 Performers.—On MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, Danson's Gigantic Panoramic View of the Town of BADAJOZ. Superb Messagerie Grand Promenade Concert by the entire Band of the Establishment and the celebrated German Band. Miss R. Howland, Mr G Tedder, and the German Chorus. Scots, Cheviots, and Highlanders with the magnificent Spectacle of the STORMING OF BADAJOZ.—Doors open at Nine A.M. Feeding the Animals, 1 to 2 o'clock. Grand Fireworks on Saturday, Half-past Nine.—Admission, as usual, One Shilling.

CREMORNE.—BALLOON NIGHT ASCENT with FIREWORKS from the Car.—On MONDAY, JULY 30, Lieut. GALE will make a NOCTURNAL ASCENT in the ROYAL CREMORNE BALLOON, with a magnificent Pyrotechnic Display from the Car. The Aboriginal Troupe of Australian Warriors and Dusky Maidens, Equestrian Vaulting.—Professor Suit and Son; the Lauri Family; Bateman, Cobb Bamford, Equestrian Vaulting.—Professor Suit and Son; the Lauri Family; Bateman, the Ame.ican Delineator, at Home, Loves of the Lollipuliuns; Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert, Lauren's celebrated Band, Quadrille Band from the New Comic Ballet, PIERROT, or the Shadow of Frankfort; Storming of Moultan; Brilliant Illuminations, &c. &c. The new and magnificent Bowling Saloon (the largest in England) is now open. Doors open at Three.—Admission, 3s.

BANVARD'S GREAT ORIGINAL PAINTING of the MISSISSIPPI RIVER.—Rivers of Inspiration.—Several curious and incorrect imitations of the above great picture having been arrive by prepared by parties of unprincipled character, who are now preparing to exhibit the same in various parts of the kingdom, the public are informed that BANVARD'S GREAT PAINTING is exhibited before her Majesty the Queen and H.R.H. Prince Albert, at Windsor Castle, is still at the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly.—Open every Morning at Half-past Two. Evening, at Half-past Seven.—Admission: Lower Seats, 2s; Gallery, 1s

ROSHERVILLE GARDENS.—Admittance SIXPENCE.—These beautiful gardens, the ELYSIUM of ENGLAND, are now seen in perfection. The Open and daily amusements as usual. Every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, there will be a brilliant display of Fireworks. Dancing in the hall at five o'clock: Baron Nathan, M.C. Military and quadrille bands. Refreshments of every description. Excursion parties liberally treated with on application to the Secretary, Monument Chambers, 15, Fish-street-hill. The Steamboats ca n at the Roshervi le-pier every half-hour.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*A Full Mall Subscriber*" refers to the chapel at Wardale Head, Cumberland, engraved in No. 329 of our Journal.

"*An A. D. C.*"—The seat at which the Earl Cornwallis usually resides is Linton, in Kent; Lord Dighy's at Sherborne Castle, Dorsetshire.

"*A Constant Subscriber.*"—The question involves a law point, which had better be referred to a lawyer.

"*A Correspondent.*" A lady is not entitled to bear either crest or motto. She can carry the arms on an escutcheon of pretence.

"*Emma.*"—Apply at the Horse Guards.

"*T. O.*"—The legality of the marriage would not be affected.

"*C. L.*"—The pay of a Surgeon in the army is thirteen shillings a day. We do not know what increase is made to the surgeon serving with the regiment stationed at Sierra Leone.

"*Brandenburnam.*"—The charge for reading a will at Doctors' Commons is one shilling. The Heralds' College is on Bennet's Hill, Paul's Chain, St. Paul's Church-yard.

"*M. G. B.*"—The arms of Partridge, of Fishurton, county of Suffolk, were—"Chequy arg. and sa. on a bend gu. three escallops or." Crest—"A horse's head sa. erased or erased per fesse gu."

"*R. T. R.*"—The arms of Rowland, of Shropshire, and of Sussex, are, "Or, three pales gu." Crest "Out of a ducal coronet or a demi Talbot arg."

"*Pascarne.*"—Prince Albert has not the power of conferring honours.

"*John,*" near Penzance.—Your medal is of Paul Jordan II. (Cremi), Count of Anghera, and Duke of Braccano. The inscription is explained thus: PAVL.ius IORD.anus II., D ei G.ratiâ ANG lerie C omes, B raccanus DVX, S.acri R omani Imperii P rinceps. We think you will find the medal engraved in "Betterwhiff," vol. III., No. 4.

"*T M C.*" Richmond.—We have not a sketch

"*A J Z.*" Ipswich.—We cannot, however, take up the subject.

"*T. H. P.*" We do not understand the note.

"*S.*"—We cannot advise you

"*A B*" Answer to the author, &c., Observer office, Strand.

"*Lorraine.*" The quotation is a quesi.o vexata.

"*E. D. A. N.*"—Apply, with the copy of the work, to Mr. Lumley, bookseller, Chancery-lane.

"*Audax,*" Newcastle.—In the instance sent, "loose" is a misprint for "lose."

"*T. H. E.*" Brentford.—Probably, when the new Town-hall is opened.

"*A Subscriber.*"—Apply to the secretaries of the training schools.

"*J. B. D.*," Halifax.—Is thanked—though we have not room for the sketches.

"*H. D.*" New York.—The churchyard of Stoke Pogeis, Bucks, is the scene of Gray's world-known "Elegy." The poet spent much of his youth in this village; the best life of him is that by Mitford.

"*H P.*"—The author of the play of "Strathmore" is the son of the late Stephen Marston, Baptist Minister, long resident in the county of Lincoln.

"*B T. O.*" will find Mr. Roebuck's motion for a select committee to ascertain the amount of debts due to the British Government and individuals of this country by foreign states," among the "unopposed motions" entered upon the Journals of the House of Commons.

"*S. P.*," Bangor.—The beautiful ballad of "The Grave of Gelert" is by William Spencer.

"*O. P. Q.*"—See Westwood's "Entomologist's Text-book."

"*A Subscriber,*" Southampton.—The Agricultural Society, Cirencester, is, we believe, a well-conducted institution.

"*An Admiring Friend.*"—Address Her Majesty's Theatre. A memoir of Mdlle. Albon appeared in No. 298 of our Journal.

"*B. D. G.,*" Barrackpore, is thanked. The Sketch would have been very acceptable, but our Correspondent's letter did not contain it: the envelope had, apparently, been opened.

"*A. R.*"—Mr. Pitman's works on Phonography, to be had, by order, of any bookseller

"*A S.*" Isesmber," Callan.—The subscription is regulated by the number of papers.

"*M. F.*" is thanked

"ΠανΔυβαταρη," Eton.—See Wheatly on the Common Prayer.

"*Opus,*" Lanercick.—Fleming and Tibbins's "Grand Desiderata."

"*A Subscriber, T. C.*"—Answers are one or two to be addressed.

"*S. S.*" inquires as to the ancestry an i arms of the late Mr. Hatchard, the publisher, and as to the part of the kingdom his family came from? Can any of our readers supply the information?

"*X Y. Z.*" The Waterwrongs, whose last male heir, Sir John Witterwrong, Bart., died Jan. 13, 1771, bore for arms:—Sandy of six arg. and gu. on a chief sa. a fess or bar, indented, or. And for crest:—A demi-wivern head couped below the wings, issuing from a ducal coronet or, proper, and tied in bows or and gu. It is a rule universally accepted by heralds that, subsequently, when a charge or bearing is of the same colour as the field on which it is placed, the description "of the first" or "of the second" is used, meaning of the first or second colour, as the case may be. Thus, in the present instance, the wivern's head is described as "of the first," because it is of the same colour as the field on which it is placed, viz. argent, the first-named colour, azure.

"*T. D.*," Nottingham. The price of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, from the commencement, is 18s. per vol., except Vol. I., which is 21s

In our Journal of last week, the Bird's-eye View of the Abattoir du Roule, at Paris, was given with all the explanations of the letters of reference in the Engraving, which are:—A A, Lodges for Agents. B B, Stalls for Cattle and Sheep. C C, Slaughter-houses. E E, Stores. F F, Tallow Boiling-houses, Triperies, &c. G, Steam-engine. H H, Reservoirs. I, Manure Pits. M M, Vaults under Terrace.

BOOKS, &c. RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Lepage's French Master.——Cherville's First Step to French.——Scott's Commentary. Six vols.
MUSIC.—Israel in Egypt. —Acis and Galatea.—Jeanie and Donald.—"Of what are you thinking, Jenny."——"I'm thinking of thee, Jamie."—Keats' last Wish.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND,
AND EXCURSIONS TO THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY.

The PROPRIETORS have the pleasure to announce a most complete
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OF THE
QUEEN'S FIRST VISIT TO THE SISTER ISLE:
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,
on AUGUST 11; to be followed with other Highly Interesting ENGRAVINGS in the NUMBER for AUGUST 18.

The BEST ARTISTS are ENGAGED; and an ORIGINAL and AUTHENTIC ACCOUNT of the ROYAL VISIT will be WRITTEN, expressly for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Various VIEWS, illustrative of the EXCURSION now MAKING by ENGLISH TOURISTS, appear in the NUMBERS for JULY 21, 28, and AUGUST 4.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1849.

THE session of Parliament is about to be brought to an early close, but at the expense of some of its more important measures. The Irish franchise bills, as was long foreseen, have been abandoned; a course by which the Ministry have shown, seeing that this is the second session in which these measures have been thus treated, that they are more bent upon other matters than on mere political reforms. The Ecclesiastical Commission Bill has been thrown overboard, by which Mr. Horsman has got a new grievance, on which, and very properly too, he will found another speech upon the Church and matters appertaining thereto, next session. The Railway Audit Bill, notwithstanding the undoubted importance of some such measure, has also been given up, and railway accounts will thus have the opportunity of getting, for another year to come, more entangled and more complicated than ever. For another year, too, shareholders will be at the mercy of irresponsible boards of Directors. True, we have the promise that a similar measure will be introduced next session, but what irreparable mischief may be done in the meantime. The Juvenile Offenders Bill is also among the "slaughtered innocents;" and youth in our gaols will thus be exposed for some time longer to the contaminating influences of contact with adult delinquents. The Marriage Bill is likewise amongst the slain, and the perplexing question which it was introduced to settle is as far from solution as ever. On Wednesday, the Insolvent Members Bill was withdrawn, giving a longer lease to the absurd anomaly of a legislative body, from whom bankrupts are excluded, being composed in part of insolvents. The Marriages and Registration (Scotland) Bills are not to be proceeded with; not that they have not been admitted to be of great importance, but that, in their inception, and in their conduct through Parliament, they have been characterised by the grossest bungling. And, to crown all, Mr. Mackinnon has withdrawn the Smoke Prohibition Bill; and to the manufacturing towns will be extended for yet another year the luxury of being canopied by "opaque smoke." But this is not all: the measures alluded to have been absolutely abandoned for the time being; but there are others which have been so mutilated that their originators almost doubt their identity. There is, for instance, Lord Brougham's Bankruptcy Consolidation Bill, which has received such a mangling at the hands of the select committee to whose tender mercies it was consigned by the Commons, that he can scarcely recognize his own offspring. There is, again, the Encumbered Estates Bill, which, at its introduction, all praised and welcomed, but which, in its passage through both Houses, particularly the House of Lords, was very greatly mutilated: the Commons, however, will, to some extent, restore it. And as for the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill, it might as well be slaughtered outright. One has often heard of "Hamlet" being played with the part of *Hamlet* left out: it is quite as good a joke to pass the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill without the *maximum* clause. It is probable that the Commons will, in this matter, insist upon their privileges, and call upon the Lords either to reject the bill *in toto*, or to allow the clauses struck out to remain in it—these clauses having reference to taxation. Something must be done; for, were it to become law in its present shape, not only would it be inefficient in itself, but it would also render the Encumbered Estates Bill, from which so much is justly expected, absolutely nugatory. This has been called a prolific session. It has, at least, earned that reputation, so far as dropped and mangled measures are concerned.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD.

MAGDALEN COLLEGE.—Messrs. F. M. White, Commoner of Baliol College; J. Bird, Commoner of Trinity College; and S. Hill, Commoner of Magdalen College, were elected, on Wednesday last, demies of Magdalen College.

The Rev. J. Rigaud and Mr. J. W. Knight succeed to the two vacant Fellowships the former on the Winchester, the latter on the Northamptonshire foundation.

CAMBRIDGE.

TRINITY COLLEGE.—On the 14th instant prizes were awarded to Mackenzie, for English Essay; and to Lightfoot, for Latin elegiacs.

The Rev. W. B. Kempson, M.A., has been appointed one of the Divinity Lecturers of Bromyard.

At Winchester School the following gentlemen have gained prizes:—Gold Medals: J. E. White, for Latin prose; and W. F. Short, for English verse. Silver Medals: R. E. P Edmonds, for Latin speech; W. Thursby, for English speech. J. E. White gained Bishop Maltby's prize for Greek Iambics.

LONDON UNIVERSITY.—The council have appointed Monday, August 6 for the commencement of the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine; October 22nd, for Bachelor of Arts; November 5th, for the second examination for Bachelor of Medicine; November 12, for Bachelor and Doctor of Laws; and November 20th, for Doctor of Medicine.

CONSECRATION.—On Saturday last the Bishop of London consecrated the new church of All Saints, Kingsbridge. The Rev. W. Harness is appointed incumbent.

HARROW CHURCH.—The reopening of the ancient parish church of Harrow on-the-Hill, after its complete restoration, took place on the 19th inst.: the Bishop of London, and a numerous and neighbouring clergy, and many old HARROVIANS, assisting on the occasion.

PREFERMENTS.—Rev. J. Brown, to the rectory of Walton West, Pembrokeshire, £170. Rev. J. Edwards, to the vicarage of Llanrwnan, Cardiganshire, £102. Rev. S. T. Moss, to the rectory of Dodbrooke, Devon, £183. Rev. J. Luxton, to the perpetual curacy of Brushford, Devon, £81. Rev. J. S. Messenger, to the perpetual curacy of Warrington, Devon, £229. Rev. S. Pemberton, to the rectory of Little Hormesbury, £282. Rev. J. Glencross, to the vicarage of St. Kew, Cornwall, £401

PREFERMENTS VACANT.—Rectory of Perran-Uthnoe, Cornwall, £600; patroness, Lady Carrington. Perpetual curacy of Dunkirk, Kent, £113; patron, Archbishop of Canterbury. Perpetual curacy of Southport, Lancashire, £107; patron, P. H. Fleetwood. Rectory of Colton, Staffordshire, £461.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

The Stamps, &c. Allowances Bill, the Defects in Leases Suspension Bill, and several other bills, were read a second time and ordered to be committed. The Judgments (Ireland) Bill, and the Bankruptcy (Ireland) Bill were read a third time and passed.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The House met at twelve o'clock

The following bills were read a third time and passed:—The Workhouse Loans (Ireland) Bill, the Drainage of Lands Bill, and the Admiralty Jurisdiction in the Colonies Bill.

POOR RELIEF (IRELAND) BILL.—CONSIDERATION OF LORDS' AMENDMENTS

Lord J. RUSSELL wished the House to have the benefit of the Speaker's advice as to the course which should be taken by that House with regard to the Lords' amendments to this bill.

The SPEAKER said the rule was, that the Lords could deliberate and propose amendments on any bill sent up to them by this House, provided that they did not interfere with the amount of or disposal of any rates, or with the persons who had to collect such rates This rule had been strictly adhered to up to the time of the passing of the Irish Municipal Bill of 1834, when a considerable infringement of these privileges took place. The Irish poor-laws of 1838, and 1847, also furnished opportunities for like infringement; and it was for the House to consider whether they would consent to accede to these precedents, and waive their privileges, or whether they would assert them.

Lord J. RUSSELL did not think that on the ground of precedent the House was bound to assert its privileges. He thought that the Legislature would be carried on more amicably by the two Houses if this House consented to waive its privileges in this case, and proceeded to discuss the amendments which had come down to them from the other House.

Sir J. GRAHAM thought it was right to endeavour to separate the constitutional question entirely from the merits of the enactment which had come down from the other House. The question was now for the House, whether they would consent to waive their privileges as they had done in the case cited by the Speaker; but he would ask if there if they consented to do so, what claim would they afterwards have to resist the interference of the Lords in a question of local taxation. It would be better, if they decided to waive their privileges in the present instance, at once to give up all claim to such a privilege; for they would never again have a chance of asserting it.

Sir D. NORREYS moved that the amendments be taken into consideration that day three months.

On a division, the proposition was negatived by a majority of 111 to 62.

The several amendments made by the Lords in the bill, the principal of which was the striking out of the maximum rate, were then discussed at considerable length and agreed to.—Adjourned.

CITY OF LONDON ELECTION.—The Lord Mayor (Sir James Duke), was elected yesterday (Friday) without opposition, as M.P. for the City, in the room of the late James Pattison, Esq., deceased.

READING ELECTION.—Sir John Hare has gone down to Reading, and announced his intention of starting as a candidate for that borough on the liberal interest. His reception has been most satisfactory. A placard has been put forth, announcing the retirement of Mr. C. Russell, the Conservative candidate.

Mr. John Frederick Stanford has offered himself to the constituency of Reading as a successor to Mr. Sergeant (now Mr. Justice) Talfourd in the representation of their borough.

THE "NATION" NEWSPAPER.—The Stamp-Office authorities at Dublin, after considerable demur, have agreed to register the new series of the *Nation* newspaper, to be conducted by Mr. Duffy, the first number of which will be published the last week in August.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The committee of the National Assembly, to whom the question of the adjournment for some weeks has been referred, has recommended that the Assembly suspend its sittings from the 31th of August to the 30th of September: a committee of twenty five members will be appointed to remain in Paris, should the Assembly pass the proposition for adjournment.

On Thursday the Assembly passed the greater number of the clauses of the law on the press.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The racing community has been kept on the *qui vive* this week, by meetings in various parts of the country, none of which, however, have produced results calculated to affect speculation on future events. The ensuing week will be one of the most important of the season, as the great *réunions* of the aristocracy of all, in fact, who appreciate first-rate sport and beautiful scenery without the alloy of a mob—commencing on Tuesday, and continuing until Friday. The list is a monster one in length and value, each day offering a number of rich and exciting prizes for horses of all ages, the gross amount of which cannot be much under £20,000.

That the metropolitans may participate in the enjoyment of this truly great meeting, special trains will run daily from London-bridge, and the journey to the course may be accomplished in about three hours and a half. Those who may wish to be near the spot may find accommodation between Brighton and Southsea. The distance from each place is short, and the trains convenient.

As a guide to our readers, we may as well state that the great Two and Three-Year-Old Stakes will come off on Tuesday to suit taste the most interesting day of the Goodwood Stakes on Wednesday, and the Cup and ten or a dozen other races on Thursday. The provision for Friday is ample.

The only other race meetin s are Leominster on Wednesday, and Edgewars, a very minor affair, on Thursday.

There will be cricketing at Lord's from Monday until Saturday; the Marylebone Cricket Club and the Harrow, Eton, and Winchester Schools being the performers.

The aquatic fixtures are a match at Mortlake on Monday, the Tower Regatta on Tuesday, Doggett's Coat and Badge Wager on Wednesday, and the Wapping Regatta on Thursday. The Royal Irish Yacht Club Regatta (Dublin) commences on Tuesday.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY. There were quite enough members present for business, but they were not "i' the vein," and the metallics found but little employment. The principal movements were the retirement of Maid of Lyons, and the retirement of Ingham, Van Dieman, and Remembrance—the latter went quite out of the betting.

	GOODWOOD STAKES.		
10 to 1 agst Collingwood	14 to 1 agst Ingham		30 to 1 agst Syrup
10 to 1 —— Maid of Masham	14 to 1 —— Van Dieman		30 to 1 —— Fordhill
10 to 1 —— Pindin	20 to 1 —— Cherbuni		25 to 1 —— Tophana
12 to 1 —— Maid of Lyons	20 to 1 —— Buccaneiniers		25 to 1 —— The Tartar
	TWO-YEAR OLD STAKES.		
Even on Tadmor	6 to 1 agst Herbert (t)		6 to 1 agst Belus
	GOODWOOD CUP.		
9 to 4 agst Canezon	6 to 1 agst Tadmor (t)		
3 to 1 —— The Hero	14 to 1 —— Boruco		
	ST LEGER.		
20 to 1 agst Volcano	25 to 1 agst Chatterer (t)		
	DERBY.		
30 to 1 agst Ghillie Callum (t)	50 to 1 agst Seneca (t)		

THURSDAY.—The absolute retirement of Maid of Masham was the only feature of the dullest Thursday before Goodwood ever known. We can only give the prices current:—

	GOODWOOD STAKES.		
10 to 1 agst Collingwood	15 to 1 agst Fordhill		25 to 1 agst Over-fork over
10 to 1 —— Pindin	15 to 1 —— Antonio		25 to 1 —— Chanticleer
12 to 1 —— Maid of Lyons	20 to 1 —— The Tartar		25 to 1 —— Surplice
12 to 1 —— Clermont	20 to 1 —— Hermitage		30 to 1 —— Wrasea
15 to 1 —— Clermont	20 to 1 —— Van Dieman		30 to 1 —— Maid of Masham
	CLAYMORE STAKES.		
5 to 4 on Tadmor	6 to 1 agst Belus		18 to 1 agst Vanguard
	GOODWOOD CUP.		
2 to 1 agst Canezon			9 to 1 agst Surplice
4 to 1 —— Tadmor			40 to 1 —— Jellyfish
	ST LEGER.		
6 to 5 on Flying Dutchman			18 to 1 agst Chatterer
15 to 1 agst Newsmonger			20 to 1 —— Volcano
	DERBY.		
30 to 1 agst Pusang			50 to 1 agst Bolsaghroke
40 to 1 —— Sweetheart			50 to 1 —— General Sebtta

ROYAL VICTORIA YACHT CLUB.—The regatta commenced on Tuesday under the highly favourable auspices of a stiff breeze. Some most animating sport was the result, as the yachts were tested in a most trying manner. About a quarter to six o'clock, her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Court proceeded to the gay scene in the *Fairy* yacht, with the Royal standard flying, which was saluted at Ryde by the Club-house battery, by yachts, and her Majesty's ship *Rapard*, 80, Captain Parcell, at Spithead. Her Majesty remained about an hour viewing the festivities.

WORSE AND WORSE.—We observe that gutta percha speaking-tubes are now being used in dwelling-houses in place of bells; and when anything is wanted in the parlour, the mistress calls attention by blowing into the tube, which sounds a whistle in the kitchen. We have often heard complaints of the slowness of servants in attending to their mistress's wants; but now it seems that whatever they require, they may "*whistle for it.*" *Man is the Moon.*

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz, and the Princess Mary, left town on Tuesday for Kew. Wednesday was the birthday of the Duchess of Cambridge. The auspicious event was celebrated at Kew, where a select party of the nobility paid their respects to her Royal Highness.

Her Imperial Highness the Archduchess, consort of the Archduke Ferdinand of Este, gave birth to a Princess at Brunn, on the 8th inst., which arrived only a few days.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE LORD MAYOR'S ENTERTAINMENT TO THE IRISH MEMBERS.

On Wednesday the Lord Mayor gave a grand banquet at the Mansion house to the Irish members of Parliament, and the leading members of the financial reform party. The dinner was served in the Egyptian-hall, where covers were laid for 150.

Amongst the foreigners present were Count Teleki and M. Fr. . Pulsk from Hungary

The usual loyal toasts having been given,

The Lord Mayor proposed "Prosperity to Ireland." He observed, in reference to the election of the Corporation of London with Ireland, it was well known that the Corporation of the City of London had for two centuries and a half past been closely connected with the sister country, and he was happy to say that circumstances had recently arisen to lead to the hope that it might be brought into intimate and advantageous connexion with her. (Hear, hear.) And as he felt that nothing was more essential than that such a connexion should arise, a clear explanation of the objects which the Corporation had in view was absolutely necessary, to prevent any misconception or misunderstanding of their motives and intentions with regard to that country (Hear, hear.) He hoped it was not supposed that they had any feeling in view other than the promotion of the honour, the welfare, and the happiness of the sister country. (Hear, hear.) He feared, whatever might be the endeavours to carry out that object, unless they were met by a kind and reciprocal feeling on the part of the Irish people, they would do more harm than good. (Hear, hear.) If it were supposed for a moment that the objects they had in view were to dispossess the owners of the soil, to sweep away the occupiers, or to interfere with the religion of the people, they would fail. (Hear, hear.) But he was anxious to take that opportunity, in the presence of so many Irish members of Parliament, of stating that they had no desire whatever, should they hereafter connect themselves with the country, to do more than to endeavour, by shewing their confidence in the integrity and kind feeling of the people of Ireland, to increase the demand for their labour, and generally to promote the welfare and happiness of the country. If the objects of the corporation should be doubted in Ireland, let it be borne in mind how often they had been decried. (Hear, hear.) He was anxious now to let it be known that the corporation had no other object in view than the welfare of Ireland, and that they had that confidence in the people of that country, that they were convinced they would receive with satisfaction any endeavour to assist them in their present distressed circumstances. The Corporation of London acted as trustees for the public, and he was quite sure that the improvements they were now contemplating would not only receive the support of the citizens of London, but of the great body of the people. (Hear, hear.) And if, in the progress of time, those arrangements should be carried out—if they should be able to connect themselves with Ireland in the manner proposed—it would be their object to go there as friends, not accompanied by a host of English and Scotch followers, to establish their own kith and Scotch settlements, but to cultivate a good understanding, and to provide employment for the people on the English principle of a fair day's wages for a fair day's work, and to promote the honour of the sister country generally. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. J. Reynolds, M.P., responded to the toast.

The Lord Mayor having proposed the health of the distinguished foreign gentlemen who had honoured him with their company, the toast was duly honoured, and

Count Teleki said: I have been much gratified to find, since my arrival in this country, that there is an almost universal sympathy for the cause of Hungary. This has not surprised me, for I was prepared to find that in this classic land of constitutional freedom an interest would be felt for the welfare of a nation which in many of its institutions possesses a great resemblance to your well-regulated Constitutional Government. Hungary is now engaged in a struggle for independence against an almost overwhelming coalition. I should be wanting in courtesy to the first magistrate of London, whose position imposes on him a strict neutrality in your foreign and domestic politics, if I were to attempt to enter now upon the merits of this struggle. Suffice it to say, that my countrymen are contending only for the same temperate freedom which you possess in this country, and which you know so well how to enjoy. If we have been driven to a resort to arms in the maintenance of our rights, it has been only after every effort on our part to avoid this terrible extremity had been tried and proved unsuccessful. Whatever may be the result of that struggle, I pray God that he will give the victory to the side of right and justice), the kind sympathy you have expressed for my countrymen will sink deep in their hearts, and be recorded with gratitude in the annals of Hungary. (Cheers.)

Mr. Pulsky said: A Hungarian can meet the hospitality and the generous feelings with which this great nation welcomes him with good conscience; for while it is not easy to see how the interests of Hungary, if God give her success in the great struggle for her present trial, could clash with those of England, there are a thousand points, and all of vital importance, in which the interests of the two countries can only go hand in hand. England is a mighty maritime power, rich in colonies, while Hungary can make no tributary the globe, but her agriculturers anticipate the wishes, where they are allowed to exercise their power. Hungary, on the other side, rich in the products of agriculture, with a teeming soil and a numerous population, possesses every requisite to turn these resources to account, and to exchange, under the rule of free trade, the produce of its fields for the refinements of British industry. There has been in Hungary an instinctive attachment to England. [illegible] The day, I trust, is not far distant when more intimate relations than have [illegible] yet been practicable will unite Hungarians and Englishmen as friends and allies in the battle for civilisation against barbarism; when the ties of interest and of mutual trade invites shall be annobled by those of mutual appreciation of merit; and Hungary shall pay her debt of gratitude to England for encouragement held out in need, and for aid afforded in distress, with that fraternal assistance without which nobles manly hearts beat in unison across dividing seas and scorching deserts. (Cheers.)

The company then separated.

CONSERVANCY OF THE THAMES.—On Saturday last, the Lord Mayor, attended by the Recorder, several of the Aldermen, the Sheriffs, and City officers, held a Court of Conservancy, at the Guildhall, Westminster, After the adjournment of the Court, the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress gave an elegant entertainment to a large party of friends, on board the Corporation barge, *Maria Wood*, at Twickenham. Amongst the company were the Countess of Waldegrave and Lady Elizabeth Waldegrave, Lord and Lady Milford, Lady Langdale and the Hon. Miss Bickerstath, Lady Parker, Mr. Bruce and Captain Bruce, the Hon. Leslie Melville and Miss Melville, Mr. Hume, M.P., and the Misses Hume, Mr. Cobden, M.P., and Mrs. Cobden; Mr. Henry, M.P., and Mrs Henry; Mr Masterman, M.P.; Mr. Chaplain, M.P., and Mrs. Chaplain; Mr. Dodd, M.P.; Mrs. Hawes and Mr. Hawes, jun., &c.

NEWSVENDORS' ANNUAL DINNER.—On Wednesday, the annual dinner provided by the proprietors of the metropolitan press for newsvendors and their servants employed in the sale and distribution of the London newspapers, took place at Highbury Barn Tavern, when a handsome entertainment for 300, had on early but substantial dinner; and at half-past six o'clock, the adults employed in the business, consisting of nearly 250, sat down to dinner, after which dancing was kept up until a late hour.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES IN THE METROPOLIS.—Between the hours of five o'clock on Saturday afternoon and three o'clock on Sunday morning four fires occurred in the metropolis and its environs, by which a considerable amount of property was destroyed, viz.:—At the Red Lion, King Edward-street, Hackney, on the 14th inst., the property of Mr. W. L. Bowden was destroyed by fire. At the Surrey Coalhole. The fire broke out at half-past two o'clock on Sunday morning Mrs. Tabernacle and the servant made their appearance in their nightdresses at the first-floor windows, and were assisted in descending into the street by the constable. The potman escaped in a similar manner. The landlord was assisted at the time with his children. Several engines were promptly on the spot; but, notwithstanding the exertions of the firemen, the fire travelled from floor to floor with inconceivable rapidity, and eventually the roof fell in with a tremendous crash. The house and contents were wholly destroyed.——At Plaistow, Essex, about 5 o'clock on Saturday night, a stack of hay, containing about 200 loads, was destroyed on the farm premises of Mr. Robert Freeman, cowkeeper. Supposed cause, the overheating of the hay. Not insured.——In Spitalfields, about half-past seven o'clock on Saturday night, at the weaving premises of Mr. Cash, Hanbury-street, two upper floors, used as pattern rooms, were burned out, the roof off, and a steam-engine, &c. much damaged by fire and water. Contents insured in the Licensed Victuallers' Office, Lombard-street. The premises, as now known, at Clerkenwell, at 3, Coppice-row, about midnight, on Saturday, and fire occurred upon the premises of Mr. Bayley, chandler. The counter and part of the stock were destroyed. Not insured.

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK ENDING JULY 21.—The return for the last week records the further progress of the prevailing disease. The deaths from all causes, which in the two previous weeks were 1076 and 1369, rose in the last to 1741; a number which exceeds the average of 1847 of the season by 733. In the two previous weeks the deaths caused by cholera were [illegible] 330; but in the last they have reached 678, whilst the weekly average [illegible] of the 678 persons who died of cholera under the age of 15 years, 344 males and 324 females, a more equal distribution than in previous weeks: three rate of increase is apparent in the fact that in each of the last two weeks the mortality from diarrhœa has been about double that of the week preceding it. The mortality from diarrhœa and dysentery also increases, the deaths in three weeks having been 54, 100, and 146; while the weekly average of this season is not more than 35. The whole mortality from the three diseases, last week, is therefore 824, and gives an excess of 391 above the average of 732, which almost exactly coincides with the excess of mortality from all causes, as stated above. The diarrhœa was fatal in a large proportion of cases to children under two years of age. The increase of diarrhœa is observed in each of the five metropolitan divisions, except the northern, which comprises Marylebone, Pancras, Islington, Hackney, and Hampstead, where the deaths in the week were only seven. But it is chiefly remarkable on the south side of the river, where the deaths in the last three weeks were successively 93, 192, and 443 In Newington they were [illegible] ark, 84; in Bermondsey 64; in Lambeth, 166. In Rotherhithe the deaths were 37, the same as in the previous week. In [illegible] tinues near the average; hopping-cough above; scarlatina and small- [illegible] derably under it. Two persons died of [illegible] 3 births registered in the week were 1213.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—The mean reading of the barometer in the week was 29.652, and lower than in the previous week. The mean temperature was lower than the average, except on Monday and Tuesday. The highest occurred on the former day, and was 83.6. The mean of the week was 60.9 deg. less by 6 deg. than in the previous week.

FINE ARTS.

COURT OF LAHORE.

A large historical picture, by M. Hugo Schoeffi, now exhibiting at the Cosmorama, in Regent-street, is of a decidedly unique character. The grand military scene and national festival which it represents is one now for ever passed away. The canvas is crowded with individual portraits of a great Oriental King with his nobles and officers, who have nearly all fallen a [illegible]ce to the disastrous revolution in Oriental affairs consequent on his demise, and connected with our late wars in the Punjaub. The picture is admirably grouped and coloured; its effect is imposing and gorgeous; and, altogether, it impresses the spectator with the wealth and magnificence by which the *fête* it depicts was distinguished. The artist has had the advantage of a long residence in the East, has here turned his experience to good account. Familiar with the persons and manners of the native Courts, M. Schoeffi has been studiously faithful to the actualities of their splendour: the costumes and liveries are scrupulously correct. The King or Lahore here holding his state levee was Runjeet Singh, the founder of the Monarchy which he had established on the ruins of the Mahomedan, and governed with courage and skill down to his death, which happened in 1839, during a period of nearly fifty years. His son and grandson, Karee and Nonlal, are also present; together with Gonlab Sing, Rajah of Tuccnoca, who is presenting to the Monarch the usual offering, with great pomp, which the latter is stooping from his chair of gold to accept, and who deserves especial mention as the only one of Runjeet Singh's military ministers who has survived the effects of the revolution which, in such a short period, has swept away every vestige of the rule of the then existing nobility. As it is impossible, however, to register the very numerous portraits which the painting includes, we must be content with referring to that of Shere Singh, who held the throne for a few months in 1843, when he perished with his son, being assassinated by Adjit Sing and Lena Sing. To witness these personages, all here assembled in apparent amity, engaged in the celebration of a national fête, must meanwhile be that each is doomed to be the successive victim of perpetual family feuds, provokes reflection and awakens sentiment. There is no safety in that barbarous league—to which, however, the system of civilized Europe are miniscrant; for here are the portraits of many French officers who served in the Punjaub, together with that of the fanatic Fakir who chanted to be buried alive for forty days, and was then taken up in good health—the experiment being made under the superintendence of several officers, both French and English. Such a picture well deserves public examination. We understand that an engraving is now being made of it for Messrs. Bally, of Cornhill. In the same *salon* there are several other exceedingly curious and interesting pictures by the same artist, connected with Oriental subjects; such as "The Sacred Durbar at Amritsur," "The Tiger Hunt by Shere Singh," and "The Sati." M. Schoeffi's skill in portraiture is eminent. The portraits of the Great Mogul and of Mahomed Ali are striking and characteristic. The artist's fidelity to nature is remarkable; his flesh, in particular, being excellent, with body and blood in it. The pictures, and especially that of the Court of Lahore, have, we understand, already received the approbation of her Majesty, Prince Albert, and Sir Robert Peel.

REVOLUTIONARY PARIS.

A series of six and twenty pictures illustrative of the insurrections of February and June, by Messrs. Gadé, Ferrat, Lebaliff, Bidaux, and Comte Calix, may now be seen at the Cosmorama, Regent-street. The artist here has done their best to depict the horrors of civil and revolutionary warfare, and have indeed presented some scenes of thrilling interest. The value of these sketches is enhanced by the fact of their containing portraits of the principal actors in the transactions to which they relate. Much is made of the episode of the Archbishop of Paris—his proffered mediation—his wounding at the barricades—his giving his cross to the young Garde Mobile his receiving the sacrements, and his death. The pictorial series, in great part, has an evident Conservative tendency; but, upon the whole, justice is fairly done to the insurgents as well as to the constituted powers opposed to them. Without pretensions as works of art, these sketches cannot fail to be instructive, as realising the important events by which last year was made memorable in the history of the world.

PANORAMA OF THE NILE.

A grand moving panoramic picture of the Nile is now being exhibited at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, in which the exhibitors profess to have portrayed all the interesting scenes on both sides of the river. It is a large transparency, presenting in succession the pyramids, temples, cities, and grottoes; and occasionally varying the subject by a pictorial scene connected with the manners and customs of the people. The figures and boats pass slowly before the eyes of the spectator; and the way of life in the river and on the desert is amply illustrated. Music is introduced to aid the illusion. In this manner we have the famous [illegible] ay, Belzoni's tomb, the [illegible]s, Memnon's statue, the fountain of Ne[illegible] their voyage, and which is, indeed, the standard song of departure for the Kangras. It occurs, of course, as illustrative of that portion of the picture. We are next carried to Memphis, to Dashour, and thence to Cairo, and the sights of the Theban villages, the Memnonium, the Island of Elephantina, and other places down to the second cataract of the Nile. These scenes form the first part. The second part commences with Cairo, the capital of Egypt, and they have acted an exact copy of it to Mr Gliddon, whose "name" as an Egyptian archæologist and American scamer is, indeed, "a tower of strength," and who, it is said, will exhibit the same throughout the United States, commencing at New York, next October. Mr. Gliddon, it is known, connects with the illustration of his learned and elaborate lectures, with scientific deductions, calculated for the instruction even of the serious student in such matters. It were well if, in this country, similar exhibitions could be made equally useful.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

The performances since our last have been devoted to the *débûts* of that great vocalist, who, after twenty years absence, has been restored to the stage with such a marvellous preservation of those powers which first earned for her rank and enduring fame. The boldest attempt was to perform *Amina*, in "La Sonnambula"—a part which, applicable as it is to those every word and every note, has been elaborated, and tortured in the most minute point into novelty of meaning by the greatest vocalists that ever trod the stage; and a character which has but just dropped burning from the hands of the impassioned Lind. The question asked by every one was, whether, in this part, Madame Sontag would prove an imitator; or, spurning stereotyped models of dramatic action and vocalism, would present herself with the original stamp of individuality which characterises the highest order of talent. Those who doubted before, after the performance must then, also, have put to themselves the question, whether Madame Sontag in "Sonnambula" was not the real reading of the character. This great vocalist's interpretation is gentle, fascinating, and throughout truly pastoral. If it be true, as the Italian poet avers, that the deepest feeling is always hushed, and that a whisper will best express the anguish of a bursting heart, the embodiment of this part by Madame Sontag is entitled to the highest admiration—above all, when we reflect that the "Sonnambula" is not a tragedy queen in lyrical heroics, but truly the heroine of a dramatic, but essentially pastoral, opera. The style Madame Sontag, in adopting a reading of the part suited to her own genius, still appeals to the feelings of the audience most powerfully. Her bitter despair is expressed by a dejection of form and of look that denotes the inward agony; and the manner in which she winds round her lover, as she falls withered by his maledictions, at the end of the first act, is a dramatic attitude of exquisite pathos, and is followed by a burst of pure singing, it is perfect—each note bright, limpid, and polished in the extreme. The "internal singing" in the last *scena* is most exquisitely murmured, pellucid, and thrilling—mysterious scenes reaching to every corner of the house; and then comes, in admirable contrast, the outburst of happiness, and the winding-up of the artistic triumph with the "Ah, non giunge," when the vocalist's voice soared in the air with hard-like flight.

On Thursday, Rossini's *chef d'œuvre*, "Otello" (so long neglected, that it appears with all the freshness of novelty), was revived, with the principal parts performed by Mdme. Sontag and Sig. Moriani. In this magnificent opera, Madame Sontag finds a part which reveals in her the highest aptitude for the heroic lyrical drama. In the opera she previously performed, she fascinated by her grace, and astonished by her execution; but here she successfully attempts what is lofty—deep, sublime. In those passages of the opera where a great artist is bound to be most chary of ornament, there, by the beauty and the pathos of her accent, as well as by the chaste dignity of her style, she awakens the deepest admiration. Her first chief *morceaux*, "Si l'onte d'abandonarmi," in monody, accompanied by the utmost [illegible]sity of dramatic feeling and action; and "All'ombra d'un sasce" winds up her interpretation of the noble score in effect which may be pictured the same part to Pasta's *Otello* (!), and we were struck by the immense addition she has since made to her dramatic powers. On Thursday she appeared most truly as the "pearl richer than a liar tribe." The spectators rejoiced once more in the *Semiramide* of Lalibache, and the celebrated malediction was uttered with more than the wonted effect. Desirée performed *Iago*, and was a great accession of strength. Calzolari volunteered to play the secondary part of *Rourigo*, as on one occasion "il buon Rubini," his master, did before him. Under such circumstances, the performance was throughout triumphant.

At the conclusion of the opera, the audience—who had remained in the deepest silence during the last scene, worked up with a degree of dramatic pathos beyond expression—rose from their seats to summon the great vocalist before the curtain. She came forward with Moriani; she was received with acclamations and a shower of bouquets; and, when she had retired, she was recalled twice more with similar enthusiasm.

DRURY-LANE

We stated last week that a benefit would be taken at this theatre on Wednesday evening, for the benefit of Mr. Kenney, the veteran dramatist. By an extraordinary and melancholy coincidence, the *bénéficiaire* died on that same morning. The house, nevertheless, it is consoling to add, was well filled, and showed [illegible]pact in which the deceased author was held by the public and his friends. His reputation belongs altogether to the first half of the century. Among the histrionic *artistes* who gave their services on the occasion were Madame Vestris, Mr. Charles Mathews, Mr. Webster, Miss Woolgar, Mr. Wright, Mr. Sims Reeves, and several foreign *artistes*, with the principal members of the Lyceum company.

HAYMARKET

Mr. Webster's benefit, on Monday, commanded a crowded house, when Shakspeare's "As you Like it" was performed, the part of *Rosalind* being charmingly interpreted by Mrs. Keau, who introduced the "Cuckoo Song" with much effect. The character of *Jaques* was very evenly acted by Mr. Keau; and that of *Orlando*, by Mr. Wallack, vigorously and gracefully rendered. The play was, indeed, altogether so strongly cast, as to make it the *chef d'œuvre* of the season. It was followed by the two-act drama of "Flying Colours," acted by members of the Adelphi company—Mdme. Celeste, Miss Woolgar, and Mr. Paul Bedford; Mr. Webster himself supporting the character of *Captain Sam Rouch*, and, after the play, delivering his "usual farewell address." The season just terminated, he told the audience, had fared some what better than that of 1847-48. The Royal patronage of the drama at Windsor Castle had proved highly advantageous, and enabled him to counteract the influence of foreign competition, in the shape of four houses open for opera at once; and he trusted that things were sufficiently promising to justify him in hoping that he would be able to afford increasing encouragement to British dramatic genius, both in writing and acting —a sentiment which was much applauded.

On Tuesday Mr. Frederick Webster took his benefit, on which occasion Mrs. Keau supported the part of *Juliana* in the "Honeymoon" which was followed by the "Beggar's Opera" and the farce of "My Aunt." The house was crowded.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The anxiously anticipated new opera, "Le Prophète," was produced on Tuesday night. Its reception in the Italian adaptation was quite as triumphant as that which preceded its first representation in the Théâtre de l'Opéra, in Paris, on the 16th of April last, and of which performance a copious notice appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS on the following Saturday, the 21st. Signal success has, therefore, fallen to the lot of the Chevalier de Meyerbeer, whose fame, in his last masterpiece, both in the French and Italian versions. As in Paris, the excitement here was prodigious; and amateurs and critics from France, Belgium, and Germany, as well as from our distant towns, were present, amongst the latter of whom, Lancashire and Yorkshire were especially remarkable, which filled the house in every part. Between the acts, the saloons and lobbies were crowded with *dilettanti* of all nations, and the event assumed the aspect of a musical festival. Consequently, the interest was increased by the opera being selected for the first appearance this season of the gifted Viardot. When Costa took his place in the orchestra, he was received with prolonged plaudits of approbation; and these followed the most profound silence, to listen to the short instrumental symphony preceding the drawing up of the curtain. An exquisitely painted Dutch landscape greeted the dramaturgus of satisfaction; and the beautifully scored accompaniments to the opening chorus, describing the gaiety of peasants at the break of day, after a storm, at once asserted the auditory that it was a production of the masterhand of the man who was about to be developed. Jean Hayes, as *Berta*, the betrothed of *Jean of Leyden*, entered after the first chorus, and was very well received; and then in the background was seen the figure of Viardot, as *Fides*, her original part in Paris. She was received with tokens of enthusiastic cheering. In the accompanied recitative between *Fides* and *Berta*, there is nothing of note. The three Anabaptists (Mei, Polonini, and Marini), the leaders of the Westphalian revolt, who are in Holland to excite the Dutch peasantry to revolt against the feudal system, now came on the stage, singing in unison a chorale—striving, by religious fanaticism, to move the multitude. Here one of the finest concerted pieces in the opera is heard. The Anabaptist appeal to the mob is responded to with enthusiasm by the peasants; and the choral and instrumental explosion was so grand and overpowering, as to cause the demand for an immediate encore. The musical piece next in importance was a two-part romance, in 6-8 time, in F, charmingly sung by Viardot and Miss Hayes, with a quaint and elegant cadenza at the close. The scene terminates with the seizure of *Berta* by the *Count d'Oberthal* (Tagliafico), who claims her as a vassal, and takes offence to the son of *Fides*. In the second scene of the first act, there is a pretty chorus, with a waltz under-current, and a nice flowing melody in 3-8 time for *Jean of Leyden* (Mario). In a concerted piece, the three Anabaptists see in the young blacksmith a tool for their political purposes, for *Jean* is described as a dreamy enthusiast. The grand scena, in which he relates to them his vision of the future, is a magnificent conception, which Mario will do justice to when more familiar with the language. There is a masterly orchestral shadowing of the storm in the scena; the violins muted, and the notes of the flutes in the lower octave, emit the *motif* of the coronation in the third act. In the pastorale in 9-8 time, with harp accompaniment, "O l'inpero mia sposa," Mario and Sirgeri, vocally. The concerted piece, in which *Berta*, who has escaped from the *Count* and takes refuge in *Jean's auberge*, is resigned by the lover to *Oberthal's* soldiers, who are about to take the life of *Jean's* mother, is full of animation. It is succeeded by an impassioned air in F sharp, sung by Viardot with much intensity of feeling, and acted with such simple and unaffected grace, that the house rang with the plaudits. From this moment Viardot commanded every sympathy, and the public has determined to be the favourite of the drama. The quatuor *finale* terminating the first act comprises the resolve of *Jean*, at the instigation of the three spirits of evil, the Anabaptist insurgents, to leave his home and to devote his revenge for the destruction of *Berta*.

The second act of the "Prophète" is more an episode than incidental. The scene of action has changed from Holland to Westphalia, and the Anabaptist insurrection is at its height. Munster, in the depth of winter, is besieged by *Jean of Leyden*, now a Prophet, and his followers. There is, however, some very fine music in this act—music which must be heard more than once, to be properly appreciated. The grand opening chorus of the conspirators, in which the whole Anabaptists maltreat their prisoners, is very remarkable. There is peculiar quaintness in the arrival of the skaters, bringing provisions to the Anabaptist camp. The ballet music, however, was too much cut down, and the "Pas de Bolèwa" and "Pas du Galop" ought to be much curtailed. The "Quadrille des Patineurs" was admirably executed, especially by the children-skaters. Meyerbeer's dance music is most exhilarating and captivating; the skating quadrille, with its double rhythm, that of the impulsion and that of the melody, is finely conceived. One of the most superb *morceaux* in the opera is in this act —a comic trio for a tenor and two basses; but it was not done justice to, owing to Mr. Hines. For the same reason, the fine music of the three Anabaptists suffered more or less throughout the opera. The *finale*, in which *Jean of Leyden*, after learning from *Oberthal*, whose life he saves, that *Berta* is in Munster, ecstatically adheres to the assault by a prayer and hymn, was also very fervid and imposing, and will be more so when Mario has more confidence in his powers. The success which had attended the first and second acts was unquestionable, but in the second, it became triumphant.

The third act opens in Munster, now in the possession of *Jean of Leyden*. This scene is one of the most artistical paintings ever seen on a stage, and it will bear the severest criticism. The opening chorus of citizens, despairing of their fears at the invaders, is full of character. The wail of the mendicant, in E minor, in 3-4 time, so touchingly sung by Viardot, is a lovely melody. *Fides* asks alms in the double rhythm, that of the impulsion and that of the melody, is finely conceived. One of the most superb *morceaux* in the opera is in this act —a comic trio for a tenor and two basses; but it was not done justice to, owing to Mr. Hines. For the same reason, the fine music of the three Anabaptists suffered more or less throughout the opera. The *finale*, in which *Jean of Leyden*, after learning from *Oberthal*, whose life he saves, that *Berta* is in Munster, ecstatically adheres to the assault by a prayer and hymn, was also very fervid and imposing, and will be more so when Mario has more confidence in his powers. The success which had attended the first and second acts was unquestionable, but in the second, it became triumphant.

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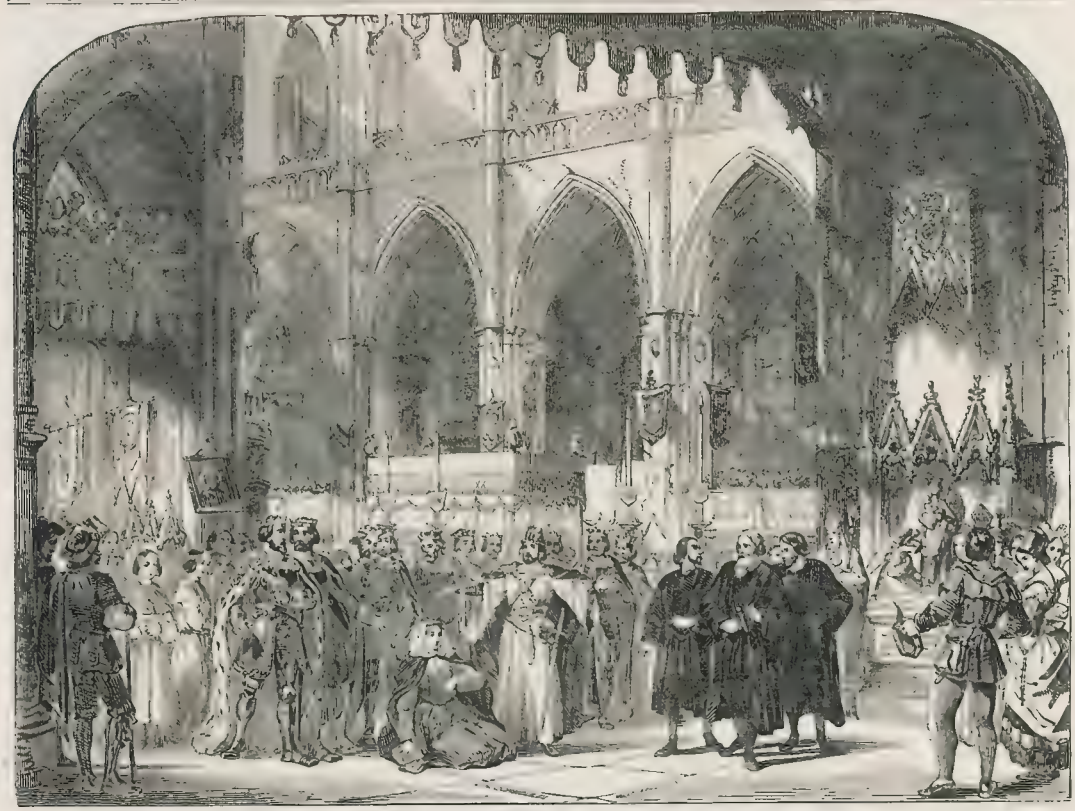


SCENE FROM MEYERBEER'S OPERA OF "LE [illegible]" AT THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—THE CORONATION

banquet, in the last scene, and, singing a bacchanalian air, he perishes (his mother joining him in death) in the midst of the conflagration and explosion.

The "Prophète" is another instance of Meyerbeer's departure from operatic conventionalities. He makes maternal affection the dominant interest. In future notices the music of this opera must be analysed. The thanks of the musical public are due to Mr. Beale for having been the principal mover in the production of this sublime work, and to Mr. Costa for having so ably superintended its execution. The spectacle has been capitally arranged by Mr. Harris. The orchestra and chorus performed their functions to perfection. The recalls before the curtain at the end of the opera were, Viardot and Mario, and then Costa and Miss Hayes.

On Thursday, for the extra night, "Le Prophète" was given for the second time.

TERRIFIC STORM.

On Thursday, from one o'clock P.M. to half-past three, the metropolis was visited by a tremendous storm of lightning and thunder. The wind rose, and for some minutes blew a hurricane; the rain fell in sheets and torrents, and there were showers of hailstones of unusually large size. The vividness of the lightning, and the deep roar and rattling crash of the thunder were truly appalling, the whole presenting a terrific spectacle rarely witnessed in our climate. The last storm approaching it in violence was that on August 1, 1846.

While the storm raged, the electric fluid struck some chimney-tops in the Borough, Lambeth, the Commercial-road, &c.; and at the goods station of the Eastern Counties Railway a young man was struck dead. In Whitechapel, also, a young man named Thomas Johnson, while speaking to another person named Callon, was also killed; Callon being greatly stunned, but not otherwise injured by the shock. Accidents of a minor nature took place in other parts of the metropolis also, particularly at Mile-end, Stepney, and the Tower Hamlets.

Earlier in the week, two melancholy deaths occurred by lightning. On Tuesday, Mr. Martin William Ffolkes, eldest son of Sir William Ffolkes, Bart., of Hillington, Norfolk, was fishing in the neighbourhood of Fakenham, with a friend; and the latter, having left him for some time, was told that his companion was lying fast asleep by the road-side. He returned, and found that his young friend had been struck dead by lightning. Mr. Ffolkes, thus suddenly snatched away, was very much respected. He was in his 31st year; and married, in March, 1843, Henrietta, second daughter of the late General Sir C Wale.

On Wednesday, we learn that a soldier was struck dead by lightning, at Woolwich

The storm of Thursday, in its intensity, approached the violence of a tropical tempest, such as is engraved from a sketch taken by one of our artists in Grenada. In this scene, the fury of the hurricane, the descending torrents of rain, swelling the mighty flood beneath; and the forked lightning momentarily illuminating the whole scene, and revealing its dark terrors—all form a spectacle as sublime as appalling.

The characteristics of a thunder-storm in the West India Islands are thus described by an eye-witness:—The noise of the wind through the apertures formed by it, the peals of thunder, and the rapidly-repeated flashes of lightning (more like sheets of fire), and the impenetrable darkness which succeeds them, the crash of walls, roofs, and beams, are all mixed in the appalling confusion of the hurricane. The whole atmosphere at one time presents the appearance of livid flame, such is the immense body of electric matter in the heavens; this appearance being quite distinct from the lightning, which comes in alternate sheets and forks. Such a hurricane has been known to last in its utmost fury eight hours

TERRIFIC STORM IN GRENADA.

"THE MURDERERS OF THOMAS CHASE OF AMERSHAM DRAWING UP 'THE LETTER TO THE CLERGY.'"—PAINTED BY E. H. CORBOULD.—(NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.)

We this week engrave Mr. E. H Corbould's finest work in the Exhibition of the New Society of Painters in Water-colours, which closes this day. The picture is most powerfully painted, and equally remarkable for its masses of colour and the high finish of the flesh.

In the catalogue, the scene is designated "The Murderers of Thomas Chase of Amersham, drawing up the letter to the Clergy." Appended is the following epigraph:—

"After that these stinging vipers (being of the wicked brood of Antichrist) had thus most cruelly and impiously murthered this faithfull Christian, they were at their wits end, and could not tell what shift to make to cloke their shamefull murther withall: at last, to blinde the ignorant silly people, these butchers most slandrously caused it, by their ministers, to be bruted abroad, that the foresaid Thomas Chase had hanged himself in prison, which was a most shamefull and abominable lie, for the prison was such that a man could not stand upright, nor lie at ease, but stooping, as they doe report that did know it. And, besides, that this man had so many manicles and irons upon him that he could not well moove either hand or foot, as the woman did declare that saw him dead. Chase suffered martyrdom in the Bishop's prison, called 'Little-ease' at Wooburne, under William Smith, Bishop of Lincolne, A.D. 1506."—*Fox's Book of Martyrs.*

THE WAR IN HUNGARY.

THE accounts from the seat of war are of the usual contradictory character; the Vienna journals, as usual, suppressing or falsifying any intelligence favourable to the Magyar cause. It is certain, however, that the Hungarian forces under Görgey have succeeded in breaking through the "vicious circle" of Imperial troops by which they had been hemmed in, and have marched a large body of troops to the north, after having completely routed the Russians under Genera Sass, on the 17th instant

In the south the Hungarian operations have been equally successful under Bem, who, in a general engagement at St. Thomas, with the Ban Jellachich, completely crushed the Croat hordes. The Ban was driven over the Danube into Syrmia and the Servian Chief Knicanin was forced to leave his position at Titel.

One of the first consequences of this victory will be the relief of Peterwardein

In the prefixed Illustration, our Artist has portrayed a troop of Hungarian Artillery, with a view of a portion of Raab in the distance.

MUNICIPAL BOROUGHS, IRELAND.—The total amount received by the various municipal boroughs in Ireland, for municipal purposes, during the past year, was £77,951 5s. 0d., and the expenditure amounted to £75,359 16s. 2d. leaving a balance in the hands of the treasurer of £2623 9s. 7d. The disbursements are thus detailed:—Loans paid off with interest, £23,562; public works and repairs, £11,323; watching, paving, cleansing, and lighting, £5972; rents, rates, taxes, and insurance, £5921 19s. 4d.; salaries and allowances to municipal officers, £18,159 3s. 2d.; municipal elections, £1173 14s. 10d.; charities £717 7s. 10d.; law expenses, £2685; printing, &c., £1044 3s. 2d.; miscellaneous, £2544 7s. 6d.

HUNGARIAN ARTILLERY.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—SATURDAY, JULY 21.

The House met on Saturday last, at twelve o'clock.
A new writ was ordered to be issued for London.

THE WAR IN HUNGARY.

On bringing up the report of the Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. B. OSBORNE moved for papers connected with the advance of the Russian troops into the kingdom of Hungary. He declared that the contest at present raging was one between despotism and liberty

Mr. M. MILNES, Mr. ROEBUCK, Colonel THOMPSON, and Mr. M'GREGOR followed in speeches laudatory of the Hungarians and their constitution.

Lord C. HAMILTON contended that the so much eulogised Hungarian constitution was a monstrous engine of despotism.

Lord PALMERSTON took the occasion to reply to the charges brought against him in the House of Peers on Friday night. The noble Lord said that an accusation had been brought against him that he entertained unfriendly feelings towards Austria, and that his foreign policy was marked by personal hatreds and dislikes. To such an imputation he would reply that, if it were made in sincerity, it could be traceable only to ignorance or folly; and if it were made in malice only, he should leave to others the task of designating it. Much had been said about Austria being the ancient ally of Great Britain, but every country with which we were on friendly terms was an ally; and though undoubtedly there were long subsisting friendly relations between this country and Austria, more than once Austria had been compelled to break our alliance. Austria was an important element in the balance of power in Europe, as a barrier between encroachment on the one hand, and invasion on the other, and the preservation of Austria was therefore of the highest consequence. Having had a fling at certain "old women," and talked of their "antiquated imbecility," the noble Foreign Secretary remarked that Austria had become an extraordinary favorite with parties who had lately folded France in their embrace, but who now were charmed with Austria because they considered the Government of that country the symbol of arbitrary principles. With regard to the Hungarian nation, he believed that it had enlisted on its side the hearts and the wishes of the whole people, and he asserted that it was a separate nation though under the crown of Austria. The question at issue was whether Hungary was to preserve its ancient national liberty or be amalgamated and become an integral part of Austria. It was painful to witness the warfare now proceeding in Hungary; but whatever way war, if allowed to go on, might end, Austria could not fail to be weakened. It was therefore desirable for the sake of Europe generally that this war in Hungary should be brought, if possible, to an amicable termination. No opportunity had as yet presented itself for the Government to give any official (as distinguished from private) expression of opinion on this question; but, should a fitting opportunity occur, it would be the duty of the Government to seize it, and to state their views, with the hope of leading to a satisfactory arrangement. He did not think that the free expression of opinion on the part of England upon the affairs of other countries in any way endangered the preservation of peace, for he held that opinions were stronger than arms, and that, if right, they would in all cases eventually prevail. This country should not interfere so far as to endanger our relations with other states, but we could not remain passive spectators of such events as those now passing in Hungary; and it would be the duty of the Government to take advantage of any opportunity that might present itself to offer its counsels of friendship and peace, but in such a manner as not to commit us to embark in the quarrels. In reply to the taunt about "sham mediations," the noble Lord referred to the preliminary treaty between Denmark and Germany, just concluded, to prove that his mediations had sometimes real substantial results. With respect to the motion for papers, no official despatches had been received.

After some observations from Lord D. STUART and Mr. WYLD,

Mr. B. OSBORNE withdrew his motion, and the report of the Committee of Ways and Means was received.

Some unopposed bills on the table were forwarded a stage.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Lunatic Asylums (Ireland) Bill passed through committee, on the motion of the Marquis of CLANRICARDE.

STOCK IN TRADE.

The Earl GRANVILLE moved the second reading of the Stock in Trade Bill.

The Earl of MALMESBURY pointed out the injustice of the present mode of assessing the rates for the poor—an injustice that was greatly aggravated by the results of recent legislation. A vast mass of property was exempted from assessment to the poor-rates that ought in all fairness to contribute to the support of the poor, and the whole burden fell now on real property. The noble Earl said he could not object to this bill, as it was a temporary one, and as the Government had given a pledge to consider the whole question of rating to the poor before another year

After a few remarks from the Duke of Richmond, Lord Stanley, Lord Colchester, and Lord Campbell,

The Duke of RICHMOND drew the attention of the Government to the justice of extending the distribution of medals to the officers and men who had served in all the naval and military actions for which the thanks of Parliament had been voted; and moved for some returns connected therewith.

After some observations from Earl GREY, the Duke of WELLINGTON, and Lord COLCHESTER, the returns were ordered.

The Highway Rates Bill, on the motion of Earl GRANVILLE, passed through Committee.

THE CONDUCT OF BUSINESS IN PARLIAMENT.

Lord CAMPBELL having moved the second reading of the Small Debts Act Amendment Bill,

Lord STANLEY took that opportunity of protesting against the course of legislation adopted this year, and which had been the subject of complaint for some years past. They were within a week of the expiration of Parliament, and their Lordships were called upon to discuss the whole code

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT OSBORNE.

Her Majesty the Queen, and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, have entertained during the past week, at Osborne, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent and the Duke and Duchess of Nemours. Lord and Lady Blomfield, Sir Hamilton Seymour, and the Baroness de Speth have also had the honour of joining the Royal circle.

On Monday evening the Queen gave a concert, at which Herr Pischek and M. Formes assisted, Mrs. A— arson presiding at the pianoforte.

On Tuesday her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, and the Court proceeded off Ryde, in the Royal steam-yacht *Fairy*, to witness the sports of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club Regatta, of which club her Majesty and the Prince are patrons.

On Wednesday, his Royal Highness Prince Albert left Osborne, attended by Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps and Colonel Seymour, at half-past seven, and proceeded in the *Fairy* yacht to Southampton, *en route* to Portland, where his Royal Highness laid the first stone of the proposed Breakwater.

Colonel Grey has relieved Lord Aifred Paget as Equerry in Waiting on her Majesty.

RURAL FETE AT OSBORNE.

On Saturday afternoon, the annual *fête* given by her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert to the labourers and others employed at Osborne, and to the seamen of the Royal yacht, took place in the park of her Majesty's marine residence.

Dinner was served in tents at three o'clock precisely, to which about 350 persons sat down; and shortly after, the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Prince Alfred, Princess Alice, Princess Helena, and the Duke and Duchess of Nemours, and attended by the ladies and gentlemen of the household, proceeded to the ground, and walked through the tents in which the happy guests were dining.

After dinner the healths of her Majesty and his Royal Highness were proposed by Mr. Toward, her Majesty's steward, who presided upon the occasion, and heartily responded to by the cheers of those assembled.

After dinner, the sports of the afternoon commenced with a dance upon the green. The ground was decorated with tents, flags, and banners, and the weather being very fine, the whole scene was one of gaiety and happiness.

The bands of the Marines and of the 77th Regiment alternately played to the merry dancers.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness, together with the younger branches of the Royal Family, and the Royal guests, honoured the *fête* with their presence during the whole afternoon, and appeared much to enjoy the mirth, happiness, and good-humour of their joyous country-people, servants, and sailors.

At half-past seven the sports ceased. The large concourse of people separated in the most orderly manner, and in less than half an hour the Royal pleasure-grounds had resumed their usual appearance of quiet and retirement.

The Queen and the Prince Consort have taken their accustomed early walking exercise during the week, except when prevented by the inclemency of the weather.

His Excellency Chevalier Bunsen arrived at Osborne on Thursday, on a visit to the Queen and the Prince Consort.

The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough arrived at Rotterdam last week, in their yacht, the *Wyvern*, from Dover. His Grace, accompanied by the Duchess, is making a tour in Holland.

The Marchioness of Normanby has arrived in London, from the British Embassy at Paris.

The Earl of Lincoln, at the close of the session, intends to leave England on a tour of several months. The noble Earl has recently purchased a yacht, which, at this moment, is being fitted out.

The Right Hon. the Speaker gave his customary entertainment to the officers of the House of Commons on Saturday last, preparatory to the close of the Parliamentary session.

The Prince of Canino has arrived in town, from Havre.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.—It is now generally understood in official quarters, that her Majesty's Ministers will visit the Queen, at Osborne House, on Monday next, and that, on the following day, Tuesday, the 31st inst., Parliament will be prorogued by commission.

The Ministerial fish-dinner, which usually precedes the prorogation of Parliament, will take place at the Trafalgar, Greenwich, on Saturday (this day).

Her Majesty, after settling the Speech from the Throne, and the Royal commission for the prorogation, is expected to sail from Osborne, on the 1st of August, *en route* for Cork, Dublin, Belfast, and Scotland.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL LOFT.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL JOHN HENRY LOFT, who formerly represented the borough of Stamford in Parliament, was a distinguished officer of the Peninsular War. He served through nearly the whole of its campaigns, and (with the exception of Waterloo, a few days before which he had been despatched on other service) he was in almost every battle under Wellington on the Continent of Europe. The gallant General was a High Tory of the Rt. Honourable type, was a personal friend of that celebrated statesman. General Loft was a total abstainer from intoxicating drinks. His death has occurred at a very advanced age.

THE HON. EDWARD STAFFORD JERNINGHAM.

THE decease of this gentleman took place at Carlton Villas, on the 22nd instant. He was the second son of the present Lord Stafford, by Frances, his wife, daughter and coheir of the late Edward Sulyarde, Esq., of Haughley Park, county of Suffolk.

At the period of his death Mr. Jerningham had not quite completed his 45th year. He married, 16th June, 1836, Marianne, daughter of the late John Smythe, and niece of Mrs. Fitzherbert, so well known in the time of George IV., and by her he leaves the eldest son being Augustus-Frederick-Fitzherbert, born 28th June, 1830.

JAMES KENNEY.

THIS distinguished dramatic author, who has been for more than forty years a popular writer of plays, was a native of Ireland. He early in life was engaged in an eminent banking-house, but soon relinquished this position for literature. His first production, published in 1803, was "Society—a Poem;" he also brought out other pieces, but afterwards devoted almost exclusively to writing for the stage. Here his success was very great, and of very long duration: as an author of farces and melodramas, he had few to surpass him. Among his most known productions we may mention "Raising the Wind," "Matrimony," "Too many Cooks spoil the Broth," "Fila Rosenberg," "False Alarms," and "Sweethearts and Wives."

After a long life thus employed in the amusement of others, Mr. Kenney shared the too frequent fate of authorship. His circumstances did not prosper; and, in some measure to better them, a benefit was got up for him by his friends, which brought crowds to Drury-Lane. But, alas! this kindness came too late: the dramatist breathed his last on the 26th instant, the very morning before the benefit. He leaves a widow and family to deplore his loss.

HORACE SMITH (whose death we recorded last week) had long been a resident of Brighton, where he took a warm interest in the affairs of the poor. For very many years he was connected with most of the charitable institutions in the town, but more particularly with the Sussex County Hospital, of which he was a Governor as well as one of its most active managing committee.

NEW CHURCH IN WEST BROMPTON.—A plan of the new church so long required in this locality has been prepared by Mr. George Gwilt, architect; and the building will be commenced immediately, on the site given by R. Gunter, Esq. The first stone will be laid on Friday, August 3.

PRINTERS' PENSION SOCIETY.—On Wednesday, the anniversary festival of this most benevolent institution was held at the London Tavern, J. J. Rosbrook, Esq., M.P., in the chair, supported by Mr. Richard Taylor, Luke Hansard, Esq., &c. In the course of the evening Mr. R. Taylor, the treasurer, stated that the subscriptions received in the room amounted to £400.

EGYPTIAN MEDICAL HONOURS.—The distinguished surgeon Clot Bey has resigned his posts of Inspector-General of the Medical Department and President of the Council of Health in Egypt, preparatory to his retirement to his native country (France). Abbas Pacha, the viceroy, has issued a firman designating Clot Bey as most honourable, skilful, and distinguished, and as his most faithful friend; that, in consideration of his services, the half of the annual income, 16,000 francs, allowed Clot Bey, shall be retained by him for life; and that it should die before his three children attain their majority, one-fourth of the annuity is to be allotted them; and, as a further testimony to his abilities, the Pacha confirms him in the post of hereditary general, and presents the insignia of the rank, ordering it to be set on diamonds.

OPERATIONS OF THE COUNTY COURTS.—On Saturday a Parliamentary return was printed, showing the operations of the county courts. Since their establishment, from March, 1847, to the 31st of December last, the amount sued for in the courts, in the period of twenty-one months, was about £2,700,000 In the first nine months, from March to December, 1847, there were 429,215 plaints entered; and in last year, 827,511: of the former, only 267,448 were tried: of the latter, 526,148. Last year the total officers' fees were £234,274, of which the judges' fees were £57,661 16s. 8d., and the 60 are now paid £1000 a year. The costs at 8396 days in the year. The sum-cost of costs in the year was £198,989 12s. 5d. There was £66,352 18s. 1d. paid into court without proceeding to judgment. The gross total received as judges' fees, bailiffs' fees, clerks' fees, the general fund, and the suitors' fund, amounted to £534,860 13s. 9d. There were 884 cases tried by a jury. In 446 cases the party requiring a jury obtained a verdict. The total amount for which plaints were entered last year in the 491 county courts was £1,34 ,802, of which £86,292 was paid into court before trial. The total amount of the sums for which judgment was obtained in the 259,118 cases tried, was £702,843. At the Clerkenwell County Court there were 15,504 plaints entered in the year, the largest number in one court.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*A Cambridge Undergraduate.*"—*Not wanting in ingenuity, but somewhat too easy.*

"*Omicron.*"—*Too many moves for the popular taste.*

"*C. D.*" *Pimlico.*—*Mate may be effected in still fewer moves even than you mention.*

"*R. T.*" *Stockton*—*You should endeavour to re-organise your club immediately, as the season for in-door sports is rapidly approaching. Appoint a committee of not more than ten of the most influential and active members; from these, choose a president, a treasurer, and a secretary; and then, if possible, ally yourselves to some literary or scientific institution*

"*Bellary.*"—*We shall be glad to see the Problems mentioned.*

"*Junior.*"—*The Wave Queen, in the situation given, undoubtedly prevents the adverse King from moving to his K's 6th*

"*Rookwood*" *is thanked for the trifle from Damascus.*

"*Dervon.*"—*See our solution.*

Solutions by "*Dervon,*" "*Bellary,*" "*Philo-Chess,*" "*R. S.,*" "*G. W.,*" *are correct. Those by* "*M. N.,*" "*J. W.,*" "*Phiz,*" *are wrong.*

*** We have much pleasure in acknowledging the arrival of some admirable Problems, contributed by M. Kieseritzky, from Paris; Herr H., of Leipsic; Herr K., of Stuttgardt; and "H. A. T.," of Troy, U.S.: together with many excellent Games, from "Schach," India; "C. D.," Edinburgh; "MC.," Glasgow Club; "G. S. S.," Liverpool; "H.," Reading Club; "H. A. K.," Brighton, &c.

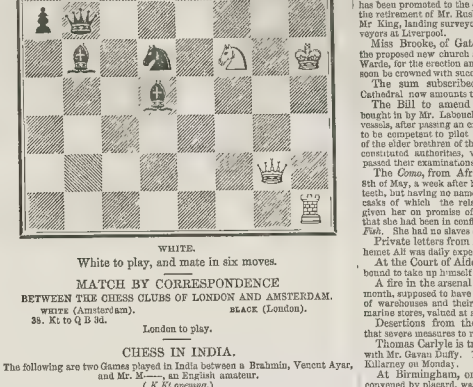
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 287.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK
1. Q to K B 2d (ch)	K to Kt 8th	3. Q to her 4th	K to K 4th
2. K takes Q P	K to K R 4th	4. Q to K R 8th	Mate.

PROBLEM NO. 288.

By the celebrated "Anonyme de Lille."

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in six moves.

MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE

BETWEEN THE CHESS CLUBS OF LONDON AND AMSTERDAM.

WHITE (Amsterdam).	BLACK (London).
38. Kt to Q B 3d.	

London to play.

CHESS IN INDIA.

The following are two Games played in India between a Brahmin, Vencent Ayar, and Mr. M—, an English amateur.

(K Kt opening.)

WHITE (Vencent Ayer).	BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Vencent Ayar).	BLACK (Mr M.)
1 P to K 4th	P to K 4th	25 R to Q B 3d	P to Q B 4th
2. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	26. K to Kt 3d (c)	R to Q 4th
3. P to Q 3d (a)	K B to Q B 4th	27. K to Kt 4th	K to K 3d
4. Q B to K 3d	Q to K 2d	28. R to K 2d (ch)	K to Q 2d
5. K B to K 2d	K Kt to B 3d	29. P to K Kt 3d	P to Q Kt 4th
6. K takes B	Q takes B	30. P to K R 4th	P to Q R 4th
7. Castles	P to Q 4th	31. K to B 4th	P to K B 3d
8. P takes P	K Kt takes P	32. P to K Kt 4th	P to Q B 5th
9. Q Kt to Q 2 l	K Kt to K B 5th	33. R to K R 2d	P to Q Kt 5th
10. Q Kt to K 4th	Q to K 2d	34. R to Q B 2d	R to Q B 4th
11. B to K sq	B to K Kt 5th	35. K to K 4th	K to Q B 3d
12. P to Q B 3d	Q to K 3d	36. K to Q 4th	K to Q Kt 4th
13. P to Q 4th	Q to K Kt 3d	37. P to Q R 4th (ch)	P takes P in passing
14. Q Kt to K Kt 3d	Castles on Q's side		
15. K Kt to K R 4th	Kt takes B (ch) (b)	38 P takes P	R to Q B 2d
		39. R to Q B 3d (d)	R to Q 2d (ch)
16. Q takes Kt	B takes Q	40. K to K 4th	R to Q 6th
17. Kt takes Q	K K P takes Kt	41. R takes R	P takes R
18. Kt takes B	P takes P	42. K takes P	K to R 5th
19 Kt takes P	Kt takes Kt	44. K to Q B 4th	K to R 5th
20. P takes kt	R takes P	44. K to Q B 3d	P to Q R 5th
21 P to K 5th	K R to Q sq	45. P to K B 6th	P to Kt 4th
22. P to K B 3d	R to Q 8th (ch)	46. B P takes P	P takes P
23. R takes R	R takes R (ch)	47. P takes P	P to K 3d
24. K to B 2d	K to Q 2d	And Black won the game.	

(a) The practised player will at once perceive, that, whatever, the Brahmin's native genius for the game, he is but little versed in the theory of openings, so well developed of late years by the writers on Chess in Europe.

(b) Black now wins a Pawn.

(c) If he had taken the protected Pawn, he must evidently have lost one in return

(d) P to K R 4th (ch), and the exchanging the Rooks would have afforded an admirable position for Pawn play. We strongly recommend the variations to our young aspirants after Chess honours.

BETWEEN THE SAME PLAYERS.

(K's Bishop's Gambit.)

BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (V. Ayar).	BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (V. Ayar).
1 P to K 4th	P to K 4th	22. Q Kt to Q B 4th	Q to Kt 4th
2 P to K B 4th	P takes P	23. K Kt to Q 4th	B takes K Kt
3. K B to Q B 4th	K Kt to B 3d	24. Q takes B	Q to Q B 4th
4. P to K 5th	Kt to K 5th	25. Q to K B 6th	Q takes P (c)
5. Kt to K B 3d	P to Q 4th	26. K takes Q P	K to K 7th
6. P takes P (es passant)	K Kt takes P	27. B to K 4th	R takes B
7. Q to K 2nd (ch)	K B to K 2d	28. R takes R	B takes R P (ch)
8. B to Q Kt 3d	Castles	29. Q to K B 3d (e)	B takes Kt P (ch)
9. Castles	Q Kt to B 3d	30. K to K B 2d	Q takes Q R P (ch)
10. P to Q 4th	Q B to K Kt 5th	31. B to K 3d	Q to K 3d
11. P to Q B 3d	B to K sq	32. Kt to K Kt 5th	Q to Q B 3d
12. Q B takes P	P takes B	33. Q takes Q	P takes Q
13. Q to Q sq	P to K Kt 3rd	34. Kt takes B P	R to K B sq
14. B takes K Kt	P takes B	35. Kt to K 5th	B takes R (ch)
15. B to Q B 2d	P to K Kt 3d	36. K takes B	P to Q 4th
16. P to K B 3d	B to Q 5d	37. Kt takes Q B P	P to Q B 5th
17. P to Q 6th (a)	Q Kt to B 4th	38. Kt to Q Kt 4th	R to B 2d
18. Q Kt to B 3d (b)	Kt to K 6th	39. P to B 5th	P to K 4th
19. Q to Q 2d	Kt takes B	40. P to K 5th	P to K Kt 4th
20. R takes Kt	Q to Q Kt 3d (ch)	41. K to Kt 3d	P to K Kt 4th
21. K to R sq	Q takes Q P	42. P to Q B 6th	K to Q 3d
		And the game was drawn.	

(a) Q Kt to Q B 3d, preserving the P, would have been better.

(b) Black prefers losing the exchange, rather than continuing his game by playing Q to her B 8th.

(c) If he had taken the Kt, Black would at least have drawn the game.

(d) This appears costly to Bishop. (e) By retiring to win the Queen.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 464. By G. S. JELLICOE, of Oxford.

White: K at Q B 3d, R at K B 6th, B at K 8th, Kt at Q 5th, Ps at K R 4th and Q 2d

Black: K at his 4th: Ps at Q 6th, Q B 2d, and K R 4th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 465.—By E. H. G.

White K at Q B sq, Q at her 8th, R at K 3d, B at K Kt 2d, Kt at K B 6th, Ps at Q 3d and 5th and Q R 4th.

Black: K at Q B 4th, Q at K sq, Rs at K R sq and Q Kt 5th, Bs at Q 8th and Q R 8th, Ps at K 5th, Q B 5, and Q at 2d

White to play, and mate in five moves.

No. 466. By an AMATEUR of Manchester.

White: K at his R sq, B at Q B 7th, Kt at K 7th; Ps at K B 5th, K 2d, and Q B 3d.

Black: K at his 5th; Ps at K B 3d, K 6th, and Q B 3d.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The General Board of Health, at a full board on Saturday last, received the President of the Academy of Medicine in France, M. Magendie, on a mission of enquiry from the French Government as to the progress and treatment of cholera in England. M. Magendie was accompanied by Dr. M'Laughlin. Professor Owen, and Mr. Hodgson, of the College of Surgeons, were present at the conference.

From returns just made by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, it appears that the total number of omnibuses now plying for hire in the metropolis is 3000, who pay duty, including mileage, averaging £9 per month each, or £324,000 per annum. The number of conductors and drivers is about 7000, who pay annually £1750 for their licences.

The following is an auctioneering estimate of Mr. Hudson's estates about being brought under the hammer:—Londsborough (bought of the Duke of Devonshire), £470,000; Baldersby, £108,000; Ostor. Grange, £26,000; Newby Park, £22,000; Gibraltar House at Albert Gate, £18,000, making a total amount invested in lands and houses alone within a trifle of £700,000.

The *Western Times* says that Mr. Charles Pearson, M.P. for Lambeth, will open the session of the Exeter Literary Society, August the 24th, with a lecture on the important subject of prison discipline and the treatment of criminals generally.

The Northumberland and Durham District Banking Company, and Messrs. Lambton and Co. of Newcastle, have reduced the rate of discount on two months' bills to four per cent., and the rate of interest on deposits to two and a half per cent.

The ancient tithe barn at Northallerton, which had been the storehouse of the rectorial tithe corn for that parish for many centuries, has recently become the British school at that place, in which upwards of 200 poor children are now daily receiving instruction.

A rule has been established at the Horse Guards, that not more than one son in any family shall be appointed to a commission in the army without purchase.

On Sunday morning, his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury preached, to a crowded and fashionable congregation, in St. James's Church, Westminster, in aid of an endowment fund for the recently opened church of St. Luke's, Berwick-street, situate in a very poor locality, unable to contribute the funds required for the support of the ministration. His grace's eloquent appeal was liberally responded to.

W. George Knox, Esq., Puisne Judge, is appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court for the Island of Trinidad; and Herbert Townsend Bower, Esq., Solicitor-General, is to succeed Mr. Knox as Puisne Judge of the same court.

Mr. R. Cox, searcher of the first class in the Customs, London, has been promoted to the office of landing surveyor at the same port, vacant by the retirement of Mr. Rushton. Mr. Thomas Brown, searcher at Liverpool, and Mr King, landing surveyor at Southampton, have been appointed landing surveyors at Liverpool.

Miss Brooke, of Gateforth House, near Durham, has given a site for the proposed new church at Askern; and the zealous exertions of the Rev. W. Wardle, for the erection and endowment of two new churches in his parish, will soon be crowned with success.

The sum subscribed towards providing a new organ for Hereford Cathedral now amounts to £417.

The Bill to amend the Laws relating to Pilotage, prepared and bought in by Mr. Labouchere, provides that masters and mates of merchant-vessels, after passing an examination before legally constituted authorities, are to be exempted from pilot vessels. The examination is to be conducted by some of the elder brethren of the Trinity-house, or by the sub-commissioners or other constituted authorities, with the limits in regard to which they shall have passed their examination.

The *Comet*, from Africa, just arrived at Bristol, reports that about the 8th of May, a week after her leaving the coast, a Spanish slaver, armed to the teeth, but having no name, came up with her, and demanded provisions, two of which the relative forces of the vessels being very unequal—were given her on promise of payment. She had been much shattered, and stated that she had been in conflict with her Majesty's frigates *Inconstant* and *Flying Fish*. She had no slaves on board, but was manned by about 100 men.

Private letters from Alexandria, July 11, state that the death of Mehemet Ali was daily expected.

At the Court of Aldermen, on Tuesday, Mr. Alderman Lawrance was bound to take up himself the office of sheriff of London and Middlesex.

A fire in the arsenal of Alexandria at the commencement of the present month, supposed to have had an incendiary origin, consumed an extensive pile of warehouses and their contents, consisting of almost every description of marine stores, valued at about 30,000 dollars.

Desertions from the United States army are becoming so frequent, that severe measures to repress them are under consideration at Washington.

Thomas Carlyle is travelling through the south of Ireland in company with Mr. Gavan Duffy. They arrived at Cork on Monday, and left together for Killarney on Monday.

At Birmingham, on Tuesday evening, a meeting of the inhabitants convened by placard, was held at the Public Office, Moor-street, for the purpose of sympathising with the people of Rome and Hungary. The large room was crowded to excess, and many hundreds were obliged to leave, who could not gain admittance to the building. At eight o'clock Mr. Councillor Baldwin was moved to the chair, when resolutions, expressive of sympathy with the Romans and Hungarians in their struggles for freedom were unanimously carried.

We learn from Malta that the government of that island has come to a determination to reject all foreigners who have, directly or indirectly, mixed themselves up in the late political movements in Italy or elsewhere, notwithstanding they may arrive in British vessels, and even with British passports, as in the case with several coming from Rome.

General Avezzana, late Minister at War at Rome, who arrived at Malta in the *Bulldog*, was only allowed to land on condition that he left again in a few days by the ship *Rigon* for England.

The whole of the convicts confined in Millbank Penitentiary are to be removed to other places of security. One portion left on Saturday by railway for Shoreham Cliff, Kent, where they are to occupy the barracks. Another portion proceeded to the same place on Wednesday. A large number are going to Portland, the remainder to Wakefield; so that the prison will be unoccupied immediately, except by those whose cases are of too dangerous a nature to suffer them to be removed.

At the public baths in St. Martin-in-the-Fields, during the six months which expired on the 23d inst., the total number of bathers was 106,758; total amount of cash received, £1672 12s 11.

On Monday information was received by the metropolitan police that Mr. Tipple, of St. John's-square, Clerkenwell, whilst passing through Exmouth-street, had been plundered of £330 in Bank of England notes, and that a clerk to Messrs. Nicholl, and Co., of Carey-street, whilst passing through Cornhill, had been robbed of £280 in Bank of England notes.

Last week, Mr. George Jones having gone to see some cattle, his property, grazing at John's Port, County Sligo, found that, though on good grass, they were by no means improving in as thriving a condition as they ought to be, and upon nearer inspection discovered several curious marks upon their shoulders. After much inquiry, one poor wretch came forward and confessed that he had been in the habit of bleeding the cattle and boiling the blood with meal, and that they had got a handy boy from the mountain who performed the operation.

The smack *Tartar*, Captain Beverley, arrived at Peterhead on Sunday last from the coast of Iceland, with a full cargo of from 18,000 to 19,000 cod fish, equal to about 31 tons when dried. She had also about 1½ ton of cod liver and other oil. She was ten weeks on the voyage, and is the only British vessel that has been at the Iceland cod fishery this year.

Among the eminent travellers who are proceeding to California, is James Arago, a blind brother of the celebrated astronomer. He had a large fortune in France, but goes out to ascertain the physical character of the country.

There is shortly to be a second combat at Madrid between a bull and a wild beast. On this occasion the bull will have to contend, not against a half-tamed tiger, but against a superb lion of the most savage species, lately brought from Africa by Mr. Edouard, the famous lion-tamer. M. Charles is the owner of the tiger defeated on the last occasion, is to supply a rantorcement of a lion, a magnificent tiger, and a panther.

Mr. John Lee has had the honour of submitting to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, at Cambridge-house, his new patent improved carriage-wheels of double action to run efficiently without the axletrees.

An explosion of fire-damp, by which two men were killed, occurred on Monday morning at Waterloo Colliery, Thorp Hall, Leeds.

The ship *Ganges*, from Cochin, the port of the district of Coimbatore, has arrived at Liverpool with a large shipment of cotton, the produce of India, grown on the experimental farm, under the management of Dr. White, at Durwar. The shipments comprise several different descriptions of cotton—Farm-grown New Orleans, of the crop of 1848-49; sample bales of Mexican cotton, and also Egyptian cotton, together with the Oopam cotton. The samples amount altogether to 871 bales.

Mr. W. D. Wire is at present canvassing the electors of Boston on the liberal interest.

The liberated prisoners, Cuffy, Lacey, and the others, were put on board the *Adelaide* transport on Tuesday evening, at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich.

The Admiralty have ordered the Woolwich authorities to report to their Lordships as to the best place in the river at which to moor the *Ural* and *Wye*, convict ships. In future they are to be moored in line, instead of abreast of each other.

Mr. Peter Bartholomew Drouet, the proprietor of the late extensive patent paper establishment at Surrey Hall, Lower Tooting, the mortality at which caused such a sensation some time back, died at Margate on Thursday morn ng week, the cause of death being disease of the heart and dropsy.

On Monday eighty Polish refugees, were ordered to quit Paris within twenty-four hours, and France in three days.

The slave brig *Unico*, taken by her Majesty's ship *Hydra*, off the coast of Brazil, has been sold lately at Demerara, for Thirty Dollars.

PRIZE CATTLE, AT THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW, AT NORWICH.

HEREFORD.—1ST PRIZE, £40. CATTLE OF ANY BREED.—1ST PRIZE, £30.

In our Journal of last week we chronicled, as fully as our limits would allow, the proceedings of this Anniversary Meeting. Our space will not permit the insertion in full of the List of Prizes awarded by the Judges. We have engraved portraits of Cattle from the First Class, and of Horses from the First and Second Classes.

The Stock is generally allowed to have been equal to that of any previous Exhibition, and in numbers it exceeded the entries at York, last year, by 130. Latterly, considerable efforts have been made to introduce through the eastern counties the purest breeds, both of sheep and cattle; and the list of prizes shows the matter to be in good hands. In the breeding of horses for agricultural purposes, Suffolk stands pre-eminent; and this department of the Exhibition was, accordingly, a splendid one. The stallion which carried off the highest prize in the first class was a very fine creature.

The show of short horns and Devons was excellent; that of Herefords was rather inferior. The bull of Mr. Tod, of Elphinstone Tower, Tranent, Scotland, excited universal admiration. His great size, beauty of form, and docility made him the principal object of attraction. In the sheep department there was an unequalled exhibition of Southdowns; and the shearling ewes in particular were, in the opinion of the best judges, never surpassed. The Leicester and long-woolled sheep were of a very high character. In pigs of the large breeds the show did not reach high, but the smaller breeds were better, and Mr. Fisher Hobbs exhibited some porkers, which, as far as the species go, were models of symmetry.

A more important collection of agricultural machines never before was assembled together in one yard. There were, perhaps, fewer novelties than usual, but there were also fewer absurdities. Again, the workmanship displayed was of a very improving order, a result which is doubtless to be attributed to the influence exercised by the meetings of this Society in exciting the exertions of the implement-makers on the one hand, and inducing the patronage of the farmer on the other. The tile-making machines and the steam-engines appear to have been most attractive.

The great features of the Norwich show were the Rev. Mr. Sidney's lecture on the Parasitic Fungi of the Farm, delivered in the Crown Court, in the Shire Hall. In the afternoon, Professor Simonds delivered in the County Court a lecture on the Anatomy, Physiology, and Diseases of the Respiratory Organs in Domesticated Animals, particularly with reference to *Pleuro-pneumonia* in the Ox." In the evening, the Council dinner took place in St. Andrew's Hall, and was very numerously and influentially attended; the Earl of Chichester, President of the Society, in the chair.

On Thursday, the great dinner took place in St. Andrew's Hall; the Earl of Chichester presiding. Covers were laid for 900 guests. After the usual loya'

HORSES FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.—CLASS II.—1ST PRIZE, £20. CLASS I.—1ST PRIZE, £30.

SHORT-HORN.—2ND PRIZE, £20. SHORT-HORN.—1ST PRIZE, £40.

easts, the Earl of Orford, in an appropriate speech, proposed "Success to the Royal Agricultural Society of England," which was drunk amidst the loudest applause. Mr. Wodehouse then proposed "Agriculture, Manufactures, and Commerce." The Duke of Richmond was received with tremendous cheering, and having mounted on the table, in a speech which was remarkably well received, proposed "the Mayor and Corporation of Norwich," for which Mr. S Bignold, the Mayor, returned thanks.

The Bishop of Norwich then proposed the health of his noble friend the Earl of Chichester, whose Christian zeal in behalf of many excellent and benevolent societies in London he warmly eulogised. The right rev. prelate, in a highly characteristic speech, traced the connexion between the Church and the land, and concluded by calling on the company to drink their chairman's health with three times three. The toast having been very heartily responded to,

The Chairman returned thanks, and having explained that business or indisposition had prevented three or four of the Foreign Ministers from being present, he noticed in a complimentary manner that the Society was honoured with the presence of many gentlemen from other countries. His Lordship then, in a judicious address, proposed "The Health of the Labouring Classes," adding that he need not remind the company that in the toast were included all the classes who earned their bread by the sweat of their brow. Whether labouring in the cellar, in the factory, or at the plough, they well deserved the care of the society and good-will. If they were duly attended to, and received a moral and religious education, they would become sound and useful members of the community. (Loud cheers.)

The toast was very cordially responded to.

Mr. Barroughes, M.P., proposed "The Judges of stock and the Judges of implements."

Mr. Taylor returned thanks.

The Earl of Leicester then proposed "Prosperity to the Highland Agricultural Society of Scotland, and the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland." As a native of Norfolk, he could not help expressing his delight at the results of that day's exhibition, and his conviction that the eastern counties would greatly benefit by the visit which the Royal Agricultural Society had honoured them with.

The Duke of Richmond returned thanks, alluding to the benefits which the Agricultural Society of Scotland had conferred upon that country, and to its popularity amongst all classes, tenants and farmers.

The Marquis of Downshire shortly returned thanks, and proposed "The Railway Companies, and thanks to them for the facilities they have afforded to the society."

The toast was warmly responded to by the company, who separated immediately after.

The proceedings of the Society for the present year were next morning wound up with the annual general meeting of the members, when the usual formal business was transacted. It is calculated that the number of persons admitted to the show-yards by half-crown tickets, on Thursday, amounted to nearly 12,000; and by shilling tickets, after two o'clock, to upwards of 10,000; and that, on the previous day, to the implement-yard alone, there were more than 4000. During the week, the railway trains conveyed to Norwich no less than 40,000 passengers, independently of the through traffic; and on Thursday and Friday, 100 additional carriages were placed upon the lines for the accommodation of the public. All the locomotive arrangements were perfect: Mr. Betts, the new chairman of the Eastern Counties Railway, accompanied by the board of directors, and Mr. Roney, their active, intelligent, and respected secretary, being themselves upon the spot, engaged in the personal superintendence thereof.

To the admirable arrangements of the Managing Director, Mr. T. B. Gibbs, was owing, in a great degree, the satisfactory manner in which the whole affair went off.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS

CATTLE OF ANY BREED.—Class 1, 1st Prize, £20. Lieut.-Col Mason, Necton Hall, near Swaffham, Norfolk, a 3 yrs 7 m blood-red Norfolk polled bull, bred by Mr. A. M Whytock, Necton, Norfolk.

HEREFORD. Class 1, 1st Prize, £40 to Mr. Edward Price, Court House, Pembridge, Herefordshire.

SHORT HORNS. Class 1, 1st Prize, £40 to Mr. William Tod, of Elphinstone Tower, Tranent, Scotland.

Class 1, 2nd Prize, £20 to Mr. Thomas Spore Atkins, of Kimberley, near Wymondham.

HORSES.—Class 1, Stallions for Agricultural Purposes, of any age.—1st Prize of £20 to Mr. John Coulson, jun., of Kenninghall, near East Harling, Norfolk.

Class 3, Two-yrs-old Stallions for Agricultural Purposes.—1st Prize of £20 to the Right Hon. Lord St. John, of Melchbourne, near Higham Ferrars.

The above Illustrations are from the pencil of Mr. Harrison Weir, and exhibit the points of the respective breeds with characteristic accuracy and spirit.

TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO MR. MITCHELL.

THE patrons of the French Plays lately presented to Mr. Mitchell, the spirited lessee of the St. James's Theatre, a very splendid testimonial of the high estimation in which his exertions are held.

The Testimonial consists of a silver plateau, 2 feet 4 inches by 2 feet 4 inches, with an enriched scroll border, within which, in scroll frame-work, is represented a bust of Voltaire, with an illustration of "Tancredi;" Racine, "Phædre;" Corneille, "Les Horaces;" and Molière, "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme;" designed by Howard.

In the centre of the plateau is inscribed—

CANDELABRUM PRESENTED TO MR. MITCHELL, LESSEE OF THE ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

"Presented to Mr. Mitchell by the patrons of the St. James's Theatre, as a testimonial of the zeal, liberality, and good faith which have characterised his management of the French Plays."

In addition to the plateau, is a magnificent silver-gilt candelabrum for twelve lights, which we have engraved; and displaying the armorial bearings of Mr. Mitchell, with a terse sentence of compliment.

Both plateau and candelabrum are the exquisite manufacture of Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, and cost about £[illegible].

The presentation of this superb testimonial has been already recorded in our Journal.

ACCIDENT WITH THE NASSAU BALLOON.

ON Wednesday evening Mr. Green made an ascent in the Nassau Balloon from Vauxhall Gardens, which was nearly attended with loss of human life.

The monster balloon having been fully inflated, Mr. Green and a party of ladies and gentlemen took their seats, seven persons in the car and four on the hoop, which is seven feet above the car; and the machine having been released, it rose majestically. Upon gaining a certain altitude, it took a south-easterly direction; when suddenly, as it was passing over the Westminster-road, it was observed to rock to and fro, and a large quantity of ballast was thrown out. The balloon, however, kept falling until within a few feet of the house-tops in the Waterloo-road. It cleared that thoroughfare, and came sealing down Gaywood-street, barely escaping the chimneys of the houses; when, on reaching the London-road, it bowed first on one side, then on the other; and, finally, the hoop struck the parapet of the house No. 94, tore down the brickwork and a portion of a stack of chimneys. The concussion was so great that it threw three of the gentlemen, who were seated on the hoop, upon the house-top; but no one in the car sustained the slightest injury. The balloon was with some difficulty extricated, and, as it ascended, one of the gentlemen managed to climb up the rope—a work of no small difficulty—and having [illegible] car again, the balloon ascended [illegible] a direction towards Bromley [illegible], it was quickly out of sight; and the gentlemen on the house-top descended, without having sustained any injury. The balloon ultimately descended in a field near Erith Church, none of the affrighted travellers having suffered beyond the shock which an occurrence of such a dangerous character must neces[illegible]

[illegible]ent, as explained to [illegible] Mr. [illegible] somewhat curious. A balloon during its ascent is alternately changing its shape: by the expansion of the gas, as the balloon rises into a more rarified atmosphere, it assumes the apple shape; again, by the necessary opening of the valve, to permit the escape of a portion of the expanded gas, the balloon becomes elongated, and assumes the pear shape. The cord attached to the valve on the top of the balloon passes through the centre. It appears that Mr. Green's nephew had the care of this cord, and did not allow it to escape through his hand with the longitudinal expansion of the balloon: the consequence of which was the opening of the valve, and the sudden escape of at least 14,000 feet of gas; the balloon, when full, containing upwards of 70,000 feet.

ACCIDENT TO THE NASSAU BALLOON IN THE LONDON-ROAD, ON WEDNESDAY.

GRAND SIEGE OPERATIONS AT CHATHAM.

ON Saturday, this great engineering spectacle (announced long since, and postponed in consequence of the illness of Col. Wearé) took place at Chatham, on a scale of grandeur and completeness rarely witnessed.

The engineer works and operations, and the general arrangements for the Attack and Defence, were entrusted to Col Sir Frederick Smith, K.H and F.R.S., Royal Engineers, Director of the Royal Engineer Establishment. The Attack was led by the Royal Artillery, commanded by Captain Mackinnon and Lieutenant Batchelor; and the attack, by Captains Percy Scott and Papillon, assisted by Lieutenants Close and Hope.

A brilliant staff of general and field-officers were present, including the Marquis of Anglesea, Viscount Hardinge, Sir John Burgoyne, Major-General Fox, and Sir Frederick Smith. They visited every part of the lines where the operations were in progress, and appeared highly satisfied with everything they saw.

The *élite* of the company were accommodated with cards of admission to the Belvedere Battery and the Casemate No. 1, whence upon the whole the best view could be obtained of the general scene. Amongst those were—Prince George of Cambridge, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Duke of Leeds, the Earl of Cardigan, Viscount Canning, Viscount Newport, Viscount Cantilupe, Lord J. Murray, Admiral Elliott, Admiral Dundas and Lady Emily Dundas, Lord G. Fitzgerald, Mr. Hubert de Burgh Colonel Lockyer Freestun, M.P., the Hon. W. Scarlett, the Earl of Darnley, the Hon. M and Mr. D. Astley, Major-General Astley, Mr Grenfell, M.P., Mr. Moffatt, M.P., Mr. Ross, M.P., Sir W. Fraser, the Hon. F. Charteris, M.P., and the Hon C. Hardinge. Lord F. Fitzclarence, the Hon. Captain Berkeley M.P., the Hon. W. Fitzroy, M.P., and others, accompanied the staff in the inspection of the operations.

The spectators could not have amounted to less than 60,000 to 70,000.

Above any other place in the kingdom, Chatham is admirably adapted for the purposes of such an exhibition as took place on Saturday. It comprises a large garrison, being the great *depôt* of our military establishment, and the head quarters of troops on their way to, or their return from, the different parts of our colonial empire. Here, therefore, there is a greater number of regiments represented, and a more complete type of the various elements which go to make up the British army, than in any other of our military stations at home. The engineer and artillery departments of the service also have here their strongholds. The dockyards employ 2000 artisans. The force stationed here or in the neighbourhood is rendered easily available for such an occasion; and, altogether, without saying anything as to the results of a real siege, for the purposes of a sham siege the situation of Chatham has pre-eminent advantages.

To understand the operations of Saturday, it must be supposed that an army having originally captured the outer line of works, and carried on an attack upon the citadel (which represents the works rendering Fort Pitt and Prince Frederick's to the Terrace bastion), has been suddenly obliged to raise the siege for the purpose of giving battle to a force which had approached to the relief of the place; and that the besieging forces having been recalled from the country desired to renew the siege of the citadel. It is assumed, also, that during the absence of the besiegers the garrison have mined some of the batteries of the attack, have prepared countermines under the trenches, and are determined to resist any attempt to escalade the outer line.

The first part consisted of an unsuccessful attempt to carry the right of Chatham Lines by escalade. This was in that direction were defended by a company of the Royal Artillery on the extreme right, the Provisional Battalion and Enrolled Pensioners in the centre, and a company of the Royal Sappers and Miners on the left, the whole lining the parapets from the Gunwharf to the Spur. The flanks and salients were armed with ordnance, and manned by two companies of the Royal Artillery. So much for the force of the besieged. The assaulting columns, on the other hand, consisted of the 17th Regiment on the left, the Royal Marine Artillery and Royal Marines in the centre, and the Royal Sappers and Miners on the right. On the signal being given, the three columns rushed forward simultaneously, and with admirable precision. Skirmishers were thrown out, and the cover which the ground afforded used as far as practicable. The Sappers, advancing along the side of the hill, and sheltering themselves from the fire of the fortress, descended into the ditch, but were there pulled up by a hedge which they were unable to get through. The Marines were equally unfortunate, the left wing being beaten by a high wall, and the right, after descending into the ditch, and scaling the counterscarp, to get a footing on the ramp, driven back by the vigorous resistance of the besieged, to retire. The 17th Regiment also descended into the ditch, but there found that their scaling ladders were too short, and the counterscarp too strong for any chance of success; and so this failure withdrew. Within and without the lines, nothing could be more praiseworthy than the manner in which the men went through their evolutions. Without, the attacking columns were received with a shower of small arms, hedges, a high wall, and short scaling-ladders were the real causes of the retreat, and not the slightest taint rests upon the honour of the corps engaged. In fact, they seemed to court destruction, and scarcely escaped it. Within and on the lines, at them by the besieged was what no one present could perfectly understand. The details of this first operation were in all respects admirably performed, and the general appreciation. The scene at this time was grand. From the height at which the lines attacked stand, and the evolutions of the troops in swarming themselves of the shelter which the ground afforded.

The second portion of the day's proceedings was a far more elaborate one than the first, and consisted of a successful assault and escalade of the left of Chatham Lines, and in further operations leading to the reduction of the place. The garrison was formed of a squadron of cavalry, two companies of the Royal Artillery, one company of the Sappers and Miners, four companies of the Enrolled Pensioners, and the Provisional Battalion. The columns of attack were the same as in the escalade of the right of the lines, with the addition of two companies of the Royal Artillery and a small force from the island and the north side of St. Mary's Creek. A portion of the sailors and Marines of the fleet also were employed in manning four gun-boats and in capturing the Tower and battery. The operation commenced with the advance of a portion of the pontoon bridge over St. Mary's Creek, for the passage of troops from the island to the main, combined with a successful assault and escalade of the [illegible] Lines, and the occupation of the [illegible] being supported by the fire of artillery from the high ground on Cook Cottage, and by the fire from gun-boats in the Medway and [illegible] (to the minute proceedings this was perhaps the most interesting).

The great variety of military and naval operations combined in it, the immense numbers of spectators by this time assembled on the ground, and the admirable practice and steady movement of the attacking columns, all contributed to the effect produced. Within the lines, the besieged had been drawn up in expectation for some time before the attack commenced. Nothing was to be seen of the assailants, although closely on this distant side, from where the signal was given, Gillingham Tower took up the firing; three different divisions debouched upon the open ground in front of the works, and having taken up positions in echelon therein, the skirmishers were quickly thrown out, and the whole again moved forward. The garrison make a sortie, but are beaten back, and, pursuing through the gateway of an inner fortification, are unable, from the rapidity of the pursuit, to lift the drawbridge. In the meantime, the firing becomes general from the attacking skirmishers, and a sortie is made by a portion of cavalry from the Brompton Barracks. The 17th forms square and repulses the charge. The stockade at St. Mary's is breached with gunpowder; and the flank of the besieged being thus turned, they retire beneath the parapets of the ravelins. At the same moment the pontoons are produced, and the attacking column pouring in great numbers across the ditch, take up position on the banks of the ravelin and turnpikin of the works. Thence they gradually make their way to the head of each column might be distinguished continually peeping out, while the main body was covered by the nature of the land. At length, however, the signal was given. Gillingham Tower took up the firing; three different divisions debouched upon the open ground in front of the works, and having taken up positions in echelon therein, the skirmishers were quickly thrown out, and the whole again moved forward. The garrison make a sortie, but are beaten back, and, pursuing through the gateway of an inner fortification, are unable, from the rapidity of the pursuit, to lift the drawbridge. In the meantime, the firing becomes general from the attacking skirmishers, and a sortie is made by a portion of cavalry from the Brompton Barracks. The 17th forms square and repulses the charge. The stockade at St. Mary's is breached with gunpowder; and the flank of the besieged being thus turned, they retire beneath the parapets of the ravelins. At the same moment the pontoons are produced, and the attacking column pouring in great numbers across the ditch, take up position on the banks of the ravelin and turnpikin of the works. Thence they gradually make their way to the head of each column might be distinguished continually peeping out, while the main body was covered by the nature of the land. At length, however, the signal was given. Gillingham Tower took up the firing; three different divisions debouched upon the open ground in front of the works, and having taken up positions in echelon therein, the skirmishers were quickly thrown out, and the whole again moved forward. The garrison makes

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CAUTION. From the success which Mrs. MARY BROUGHAM, Burslem, Staffordshire, has received in the sale of PARKER'S PANACHE, numerous Imitations are offered to the public at a lower price, but which have no comparison with the original article. A list of prices of Caps and Bracelets, on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope.

SHIRTS.—The ZETETIQUE SHIRTS Registered May 9, 1849, Act 6 & 7 Vic., c. 65.—These are the best fitting Shirts ever invented Caution.—Every shirt is stamped. Price Six Guineas per half dozen, with three measurements. Where Shirts are fit for 30s., 36s., and 42s. Also, all the newest patterns in Colonnet Shirts.—JAMES BLACKBURN, 47, Cheapside, London. Prices, post-free.—JAMES BLACKBURN, 47 Cheapside, London.

WHITELOCK and SON'S celebrated PATENT LONG CLOTH SHIRTS, 8s 6d each, and all the finer, 10s 6d, 12s, and 14s each, with three measurements, one morning a perfect fit. Every size kept ready for wear, from boys upwards, to be had at any price. Orders by letter, or one visit into the country free per post, upon receiving the amount, and in forwarding a measure to be written by the wearer. The shape of Collars may be traced upon the order. Prices by the dozen or half-dozen.—WHITELOCK and SON, 38, HARLEY-STREET, CAVENDISH-SQUARE. (Established 23 years.)

THE CORAZZA SHIRT.—Gentlemen at any distance may have these Shirts made by sending the following measures, taken tight. 1, round the neck; 2, round the chest, 3, round the waist; 4, round the arm at the top; 5, length of the arm. The shape of Collars may be traced upon the order. Prices by the dozen or half-dozen.—Whitelock Corazza Shirts, with the best linen, collars, and wrists, 6s to 10s; Linen Shirts, 10s 6d to 25s; Dress Fronts, 3s to 5s additional; Dressing Collars, of best linen, 2s per dozen. One Shirt as sample of set ordered at 5s or upwards, free, on receipt of cash, to any part of the Kingdom. Remittances or reference independable.
WHITELOCK and WATTS, 38, HARLEY-STREET.

UNPRECEDENTED PRICES of LINENS, at the NATIONAL LINEN COMPANY'S WAREHOUSES, 70, Fleet-street, 2 doors from the Temple.—The National are desirous, in giving publicity to their current prices for the present month, and which (owing to the failure of the linen market) offer unusual advantages to buyers of HOUSEHOLD and FAMILY LINEN. Parties residing in the country may have their goods forwarded for inspection or comparison, and the National will undertake to execute any commission of the kind duly approved of. Families, therefore, have the privilege of keeping any such goods as they may require, and of returning the remainder. The National Linen Company adhere to this system, the advantages of which must be obvious to all. Families and others requiring linen have long and extensively been acknowledged. * * * Beware of purchasing of Hawkers, and others not having fixed places of business. Such parties generally dispose of their goods for ready cash, and, in their repudiate actions, endangering the character of the honest trader. The following are a few of the numerous articles now selling at the National Linen Company's Warehouses, 70, Fleet-street, 2 doors from the Temple:—
Fine Irish Linens, 1s 6d per yard.
Fine Cambrics, 1s 6d per yard.
Fine Linen Cambrics, 2s 6d per yard.
Fine Linen Cambrics, 3s 6d per yard.
Fine Linen Cambrics, 4s 6d per yard.
Fine Linen Cambrics, 5s 6d per yard.
Fine Linen Cambrics, 6s 6d per yard.
Fine Linen Cambrics, 7s 6d per yard.
Fine Linen Cambrics, 8s 6d per yard.
Fine Linen Cambrics, 9s 6d per yard.
Fine Linen Cambrics, 10s 6d per yard.
Fine Linen Cambrics, 12s 6d per yard.
Fine Linen Cambrics, 14s 6d per yard.
Fine Linen Cambrics, 16s 6d per yard.
Fine Linen Cambrics, 18s 6d per yard.
Fine Linen Cambrics,

GRAND SIEGE OPERATIONS AT CHATHAM.

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO ESCALADE THE RIGHT OF CHATHAM LINES.—(SEE PAGE 62.)

FORMATION OF A PONTOON BRIDGE OVER ST. MARY'S CREEK.—SUCCESSFUL ASSAULT AND ESCALADE OF THE LEFT OF CHATHAM LINES, AND OCCUPATION OF THE FIRST PARALLEL AND ITS BATTERIES.

BREACHING OF THE TERRACE BASTION BY MINES, AND THE STORMING OF THAT WORK, AND THE ESCALADE OF THE DUKE OF CUMBERLAND'S BASTION.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1849.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 383.—Vol. XV.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1849. [Sixpence.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

Her Majesty's first visit to her greatly-distressed but loyal realm of Ireland is an event of national importance. Viewed in all its aspects, present and future, it is, perhaps, the most interesting that has yet signalised her auspicious reign. The time at which it is made and the social circumstances of the people throw around it an additional importance, and invest it with a halo of hopes for the future prosperity of the country. The once loud and angry voices of political and religious factions have died away amid calamity: famine and plague have taught all classes that the real evils of Ireland are social, and not political. The landlord and the peasant, the Roman Catholic and the Protestant, the Conservative and the Repealer, the Whiteboy and the Orangeman, have been chastened by the heavy hand of affliction; and have had their eyes and their hearts opened to many things which in less unhappy times they could not or would not see. Mutual animosities, though not wholly extinct, are weakened. There is a general impression amidst all classes that the worst is over—that the culmination of evil has been reached—and that henceforward, with the sad experience of the past brought to bear upon the future, there are well-founded hopes for Ireland.

It is amidst these hopes that Queen Victoria goes to Ireland. Her presence is well calculated to increase and to brighten them. At first, there were some whisperings of dissatisfaction, and an avowed determination, on the part of a few, to take advantage of the occasion to raise the old party cries. One clown was found rude enough to hint at mourning, and at a funeral procession as the best greeting that could be given by a famine-stricken land. But these whisperings have gradually subsided. The man of mourning was hooted and hissed into decency; and the few malcontents have been silenced by the loud expression of popular enthusiasm. The fervent character of the Irishman forbids any cold or lukewarm manifestation of his feelings or his opinions. Whatever he does, he does warmly. His gratitude, when he has any, is heart-deep; and his welcome, when he gives it, is sincere and cordial. The world has rung with the history of the magnificent reception which Ireland gave to George IV. If we may judge from present appearances, the visit of our far more beloved Sovereign will throw all the splendour and enthusiasm of that earlier visit into the shade; and the landing of Queen Victoria in Ireland—like a beneficent messenger of peace and good-will—will be celebrated throughout the country with manifestations of popular love and rejoicing, to which the previous history of Ireland can offer no parallel. Cork, Dublin, and Belfast raise the unanimous cry of loyalty and affection; and it is certain that the national "Cead mile failte," or "A hundred thousand welcomes," will be shouted on the progress of Queen Victoria by ten times a hundred thousand tongues. It is equally certain that every heart will do homage to one who, in the day of Ireland's sorrow, has come to make acquaintance with her people, and teach them by her presence how great is the interest that she takes in their welfare, and how happy she is to do all she can to make the Union not a barren union of parchment and of law, but a fruitful bond of mutual confidence and affection.

The Queen, it has been alleged, will not see the dark side of Ireland. She will not behold with her own eyes the wretchedness of the peasantry—the fertile acres lying uncultivated for want of capital and of skill—the roofless cabins of myriads of homeless people, and the vast tracts of land that have never been turned by spade or plough, nor yielded food for human kind. She will see, it has been said, the bright side only. She will see illuminations, triumphal arches, and processions. She will see the best, the fairest, the most enterprising, and the most wealthy of the land congregated to do her fealty and honour. She will hear the thunder of artillery and the shouting of the multitude, but not the wail of distress and sickness that comes from the road-side, or from the miserable cabins of the interior. But though, in all probability, she will neither hear nor see, she is not ignorant of these things. It is on account of these things that she goes to Ireland. She knows them, she deplores them, and she will do her best to relieve them. She does not proceed to Ireland on a holiday trip, to see new landscapes and a new people, but to perform a great and pleasing duty; and to set an example which, in future years, will make Ireland as attractive to the sight-seer and the tourist as Wales and Scotland.

In the face of calamities such as those which have afflicted Ireland, it is little that Parliaments or Monarchs can do. It is not laws that are wanted, but confidence. Hence it is that the visit of her Majesty to Ireland is calculated to produce more good than any enactments which a populace might demand or a Parliament devise. It is a proof of confidence on the part of the Sovereign which has already begotten confidence on the part of the people, and which in due season will beget confidence between England and Ireland. The English and the Irish will learn to know each other better. The example set by the Sovereign will extend to the classes of wealthy English capitalists. The more they know of Ireland, the better they will like it. From the mutual knowledge of the people will spring mutual confidence; and from confidence, all the blessings of which Ireland stands most in need. The Irishman will learn that the Englishman is not his oppressor, either in deed or thought; and the Englishman will convince himself, by the evidence of his own senses and experience, that the Irishman is not naturally turbulent, idle, vicious, or intemperate; but peaceable, hardworking, sober, grateful, and affectionate: and that he only needs fair play to develop his own energies and the resources of his country. Capital, so jealous and so sensitive, never penetrates and permeates a country where confidence is wanting; but it follows confidence, as effect follows cause. It is for these reasons, without predicting any sudden amount of benefit to be derived from her Majesty's visit to Ireland, that we anticipate the turning over of a new leaf, the dawning of a new day, the inauguration of a brighter era. English travellers will learn in time that life and property are as safe in Ireland as they are in London;

THE ROYAL VISIT TO IRELAND.—EMBARKATION OF HER MAJESTY, AT OSBORNE, ISLE OF WIGHT.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

[COUNTRY EDITION, WITH FRIDAY'S LONDON MARKETS.]

that the country is fertile; and that capital, wisely expended by active and skilful men, might yield in Ireland a large return of benefit to the capitalist, and be the means of affording employment and comfort to a people whose chief desire is to avoid the poor-house, and to live by the fruits of their honest industry. These blessings must, however, be the result of time: they are not to be snatched in a day. At all events, if the English and Irish people will but believe them possible, the greatest impediment will be removed from the way. The visit of Queen Victoria will greatly aid this consummation; and the people of England will, we are certain, look upon it with pleasure and solicitude, and be, on this occasion, "more Irish than the Irish" in the expression of their good wishes, health for the Queen and for Ireland. They wish her most sincerely a pleasant journey and a glad reception, and Ireland many repetitions of the Visit.

EMBARKATION OF HER MAJESTY FOR IRELAND.

(From our own Correspondent.)

THE requisite arrangements having been made for the Royal visit to Ireland, the following steam squadron left Portsmouth on Tuesday afternoon, for the purpose of forming an escort:—H. M.'s steam-sloop *Sphinx*, 560 horse-power, Commander Hewlett; H.M.S. *Stromboli*, 280 horse-power, Lord Amelius Beauclerc; and the *Black Eagle*, Admiralty yacht, Master Commander Coles, accompanied by the Royal yacht *Victoria and Albert*, Captain Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, G.C.H., and anchored in Cowes-roads. On Wednesday, the *Vivid*, steamer, Commander Luke Smithett, joined the squadron; the whole of them hoisted the red ensign, being placed under the command of Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence. The Royal yacht brought up at her usual moorings, and the other steamers in a line outside. The *Stromboli* anchored to the westward of the *Sphinx* and *Black Eagle* in succession. The scene, as witnessed from Cowes, was imposing; there being upwards of 30 sail of German vessels at anchor in the roadstead, independent of Danes, Prussians, Russians, and other vessels of nations which have not their national colours as a token of respect—the Bremen ship, *Uhland*, Captain Meyer, as the Commodore of the Germans, appearing the most conspicuous.

Towards Wednesday noon, the squadron got up their steam; and at one P.M. the whole, accompanied by the Royal Yacht, proceeded to Made Hole, to embark the Royal family. Early in the forenoon, the Royal carriages were put on board the *Vivid*, and conveyed to the *Black Eagle*.

At three P.M. her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Prince Edward, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, Sir George Couper, Secretary of State for the Home Department, and the following gentlemen of the suite and the attendants, viz. Colonel the Hon. C. Phipps; General Bowles; Lady Jocelyn, the Lady in Waiting; the Hon. Miss Dawson, Maid of Honour; Miss Hilyer; Mr. Birch, Tutor to his Highness the Prince of Wales; &c., embarked from Osborne Pier, and were conveyed to the Royal Yacht. As soon as her Majesty paced the deck the Royal standard was hoisted at the main, and the Admiralty flag forward. The whole of the Royal flotilla were dressed with signal flags, low and aloft; and the *Sphinx* and *Stromboli* manned yards. The cutter yachts of the Royal Yacht Squadron and the Royal Victoria Yacht Club being in the offing, presented the very interesting spectacle shown in our Engraving.

At 3h. 15m. the Royal Yacht, with her illustrious freight, left her moorings and preceded the Royal escort, the *Vivid* following in her wake, then the *Black Eagle*, *Stromboli*, and *Sphinx*. In this manner the Royal Squadron proceeded to the westward. The weather was most auspicious for the occasion; the wind being N.W., and veering more to the northward as the squadron progressed down the Solent. As soon as the Royal standard opened Old Castle Point, the artillery from Cowes Castle and the Royal Yacht Squadron boomed forth a Royal salute.

At 37 minutes past 3 the Royal squadron had cleared the Roadstead, when the Royal yacht pushed on for her destination, leaving the *Stromboli* and *Sphinx* considerably behind. At this time the Peninsular and Oriental Company's splendid steamer the *Ava* fell in company, and, intermingling with the Royal fleet, would, no doubt, accompany it down Channel.

Owing to the favourable appearance of the weather, the squadron proceeded on through the Needles without bringing up in Yarmouth Roads, as was originally intended; and, with the prospect before them, they expected to reach Cork on Thursday night, "having a good moon before them."

As soon as the Royal flotilla approaches the coast of Ireland, it will be increased by the steamers *Fairy*, *Hazard*, *Banshee*, *Arrogant*, *Dragon*, *Trident*, and *Lucifer*.

The Commodore of the Royal Yacht Squadron, the Earl of Wilton, accompanied by the Royal Yacht Squadron schooner *Cygnet*, C. R. M. Talbot, Esq., the *Rostellan*, Duke of Rutland, and several of the Royal Yacht Squadron, got under weigh in the forenoon, and proceeded to the westward to escort her Majesty; but, as the steam power of the Royal squadron had over that of the sailing craft, the Royal Yacht Squadron yachts returned to Cowes.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The prorogation of the National Assembly has been finally decided upon by a large majority. It is to extend from Monday the 13th inst. to Saturday the 20th of September next. In the interim the Finance Committee is to continue to examine the estimates for 1850, and a committee of twenty-five members is to remain in the capital.

The President of the Republic left Paris on Sunday morning, accompanied by three of the Ministers, the Vice-President of the Legislative Assembly, and about 100 representatives, for Angers, Tours, Nantes, and other places. The professed object was to open the railway at Angers, to lay the foundation stone of an hospital, &c.; but many of the Paris papers see in those journeys a desire to win the popular favour with a view to Louis Napoleon being made Consul for ten years, or for life. However that matter may be, it is certain he was well received in those places.

At Angers a magnificent banquet was given to him; and upon his health being drunk, he responded by saying that he attributed the flattering reception he had met with not to the name he bore, or as a nephew of the Emperor, but because he represented the system of moderation and consolation inaugurated by the Republic, which extended rational liberty to all, and tolerated oppression to none.

On the conclusion of the banquet, the President visited a *fête*, and witnessed a magnificent display of fireworks at the Champ de Mars. He then returned along the boulevards, the houses on which were brilliantly illuminated, to the Prefecture, where a ball took place in his honour, and that for the benefit of the poor. He afterwards retired to the chamber prepared for him in the Prefecture. The room was once occupied by his mother, the Queen Hortense, and the President was much affected at the souvenir.

The President intends to take part in the opening of the Paris and Strasburg Railway on the 16th instant.

The anniversary of July was celebrated on Tuesday at a banquet, by the political prisoners in the Conciergerie, when Colonel Guinard presided upon the occasion.

Corporal Gansels has been tried by court martial at Metz, and sentenced to death, for attempting to rescue Sergeant Bolchot whilst under arrest for a breach of military discipline.

A portion of the Red Republican members of the Assembly had contemplated meeting during its prorogation, but it is now abandoned.

PRUSSIA.

Immediately after the conclusion of the election of Deputies of the Second Chamber (the returns were all conservative), which took place on the 27th ult., the Ministry issued an ordinance declaring the state of siege and martial law in the capital, and a circle of two miles around it, on the 12th of November last, at an end. The order came into force on the 28th, together with the suspended articles of the Constitution.

SWITZERLAND.

The Swiss Confederation have ordered a levy of 32,000 men to be placed under the command of General Dufour, in consequence of the violation by a number of Hessian troops of the territory near Schaffhausen, for which satisfaction was refused, and in consequence of a considerable body of Prussian troops being assembled on the German line in the direction of Switzerland.

General Dufour arrived in Berne on the 29th ult. The different corps that had been ordered to take arms in consequence of the hostile demonstration of Prussia proceeded immediately on his arrival to their respective destinations.

The cause of dissatisfaction on the part of Prussia is the shelter afforded in Switzerland to the Baden and Bavarian insurgents.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

The Government of Holstein has received intimation from the states of Germany, that it will not be supported in its refusal to recognize the armistice with Denmark; its opposition, therefore, it is expected, will be virtually abandoned.

ITALIAN STATES.

PIEDMONT.—The general elections having terminated in the return of an ultra-Radical and Republican House of Representatives, the Government at Turin has thought it the wiser policy, in order to avoid being forced into the Legislature the extreme course, to a final adjustment of terms with Austria. The conditions of the treaty of peace are said to be as follow:—The pecuniary demands of Austria have been reduced to 75,000,000 of francs, 20,000,000 to be paid down, and the remainder in annual sums of 10,000,000. Piedmont renounces all sovereignty over, and even all claim to, the Duchies of Parma and Piacenza. Austria consents to an amnesty in favour of the Lombards who, having taken refuge in Piedmont, wish to return into the Austrian possessions of Italy, on conforming themselves to the general police regulations. The treaty has been sent to Vienna for its perfect. It is presumed that there are secret conditions attached to this public treaty, and that an offensive and defensive alliance has been agreed on between Piedmont and Austria, in which all eventualities are provided for.

VENICE.—The accounts this week from the beleaguered city represent the inhabitants as on the verge of a siege famine. They heroically hold out, however, against their assailants; and accounts dated the 19th ult. state that a body of 2500 Lombards and Venetians had made a successful sortie, overpowering the Austrians, and driving them back as far as Dolo. Great numbers of Austrians, sick and wounded, were arriving every day at Padua.

TUSCANY.—The Grand Duke has returned from Naples to his dominions, whence he had been forced some months back by the violence of the Republican party. He debarked on the 24th ult. at Varegglo, under a salute from the guns of the fort, the ship the *Vettorgrano*, and a Neapolitan frigate. He was received by the Ministers of Finance, Foreign Affairs, and War. Several addresses were presented to him on landing.

ROME.—There is nothing of any special interest from Rome this week. The latest accounts are to the 23rd ult., on which day General Oudinot had left for Gaëta, in order to consult with the Pope as to what course should be pursued with respect to the foreigners and natives concerned in the late proceedings in Rome. On the 22nd there was a second review of the French troops, on which occasion medals were distributed to those solid ers who had distinguished themselves in the siege. The King of Sardinia has recalled his Consul-General from Rome, having signed the collective note of the consuls of the 24th of June to General Oudinot, calling on him to desist from the bombardment of the city. The paper money, which amounts to 7,800,000 crowns, daily diminishes in value. The *edicts* which had been closed, have had permission to re-open.

Garibaldi is warmly pursued by the Austrians, but he manages to avoid capture. When last seen he was proceeding in the direction of Montevbi, towards the frontier of Tuscany.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The accounts from the seat of war present the Hungarian side of the contest as the most successful, not only in the south, where the victories over the Ban have been attributed, by mistake, to General Bem, instead of the Irish General, Guyon, but also in the north, where Görgey is operating.

The Austrian Commander-in-Chief, Haynau, on entering Pesth-Buda, issued the following savage proclamation, on the 19th ult.:

"TO THE INHABITANTS OF BUDA AND PESTH.

After several victories which the Imperial arms have obtained over those of the traitors, we are again in possession of your capital, and have again planted the Imperial standard on your ramparts. But our feelings [illegible] were when we left you a short time ago. Doomed to death by a [illegible] were when we left you a short time ago. Doomed to death by a [illegible] the spot of the crime, [illegible] deeds, or by revolutionary decree doomed to instant death by [illegible] any of my soldiers or officers who attempted to instantly put to death any one who entered into traitorous communication with the enemies of the Crown, or who maliciously promised, by rumours, to assist the rebellion, or to conceal weapons.

On the 20th he proclaimed as follows:—

In my proclamation of yesterday (see above) are indicated those infractions of the laws established by the state of siege, which are referred to the jurisdiction of the court-martial. In the present these provisions are laid down with that circumspectness necessary for the maintenance of tranquillity and order in these cities, so deeply shaken in their moral foundations by the intrigues of the rebellious faction. All inhabitants of both cities are to deliver up, within the space of 48 hours, the arsenal of Buda, all arms and ammunition of whatever sort in their possession. The municipalities of both cities are to appoint a responsible committee of twelve members for each district, which committee, during the above-mentioned space of time, is to proceed, in the company of military individuals, to search all the houses, to seize and to bring up all the arms found, and to apprehend those who upon being convicted of the forty-eight-hours' ritual are named solely to be shot. *In an unshakable and quiet house the sentence of death is to be reflected with the house proportion or house owners* it being the duty of such persons well their houses. 2. For the maintenance of order in the streets and public places, no group of more than six persons will be allowed. The mixed patrols have orders to fire immediately upon such groups which do not disperse at the first challenge. 3. Meetings of political clubs are strictly forbidden, under pain of trial by court-martial. 4. Any one in the same jurisdiction are all those who sing songs of any description, or issue any *copies of* or [illegible] without previous leave of the Commander of the City, post up placards, sell prints or pamphlets in the streets, or give out bills, or distribute, or expose [illegible] of the kind proscribed in the present. 5. Lastly, such as presume to wear the insignia of the National Guard which demonstrated its rebellious spirit, or as was mentioned yesterday's proclamation, wear badges of the Magyar Republic in tri-coloured ribbons, red plumes, and so forth, whether in their hats or anywhere else, will be without further ceremony tried by court-martial and shot.

He also imposed a fearful fine upon the Jewish communities at Buda and Pesth. They are bound to furnish the Imperial-ist army with 48 000 cloaks, 64,000 pantaloons, 95,000 pairs of boots and shoes, 60,000 shirts, 60 000 pair of drawers, 20,000 cravats, 18,000 neckcloths, 16,000 yards of grey, and 30,000 yards of white cloth, and 16,000 pair of shoe-leathers, to be supplied in certain quantities, from fortnight to fortnight, with a fine of 500 florins for each day they miss. They are also forced to give the General 1000 well-caparisoned horses.

On the 24th ult., just before leaving Pesth, he issued the following proclamation:—

"TO THE INHABITANTS OF BUDA AND PESTH.

Scarcely arrived with my corps at, I quit them again with the greater part of the troops, in order to advance with our victorious arms further to the pursuit and destruction of the rebellious enemy. I do not, however, doubt, and withhold [illegible] expectation would [illegible] oldenly on entry with regard to your behaviour, and the disarmament of which will be followed infallibly by the most rigorous consequences. I expect that you will studiously endeavour to maintain tranquillity and order in both the cities. I expect that all portion of my proclamations of the 8th and 20th will be observed, by you as strictly as if you were urged [illegible] personally. Lastly, that during my absence you will touch not a hair of one of my officers or soldiers that may remain behind, nor of those of the brave army in alliance with us for the holy end of re-establishing order. If you heed not my warnings, if even a part of you shod venture, with audacious hand only, to transgress my orders, then annihilation will [illegible] you. Then, make *all ping for one, and one for all* we will regard your lives *and properties as forfeit* in atonement for your crimes. Your *fair city* [illegible] burnt to a heap of ashes—a monument of your [illegible] and of its destruction. Believe me that I am [illegible] of my word, whether to [illegible] the [illegible] of mercy. The disloyal inhabitants of Buda, who, like yourselves, [illegible] city once [illegible] by the ringleaders of the insurrection, set about their treason, may see [illegible] chance which visited that city, and burnt [illegible] by neglecting to warn, and [illegible] me to inflict the same upon you.

Al comment on these documents is unnecessary: they show the spirit in which the war is carried on by the Austrians.

INDIA

An extraordinary express in the early part of the week brought advices in anticipation of the overland mail, from Bombay to the 28th, and Calcutta to the 13th of June. All is at present tranquillity in India. The rainy season has set in rather late this year, but in such flooding copiousness as to compensate for the delay,

It will be remembered that Sir W. Gomm was to have succeeded Lord Gough as Commander-in-Chief in India at the expiry of the term of his Lordship's command; but the tardy success which attended Lord Gough's first efforts in the late Punjaub war caused the appointment (as successor to his Lordship of more than ordinary military prestige to be determined on, and the result was the immediate despatch of Sir C. Napier to India. This circumstance, it is said in the placing of Sir W. Gomm in a rather awkward position, for we learn by the present advices that that gallant officer had arrived in Calcutta from the Mauritius in the full belief that he was to succeed Lord Gough as Commander-in-Chief, and then only learnt that the commission he had anxiously expected was recalled, and that his place had been taken by Sir C. Napier at least a month before. In the meantime Sir C. Napier had not only been sworn in, but had assumed all the duties of his station, and had set off to Simla, to take command of the army in the Punjaub.

It was believed that Sir S. Cotton had already tendered his resignation, Sir W. Gomm would accept of the command of the forces in the Bombay Presidency.

The Punjaub, upon which attention has been so long concentrated, scarcely supplies a single topic of intelligence. The trial of the Dewan Moolraj for the murder of Messrs. Agnew and Anderson, was still proceeding at Lahore, and continued to excite considerable interest.

At Mooltan, the breaches in the defences made during the siege had been completely repaired.

The great heats had set in; but, although the troops were indifferently provided with quarters, they were generally in good health.

The utmost care was taken throughout the Punjaub to protect the inhabitants against any exactions on the part of the troops, and to establish the most complete relations between the civil and military powers.

UNITED STATES.

The advices this week from the Union are more than ordinarily barren of interest. The ravages of the cholera still continue, and in New York great variations in the atmosphere, from extreme heat to cold, in the course of 24 hours, were reported of every description.

Father Mathew still remained at New York, administering the pledge and receiving courtesies and homage. On a visit to Brooklyn he had been received with distinguished civilities by the authorities.

Mrs. Madison, the widow of the late ex-President Madison, has died at Washington, at an advanced age.

CANADA.

The Government have nearly completed their investigations of the late riot and the burning of the Parliament House, and are about to lay hands upon the alleged prime movers of the disturbance. It appears that the riot was not a sudden affair, but the evidence proves it to have been deliberately arranged beforehand.

A riot recently took place at Quebec, in which a mob of some 2000 persons attacked the Customs but ding and completely gutted it, destroying furniture, stationery, and documents, without interference on the part of the police. The reason of the riot was, that the building was about to be employed as a cholera hospital.

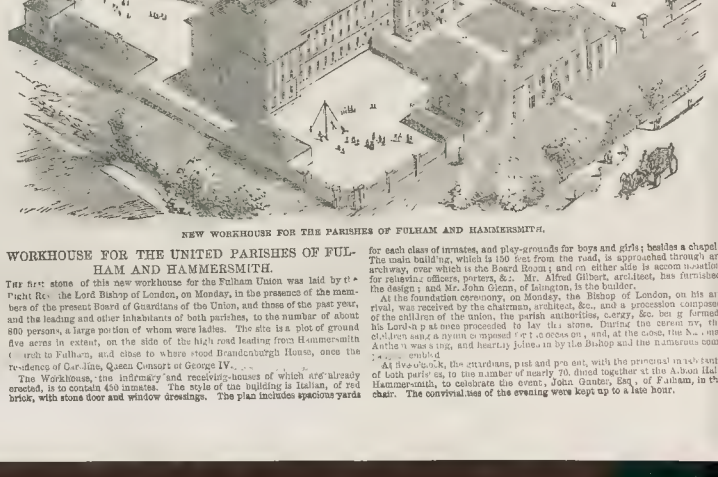
In Upper Canada it is said that there were serious disturbances on the 12th of July, the Orange anniversary festival, and that life was lost at one or two places. No details are given.

The cholera at Montreal was on the increase, the deaths from that fearful disease averaged 80 per day. At Quebec it was also increasing.

SWEARING IN OF MR. JUSTICE TALFOURD.—On Saturday Mr. Justice Talfourd was sworn in as one of her Majesty's judges, before the Lord Chancellor, at his private residence in Park-lane. He was accompanied by Mr. Baron Alderson. The learned Judge was formally introduced to the Lord Chancellor by the learned Baron. Her Majesty's approval of the appointment having been read, the customary oaths were administered, after which the newly-created judge received the congratulations of the Lord Chancellor, Mr. Baron Alderson, and others present. His work is to be sent as judge on Monday morning at chambers, and will continue his sittings until the vacation.

WESTMINSTER AND MARYLEBONE PATENT RAMONEUR COMPANY.—The half-yearly meeting of this company was held on Tuesday, at their offices, in Bedford-street, Covent-garden; C. Ione. Thomas Dickinson in the chair. It appeared from the report presented by the directors, that the number of chimneys swept by the company during the last six months had equalled, in number, those swept during the preceding twelve months, and that the receipts had increased in a corresponding proportion. It also appeared that the efficiency of the patent machinery used by the company had been amply tested, and in all cases proved by the large accession of business to the company. The reports and accounts were received and adopted.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT BROCKWELL HALL, BRIXTON.—On Sunday forenoon a fire broke out upon the premises belonging to Joshua Blackford, Esq., known as Brockwell Hall, Water-lane, Brixton. The flames commenced in one of the newly-erected ricks in the rick-stead, which contained upwards of fifty loads of hay. The head gardener, seeing smoke pouring forth from the centre of the stack, immediately hurried from the property was in flames, discovered what is technically termed the "man-hole," which he found the heat so intense as to nearly overpower him. He, however, managed to crawl through the middle of the burning property, and had just succeeded in gaining the grand entrance when immense bodies of flames shot forth from various portions of the rick, whereas the work of devastation extended to an adjoining rick, containing about twenty loads. The highly inflammable character of the material caused the flames to travel with astonishing rapidity, and before informa ion could be forwarded to town for the assistance of the engines, the flames were so intensely high into the air as to be distinctly visible at Norwood, Dulwich and Kingston. The engines from town having arrived, were set to work, but, in spite of the utmost exertions of the firemen, upwards of eight hours elapsed ere the flames could be mastered, and not until a serious destruction of property had taken place.



NEW WORKHOUSE FOR THE PARISHES OF FULHAM AND HAMMERSMITH.

WORKHOUSE FOR THE UNITED PARISHES OF FULHAM AND HAMMERSMITH.

THE first stone of this new workhouse for the Fulham Union was laid by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London, on Monday, in the presence of the members of the present Board of Guardians of the Union, and those of the past year, and the leading and other inhabitants of both parishes, to the number of about 800 persons, a large portion of whom were ladies. The site is a plot of ground five acres in extent, on the side of the high road leading from Hammersmith church to Fulham, and close to where stood Brandenburgh House, once the residence of Caroline, Queen Consort of George IV.

The Workhouse, the infirmary and receiving-houses of which are already erected, is to contain 450 inmates. The style of the building is Italian, of red brick, with stone door and window dressings. The plan includes spacious yards for each class of inmates, and play-grounds for boys and girls; besides a chapel. The main building, which is 150 feet from the road, is approached through an archway, over which is the Board Room; and on either side is accommodation for the officers, porters, &c. Mr. Alfred Gilbert, architect, has furnished the design; and Mr. John Glenn, of Islington, is the builder.

At the foundation ceremony, on Monday, the Bishop of London, on his arrival, was received by the chairman, architect, &c., and a procession composed of the children of the union, the parish authorities, clergy, &c. being formed, his Lordship proceeded to lay the stone. During the ceremony, the children sang a hymn composed for the occasion, and, at the close, the National Anthem was sung, and heartily joined in by the Bishop and the numerous company present.

At five o'clock, the guardians, past and present, with the principal inhabitants of both parishes, to the number of nearly 70, dined together at the Albion Hall, Hammersmith, to celebrate the event, John Gaster, Esq., of Fulham, in the chair. The convivialities of the evening were kept up to a late hour.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, August 5.—Ninth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 6.—Transfiguration. Ben Jonson died, 1637.
TUESDAY, 7.—Nativity of Jesus. Bacon, the sculptor, died, 1756
WEDNESDAY, 8.—Sun rises 4h. 36m ; sets 7h. 34m.
THURSDAY, 9.—Accession of Louis Philippe, 1830.
FRIDAY, 10.—St. Lawrence. Sun rises 4h. 39m ; sets 7h. 31m.
SATURDAY, 11. Moon's Last Quarter, 1h. 33m. P.M.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 11.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. h m	A. h m	M. h m	A. h m	M. h m	A. h m	M. h m
50	13	25	40	4	28	32

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ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. W. BATTY.—Repres ntation of Mr. Scugden's New Grand Military Spectacle, which includes more than 1 hundred and fifty horses, entitled M. Nos blancs et les rouges, or the Republicans and Royalists. Re-appearance of

EXCURSION TO KILLARNEY.

AGHADOE, FROM THE BISHOP'S PULPIT.

or, at all events, an inn of some kind, is necessary to attract tourists; and it is only recently that this great want has been supplied at Glengariff. Let no tourist who loves nature in all her moods, the wildest as well as the softest, be deterred from visiting Glengariff by any doubts as to his creature comforts on the way. They will all be well and cheaply attended to; and if, leaving for awhile the better known districts of Scotland, Wales, and England, and the great Continental highways of the sight-seers, he will turn his steps towards this lonely but beautiful region, he will be fully rewarded for his pains and for his selection. The mere repetition of the only possible epithets which admiration can apply to scenery, fails to convey a proper idea to the minds of those who are not passionate lovers of it. All that the tongue or pen can do is to affirm that it is "beautiful exceedingly." No words can describe the beauty of some scenes. We can feel, but we cannot exactly say why. I can say no more of Glengariff than that it is both sublime and beautiful, and that it seems to me far better worth the time and cost of a pilgrimage than hundreds of other scenes of greater celebrity. The valley is nearly three miles in length, a quarter of a mile to a mile in breadth, and is shut from the busy world by stupendous precipices. Through its centre flows in summer a peaceful stream, which in winter takes to itself the voice of many waters, and rushes a foaming torrent into the sea. The vegetation upon its banks is profuse and lovely; but it requires a residence of some days at Glengariff to make the adequate acquaintanceship of this little river and all the loveliness and grandeur that surround it. From the inn at Glengariff—which stands upon the shore of the Bay of Bantry—a different, but equally magnificent, prospect is obtained. The Bay, famous as the place where the French dropped anchor in their projected invasion of Ireland upwards of fifty years ago, stretches its broad, deep waters studded with islands, towards the Atlantic Ocean. He who would see

THE DEVIL'S PUNCH-BOWL.

EXCURSION TO KILLARNEY.

ENTRANCE OF MANGERTON

its beauties of island and of mountain in their full extent, should take boat, as I did, on a fine summer evening, and be rowed across to Bantry. The distance is but nine miles, and the scenery is most magnificent. The picturesque island of Garnish, crowned with a fort and a martello tower, erected shortly after the French made their appearance in the bay, is for awhile the most conspicuous object after leaving the inn: but, as the boat proceeds on its course, the island and the fort dwindle into insignificance against the dark background of the lofty Glengariff Mountains. As these seem to recede, the low island of Whiddy appears in front, with its solitary ruin of the ancient castle of the O'Sullivans: and the eye may range across the noble bay and drink its fill of beauty from the towering summit of Dade, or "Hungry Hill," 2100 feet high, to the thickly-wooded cove that leads to, and hides the town of Bantry.

Bantry is a small town, but full of bustle. The Earl of Bantry is the proprietor of the county: his residence stands finely upon the shores of the bay, and is open, with its extensive domains, to the inspection of visitors. The inhabitants of Bantry carry on the fishing trade to some extent. The morning after my arrival, I found the quay full of activity and life. Several herring-boats had come in with large takes. One of them had captured upwards of eight thousand fish during the night, and the other boats, of which there were seven or eight, had been rewarded with takes but slightly less abundant. They were disposed of at sevenpence the hundred; and conveyed for sale in donkey-panniers into the interior of the country, as far as Killarney and Mill-street. I was somewhat surprised to learn, that, although the take of herring and haddock, as well as whiting, soles, flounders, and turbot, is very extensive, there is not a single establishment in the place or neighbourhood for fish-curing. This is a source of wealth for Ireland which has yet to be developed; and which a capitalist, knowing the business, might turn to good account, both for himself and for the people. This, however, is a subject of too much importance to be discussed within the limits at my command. I must content myself by merely glancing at it; and affirm my belief that in this, as in many other ways, there is a fine field for the introduction of capital into this long-neglected, but naturally rich and productive country. I must reserve for another letter the account of my trip to Dublin; through Bandon, Cork, Tipperary, and Cashel.

KATE KEARNEY'S COTTAGE, GAP OF DUNLOE.

HERD BOY OF THE PURPLE MOUNTAIN.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—SATURDAY.

The House met at twelve o'clock.

ROYAL ASSENT.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY, the Earl of MINTO, and Lord CAMPBELL took their seats below the throne, robed as Lords Commissioners, and gave the Royal Assent to sixty-five public and private bills, including the following:—

Consolidated Fund; General Quarter Sessions Course Process; Turnpike Trusts Union; Mutiny and Desertion (India); Attorney and Solicitors (Ireland); Sites for Schools; Administration of Justice (Vancouver's Island); Turnpike Roads (Ireland); Sewers Acts Amendment; Pupils Protection (Scotland); Militia Ballot Suspension; Common Inclosures (No. 2); Highway Rates, Exeter Benevolent Fund Society; Newgate Gaol (Dublin); Lunatic Asylums (Ireland); House of Lords' Costs Taxation; Marriages in Foreign Countries (Facilitating); County Rates, &c.; Poor Relief (Cities and Boroughs); Stock-in-Trade; &c.

THE BANKRUPTCY LAW.

Lord BROUGHAM said, that, although it was contrary to his custom to give notices at the end of a session for the next session, yet the question of the bankrupt law was one of such importance, that he rose for the purpose of giving notice that early next session he should introduce a bill upon the subject. The object of the bill would be to remedy the evil occasioned by the House of Commons having struck out the execution clauses and fraudulent preference clauses from the Bankrupt Law Consolidation Bill. The House of Commons had also failed to introduce into that bill a clause abolishing some four or five sinecure offices in the Court of Bankruptcy, and the bill which he (Lord Brougham) intended to introduce next session would deal with that subject.

Lord CAMPBELL: There is no danger with reference to the sinecure offices to which my noble and learned friend refers, because these are not likely to be filled up during the vacation.

Lord BROUGHAM: My noble and learned friend speaks as if he were to be eternally in office (laughter), and could not conceive the possibility of the Great Seal being put into other hands than those in which it at present is. (Renewed laughter.)

Lord CAMPBELL: Perhaps my noble and learned friend expects to have the Great Seal himself. (Loud laughter.)

Lord BROUGHAM: It is well known that I have refused it, and that I will never take it again. My noble and learned friend thinks everybody is a candidate for the Great Seal because he is one himself. I wish he may get it. (Loud laughter.) But it does not suit my habits or my tastes. (Laughter.) The noble and learned Lord then gave notice that early next session he should introduce a bill upon the law of bankruptcy.

YORK, NEWCASTLE, AND BERWICK, &c. BILLS.

On the question of the third reading of the York and Northern, &c. Railway Bills,

Lord MONTEAGLE moved clauses limiting the period within which the audit of the accounts should take place to nine months; which clauses, after some discussion and opposition, were agreed to and introduced.

The numerous bills on the table were severally advanced a stage, after which a conference took place with the Commons on the subject of their amendments to those of the Lords on the Poor Relief (Ireland) bill, which were ordered to be considered on Monday.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—SATURDAY.

The House met at two o'clock.

PRECIPITATE LEGISLATION.

A conversation respecting the hasty legislation during the week was originated by Mr. BERNAL, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, who declared he was so overwhelmed as to be incapable of bestowing upon private bills the requisite degree of vigilant attention; Mr. DISRAELI characterised the scenes which had occurred through this haste as disgraceful; Mr. ANSTEY attributed the gush that occurred through this haste and disgrace to the obstruction created by "too much talk" of bills at the end of the session to the obstruction created by "too much talk" at the beginning: and Lord J. RUSSELL alluded to the same cause, and to the number of amendments on the motions for going into supply; whilst Mr. DISRAELI, on the other hand, protesting against restriction of debate, threw the blame upon the Government, whose measures were ill prepared.

Sir J. GRAHAM and Mr. GLADSTONE mentioned a practical example of the evils attending hurried legislation. On that day clauses had been introduced by the other House into a railway bill which were the same, *mutatis mutandis*, as the abandoned Railway Audit Bill, and the House was placed in the dilemma of being obliged to adopt the principle of that bill with all discussion, or of rejecting the railway bill, to the great injury of the parties.

Lord J. RUSSELL, admitting the importance of the case, consented to advise the Crown to postpone the prorogation until Wednesday, in order that the subject might be discussed on Tuesday.

CEYLON.

Mr. BAILLIE, chairman of the select committee on Ceylon, then moved an address for a Royal commission to inquire on the spot into the means taken for the repression of the late insurrection in that colony. He stated that the object of the branch the committee had thought it their duty to make this application, namely, that neither the minutes of the proceedings of the council of Ceylon nor those of the courts-martial had been forwarded; and there were, moreover, grave charges against the Governor, which could not be inquired into without the presence of witnesses now in Ceylon. The committee, in these circumstances, the session being about to close, had instructed him to move for a commission to inquire on the spot.

Lord J. RUSSELL said, if this commission was to inquire into the conduct of the Governor of Ceylon, with reference to "the means taken for the repression of the late insurrection," it must tend to weaken and impair the authority of the Governor, who could not carry on the affairs of the colony with a grand inquisitor down the spot, taking down the complaints of individuals against his conduct in an insurrection not put down without force and severe proceedings. Very grave reasons could alone justify such a measure; and the Governor should be first recalled, in order that he might be impeached, and put upon his trial. For evidence taken by the select committee had not been reported; the committee, therefore, asked the House to pursue this course blindly. A motion might be made next session for a select committee, or articles of impeachment might be preferred against Lord Torrington; but the House should not adopt a course which would destroy the authority of the Governor, without knowing anything of the evidence upon which it was founded.

Mr. HUME said the reason why the evidence taken before the committee had not been produced was, that the charges were so serious, and the evidence was partial, minutes and other official documents from Ceylon having been withheld.

After some discussion,

Mr. LAWES vindicated his own proceedings in the committee; and Mr. BAILLIE offered, if Lord J. Russell gave a pledge that the attendance of witnesses from Ceylon should be secured, to withdraw his motion; but Lord J. RUSSELL, observing that there would be no difficulty in securing the attendance of witnesses, would not consent to the withdrawal of the motion; and in spite of the entreaties of Mr. LAW, Sir J. Graham, and Mr. Roebuck, he adhered to this resolution, remarking that the question affected the honor and character of the Governor of a colony.

A division accordingly took place, when the motion was negatived by 90 against 32.

Lord J. RUSSELL then agreed, that, if the committee should re-assemble on Monday, and by a majority pass such a resolution as they proposed to the House, measures should be taken to secure their attendance next session, when the committee should be re-appointed.

A motion of Mr. HUME, that the evidence taken before the select committee be laid before the House, was negatived.

Adjourned at half-past six o'clock, until Tuesday.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

THE WEST INDIES.

The Earl of HARROWBY presented a petition from the standing committee of the West India planters, merchants, &c., complaining of distress, and praying for the exclusion of all sugar, whether free or slave labour, except British colonial sugar, from the British markets. The colonies were suffering from the want of labour, and to remedy this evil they ought to suffer the planters to employ coolies or Africans for longer periods than one year with the immigrant black labourers. The £500,000 advanced last year for the relief of the West India colonies had been granted upon such terms as to preclude the planters from deriving any advantage from it. He hoped that a measure of the same proposition would be brought forward to advance money, by way of loan, to the West India colonists, on the same terms as it had been advanced to English and Irish proprietors, for the purpose of drainage and other improvements.

Earl GREY said the Act of Parliament prohibited the advance of these monies to individual West India proprietors, and he could hold out no hope that the law would be altered. He was also of opinion that the contract which labourers were to enter into compulsorily would be injurious; but he was not prepared to say that such contracts should not be entered into for longer periods than one year, provided they were not entered into compulsorily.

After a short conversation, the petition was ordered to lie on the table.

BRIBERY AT ELECTIONS.

Lord MILFORD moved the second reading of the Bribery at Elections Bill.

Lord STANLEY complained of the attempt made to smuggle it in, through the House, and moved that it be read a second time that day three months.

Mr. GREY said that the bill ought not to pass during the present session, and he hoped his noble friend would withdraw it.

After a few observations from other quarters,

Lord MILFORD withdrew the bill for the present session.

NAVIGATION LAWS.

Lord WHARNCLIFFE moved for copies of any correspondence which had been passed between her Majesty's Government and foreign powers, in consequence of the passing of the Bill for the Repeal of the Navigation Laws.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said he could not consent to the production of the papers while negotiations were still pending.

The Commons' amendments to the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill were then taken into consideration, and, after some discussion, were agreed to.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The House did not meet on Monday.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The House of Peers assembled at half-past twelve, and, having forwarded some business, adjourned to five o'clock.

At the evening sitting,

ORANGE PROCESSIONS.

The Earl of RODEN vindicated himself from some charges which had been made in the House of Commons respecting the recent conflict which took place between Orangemen and Ribbonmen at Castlewellan, in the county of Down. It had been alleged that he had invited the Orangemen to assemble on the 12th of July at his residence; and that on that occasion he had treated them with ale, beer, and whiskey; after which he addressed them, and told them to return through Dolly's Brae, and not to attack any parties, but if they were attacked to defend themselves. He distinctly denied the truth of this statement; for he had not invited the Orangemen to his residence—he had not treated them with ale and whiskey—but merely with small beer and bread and cheese; and he did so as many of the persons in the procession had walked many miles. Instead, also, of telling the party in question to return by Dolly's Brae, and if they were attacked to defend themselves, he had not said a single word which would bear such an interpretation. On the contrary, he had strongly urged them to conduct themselves peaceably to all parties. He confessed he had seen with regret that out of the number of 2000 Orangemen, who formed the procession, about 200 were armed; but he had not anticipated any serious consequences to arise from this circumstance. One of his most deeply regret than himself the lamentable events which followed. He was glad, however, that the Government had instituted an inquiry to ascertain the facts of the case.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE, without assenting to or dissenting from the correctness of Lord Roden's statement, expressed his regret that such disgraceful and fatal occurrences should have taken place. A rigid inquiry should be set on foot; and all he would say was, that he hoped strict justice would be done.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

Lord LITTELTON wished to ask whether, with respect to schools belonging to Dissenters, the conditions had been imposed on them which had been imposed on Church of England schools.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE replied that the management clauses which were adopted and enforced by the Committee of Council of Education were adopted and enforced with respect to Dissenting schools as well as Church of England schools. He was glad to say there was a perfect understanding between the Committee of Council of Education and the Church and the various bodies of Dissenters on this subject. (Hear, hear.)

CONDUCT OF PUBLIC BUSINESS.

Lord BROUGHAM brought under consideration the necessity of devising some means for the better conducting of public business during Parliament. The noble Lord proposed the establishment of a board to prepare and watch the progress of bills through both houses, with the object of seeing that the clauses were consistent with one another, that one bill was not contradictory of some other bill. The noble and learned Lord moved for a return of all the occasions within the last ten years on which proxies in their Lordships' House had been used, and the number of times on which the votes by proxy had overturned the votes of noble Lords present at the discussions.

Lord REDESDALE remarked that proxies had been used oftener during the present session than during his previous Parliamentary experience, and on occasions when the majorities of those peers present were large.

The returns, as far as they could be made out, were ordered.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The House assembled at noon.

Sir J. S. Dake, the Lord Mayor of London, was introduced by Mr. Masterman and Mr. Duncan, and took the oaths and his seat for the City, in the room of Mr. Pattison, deceased.

The Lords' amendments to the Newcastle and Berwick Railway Bills, in which the property of a Government audit was involved, were rejected on a division. The bills were consequently thrown out.

Mr. HUME submitted resolutions declaring that the annexation of the Sattara territory to the British dominions was a violation of the national faith, and against the recognised rights of all the sovereign princes of India, and that the orders for annexing these territories should be suspended.

After a few observations from Sir R. HORSFORD and Sir E. COLEBROOKE, the House was counted out at four o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—WEDNESDAY.

Their Lordships met at half past two o'clock.

ROYAL ASSENT.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, the Marquis of Clanricarde, the Earl of Minto, Earl St Germans, and Lord Campbell took their seats below the throne, robed as Lords Commissioners, for the purpose of giving the Royal assent to several public and private bills, and also for proroguing Parliament.

On the Lords Commissioners taking their seats,

The Lord Privy Seal commanded the Usher of the Black Rod to summon the Commons to the bar, to hear the commission for giving the Royal assent, and for the prorogation of Parliament, read.

In a few minutes, the Speaker, accompanied by Lord John Russell, Lord Palmerston, and a great number of members of the House of Commons, appeared at the bar, and after the reading of the commission, the Royal assent was given in the usual manner to upwards of seventy private and public bills, amongst which were the Consolidated Fund (Appropriation), Cruelty to Animals Prevention, Boroughs Relief, New Forest and Waltham Forest, Inclosures Act (Extension of Powers), Municipal Corporations (Ireland), Collection of Rates (Dublin), Dublin Improvement, Pilotage, New Zealand Land Conveyance, &c.

THE PROROGATION—HER MAJESTY'S SPEECH.

The Lord PRESIDENT then read her Majesty's most gracious speech.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"We have it in command from her Majesty to inform you that the state of public business enables her to dispense with your attendance in Parliament, and to close the present session.

"Her Majesty has directed us to express her satisfaction with the zeal and assiduity with which you have discharged the laborious and anxious duties in the performance of which you have been occupied.

"Her Majesty has given her assent to the important measure you have passed to amend the Navigation Laws, in full confidence that the enterprise, skill, and hardihood of her people will assure to them a full share of the commerce of the world, and maintain upon the seas the ancient renown of this nation.

"Her Majesty has commanded us to acquaint you that the friendly character of her relations with foreign powers affords her a just confidence in the continuance of peace.

"The preliminaries of peace between Prussia and Denmark have been signed under the mediation of her Majesty, and her Majesty trusts that this convention may prove the forerunner of a definitive and permanent treaty.

"Her Majesty's efforts will continue to be directed to promote the restoration of peace in those parts of Europe in which it has been interrupted.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"We are commanded by her Majesty to return you her thanks for the provision which you have made for the public service.

"The public expenditure has undergone considerable reductions in the present year, and her Majesty will continue to apply a watchful economy in every branch of the public service.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"We are commanded by her Majesty to congratulate you on the happy termination of the war in the Punjaub. The exertions made by the Government of India, and the valour displayed by the army in the field, demand her Majesty's warmest acknowledgements.

"Her Majesty has observed with gratification the spirit of obedience to the laws which has been manifested by her subjects during the period which has elapsed since her Majesty last addressed her Parliament.

"It is characteristic of our constitution that it renders the maintenance of order compatible with the fullest enjoyment of political and civil liberty.

"The satisfaction with which her Majesty has viewed the peaceful progress of her people in arts and industry has been greatly alloyed by the continuance of severe distress in one part of the United Kingdom.

"Her Majesty has observed with pleasure your liberal exertions to mitigate the pressure of this calamity, and her Majesty commands us to thank you for your unremitting attention to measures calculated to improve the general condition of Ireland. It is her Majesty's fervent hope that it may please the Almighty Disposer of events to favour the operation of those laws which have been enacted by Parliament, and to grant to her faithful people, as the reward of that patience and resignation with which they have borne their protracted sufferings, the blessings of an abundant harvest and of internal peace."

The CLERK at the table then read the Royal commission for the prorogation of Parliament, after which,

The Lord PRESIDENT, in her Majesty's name, and by her command, declared the Parliament prorogued until Tuesday, the 9th day of October next.

The Lordships then adjourned, at half-past three o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The SPEAKER took the chair at a quarter after two o'clock. The sitting was attended by about one hundred members. The right hon gentleman read to the House a letter which he had received from the Marquis of Dalhousie. It was dated from Simla, and to the following effect:—

"My Lord,—I have had the honour to receive your letter of the 25th of April, enclosing resolutions adopted by the House of Commons on the previous day. In obedience to the request of the House I have communicated those resolutions to Lord Gough, and to the several officers under his command, and to my own part. I have to express the gratitude and pride with which I have received this distinguished mark of the approbation of the House. (Signed) DALHOUSIE.

REFUGEES AT MALTA.

Mr. HAWES stated, in reply to Mr. H. Mines, that the Governor of Malta had been obliged, in consequence of the crowd of Sicilian and Italian refugees who had landed on the island, and who had the intention to land, to limit the number of those who would be permitted to remain in the island.

AUSTRIA.

To questions from Lord Nugent, Lord PALMERSTON replied that the Government, in common with every one else, had read with regret the proclamation reported to have been issued by the Austrian General, Haynau, to the inhabitants of Pesth and Buda, threatening with instant death all persons guilty of what he called political offences; but he had no official knowledge of the genuineness of this document. He could not say what course the Government would take, in case the reported proclamation should turn out to be genuine.

Some returns relating to the cotton trade having been ordered on the motion of Mr. WYLD,

SUNDAY TRADING (METROPOLIS) BILL.

The order of the day for the second reading of this bill was discharged.

THE PROROGATION.

At ten minutes before three o'clock, Sir Augustus Clifford, the Usher of the Black Rod, appeared at the bar of the House, and, advancing to the table, summoned the House to attend the House of Peers, to hear the Royal assent given by commission to several bills, and also to hear the commission read for the prorogation of Parliament, and the speech delivered by the Lords Commissioners on the occasion.

The Speaker, accompanied by the members present, then left the House, and was absent for half-an-hour.

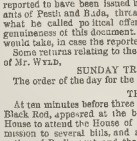
On his return, with the members who had attended him, the right hon. gentleman took his seat at the table of the House, the various members present standing round it, whilst he read to them the Royal speech, which had already been delivered in the House of Peers by the Lords Commissioners

That ceremony having been concluded, the greater portion of the members cordially shook hands with the Speaker, many mutual congratulations took place, and within a few minutes afterwards, the house and the galleries were empty, and the session of 1849 had terminated.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

SUSAN ELIZABETH, COUNTESS-DOWAGER OF MORTON.

THE decease of this lady was announced last week. The Countess had completed her 66th year, having been born 23d January, 1783. She was elder daughter of the late Sir Francis Yarde Buller, Bart., of Lupton, in Devon, and grand-daughter of the famous Judge Buller [illegible] Lady Buller married, first, 23d January, 1814, George Earl of Morton, who died 17th July, 1827; and secondly, 17th September, 1841, Edward Godfray, Esq., of Old Hall, Suffolk, who died 19th May, 1842. By the former she had no issue; but by the latter she leaves a son



(Peter Godfrey, born 19th December, 1833) and two daughters.

MARSHAL MOLITOR.

GABRIEL JOHN JOSEPH, COUNT MOLITOR, a Marshal of France, was born at Hayange, in the department of Moselle, the 7th March, 1770. Although he did not receive his *bâton* of Marshal until some years after the restoration of the Bourbons, Molitor was a hero of the Republican and Imperial armies. He was a Captain in 1791, when only one-and-twenty, and a General in 1799. He did good and gallant service for France throughout Napoleon's career, being continually at the head of military divisions, and on the battle field. In the trenches before Mayence he was severely wounded, and very nearly killed. He was created a Count of the Empire by Napoleon in 1808, and on the restoration of the Bourbons Molitor gave in his adhesion to the Bourbons, and remained faithful to them during the return of Bonaparte. He was made Inspector-General of Infantry in 1815; and, in 1823, he commanded the chief the second division of the army of the Pyrenees, which went into Spain to assist King Ferdinand. The same year Molitor became a Marshal of France. He has since held various military appointments. He died on the 28th ult. at Paris, in his 80th year.

JOHN WILSON, ESQ.

We are indebted for the following to *Tait's Edinburgh Magazine* for the present month:

"The last accounts from Canada bring the melancholy tidings of the death of John Wilson, Esq., the celebrated vocalist. He died at Quebec on the 9th of July, of cholera, after only having been a few days on his way out of fatigue while on a fishing excursion. He had given three or entainments in Quebec, and was advertised for a fourth on the evening of the day on which he died, when he would have had two of his daughters, who also sang professionally, he went out to America in the fall of last year, and his reception in every place where he had publicly appeared was marked by the same enthusiasm wh ch ever characterised his musical entertainments. In Boston, indeed, his success was perfect. In this, his last, professional tour in America, that we are informed he was enabled to send home £6000 since he went out.

"Mr. Wilson, who will long be remembered as the Scottish minstrel, was born in Edinburgh, where he had many warm and attached friends. He was in early life brought up to the profession of a printer, and worked as a compositor. He was gifted with a good voice, and with a quickness of enjoyment, where he read the proofs of the 'Waverley Novels' being, it is said, one of the few who were in the secret of Sir Walter Scott being the author. He officiated for some time as precentor in one of the Edinburgh churches, and first attracted attention before he seriously thought of cultivating the musical powers with which he was so richly endowed. With a voice of the finest quality, he possessed the most exquisite taste for music, and he improved it by the assiduous and earnest study and cultivation. He made his first appearance on the stage as 'Masaniello,' in the Edinburgh Theatre. His success was so striking, that he was soon called to London; and on the boards of the principal metropolitan theatres he had the foundation of that fame which he afterwards so deservedly acquired. For a considerable time he took the lead in the English opera. In 1839, he sang in the operatic pieces of Drury-lane. It was soon after this, that, abandoning the stage, he commenced those musical entertainments, in which he soon became so popular. They consisted entirely of Scotch songs, in which he was the sole performer, varied with descriptive remarks and appropriate anecdotes, illustrative of the various pieces he sang. They were eminently successful. His 'Night with Burns,' and his 'Adventures of Prince Charlie,' were treats of no ordinary kind. He was the first to originate this new species of musical performances, and he has been worthily followed in them by Mr. Braham etc. He devoted himself to the study of our national music; and to Wilson belongs the high distinction of causing the songs of Scotland to be admired and appreciated wherever they are heard. For pathos and expression in the singing of melodies of his native land, he had no superior. He particularly excelled in the plaintive and unadorned lays of Scotland. No one who has heard him warble a simple Scotch ballad will ever forget the effect of his truthful and touching execution. In air of a humorous cast, he equally maintained the national character, and showed a skill and *quaintness* entirely his own. On the Queen's visit to Scotland in 1842, when at Taymouth Castle, Wilson delighted her Majesty with his melodies; her Majesty, it will be remembered, paid him the high compliment of requesting him to sing 'Oh, wae's me for Prince Charlie!' While his sweet yet powerful voice, and perfect mastery of music, charmed crowded audiences to his entertainments, his mild and unassuming manners, and kindly disposition, procured for him, wherever he went, hosts of friends. His countrymen were justly proud of their national songster. On his last visit to Edinburgh, as admirers, in his native city, took an opportunity of publicly testifying their high estimation of his powers, by presenting him with an exquisite bust of himself, by Mr. Steele, the eminent sculptor. His friends in Glasgow, about seven years ago, gave him a public dinner, in the Black Bull Inn, on the occasion of Mr. Wilson's about fifty years of age. He has left a widow, with two sons and three daughters. An interesting and well written account of the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, which had been visited by him, appeared recently in the *Daily Mail* and other papers, from his pen."

ETON COLLEGE.—The annual delivery of the speeches took place on Monday last, and attracted a large number of distinguished and fashionable visitors, including the Duke of Cambridge. Before the speeches commenced, the Duke proposed to the authorities of the College that those young gentlemen whose duties did not require them to remain, should be permitted to retire, in order that they might return to their respective friends. This proposition, which was vociferously seconded amidst the loudest cheering by the pupils, was adopted by acclamation, and upwards of 600 of the boys immediately left. At the conclusion of the speeches, the Duke of Cambridge, accompanied by the College authorities, proceeded to the Chapel, to inspect the extensive alterations and improvements. On leaving the chapel, the Duke proceeded across to the Provost's Lodge, and expressed his regret that his engagements would not permit of his being present at the grand banquet in the College hall.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.—A large public meeting was held on Wednesday last, at Great Marlow, in Essex, for the purpose of considering the claims of the above society. It was stated at the meeting, that the society's exertions were now chiefly directed to British North America, and the West Indies, Australia, and the Cape. Also a most interesting statement of what the society had done in each of those several places, the increased number of clergymen connected with it, and the churches which had been added by the funds of the society. It was further stated that in the diocese of Guiana, which was part of the continent of South America, eight missionary clergymen were maintained by the society, and large sums had been granted for the furtherance of missionary enterprise in Australia, India, and Ceylon. Resolutions, expressive of strong confidence in the principles of the Society, proceeding the meeting to support it in its foreign operations, were agreed to. The Rev. Dr. Carver presided.

THE NEW CHAPEL AT BROMPTON.—The Chapel for the use of the patients and officers of the Hospital for Consumption was commenced on Monday last, and in a few days will be sufficiently advanced for laying the foundation-stone.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE ROYAL GENERAL ANNUITY SOCIETY.—On Monday a numerous meeting of the members and supporters of this institution, established in 1827, for all widow annuitants of decayed merchants, bankers, professional men, master manufacturers, tradesmen, their widows and clerks, as also to single females, their daughters, took place at the London Tavern, for the purpose of electing two male and three female annuitants from a list of candidates; in addition to the 38 already on the funds. The chair was occupied by the Rev. W. H. Jones, M.A., F.S.A. (the chaplain). Prior to the commencement of the election the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—"That all life subscriptions and donations of £5 and upwards (instead of a moiety as at present) be invested in the public funds in the names of the trustees, and that the div dends only arising therefrom be applicable to the general purposes of the institution." The ballot having closed, and the names of the successful candidates having been announced, the chairman addressed the meeting, congratulating the successful, and sympathising with the unsuccessful candidates, expressing a hope that the funds would increase as the result of the election of a great portion of the latter in the ensuing year. He trusted also, that the arrangements now in progress for establishing an asylum would, by the aid of kind friends, be speedily carried out. The last annual festival had materially augmented the funds; but he regretted to say that the fancy sale, held in June, at the Bazaar-street, Bazaar, had, in consequence of unfavourable weather, not answered their expectations. There would, however, be a ball at the latter end of the year in aid of the funds, which by God's blessing he hoped would prove beneficial to the institution. From the report it appeared that the receipts of the previous year, comprising a balance of £89 15s. 4d., annuities and life subscriptions, donations, dividends, collections at the sermons, &c., amounted to £1613 18s. 3d., from which, after deducting the necessary expenses, and the purchase of £870 3s. 9d. Three per Cent. Consols, there remained a balance of £108 9s. 6d., in addition to the funded stock of £2349 6s. 10d.

PROTECTION OF (FALSELY) ALLEGED LUNATICS.—A most respectable and unanimous, though not very numerous, meeting took place on this subject, at Exeter-hall—Chairman, C. Lushington, Esq., M.P.—on Monday evening. The chairman stated that, though his own family had been exempted from any such real or pretended visitation, he was aware of the insufficient safeguards at the present law. He knew the case of a gentleman who, having been unjustly incarcerated for some years, was now happily married to the young lady from whom the machinations of his relatives had separated him. The Lord Chancellor had well observed, that, to frustrate the pecuniary designs of these harpies, the property of persons charged with lunacy should be placed under the control of Government. Mr. J. Percival, Kensington (son of a lamented Prime Minister) delivered a long and able speech, which evinced much practical knowledge. He even deprecated the deposition of one or two strangers, and of one medical man—on which persons could be unjustly imprisoned, and treated in a way calculated to make them mad. Persons should know the plea urged against them, and the causes should not be decided behind their backs. The present secretary to the society, Mr. Bailey, had been confined two years and a half before he knew why; and, at last, it appeared that his bad name by inverted, introduced, the numskull of a magistrate in a London police court, and had boasted somewhat sanguinely of the fortune he expected to make. Mr. Percival warmly eulogised Mr. Bennett, a clergyman and magistrate of Gloucestershire, who procured his liberation. Mr. J. Bennett (a clergyman) stated, that a jury, including some persons of the same pursuits and turn of mind as the accused, would be a better judge than a single medical man. Several others addressed the meeting, including the solicitor to the society and an Irish clergyman; and it appeared that on the most frivolous pretext—for any fancy or eccentricity—even of goodness, as in the case of a lady of superior intellect, who gave most of her money to the poor—persons might be *called* "mad," and so treated. One medical man had given a wished certificate of lunacy after five minutes' presence with a party in a carriage in the dusk of the evening. The man received "bounty money" from a private asylum for every "lunatic" (?) he brought there, and a yearly allowance whilst he was there *kept*.—A medical gentleman present at the meeting said that the bounds of perfect sanity and perfect insanity were much more obscure than the world generally thought, and gave many cases in point. Many other opinions the necessary restraint might be decided on.—The meeting separated with a strong desire that public attention should be effectively aroused to the subject before the next session of Parliament.

THE YOUNG AND POOR MARRIED MEN'S BENEFICIENT FUND.—The seventh general meeting of this society was held at Messrs. Tattersall's, on Monday evening; Mr. John Deacon in the chair. From the report it appeared that since the last meeting £451 12s. 7d. Consols had been invested, and that the amount now invested amounted to £2212 18s. 1d.; that two additional life annuitants had been placed on the fund, and that three applications for temporary assistance had been liberally responded to; that there were now five life annuitants, whose annuities in the whole amounted to £106 12s. The directors then drew attention to those members who were life annuitants, as affording strong examples of having effectually placed themselves beyond the casualties want, and who had availed themselves the advantages of this institution, which they, by being members of it, had assisted to establish. The report was unanimously adopted.

OPENING OF THE CHURCH OF THE JESUITS IN MAYFAIR.—The first church which we believe the Jesuits have ever possessed in London was opened on Tuesday, by the Right Rev. Dr. Wiseman, assisted by Dr. Browne, Roman Catholic Bishop of Cloyne, Dr. Gillis, Roman Catholic Bishop of Edinburgh, and numerous priests, by of clergy. The situation of the edifice, which has been for some years slowly rising, is not advantageous, being, in fact, in a mews; but the beauty of the building, both externally and internally, compensates in some degree for its site. The form and style of the church are the work of Mr. Scholey; but the decorations of the sanctuary and of the whole interior have been designed by Mr. Pugin. The church is communicated with by the Jesuits' palace (now building). It is of the Decorated English style of arch texture, and is slightly cruciform, the arms which the aisles form being but just marked. Over the altar is a great arched window, which is a magnificent piece of stained and figured glass; and opposite to it, over the organ-loft, there is another magnificent window, of similar character. There is no rood-screen. On the right and left of the high altar, and in either aisle, is a chapel—the one of the Immaculate Conception, the other of St. Ignatius Loyola (founder of the Order), and another Saint. The sanctuary is a marvel of decorative, both glyphic and coloured. With the intrinsic beauty of the church the furniture and appointments of the altar are in harmony. The music is by a choir from St. Charles Tempest, and will serve to illustrate the liberal character of the general decorations. The mere binding of the book is said to have cost £35. Between the beginning and conclusion of the pontifical service, Dr. Wiseman preached a most impressive sermon on the history and present situation of the Jesuits; on their expulsion from Rome previously to the democratic outbreak, as from other states and countries on the eve of revolutionary troubles; and congratulated his own flock on the accession of such fellow-soldiers in a due form, and with adequate means, to their common warfare. In the evening Dr. Browne delivered a very eloquent sermon.

A BULL FIGHT IN LONDON.—On Tuesday three buffaloes, a grown bull and two calves, one of them about the size of a small donkey, and the other of a sheep, landed at the docks, were being driven along Holborn, to Lincoln's-inn-fields, for combat, when a bull suddenly, without any notice, or the slightest noise and clamour at the foot of Holborn-hill, the bull darted away, followed by the calves. The animals proceeded at a very rapid rate along Fleet-street, the Strand, to Charing-cross. Here the bull gored some horses drawing a coal waggon, passed across Trafalgar-square, St. James's square, along Jermyn-street, up Bond-street, through Grosvenor-square, into Park-lane, upsetting a gentleman and his horse at the moment coming out of the Park. Having accomplished this, he fell in behind a load of hay being driven up Park-lane. The keepers, who had followed in a chaise cart, attended by an immense crowd, now came up, and roped the bull by a horn, he was secured to the tail of a cart. He kicked and plunged furiously, and, from his great strength, threatened to upset both horse and cart, and broke one of his horns, which bled profusely. He was at length drawn to a neighbouring stable, and deposited for safety. The bull and calves are very handsome animals, of a greyish slate colour. No serious accident occurred in this long chase, though numbers were excessively frightened.

ALARMING ACCIDENT.—On Sunday evening last, at about half-past eight o'clock, an appalling occurrence took place at a spacious building, formerly a coach-factory, in Charles-street, Drury-lane, which has lately been opened as a place of worship by a congregation of Roman Catholics. A very large number of persons had assembled on the occasion to hear the Rev. Dr. Fat preach. During the service the giving way of a post near the pulpit, in consequence of the pressure of the crowd, caused an alarm to be raised, which was followed by the cries of fire! converted into one of those unaccountable panics that so often seize on a mass of persons thronged within a building. A general rush to the door ensued, and the stairs leading from the chapel to the ground floor gave way, precipitating the struggling crowd some thirty feet to the bottom. The police aided by the people collected in the street, extricated this portion of the congregation, numbering between two hundred and three hundred yer ons, of all classes and sexes, without any further casualty than the fright. Service was then read by the reverend gentleman in the pulpit, whose presence of mind was most commendable, were rescued, by means of ladders and fire-escapes, which were quickly conveyed to the spot. Indeed, it is supposed that only five were hurt, but some thirty persons were dreadfully contused and lacerated; and three or four others, who had leapt from the windows, were found suffering from contusions of the head, and other injuries of a more serious nature. The cry of "Fire" was groundless.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT AT PUTNEY-BRIDGE.—On Tuesday evening, about seven o'clock, a terrible occurrence took place whilst the *Eclipse* steamboat was passing through the arch of Putney bridge. A large party of small trade-men and mechanics, with their families, who resided at Chelsea, had been up the river in a strong and capacious wherry, which, on their return, the tide being against them, they were taken in tow by the *Eclipse*, and the boat was made fast to the steam boat's quarter instead of stern, the consequence of which was, the boat was towed by the side of the steamer instead of at her stern; and, in passing under this ill-contrived bridge, where there was not an inch of room to spare, a woman named Webb, the wife of a cook-dealer at Chelsea, had her arm frightfully hanging outside the boat, when it was caught and dragged completely through the bridge between the boat and the pier. The shrieks of the woman were awful; and, on emerging into a clear space, a horrible sight presented itself; the flesh had been torn in so dreadful a manner as to lay bare bone, and nearly all the tendons and muscles of the arm were divided. At least a dozen boats put off from Putney and Fulham shores; but the Captain of the *Eclipse* continued his passage to Wandsworth pier. The woman was then lifted out of the boat in an insensible state, and carried into the Waterman's Arms, when Mr. Pearce, the landlord, and his wife afforded every assistance possible. Mr. Howell, junior, surgeon, attended; and, having bound up the arm, the poor creature was taken in the course of the night to St. George's Hospital.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 28.—Again the return indicates an increase on the excessive mortality of the previous week. The deaths from all causes—which, in three previous weeks, were respectively 1070 1363, and 1141—rose in the last to 1391; a number which is almost double the weekly average, and exceeds that of the former week by nearly 900. To compare these results with the deaths from all causes in the four weeks, when influenza was unusually fatal in the last quarter of 1847, it may be stated that the mortality at that time increased in the following numbers:—1086, 1577, 2404, 2416, and in the fifth week continued to decline. The deaths, from cholera, which, in three previous weeks were 124, 339, 678, rose in the last to 753—a rate of increase which it will be observed is not so great as in the first weeks of the outbreak. But the deaths from diarrhœa (of which a great majority of cases to children) and dysentery, which in three previous weeks were 54, 100, 146, increased in the last to 238, showing a more rapid increase recently than the mortality from the more contagious form of the disease. In the corresponding week of 1848, the deaths from diarrhœa and dysentery amounted to 187, a mortality which is almost as considerable as the return of last week. The total deaths from the three diseases in the present return were, therefore, 1231, which, added to the weekly average of the season is only 99—a result, when compared with the excess of mortality from all causes, which shows that the aggregate deaths from other diseases do not vary much from the usual amount. Small-pox, scarlatina, and hooping-cough, however, are below the average, especially the first two of these zymotics; measles and hooping-cough have fallen to the average. Cholera was fatal last week to 382 males and 401 females; previous returns showed a majority on the other side. The disease on the south side of the river still form the field on which the disease is most active. The deaths from it, which, in this region, were in three previous weeks 93, 102, 443, rose last week to 514. There is a decided increase in the eastern districts, as Bethnal-green and northern, comprising Kensington, Chelsea, St. George's (Hanover-square), Westminster, St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, St. James's, Marylebone, Pancras, Islington, Hackney, and Hampstead, the deaths were only 68, against 53 in the preceding week. The districts which show the greatest mortality are, Bermondsey, where 64 deaths occurred last week; Newington, where there were 66; St. George's, Southwark, where there were 70; and Lambeth, where there were 111. The births numbered 1313.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—The mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.986. The temperature was generally below the average during the week. The mean was 58.9 deg.

QUARTERLY RETURN OF THE MARRIAGES, BIRTHS AND DEATHS REGISTERED IN ENGLAND.

The following return, published by authority of the Registrar-General, comprises (1) the births and deaths registered in all the districts of England during the spring quarter ending June 30, 1849; and (2) the marriages in the churches and chapels, 2629 registered places inconnected with the Established Church, and 623 superintendent registrars' offices during the quarter ending March 31, 1849

Leaving out of the circumstances of the country, the general result of the return is favourable. The marriages continue steadily at the average; neither swelled by speculative expectations, nor depressed by idle doubts of the necessary of the industry, science, and nature of the country to supply its wants. The births are increasing. The deaths also increase; but the health of the country had quite recovered at the close of 1848 from the destructive epidemics which rages, and were so fatal to the people and particularly the inhabitants of London.—In the two years extend ng from the middle of 1845 to the middle of 1848. The epidemic cholera, which reaches England in October, 1848, and is now causing many deaths in London, Liverpool, and other places, has, it is true, increase the general mortality of the country in the months of July, August, and September, as it did before; but the ravages of cholera, of typhus, and of the insidious influenza, which threaten the country, may be greatly mitigated. If the same talent and energy are applied to the improvement of the public health as have been applied to other great undertakings in which England has engaged.

Cholera is a disease well calculated to excite alarm by its wide, well-marked march over the world, the suddenness of its invasion, the suffrings it awakens, the fatality of its attacks, the helplessness of medicine, and the fearful character of its victims. But it cannot be denied that the epidemic of cholera in 1832 aroused attention, and led the way to sanatory inquiries and ameliorations, which, however imperfect, have saved more lives than cholera destroyed.

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Registration did not exist in 1832, but it appears from the returns then made to the Board of Health, that in London 994 persons died of cholera in the first part of the epidemic, extending from Feb. 11 to May 13, 1832; and 6536 in the second part, extending from June 15 to October 31; and 16 in November and December. Although for defective returns in 1832, it is not probable that the fatality of cholera will be greater in 1849 than it was then; or that the mortality amount to more than this, that for a few weeks an inhabitant of London will incur the same chance of dying in one week as he usually incurs in two or three weeks. But it has been shown in the annual registration reports, that the ordinary times (1838-44) the chance of dying in London is constantly 40 per cent. greater than in the neighbouring counties. Taking the rates of mortality at each age for England, and applying them to the population of London, there would be 53,137 in the year; while at the rates which prevailed in Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Hampshire, and Berkshire, the deaths in London would be only 37,910. Thus, quite independently of cholera, we have an excess of 15,227 deaths in the year in London, from known and not irremovable causes, that prevail to a certain but less extent in the south-eastern counties. The same argument applies to Liverpool and to all our large towns.

In towns, as well as in the country, many diseases are unquestionably caused by a bad, insufficient diet, by cold, by intemperance, idleness, and vice, which all predispose to cholera; but the great excess of mortality is from the atmosphere of decomposing organic matter given off by the undrained ground, and vegetable and animal bodies, dead or living. The insalubrity of untrained land is seen now in England, on comparing the mortality (2.45) of Ely, North Wichford, Whittlesey, and Wisbeach in Cambridgeshire, at the mouth of the Ouse, with the mortality (1.80 to 1.40 per cent.) of the high parts of Surrey, Sussex, North Devon, and Northumberland. And the fatal effect of effluvia generated by bodies of men on board land has long been well known; it was known to the Romans, and it is laid down by their writers on military affairs, that the camp should be frequently changed to get rid of these incommodities. In modern times men under canvas cannot be kept in health long on the same spot. But an undrained town, insufficiently supplied with water, drains, and sewers, has the inconveniences of a perpetual camp, and the diseases, fevers and dysenteries besides being exposed to the fatal inroads of influenza, cholera, and all epidemics.

MARRIAGES.

56 540 persons were married in the quarter ending March, 1849. In the corresponding quarter of 1848, 56,602; of 1847, 54,803; of 1846, 52,834. Comparing the marriages with the popu ation, and taking the increase into account, the disposition to marry, which was excessive in the winters of of 1845-6, is found to have declined, and remained considerably near the average through the years 1847-8-9. The rate of marriage (15½ per cent.) in the winter of 1849 was lower than in the winters of 1840, 1842, 1845, 1846, 1848; and higher than in the winters of 1838-39, 1841-2-4-7.

The marriages in England are always fewer in the winter than in any other quarter of the year. They have increased rapidly, though not uniformly, through the last five years. In 1845 the marriages in the winter of 1839 were 24,679; in the winter of 1849, 28,270.

The steadiness of the rate of marriage indicates the prudence of the people, and proves that they are as far from the depression of 1842 as from the elation of 1845.

The returns of the five winter quarters of 1845-9 show that the marriages in London were numerous in 1845-6, stationary in the three winters 1847-9.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—INCREASE OF POPULATION.

In the first three months of 1849 the births exceeded the average, the mortality was near the average. The present returns are for the three months ending June 30, when the births registered were 153,822; the deaths, 102,14 6,,676 sem is the addition to the population of England in the 91 days.

This natural increase of the population is, however, disturbed by the immigration of the Irish, and the emigration of the English people.

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153,822 is a greater number of births than was ever registered before in the June, or in any other quarter. The rate of births, that is, the proportion of births to the population, was 3·42 per cent. per annum: it was higher (3·530) in the spring quarter of 1846. The births in the three years 1846-7-8, were 572,625, 539,965, 553,455. The depression in the births of 1847 is remarkable, and is not easily explained. The 307,512 births in the first half of the present year (1849) is an increase equally remarkable, and, to the depression of 1847, cannot be accounted for by any fluctuation in the marriages

STATE OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

The deaths in the quarter ending June 30 were 102,143, the deaths in the corresponding quarter of 1848 were 99,733; of 1847, 105,718. The annual rate of mortality in the spring of the five years, 1845-9, was 2154, 2131, 2488, 2·54, 2219. If the rate remained through a year uniformly the same as in the spring of 1849, 22·9 persons would die in every 100,000 living. The mortality in 1849 is above the average; it is, however, lower than in the corresponding quarter of 1838, and considerably lower than 2488, the rate in the June quarter of 1847

LONDON.—The deaths this quarter were 13,023; the deaths in the 13 weekly tables were 13,008. This implies a lower rate of mortality than prevailed in the spring of 1848. Cholera almost subsided; it was only fatal to 268 persons, while the deaths from the disease in the previous winter were 846. Typhus went down; the deaths were 312: in the spring of 1848, 882 persons died of the disease. Only 16 deaths were referred to Influenza, but 745 were referred to bronchitis. Small-pox and scarlatina were more, hooping-cough more fatal than in the spring of 1848. 27 persons died of poison, 52 of burns and scalds, 32 of hanging and suffocation, 67 of drowning, 130 of fractures and contusions, 26 of homicide, 12 of other violence, 13 of intemperance, 33 of delirium tremens, and 1d of privation.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

ORDINATION.—At the Ordination held at the Cathedral at Norwich, by the Bishop of the diocese, twenty-two candidates were admitted to the order of deacons, and nine to the order of priest

CONSECRATIONS.—The Bishop of Carlisle consecrated the new church of Newton Arlosh, in the parish of Holme Cultram, on Tuesday the 24th ult. On the next day, Wednesday, his Lordship consecrated the new church at Shinburness; and on Thursday he performed the same office for the new church of Mawbray, near Allonby.—On Tuesday, the 24th ult. the Bishop of Ely consecrated the enlarged church of Caphill.

On Monday last the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new church about to be erected at Pirbright, took place in the presence of a numerous assemblage. The Rev. Thomas Sutton, D.D., vicar of Sheffield, placed the stone. The total number of sittings is 847

NEW CHURCH AT CLAY CROSS.—The Queen Dowager has, with her usual liberality, remitted the handsome sum of twenty pounds to the Clay Cross Church Building Fund

PREFERMENTS.—The Rev. A. Williams to the vicarage of Cerne Abbas, Dorsetshire, £241. The Rev. R. S. Earle to Compton Abbas, West, £191. The Rev. W. E. Win to the rectory of Boobon, Norfolk, £238. The Rev. A. Fleet to the vicarage of Thornton Steward, Yorkshire, £234.

PREFERMENTS VACANT.—Perpetual curacy of St. Matthew's, Stockport, £150; patron, the Queen and the Bishop alternately. The rectory of Kingsdelany, Upton, £547; patron, Rev. R. B. Hughes. Vicarage of Bolney, Sussex, £162; patron, Prebend in Chichester Cathedral. Rectory of Great and Little Thurlow, Suffolk, £267; patron, Lord Henniker. Rectory of All Hallows the Great, London, £458; patron, Archbishop of Canterbury.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT OSBORNE.

The Queen held a Court and Privy Council on Monday at Osborne. The Council was attended by his Royal Highness the Prince Albert, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord President; the Earl of Minto, Lord Privy Seal; Lord John Russell, First Lord of the Treasury; Sir George Grey, Secretary of State for the Home Department; Viscount Palmerston, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Sir Charles Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Sir Francis Baring, First Lord of the Admiralty; Sir John Hobhouse, President of the Board of Control for the Affairs of India; and the Earl Fortescue, Lord Steward.

At the Council the Royal Speech on closing the session of Parliament was arranged and agreed upon.

Mr. Matthew Talbot Baines, First Commissioner of the Poor-law, was, by command of her Majesty, sworn of her Majesty's most Honorable Privy Council, and took his place at the Board.

A proclamation was ordered to be issued for giving currency to coins called Guries.

Another proclamation was ordered to be issued for a distribution of prize money.

The Hon. W. Bathurst was the Clerk of the Council in waiting at the Court.

Sir David Dundas, Judge-Advocate-General, had an audience of the Queen, and submitted to her Majesty the proceedings of some courts-martial.

The noblemen and gentlemen attending the Queen's Court travelled to Gosport by a special train on the London and South-Western Railway, crossed in the *Fire Queen* steam-packet, landed at Osborne-pier, and arrived at Osborne at a quarter before one o'clock. After the Council, luncheon was served; and at three o'clock the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Minto, Sir George Grey, Viscount Palmerston, Sir John Hobhouse, Earl Fortescue, Sir David Dundas, the Right Hon. M. T. Baines, the Hon. W. Bathurst, and Lieutenant-Colonel Shell left Osborne, re-embarked at Osborne pier in the *Fire Queen*, crossed to Gosport, and returned to town on the London and South-Western Railway by a special train.

The Duke and Duchess of Nemours arrived at Ostend early on Monday morning, by the English packet, the *Vivid en route* for Germany.

The Marquis of Lansdowne (Lord-President) left town on Thursday evening for Dublin.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Sir Francis Baring left Osborne for Jersey. Lord John Russell remained at Osborne on a visit to her Majesty until Tuesday morning.

Sir J. Stephen, K.C.B., and Mr. and Lady Mary Vynet, were among the guests honoured with invitations to the Royal dinner circle on Monday and Tuesday last.

On Wednesday afternoon, at half-past three o'clock, the Queen and the Prince Consort embarked in the *Victoria and Albert* yacht, *en route* for the Cove of Cork.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT.

DUBLIN AND KINGSTOWN.

The preparations for her Majesty's reception, on landing at Kingstown, are still in progress. There will be a pavilion at the jetty, from which her Majesty will proceed to the terrace fronting the railway terminus, and from thence pass to the Royal carriage by a new entrance into the waiting-room, in which workmen are now employed, fitting it up with great taste and elegance. On reaching the terrace, her Majesty will have an opportunity of beholding the splendid panorama of the bay of Dublin in all directions—the unrivalled beauties of the Bay of Dublin, and the bold and picturesque mountains, that render this one of the most magnificent scenes that can be witnessed.

Her Majesty will leave the railway at Sandymount Avenue, where the civic procession is to be in waiting.

The Royal carriage is an exquisite specimen of Irish manufacture—most tasteful and elegant in construction.

Twenty-four horses and two carriages, intended for the use of her Majesty and Prince Albert, have arrived in Dublin, and were put up at the Lord-Lieutenant's, in the Phœnix Park

In the city of Dublin, the preparations for giving her Majesty a hearty and flattering reception, have set aside almost all other descriptions of employment in this city. The Corporation, and numerous other persons of influence, were occupied during the past week in the erection of balconies, triumphal arches, dressing up mansions, &c. The hotels are full; and lodgings have risen considerably, particularly along the line of procession. Tiers of elevated seats are raised on Le Rotundo and Rutland-square, to accommodate those who reside out of the line of the procession; and similar accommodations are provided in other sites on the line. In addition to the triumphal arches to be erected by the committee, the Midland Railroad Directors have erected one over their bridge on the Circular-road, near Phibsborough; and Mr. Turner has erected another at his factory gate, near Balls-bridge. This will complete six triumphal arches between Balls-bridge and the Park gate. Already the tradesmen of the Pale in feel the effect of her Majesty's gracious determination to make personal acquaintance of her fr ss subjects—coachmakers, carpenters, house-painters, weavers, and dressmakers are in general requisition; and certainly never was a stimulus amongst the artificers of Dublin more required.

Mr. Patrick Byrne, the celebrated Irish minstrel, and who has the honour of being known as her Prince Albert's harper, has arrived in Dublin, in expectation of her Majesty's visit. Already this eminent performer on the national instrument has had the privilege of playing before the Queen and Court at Windsor, and is no stranger to the Vicereg l Court.

A Gazette Extraordinary, issued from the Lord Chamberlain's office, Dublin Castle, announces that her Majesty will hold a full dress Levee and Drawing-room at the Castle, in the course of next week.

The following may be said to be the programme of the Royal movements while in the metropolis:—

Monday, 6th, August—Public *Entrée*. Tuesday, 6th—Reception of Addresses. Wednesday, 7th—Grand Review, Phœnix Park. Thursday, 8th—Levee. Friday, 9th—Drawingroom. Saturday, 10th—*Déjeûner* at Curton.

THE QUEEN'S LEVEE AND DRAWINGROOM.—As the Queen can have but one rule of action, wherever it is held, the presentations in Dublin will be regulated by exactly the same rules as in London, viz. that no person can be presented except by some one who has personally been himself or herself presented to the Queen, and that, of course, by ladies, and gentlemen by gentlemen only, and the names must be sent in three days previously to the Lord Chamberlain (the Marquis of Breadalbane), at Dublin Castle.

Arrangements have been made for the attendance in Dublin of the following noblemen to receive her Majesty:—The Marquis of Londonderry, the Marquis of Donegal, and the Marquis of Drogheda, the Earl of Glengall, the Earl of Kenn, Lord Strathnairn, Lord Lismore, Lord Ashtown, Lord Hawarden, the Marquis of Ab rorn, Marquis of Downshire, Marquis of Kildare, Marquis of Waterford, Earl of Wicklow, Earl of Enniskillen, Earl of Roden, Earl of Bessborough, Earl of Cromnel, Lord Adare, Lord Josslyn, Lord Ashbrooke, Lord Downes, Lord Farnham, Lord Lifford, Lord Charlem, and Lord Rossmoreen.

BELFAST.—Preparations of a similar character have been made in Belfast.

THE ROYAL SQUADRON.—The Royal squadron consists of the *Victoria and Albert*, the *Arrogant*, 46, Captain Bruce; the *Hogue*, 60, Captain M'Dougall; the *Dragon*, 6, Captain Hall; the *Sphynx*, 6, Commander Hewlett, the *Scorpion*, 6, Commander Lord Amelius Beauclerk; the *Stear-water*, 2, Lieutenant the Honourable; the *Pyladus*, 2, Lieutenant Rice, the Queen's Lieutenant Osborne; the *Lucifer*, 2, Lieutenant R. Lloyd; the *Black Eagle*, Mr. Cook, Master, commanding; the *Fairy*, Mr. Welch, Master, commanding; the *Vivid*, 1, Mr. Sargent, Master, commanding; the *Banshee*, 2, Mr. W. Sanbert, Master, commanding; and the *Fire Queen*, Mr. Allen, Master, commanding.

CORK.

The intention of the Queen, on her arrival at Cove, is to proceed up the river in the *Fairy Royal yacht*, and from thence to land at the new Quay Island lately present and access on board. Her Majesty also intends to land at Cork, and to drive round the city. She is anxious that no expensive arrangements should be made for, or reception, and only desires to have such precaution as taken as may ensure the protection of persons in the streets during her progress

With respect to her Majesty's route, another account states that it will be by land, from the Cove to the city.

The following letter has been received by the Mayor:—

"DUBLIN CASTLE, 19th July, 1849.

"Sir, I am directed by the Lord-Lieutenant to acquaint you that Secretary Sir George Grey has transmitted to his Excellency a copy of your letter to him of the 14th inst., communicating the desire of the citizens of Cork that her Majesty would honour them by accepting a *déjeûner* in the Corn Exchange or the

Cork Harbour, from Old Monkstown Road.

Commercial Buildings, and has requested that you might be informed that while her Majesty fully appreciates the strong feelings of loyalty and attachment which have been expressed in so gratifying a manner with reference to her intended visit to Ireland, the nature of that visit will prevent her Majesty from accepting invitations to any public entertainment.

"I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

"T. N. Redington."

Triumphal arches have been erected in the line of her Majesty's progress. They are decorated with Blackpool ginghams, which will be subsequently handed over to the "Ladies' Clothing Society," for the benefit of the poor.

The reception at Cork will be truly splendid. The line of route selected for the procession will display most picturesque views, as the committee, with excellent management, have arranged that her Majesty will proceed by one route and return by another. The Cork river is noted for its beauty, and the city itself is well calculated for scenic effect.

A brilliant display of fireworks is to come off at Rostellan, on her Majesty's arrival, which will have a fine effect when viewed from the eastern portion of the magnificent harbour of Cork. At Aghada, too, preparations have been made for a similar display, suitable to the joyous occasion, as also in Cove, so as to render the watering-place worthy of the intended visit of Royalty.

A tasteful pavillion has been erected on Columbine-quay, where her Majesty is expected to land, and receive a loyal and congratulatory address from the inhabitants of that town and island. Extensive benches for the spectators rise amphitheatrically on the quay, from which picturesque views of the river can be obtained, where the Royal Yacht and squadron will be moored, with every portion of the magnificent basin, studded as it will be on that occasion with every description of craft. The evening of her Majesty's arrival will be ushered in by the firing of cannon, and an exhibition of fireworks, both on land and water. The precise day of her Majesty's arrival is stated to be Friday.

We have this week Engraved the fine Harbour of Cork showing its most interesting points:—

1. Rostellan and Aghada.
2. Man-of-War Roads.
3. Corkabeg.
4. Spike Island.
5. Convict *Dépôt*.
6. Carlisle Fort.
7. Lighthouse.
8. Entrance to the Harbour.
9. Camden Fort.
10. Cove Harbour.
11. Hawlbowline Island and Stores.
12. Magazine
13. Black Point.
14. Monkstown Bay.
15. Part of the Town and Church Spire of Monkstown.

FINE ARTS.

"MALVOLIO I' THE SUN."

This charming picture was Mr. J. C. Horsley's only contribution to the Exhibition of the Royal Academy, which closed on Saturday last.

The scene is from Shakspeare's "Twelfth Night;" "*Malvolio i' the Sun* practising behaviour to his own shadow, *Maria*, *Fabian*, *Sir Toby Belch*, and *Sir Andrew Aguecheek* in the background," and at the point where *Maria* says, "Get you all three into the box-tree. * * * Lie thou there (*throws down a letter*); for here comes the trout that must be caught with tickling."

Mr. Horsley has painted this scene of rich comedy with great success. The colouring is warm and mellow, and the effect characteristically sunshiny, while the grouping is well conceived. The fooling of *Malvolio* is admirable; and the three in the box-tree an episode of fine humour.

"Malvolio i' the Sun."—(Twelfth Night.)—Painted by J. C. Horsley.

SUMMER.

SUMMER SHADES.

Under the trees
Let me lie at ease,
To muse or slumber, wake or dream,
Lull'd by the ripple of the stream;
By the buzzing of bees like a trumpet tune,
By the whisper of leaves to the wind of noon,
That scarcely stirs the upper boughs
Or wafts a breath to feverish brows;
By the clink that sounds amid the grass,
Like temper'd steel on greaves of brass,
As the mail-clad grasshoppers chirp and run.
Lull'd by these murmurs many in one,
A refuge from the sultry sun,

Beneath the trees I love to lie,
Heedless how the time goes by—
Heedless, thoughtless, happy ever
Upon the greensward by the river

Upon that streamlet's mossy brink
The thrush and linnet bathe and drink;
There the tender violets grow,
And the water-lillies float and blow;
And the humble daisy-blossoms spread
Their snow-white petals tipp'd with red:
Into its breast the oak-tree drops
Its abortive acorn-cups;
And the beeches scatter their loosen'd leaves.
Far adown, the panting beeves
Cool the hoof and switch the tail,
And gaze upon the waters pale
With mild eyes, grateful for the shade
By the o'erarching verdure made.
Over its breast the dragon-fly
Darts in silken brilliancy;
And a myriad happy living things
Sport their variegated wings.
A little, but a lovely brook,
It flows through many a quiet nook—
A vein of life, a bounty given,
Refreshing earth, reflecting heaven.

By the sultry day opprest,
Sweet are shadows, sweet is rest;
Shade and rest and cooling wind,
And half vacuity of mind,
Drowsy waking, watchful sleep,
And a feeling calm and deep,
That though the world may fret and moil,
And busy slaves in cities broil,

Their sweltering care affects not us,
Under the leaves luxurious.
Gold and power, though both are good,
Lose their charm in the fresh greenwood.

THE STEWARDS' CUP.

THE GOODWOOD CUP.

THE CHESTERFIELD CUP.

THE GOODWOOD RACE PRIZE PLATE.—1849.

They cannot vie with ease and rest
And the cool winds on the waters' breast;
And the floating shadows that go and come,
And the sweet monotonous drowsy hum
That Nature's voices all express
To woo us to forgetfulness.

Peace on the spirit and the brain,
A sense of life unmix'd with pain—
Give me these. O sultry Summer,
And to thy shade as a frequent comer,
I will lie and dream on the wavy grass,
And let the pomp and pageant pass
Far from my sight; nor waste one hour
Of life and duty in thy bower.
The pillow mind, like fallow field,
May store crops of fairness yield;
And a wise Indolence may be
The mother of new industry:
So, Summer Shades, your worth I tell,
And woo you oft and love you well.

CHARLES MACKAY.

THE GOODWOOD PRIZE PLATES.

THE three racing prizes contested for during the past week are highly satisfactory specimens of the advancement made by English artists of late years in the modelling and execution of statuette groups in the precious metals. Their characteristic spirit and classic fidelity are indicative of a higher school than that from which emanated the racing "cups," of the last, and the first quarter of the present century. Now we have emblems of a better class than the mere insignia of modern jockeyism; in scenes and subjects from the antique age, or from the times of chivalry, the stirring sports, the elegant pastimes, the splendid services, and the pageant splendours of feudal life.

Two of this year's Goodwood Prizes have been designed and modelled by Mr. Alfred Brown, under the superintendence of Mr. Baily, R.A.; and manufactured by Messrs Hunt and Roskell, of Bond-street.

The first is a Silver Cup, three feet in height, richly decorated in the cinquecento style. On the body are two highly-finished bass reliefs of racing subjects, respectively the Saddling and the Race; figures of Victory forming the handles. The cover is surmounted with a spirited group of wild horses fighting and surrounding the foot of the Cup is a group of horses, a mare, and foal.

The second is a Silver Vase, of tazza form, 2 feet 6 inches high, embellished with Elizabethan ornament, and heads of the stag, the boar, and the wolf. On the base are three equestrian statuettes of hawking, hunting, and tilting, the early sports of the English nobility and yeomen, to which the improvement of the breed of horses in England may be attributed.

The third prize, designed and modelled by Mr. W. Spencer (the group by Mr. Cotterill), is from the establishment of Messrs Garrard, of the Haymarket, and is beautifully manufactured. The design is of the vase form, 31 inches in height, in the cinque-cento style, richly ornamented throughout. On the body and round the neck is a group representing the hunting of the Bison by the Sioux Indians in the wild prairies of North America, &c., a composition of remarkable vigour and characteristic beauty.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

A brilliant meeting at Goodwood has occupied nearly the whole of the current week, and has thrown every other description of sport into the shade. We shall next week have a host of provincial meetings, of which Brighton alone will offer any attraction to the metropolitan turfites: it looks well on paper and we have no doubt, from the new blood infused into the management, will repay the expense and trouble of a visit. The other meetings announced are Epsom, Beverley, Retford, Derby, Taunton, Worcester, Lincoln, Harlesdon, Chichester, and Ascot—which enough and something to spare. We do not anticipate any astounding results, but can promise plenty of sport.

The only metropolitan cricket matches of any interest will be at Kennington Oval, on Monday, between the County of Surrey and All England; on Thursday and Friday, at the same place, between East Surrey and North Kent, and on Tuesday, at Lord's, amongst the heroes of victualling. The All England match at Wandsworth, between eleven of All England and eighteen of the County of Surrey, commenced on Thursday.

The Volunteer Review (an attractive one to John Bull and his family) takes place on Sunday; Blackheath, Deptford, Stockton, and the Royal Southern Camp Reigates on Monday; Wimbledon, Tuesday; South Weald, Essex, and Clone, on Wednesday; Norwich and Worcester, on Thursday; and Poole and Bournemouth, on Friday.

Taking it altogether, it will be one of the busiest weeks of the season.

GOODWOOD RACES. TUESDAY.

MATCH, 100, h ft, T.Y.C.—Mr. Greville's Caroline, 2 yrs, 6st 7lb (Dockeray), beat Duke of Richmond's Mirror, 3 yrs, 8st 7 lb (Flatman), by a length.

THE ORANGE STAKES (Handicap) of 10 sovs each, with 100 added.

Mr. Payne's Surcy Dick, 3 yrs, 7st 3lb	(Dockeray)	1
Mr. Greville's Clarice, 3 yrs, 7st 7lb	(Flatman)	2

Two abreast was run twice, the first "heat" being won cleverly by Saucy Dick, Clarissa second, and Cossachia third.

THE INNKEEPERS' PLATE of 50 sovs added to a Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each.

Lord Strathmore's The Scrub, 3 yrs	(J. Marson)	1
Colonel Peel's Taffrail, 4 yrs	(Flatman)	2

SWEEPSTAKES of 300 sovs each, h ft.

Lord Echoton's Glen Saliel	(Marlow)	1
Colonel Anson's Backbiter	(F. Butler)	2

THE HAM STAKES of 100 sovs each, h ft.

Colonel Peel's Rutherglen, 5st 10lb	(Flatman)	1
Mr. Bowes's of Epirus, 8st 10lb	(F. Butler)	2

MATCH, 100, h ft, T.Y.C.

Mr. Payne's Crucible, 8st 7lb (Flatman), beat Duke of Richmond's Buffalo Girl, 8st 2lb (Templeman), by half a length.

THE GRATWICKE STAKES of 100 sovs each, h ft.

Col. Peel's Tadmor, 8st 7lb	(Flatman)	1
Mr. Herbert's Herbert, 8st 10lb	(Robinson)	2

THE LEVANT STAKES of 50 sovs each, 30 ft.

Mr. Gordon's William the Conqueror, 8st 7lb ..	(Flatman)	1
Mr. Gordon's and The Wren, 8st 3lb	(Kitchener)	2

WEDNESDAY.

SWEEPSTAKES of 300 sovs each.

Lord Exeter's Melita	(Flatman)	1
Mr. R. H. Nevill's Letitia	(Bartholomew)	2

THE GOODWOOD STAKES of 25 sovs each.

Mr J. Clarke's Maid of Lynn, 6 yrs, 8st 12lb ..	(Evans)	1
Sir J. Hawley's Van Diemen, 3 yrs, 5st 6lb ..	(J. Osborne)	2

THE BUNNEY STAKES, of 50 sovs each.

Duke of Richmond's Officious	(Flatman)	1
Lord Strathmore's Hood	(T. Williams)	2

THE DRAWINGROOM STAKES, of 25 sovs each.

Mr. Gordon's Bernoe	(F. Butler)	1
Lord Exeter's Isolator	(Robinson)	2

THE STEWARD'S CUP of 300 sovs, added to a handicap of 5 sovs each.

Lord G. Kerr's Cotton Lord, 6st 12lb	(G. Brown)	1
Lord Chesterfield's Fernie, 3 yrs, 8st 12lb	(Hiett)	2

THE MEMBERS' PLATE of £150, with £50 added.

Lord Exeter's Tessitor, 3 yrs	(Flatman)	1
Captain Lowther's Watchdog, 5 yrs	(S. Rogers)	2

THURSDAY.

THE MOLESWORTH STAKES.—William the Conqueror walked over.

SWEEPSTAKES of 200 sovs each. T.Y.C.—Claymore walked over.

THE CUP.

Canezon		1
Chanticleer		2
Black Eagle		3

DUKE OF RICHMOND'S PLATE.

Philosopher		1
Telegraph		2

RACING STAKES of 50 sovs.

Honeycomb		1
Champion		2

THE SUSSEX STAKES, of 25 sovs each.

Compass		1
Longlans		2

THE ANGLESEY STAKES (Gentlemen riders.)

Chat	(Mr. Osbaldeston)	1
Buffalo Gal	(Capt. Potts.)	2

DOGBERTS COAT AND BADGE

This old annual contest, one of the most popular and attractive of the season, for the handsome and bridge bequeathed by Dogberts, the famous comedian, in honour of the succession of the family of her Majesty to the throne of Great Britain, took place on Wednesday. To the coat and badge for the winner, which has generally been the introduction to considerable advantages to the fortunate possessor, has been added £4 7s. 6d. for the second man, and £2 12s. 6d. for the third, the interest of £200 South Sea stock, the bequest of the late Sir W. Jolliffe. The race extends from the Swan at London-bridge, to the Swan at Chelsea, against the tide.

The weather was extremely fine; and as the time approached appointed for the start an immense number of boats moved towards the spot, and one of the Diamond steamers, which had been chartered for the occasion, was filled with company, whilst London Bridge, Bankside, Southwark, and Blackfriars, with the other bridges, and every point from which a view of any portion of the contest could be commanded, were crowded. The winners were placed as follows:—

Thomas Cole, Chelsea		1
James Arthur Messenger, Teddington		2
William Baths, Queenhithe		3

TOWER REGATTA.

This regatta, which ranks rather high in aquatic matches, was contended for on Tuesday, by six free waterman of the Tower stairs. A new skiff and other prizes were subscribed for by the gentry and tradesmen of the vicinity. The distance was from off Queen's-stairs, Tower, and round St. Katherine's Dock Buoy, opposite the entrance and Eel Chain to the place of starting; twice round each boat.

GRAND HEAT.

The winner of the third heat and the first man of the first and second heats contended for the grand heat.

Thomas Osman	(Red)	1
George James	(Green)	2

RICHMOND TRADESMEN'S REGATTA.

This event came off on Tuesday, and afforded some very excellent sport. Eighteen competitors rowed in four heats for a pair of silver oars and other prizes, the gift of a gentleman who has distinguished himself as an aquatic amateur; and the contest passed off very agreeably, affording considerable gratification to the spectators.

FINAL HEAT.

J. Teams and W. Dean		1
Long and Sweet		2

YACHTING.—On the second day of the Waterford Harbour Regatta (Wednesday, July 25th), the Grand Challenge Cup Race one of the most singular specimens of naval architecture now afloat—the *John Phipps*, the property of Mr. Parsons, of Waterford, about 29 tons. Her great peculiarity lies in the shape of the bow and stern. She is of great length, which caused her to be long in tacking; but, when once under weigh, she passes through the water with great velocity, notwithstanding which the water is not thrown up before her, as is the case with a yacht of the old model. When under canvass, she has, in some positions, a very graceful appearance.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

Madame Sontag's brilliant career continues, and each night she improves in energy; although, appearing almost every night since her arrival, her strength has been taxed to the utmost. But for the moment her success has eclipsed the attraction of all the other great artists of the establishment, and to respond to the demand of the public for a time, she has devoted every moment either to studying new parts or to their performances. On Wednesday morning she presented herself in a new aspect, that of a concert singer; and success very she sang in four different languages which Madame Sontag pronounces she appeared to pronounce with equal ease; they seemed at all events equally correct to the ear of the audit ors. Not only did she do justice to this discrepancy, but it was most admirable to see how she gave to each composer the peculiar turn and the special value of his inspiration.

In singing the "Zingara," composed for her by Donizetti she was playful in the extreme. In her grand scena of "Freyschütz," there was dignity, power, and dramatic spirit; whilst the adjuration of *Princess Isabel*, in "Robert le Diable," was fraught with the sweetest sergument and the deepest pathos. The most novel part of the entertainment lounges

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

Dr. Whytehead, of Crayke, in Yorkshire, on receiving his midsummer rents, returned 10 per cent. to all tenants. The Rev. J. Hopton, of Canon Frome, near Ledbury, Gloucester, at his rent audit, on Wednesday, returned 10 per cent. to his tenants on the amount of their rents.

On Tuesday, a party of young men, nine or ten in number, were playing at cricket on a vacant piece of ground on Botany Wharf, near the Rob-buck Tavern, Chorley, when one of the players struck the ball with such force that the bat flew out of his hand, and hit a boy standing near, named Joseph Pendlebury, aged ten years, and killed him on the spot.

The interest of £1000 stock, made over to Eton College, in trust, by George Tomline, Esq., four years since, to be given annually to the best proficient among the scholars of the mathematical master (the Rev. Stephen Hawtrey), was awarded on Friday week, after a lengthened examination before Edmund R. P. Bochard, Esq., M.A., of Balliol College, Oxford, to Bosanquet. The assistant master's prize of books, of the value of ten pounds, was awarded to Longbourne; second prizeman, Martin.

Accounts received from the salt marshes in the Charente-Inférieure (France) state that the produce of salt is greater this year than at any former period. This fact is attributed to the unusually warm weather which prevailed in the month of June last.

At Charelles, in the department of the Rhone (France), immense damage has been caused lately by the overflowing of the river Sempsee. The streets were covered with water to the depth of twelve feet, and all the bridges were swept away. Fortunately, no lives were lost, but all the property in the shops was destroyed.

The Rev. Thomas Bacon has been appointed chaplain of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club, at Ryde.

The merchants, shipowners, captains of merchant-vessels, and colonists residing at Havre have presented a petition to the President of the French Republic, calling his attention to the present deplorable condition of Martinique and Guadaloupe. The petition states that the greatest anarchy now prevails in those islands, in consequence of the inconsiderate application of universal suffrage to the negro population, but just released from a state of slavery. After detailing the scenes of incendiarism, riot, and bloodshed which have taken place, the petition prays the withdrawal of the suffrage from the Negroes who thus abuse it.

A testimonial to the Duke of Richmond has been proposed by the recipients of the hardly-awarded war medals, as a suitable memorial for his Grace's energetic exertions in support of their claims upon the gratitude of the country. A committee has been formed, which comprises officers of every grade, both in the army and navy; and sub-committees are forming for Scotland, Ireland, and different parts of England, with the view of carrying the plan of subscription, and enabling every recipient of a medal to further the object in view, if so disposed. The subscriptions are strictly confined to the recipients of the medals, and are limited to £1 as the highest, and 5s. as the lowest amount for commissioned officers; while those for non-commissioned officers, privates in the army, and sailors, range as low as 1d.

The swimming-school games, which were established by the masters of Eton College, in 1843, for the purpose of awarding prizes to the most proficient, and for the election annually of the three professors of swimming, diving, and taking headers, took place at Athens, a retired spot on the Thames, about a mile above Windsor Bridge, on Friday week. The silver medal for the best swimmer in the school (the distance 300 yards) was won by Pearson, ma. The winner was elected Tachygnetic Professor.

The alterations in Bicester Church have now been completed. The gallery, which crossed the chancel, and obscured the east window, has been removed, and a more commodious one erected along the south aisle, by which about ninety sittings have been added to the former accommodation.

On Sunday morning, a sermon, on behalf of the funds of King's College Hospital, was preached at the church of St. George the Martyr, Queen-square, Bloomsbury, by the Rev. F. D. Maurice, M.A., Theological Professor, of King's College, &c., at the close of which a very liberal collection was made. It appears that the funds of the Institution were deficient last year by nearly £400; and the utmost endeavours are necessary to augment the number of annual subscribers to meet the present and future requirements of the hospital.

While the sexton of Crosthwaite church, Keswick, was digging the grave for the remains of the late Gideon Dare, he discovered an earthen ring, which on examination proved to be one which belonged to the deceased's former wife, and which was as perfect as on the day it was buried, although it had lain in the grave for upwards of forty-eight years.

Three cows, the property of Mr. Lancelot Steel, of Garnett House, Westmoreland, having recently died suddenly, the animals were opened, and evidence appeared that they had died from the deleterious effects of paint. The field had been manured from a receptacle into which the paint pots, &c. of a plumber and painter had been emptied, and this is supposed to be the origin of the mischief.

On Friday morning week, the foundry of Messrs. Rowan and Sons, Nottingham, Bleach, was discovered to be fire, and in a considerable time extensive offices of the firemen, a considerable portion of the fine building was completely gutted and property amounting to between £3000 and £4000 destroyed. A large number of men will be thrown out of employment for a considerable time in consequence of this unfortunate occurrence.

The German watering-place Ems is at this time crowded with all kind of celebrities. The Comtesse de Chambord, the Grand Duchesse Stephanie (of Baden), the Duke and Duchess of Montrose, the Marquis and Marchioness of Douglas, the Countess of Dunmore, Lady Sidney Clive, Mr. Bulwer Lytton, M.P., are already there; also, M. Montalembert and Jenny Lind.

J. R. Cookes, Esq., has resigned the office of Master of the Worcestershire foxhounds, which in the ensuing season will be hunted by that first-rate sportsman, Major Cowes.

At half-past eleven o'clock on Monday night, as Mr. Wade, of No. 22, Whitehall-street, Kennington, was passing through Lower Kennington-lane, he was stopped by two footpads, who knocked him down and robbed him of a half-sovereign, six half crowns, and eighteen shillings in other silver. Mr. Wade raised an alarm, but the fellows got clear away, what adds to the audacity of this robbery, is that it was committed within a stone's throw of the metropolitan police station for the district.

On Monday evening Edinburgh was favoured with a large party of visitors from London and other English towns, numbering considerably above a thousand, and much difficulty and inconvenience were experienced in getting accommodation at a late hour for so large a number.

At All Saints' Church, in Newcastle, on Sunday last, while the Rev. Mr. Jones was delivering an impressive sermon, his surplice caught the candles and was immediately in a blaze. In the confusion consequent upon the accident numerous persons rushed to the door of the church, ladies screamed and fainted, and all forgot the Rev. sufferer, until at last one gentleman, with more presence of mind than the rest, ascended the pulpit stairs, and aided Mr. Jones in extinguishing the flames, which they soon accomplished, without any injury being effected

The distribution of prizes to the pupils connected with the Spital-fields branch of the School of Design took place on Monday, in Crosby-hall, Bishop-gate-street. The Right Hon. the Earl Granville presided on the occasion, supported by the right hon. Lord Robert Grosvenor, Sir Edward North Buxton, Rev. Mr. Taylor, and other gentlemen.

On the arrival of the Manchester train at Blackburn, at half-past five on Tuesday, a porter, named Roger Slaughter, found in one of the carriages a small parcel lying on the seat, which he immediately took to the station-clerk: it contained £470 in gold and bank notes. About a quarter of an hour afterwards a claimant came and stated that he had left the train at Church, and, on finding his loss, made all haste to Blackburn to regain his charge, which, after proper inquiries, was handed over to him

A woman in the neighbourhood of Lanfechell (North Wales), while at work last week in her garden, fell asleep. On waking she found a large viper encircling her neck; she escaped unharmed except from fright.

A few days ago, a man of the name of Davies, of Foolow, near Eyam, in the Peak (Derbyshire), was engaged in removing some mining refuse at a mine called the Highstake, when the whole of the ground, to the extent of a long sward. The weapon being cleaned presented a very beautiful appearance, nearly the whole of the massively ornamented handle or hilt being silver, on which is the crown, surrounding a rose, *Dieu soit qui mal y pense*. It is supposed, natured that it was hidden there at the time of the Scottish rebellion, as many of the fugitives of the retreat are known to have passed through the locality.

At the Plymouth Great Western Docks, the contract work has been renewed, and several courses of stone have been laid during the past week. At the pier head some substantial masonry is erecting in place of the wall washed away in the spring of this year, and the warehouses on the eastern side of the harbour are being covered with new tar slating.

Mr. James Josiah Millard, of Cordwainers'-hall, one of the common council for the ward of Bread-street, has been appointed under-sheriff to Mr Alderman Lawrence, the senior sheriff of London and Middlesex for the ensuing year.

The Union Bank of London have given notice that in future they will allow 2 per cent on the minimum balance of accounts when they are not below £500, and 1 per cent. when they are not below £200, during the preceding six months; on balances below £200 no interest will be allowed.

By the recent death of Marshal Molitor the marshals of France are now reduced to five. Marshal Soult, Marshal under the empire, Mr. Gerard, lieutenant, Reille, and Oudinot de la Brancière, nominated under Louis Philippe. Marmont, who was also named by the Emperor, no longer figures in the list since 1830

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Thomas H. Crittenden, as Consul at Liverpool, and of Mr. Alfred Michell, as Consul for the United States of America.

An Order in Council published in the London Gazette fixes the salaries of clerks of county courts (who [illegible] October) at £56.0 per annum, in [illegible] average amount of fees had exceeded that sum, in which case the amount of the salary is to be increased to the ordinary average.

The Jews abstain from trading during 66 days of the year, as follows:—25 Saturdays, 2 days, new year, 4 days, Passover; 1 day, Black fast; 3 days, Pentecost; 4 days, Tabernacle; 1 day, White Fast.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Verro.*"—*You have copied the position incorrectly. Place the men carefully thus:—White: K at Q Kt sq, R at Q 5th, B at K R 4th, Kt at K B 4th Black: K at Q 8th, B at Q 7th, Ps at K B 4th, K 6th, and Q 3d; and show how White can mate in three moves.*

"*X. Y. Z.*" "*Omega,*" *and others.*—*The solution of the Rev. H Bolton's fine Problem, which we gave in our Notices to Correspondents the week before last, is as follow.*:—

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to K B 5th (ch)	K takes Q, or *
2. Q Kt takes Q P	Anything
3. P to K Kt 4th—Mate	
* 1.	K to his 3d
2. Q takes Q P (ch)	K to B 3d
3. Q mates.	

"*Turo.*"—*The* Berliner Schachzeitung *can be subscribed for through Williams and Norgate, who will also obtain you the new Parisian Chess-Magazine, "La Regence."*

"*B. A.*"—1. *La Bourdonnais at his death was about forty-two years of age; M'Donnell, thirty-six.* 2. *There is no difficulty in obtaining a copy of Twiss's "Chess Miscellanies."* 3 *The celebrated "Anonymous Modenese" was Brede del Rio; see his work, "Osservazioni pratiche sopra il Giuoco degli Scacchi," Milan, 1750.* 4. *Petroff's "Theory and Practice of Chess" is in the Russian language. We know of no translation.*

"*R. S. J.*"—*M. St. Amant's* Palamède *commenced in* 1842. *We do not know the publishing price to non-subscribers; but a correspondent, signing himself "Dunican," offers a complete set, in seven volumes, perfectly new, in boards, for £4. We should recommend you to address a line to him, office of the* Chess-Player's Chronicle.

"*Chess.*" 1. *A player can Castle after having been checked, if he has not moved either Castle or King.* 2 *As long as the game has been played in this country.*

"*C. E. R.*"—1. *We, like you, are looking anxiously forward for the commencement of the long-promised battle between Messrs. Harrwitz and Horwitz.* 2. *Always very acceptable. They shall be duly noticed.*

"*H. R.*" *Islington.*—1. *Should send a correct diagram of the position.* 2. *Our solution of Problem No.* 287 *is perfectly correct.*

"*Civis.*" *See the* Quarterly Review *of June* 1849

"*Free dent*" *The "Chess-Player's Companion" has been published some months. Apply to any bookseller.*

"*G. M.*" *Bolton.*—1. *Apply to the Hon. Secretary of the Brighton Chess-club for the rules and bye-laws.* 2. *The establishment of annual prizes to be awarded to the best and second best players is an excellent notion; and, properly carried out, we are sure, would be attended with beneficial results.*

"*Puss.*"—*You cannot have a more instructive and pleasing collection of end-games than Mr. King's "Chess Exulted." Study them for a month, and you will be astonished at the improvement in your style of play.*

Solutions by "F. R. S.," "Bellary," "M. D.," "W. G.," "F. W. T.," Oxford, "F. G. R.," Norwich, "A Constant Reader," "Juvenis," "Civicus," "M. D." "D. D.," "S. P. Q. R." "Otho," "M. E. R." "W. M.," "Gemini," are right. Those by "H. H.," Chester, "S. S.," Bridport; "A. C. D.," Belfast; "D. C. L." are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 288.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE	BLACK.
1. Q to K Kt 6th	Q takes Q (this best move)	3. Kt to R 6th (ch)	K to R sq
2. K takes Q (dis- covering check)	K to Kt sq	4. Kt to B 7th (ch)	K to Kt sq
		5. R to K R 8th (ch)	B takes R
		6. Kt mates.	

PROBLEM NO. 289.

By Mr. R. A. Brown.

BLACK.

WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

Mr. Staunton gives the odds of the Pawn and two moves to M. Le Comte Vizbum

(Remove White's K B Pawn from the Board.)

(2) This is not what we should have returned the Kt again to Q B 5th, compelling White to obtain his [illegible].

(2) To castle or win a piece by advancing the Pawn to Q B 5th.

(3) The is destruction to Black's game. He cannot take the Pawn without losing his Kt, and is compelled, therefore, to permit his opponent to gain the centre Pawn for nothing.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 467.—By an Amateur, of York.

White: K at K B 3d, Q at Q R 5th, Kt at K B 8d, P at Q Kt 6th.
Black: K at K B 4th; P at K R 4th, K B 3d, K 3d, and Q Kt 2d.
White having to play, can mate in four moves.

No. 468.—By the same.

White: K at his R sq, R at Q B 5th, R at Q R 7th, B at Q Kt 4th, Kt at K 6th, P at K 4th
Black: K at Q Kt 3d, B at Q B 8th.
White playing first, mates in three moves.

No. 469.—By M. Groodmanoff, of Paris.

White: K at his sq, Q at her R 3d, B at Q R 8th.
Black: K at his 5th, Q at K's sq, Kt at K Kt 6th.
White to play, and mate in two moves.

A convict named John Wood, *alias* Forbes, 31 years of age, escaped on Friday from Woolwich Dockyard. The whole of his clothing, with the exception of his trowsers, was found concealed on the bank of some timber in one of the sheds, which rendered it evident that he must have had accomplices to aid him in his escape. He is a native of Derby, a bootmaker, and was under sentence of transportation for 10 years for burglary.

A VESSEL FOUND IN THE BRISTOL CHANNEL, WITH THE CREW ALL DEAD.—A [illegible] was discovered in the Bristol Channel, near Cardiff, and, [illegible] Inspector, of four men, were dispatched to effect [illegible] *Forrester*, of Kerry, Captain Lewis, bound from Bordeaux to Rosciffe and Morlaix, with a cargo of wine and brandy. Beyond these particulars, there exists not a single clue either as to how the vessel got into the Bristol Channel, nor as to the cause of death One conjecture is, that they were [illegible] by eating fish; while another opinion has been thrown out, that they may have been suffocated by the vapour from a wood or charcoal fire

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

The sixth annual congress of the British Archæological Association commenced its sittings in Chester, on Monday last. The chief objects of the society are to promote a personal intercourse between antiquaries and historical inquirers who reside in different parts of the country and abroad, and to afford a week's amusement and instruction by the reading and discussion of papers on antiquarian and historical subjects, and in visiting and examining together the antiquities of the locality, with a view of illustrating and preserving the ancient monuments, arts, manners, customs, and remains of past times.

The opening meeting took place at the Royal Hotel, on Monday evening, and was attended by the Bishop, Dean, Chancellor, Canon Residentiary, and other clergy; by many of the principal families of Chester, Cheshire, and the principality.

At 6 o'clock, Lord Albert Conyngham, the President, was introduced by the Bishop of Chester, who, in the course of a short address, stated that the ancient city of Chester contained many remarkable remains of the middle ages calculated to give new light, and impart new interest, to what was scarcely understood.

The noble President then proceeded to deliver an address, dwelling at some length upon the interest which attached to the study of archæology, and pointing out the various antiquities connected with the city of Chester.

The remainder of the evening was occupied with the reading of several interesting papers.

On Tuesday, the members of the congress assembled at ten o'clock in the Council Court of the County Hall, where the chair was taken by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Chester, supported on his right by the Right Hon. Lord de Tabley, and on his left by the Worshipful the Mayor of Chester. Lord Albert Conyngham had been obliged to leave Chester early that morning, on account of the illness of his uncle (W. J. Denison, Esq., M.P. for West Surrey)

Mr. W. Black, Assistant Keeper of her Majesty's Records, delivered an elaborate and able lecture on the public records of the Palatinate of Chester.

Sir W. Betham, P.S.A., Ulster King at Arms, then read an interesting paper on palatinate jurisdictions and liberties in Ireland

After these lectures, the members of the congress devoted some time to a personal examination of the antiquities of Chester.

In the evening, lectures, illustrative of Chester Castle, were delivered by Mr. Ashpitel, F.S.A., and Mr. Bailly, F.S.A.; Mr. Smith, F.S.A., on the Roman remains of Chester; and by the Rev. J. C. Bruce, on the present state and original design of the Roman Wall which extends from the Tyne to the Solway.

On Wednesday morning Mr. A. Ashpitel and Mr. C. Baily illustrated their lectures during a promenade round the Cathedral.

At noon the association left Chester for Conway by a special train, calling on the way to inspect Flint Castle and Basingwerk Abbey.

On Thursday morning the association left Conway for Liverpool, where they met a most gratifying reception from the authorities, who gave them a *soirée* in the Town-hall.

Similar excursions were made on Friday, in the neighbourhood of Chester, and the proceedings terminated this (Saturday) morning by a public breakfast

"ELECTION SATURDAY" AT ETON COLLEGE.

The annual festival of "Election" was celebrated at Eton on Saturday, the interesting proceedings commencing at two o'clock, immediately upon the arrival of the Rev. H. G. Hand, the Vice-Provost of King's College, Cambridge, and the two Posers the Rev. R. A. F. Barrett and the Rev. W. Wells, of the same college, who were received by the collegiate authorities and a numerous party of noblity and gentry from the neighbourhood and distant parts of the kingdom, most of whom were "Old Etonians." The "oldest speech," in Latin (referring to the events of the past year in connexion with the college), having been delivered by Bradshaw, the Senior King's a holar, and the future captain of the school, the numerous party retired to the lodge, where a splendid entertainment was given by the Provost of Eton to his distinguished visitors, including Lord Llanelloe, Sir Thomas Fremantle, Lane Fox, Esq., Captain Keppel, Lord Powis, the Hon. Dawson Damer, &c.

In the evening, shortly after six o'clock, "absence" having been called by the head-master, the whole school proceeded to the Brocas, on the banks of the Thames, to celebrate the "Election Regatta." Many hundreds of persons, in carriages and on foot, were assembled in the Brocas. The banks on either side of the river were also crowded with spectators to witness the starting of the boats for Old Sarley, about two miles from Windsor. Shortly before seven o'clock, the boats, gaily decorated with flags, having been manned by their respective crews, the captains and cockswains attired in full naval uniform, and the crews in fancy costume, the whole were got under weigh, and proceeded to Surley, preceded by the band, in two large shallops, of the 2d Regiment of Life Guards, in attendance at Windsor.

Upon the arrival at Surley Hall, the crews and their friends partook of a cold collation, which was elegantly laid out in a spacious marquée on the Buckinghamshire side of the river. After drinking bumpers of champagne and claret to the health and long life of her Majesty, the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, and the other members of the Royal Family, the crews again embarked for Windsor, where they arrived shortly before nine o'clock. At eight o'clock they then took place from the eyot, in the centre of the Thames, the military band, and the drums and fifes stationed below the bridge, performing during the pyrotechnic exhibition.

On Monday the usual "Election" speeches were delivered by the students, in the presence of the Duke of Cambridge and a distinguished circle; and at three o'clock the Election Dinner, to which upwards of 60 guests were invited, took place in the College Hall.

The greater number of the pupils left, on vacation, in the evening.

BOSTON ELECTION.—The nomination of the candidates for the representation of this borough, vacant by the retirement of its late member, the Lord Mayor of London, took place on Wednesday. Mr Frankfield, the Conservative candidate, having resigned, there remained but two candidates—viz. Captain Pelham, who was proposed by Mr. W. Garfit, banker, of Boston, and seconded by Alderman Rawson; and Mr. D. W. Wire, who was proposed by Mr. G. Smith, and seconded by Mr. Slater. The show of hands being in favour of the latter gentleman, a poll was demanded for Captain Pelham. The poll commenced on Thursday morning at eight o'clock, and at its close, at four o'clock, P.M., the numbers were—Pelham, 426; Wire, 329: Majority, 97. Captain Pelham was accordingly declared duly elected.

YORKSHIRE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society was held at Leeds, on Tuesday and Wednesday. The show of implements and stock was a great improvement on that of former years.

THE CROPS.—Nothing can be more indicative of an abundant harvest than the very promising and healthy appearance of the wheat and other crops throughout the country. Great apprehension was at one time entertained that the late severe storms, as prevalent during the last fortnight, would have laid down the heavy land crops. Happily that fear has proved groundless, the crops being, in many instances, improved, the rain having caused the grain to swell and increase in bulk. Barley, oats, peas, and beans are, in many instances, looking admirably well; in short, there never was a more favourable prospect of a plentiful harvest than at present.

EXTENSIVE LAND-SLIP ON THE SOUTH YORKSHIRE RAILWAY.—On Monday evening, an enormous quantity of earth and stone, upwards of 3000 tons weight, gave way in the north side of the cutting of the South Yorkshire Railway, about half a mile above Warmsworth Church. Fortunately, when the men were at work at the time. To the refore the accident was not attended by any loss of life. The piece which gave way is about 30 yards in length and 10 in breadth, and extends from the top to the bottom of the cutting. Upon which, it is to have been partly caused by the side of the gallery having been made too perpendicular, and partly occasioned by the late heavy rains—the water having percolated to a considerable depth, and loosened the stratum of clay on which the main weight of the stone depends. Besides the piece which has already given way, another large portion is also in a very critical situation, a large fissure having opened on the top of the cutting for nearly 50 yards further.

DARING INSTANCE OF PRESENCE OF MIND.—As the supervisor of inland revenue at Aberystwith Mr. J. Miller, his nephew, and two other natural gentlemen, geologists, were last week examining some strata of rock in the cliffs between Aberystwith and Llanbrystid, they proceeded along a narrow ledge of projecting stone on the face of the cliff, about 120 feet above the level of the sea, which they incautiously happened to be at full flow. In passing round a projecting angle, "which for ages has frowned on all below," the professors and the revenue officer had rounded the point, and were proceeding with the greatest caution, one after the other, breaking from under his feet, he was whirled round with his face towards the sea, and as he descended he seized with one hand the ledge beneath him, and with the other he extended the other hand to him, and it was firmly his uncle's feet, whilst he extended the other hand to him, and it was firmly grasped by the revenue officer, who held him suspended for full five minutes, during which time he with great difficulty maintained his position, there not being more than six inches to stand upon. At length a breathless pause ensued, whilst Mr. Miller stood on a rugged projection of rock about 90 feet below them, and on which he concluded the unfortunate youth was inevitably doomed to be dashed. But the uncle at length said, with all the calmness imaginable, "Tom, there is no help for it; I'll save you, or we will both perish together," and with a firm voice he commanded the young man to loose his hold of the rock, which was mechanically obeyed, with a faint reply, "Yes, uncle." At this awful moment Mr. Miller bounding upwards into the air, carrying the young man with him, and such was the force with which he leaped that the shock caused them to perform several somersets over each other as large pieces of rock rolled together. With the rapidity of flash of lightning they disappeared beneath the foaming billows, having cleared the craggy ledge, which projected more than six feet from the perpendicular of the point over which they descended. The distance from the particular of the point over which they descended. The distance from the particular of the point over which they descended. The distance from the partic

INTERIOR OF THE BYZANTINE CHURCH, AT WILTON, NEAR SALISBURY

THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE
AT SALISBURY

We briefly noticed this meeting in our Journal of last week.

On Friday morning a meeting of the historical section was held at the Council-room, at which papers were read by distinguished members; after which, on the invitation of the Right Hon Sidney Herbert, M.P., the President, the members and visitors proceeded on an excursion to Wilton House, the ancient seat of the Pem-

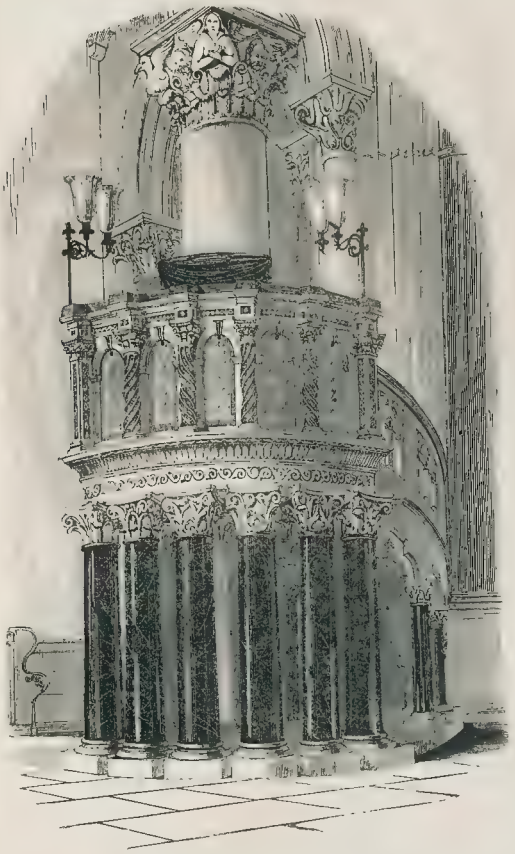
[illegible]rtly after three o[illegible] party had assembled in the c[illegible] the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert [illegible] of visitors, Lord [illegible] of Hereford; Dr [illegible], Dr. Buckland, &

Mr. Charles Newton then began a valuable and interesting lecture on the various marbles, busts, bas-reliefs, and antiquities of that celebrated collection

At the close of the lecture, the library was thrown open to the company, and a splendid collation was served to about two hundred guests. A further portion were accommodated in the dining-room, where the health of the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert was [illegible] Chatfield, and drunk with enthusiasm. [illegible] the noble grounds and park; after which [illegible] to the Byzantine church lately built at Wilton, which we have illustrated

[illegible] beautiful Church, erected for the Honourable Sidney Herbert, M.P., in 1843, is the finest example of church architecture in the Romanesque or Lombardic style in England; and to the [illegible] Wyatt and Brandon, the utmost praise is [illegible] art

[illegible] differs from the usual character of English ecclesiastical [illegible] that, instead of a spire attached to and rising from the [illegible] campanile rises lofty from the ground, and is connected with the Church by a cloister consisting of two double rows of enriched columns. The great west doorway is of the most ornate character, and its deeply receding and richly [illegible] doorway gives great effect to the front; and additional variety is obtained by the tints of the stone employed in two columns which stand in advance of the wall, differing from the other parts of the work, and the columns rest on the backs of two couchant lions of red sandstone, which are bedded on plinths



THE PULPIT IN THE BYZANTINE CHURCH, AT WILTON.

of polished black marble. There is a fine wheel window over this sumptuous doorway.

The interior of the Church is alike remarkable for its beautiful proportions and enriched character, and to illustrate it fully would require very many engravings. From our large view of the interior, the general appearance of the Church may be inferred, and our readers must picture to themselves the various portions in all their glory of colour and decoration, as we are now about to describe them.

The roof is open timber-work, and is made of fir, stained to imitate oak; and the seats are open, of oak, and have carved elbows. The capitals of the large columns display great taste and variety of design, all differing from each other, and of two of them we give slight ideas under our large view. These capitals were, we believe, nearly all sculptured by local workmen. The font is of ancient Italian workmanship, the basin being of chocolate-coloured marble, the shaft of black marble inlaid with white, and black panels. The separation of the chancel from the nave is marked by four steps and three large arches, the full height and nearly the whole width of the nave and aisle respectively, supported on columns of black and gold marble, each in one block, with white marble bases and alabaster capitals.

The pulpit, placed on the northern side, near the chancel arch, is of the most superb description, being profusely decorated with elaborate mosaic-work, chiefly ancient; the black marble columns to support the pulpit have capitals and bases of white alabaster; the small twisted columns round the pulpit are of ancient mosaic. The friezes and other sculptural enrichments are of modern workmanship, and exquisitely designed. This pulpit forms the subject of one of our Illustrations. The brass eagle is of ancient workmanship; the stand is modern. The reading-desk is composed of pieces of old carving, probably of Spanish workmanship.

The chancel is most gorgeously decorated, the vaulted roof being painted blue, and studded with gold stars, the ribs being embellished with running patterns, in colours. The spaces are entirely covered with polychromic enrichments. The reredos of the altar has an arcade of semicircular arches, supported by twisted columns of red marble, with capitals and bases of alabaster. Above the arcade is a series of single-light windows, filled with the richest stained glass. The roof of the central apse has the sacred monogram within a circle on a field of the most gorgeous colours and gilding. There is a series of pierced arcades above the arches of the nave, producing the effect of a triforium; and above them is a range of clerestory windows. Most of the windows are filled with stained glass, partly ancient and partly modern, arranged and fitted in by Messrs. Ward and Nixon.

The organ is in the north aisle of the chancel; it formerly stood in Wilton House, and was presented to the Church by the Countess of Pembroke; it has, however, been much enlarged and renovated by Messrs. Bevington. There is a screen at the west end, separating the porches and gallery stairs from the Church, and forming a support to the gallery front, which is extremely enriched, the whole surface being carved in stone; and on the wall, between the columns, the charitable bequests to the parish are written in illuminated characters. Along the gallery front a text from Scripture is sculptured in pierced work, so as to form an enriched parapet to the gallery.

There are texts of Scripture painted over the chancel arches, the apse arches, and the vestry door. The door-case leading into the cloister is enriched by the introduction of two twisted columns of black marble, and four pilasters, with ancient mosaic panels inserted; and above this door, and forming a picturesque mass with it, is a monument of Elizabethan date, which was removed from the old church. Red marble columns support the arch of this monument, and thus carry colour with artistic effect upon the wall. The Church is paved with a tesselated pavement, by Singer, of Vauxhall; and the central apse is paved with a mosaic pavement: the three steps and their pedestals are of marble. The twisted mosaic columns which support the lamps in the chancel are of the same date and material as those in the pulpit and other parts of the chancel, they having originally formed part of a shrine in a church at Rome. They belonged to Horace Walpole, and were bought at the sale at Strawberry Hill.

In conclusion, we repeat, that this exquisite Church reflects the highest credit on its architects, and is an unique specimen of the decorative glories of the Romanesque style of architecture.

The officers and corps of Yeomen of the Guard assembled on Tuesday in the garden front of St. James's Palace, in full uniform, under arms, and were inspected by the Marquis of Donegall, G.C.H., Captain of the corps.

THE LATE JEEJEEBHOY DADABHOY, ESQ.

Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy, aged 63 years and 10 months, born in 1785, died, at his residence in Rampart-row, Bombay, on Saturday, the 12th May, 1849, after an illness of about a month.

He was a Parsee banker, merchant, agent, and broker, and had been in business upwards of forty years, during which period he was banker and broker to many European mercantile houses. His transactions at one time were extensive, and his name is well known in all the commercial towns of England, Scotland, France Germany, Austria, Egypt, India, China, Mauritius, &c. A few years ago he retired from the firm of Messrs. Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy, Sons, and Co., but left his name by associating his sons, who have since carried on the business, under the advice and experience of their father. Although Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy was no longer a partner, he nevertheless attended daily at the counting-house, and superintended the management. The firm ranks among the first Parsee commercial houses in India.

THE LATE JEEJEEBHOY DADABHOY, ESQ., OF BOMBAY.

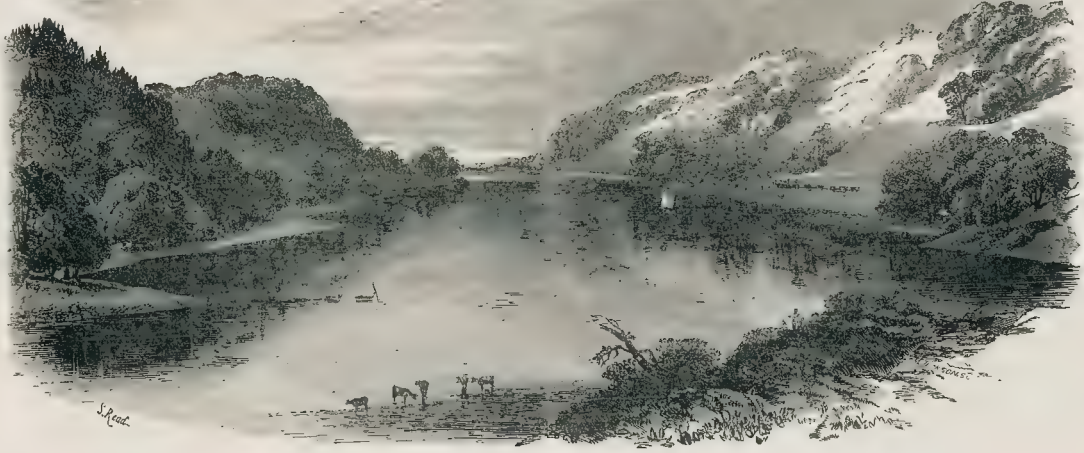
Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy was one of the most active among the native capitalists in the establishment of the three banks in Bombay; and he served his time as director respectively in the Oriental and Commercial Banks. To him and to Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy the inhabitants of Western India are indebted for the introduction of steam navigation for commercial and passenger traffic—the steamer *Sir James Rivett Carnac*, the first, and by far the best-paying, of the Bombay steamers, having been built by them. Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy, the manager of this company, so judiciously conducted the business, that in the course of six years he divided profits amounting to nearly the outlay.

He shared, indeed, in every enterprise which promised to promote public advantage, however little his personal interests might be concerned. Among the commercial joint-stock companies, he was a large shareholder in the following:—The Railway Companies, Cotton Screw Companies, Steam Navigation Company, Colaba Land and Cotton Companies, most of the Bombay Marine and Life Insurance Companies, the Bengal India General Steam Navigation Company, several Calcutta Insurance Companies, &c. His capital was likewise engaged in advances on coffee, sugar, cocoa-nuts, and other plantation estates on the Malabar coast and Ceylon, and also in the island of Bencoolen.

Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy was for nearly twenty years a member of the Parsee Punchayet. This position frequently imposed important duties on him for the general benefit of the Parsee community. He was also constantly called upon to arbitrate and settle matters in dispute between members of his caste, frequently on subjects of family quarrels. His straightforward judgment invariably gained him the esteem and respect of all those who had to submit to his decisions; indeed, he made use of his high position to heal dissensions, soothe animosity, and put an end to misunderstanding and strife.

In matters of charity his purse was always open to the poor of his community. His name is likewise to be found in almost all the lists of public subscriptions and private charities, both European and native. He responded to every call in support of native education, and subscribed largely to the several public and private institutions. At the time of his death, forty-two schools, in various parts of the Bombay Presidency, were wholly supported by his bounty.

A temple, costing 50,000 rupees, or £6000, was, a few years ago, built entirely



CHURNET VALLEY RAILWAY, AND THE RUDYARD RESERVOIR.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

at his expense; and whereas in the island of Bombay a well could be dug to supply water to the poor, Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy assisted in the means for the same

He has left a widow, four sons, three daughters, twenty-one grandchildren, and six great-grandchildren, to whom he has bequeathed a large amount of wealth

Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy died at four o'clock in the afternoon of the 12th of May last, and was followed by the members of his family. The news of his death spread with astonishing rapidity and in no great degree of time around the Parsees were seen in numbers hastening towards the deceased's house. By five o'clock the crowd was so great, that not only the vast apartments were filled, but benches had to be placed in the street along and opposite to the house, for the accommodation of the visitors. The Parsee ministers (or priests) entered in great numbers, and prayers were said all night.

On Sunday morning, at half-past six o'clock, the funeral took place It is estimated that upwards of 4000 persons were present at the residence, and at the Temple of Silence. The procession was immense—the followers walking two by two, second only to the procession of the Queen. The remains having been deposited in the Temple of Silence, according to the rites of the Parsee religion, the sons present caused about £200 to be distributed in small sums to the poor During the whole day prayers were continued on and Sunday evening another large concourse of friends and acquaintances assembled in the deceased's house, when about 2000 pieces of mulls and lappets were distributed to the poor of their caste

On the third day (Monday), usually the grand ceremonial day, at half-past one, the friends and acquaintances commenced assembling, and by the appointed hour, three o'clock, the house and street were crowded, upwards of 3000 Parsees being present. The sacred fire having been brought from the temple, the religious service was performed. After the ceremony, the Secretary to the Parsee Punchayet announced to the persons present that, by his will, Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy left a sum of £21,380 (or £20,130), to be invested in Government securities in the names of eight trustees, four of whom being his sons, the interest of which amount is to be annually or half yearly divided in charities for the relief of the subscribers of his caste; Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy, the eldest son present, likewise announcing that the family have raised a small subscription of 12,880 rupees or (£1255), which they purpose adding to the above-named charitable fund.

At four o'clock the religious part of the ceremonies being terminated, visitors of other religions were received. The male portion of the family took their seats near the entrance door, and received the visits of many of the principal European merchants. The Hindoo, Mussulman, and other casts of native merchants, also attended in great numbers, to offer their visits of condolence. The reception lasted till seven o'clock, when prayers were resumed, which terminated by nine.

The following day, the usual custom of feeding the poorer Parsees was gone through. More than two thousand five hundred persons attended at their public place, and partook of the repast.

On the fifth day, the counting-house of Messrs Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy, Sons, and Co., was again opened, and business resumed.

There was likewise a charitable distribution in the towns of Surat, Broach, &c., where Parsees reside.

THE CHURNET VALLEY LINE OF THE NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE RAILWAY.

THE communication between Manchester and Derby is now made complete, by the opening of the Churnet Valley line, from North Rode (Macclesfield) to Uttoxeter, with what is termed the Willington Deviation, between Burton and Derby. We understand it is intended to convey passengers the whole journey without change of carriage. The distance is about sixty miles.

Nothing can exceed the natural beauty of the country almost the entire distance. On leaving North Rode, Cloud Hall is in full view, and as the line enters the valley of the Dane, which it crosses by some lofty embankments. The same valley is intersected by the Macclesfield Canal, as it winds its sinuous way amongst the hills on a series of embankments almost equally elevated; and about a mile further still to the west it is likewise crossed by the magnificent Dane Viaduct, on the North Staffordshire main line, a view of which was given in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of June 30. We question if three such legantic and costly works on any line of railway and the canal are to be found in such close neighbourhood in any other part of the kingdom. The three can be seen at once by the traveller along either, or from the Leek and Macclesfield old mail road.

The Rudyard Reservoir, which is the subject of our present illustration, occupies what would seem almost a natural basin amongst the hills between Rushton and Leek—the dam-head being comparatively insignificant in extent, though the reservoir is about two miles long, and 300 or 400 yards wide There is nothing artificial in its appearance, which is that of a very charming lake. The depth averages twenty to thirty feet. It is one of several reservoirs constructed for storing water for the service of the Trent and Mers. Canal (now the property of the North Staffordshire Company), and is filled by a feeder of four miles in length, from near the head of the river Dane, which pours down torrents of water after every heavy shower. The line skirts the side of the reservoir its entire length, as shown in our sketch, which was taken near the dam-head.

The town of Leek is approached through a tunnel, five hundred yards long. There are likewise tunnels at Cheddleton and Oakamoor of nearly equal length; and a shorter one between Leek and Rushton. The deep cutting north of that at Oakamoor, they are cut through the red sandstone rock, and arched with brick. That at Oakamoor go a through the clay and coal measures.

It is below Leek that the line first enters the valley from which its name is derived. A succession of beauties meets the eye the traveller as he proceeds, nature having scattered her charms of hill and dale, wood and water, sterile rock and flowery mead, in the richest profusion; and with attracting people to natural advantages, the hand of art has added many additional charms to the scene. This is especially the case in the vicinity of Alton Towers, the princely demesne of the Earl of Shrewsbury, where a new structure, in the style of the Rhenish castles, is perched on a rocky eminence on the right of the river at the Baddeley Edge station, which exhibits the taste and munificence of the noble owner. Alton Towers, where the line resides, is barely visible from the railway, the valley being narrow, and the sides of the hills abrupt and clothed with wood.

We ought to mention that, from Cheddleton to Froghall, the Chaldon Canal, the rail way, and the river Churnet run side by side down the valley, the railway sometimes crossing one, and then the other, in pursuit of the most eligible line. From Froghall to Uttoxeter the navigation is stopped; and what was the channel of the canal now serves the purposes of the railway

A abundance of excellent stone has been quarried during the construction of the line. Nearly all the bridges and the stations are consequently handsome buildings of stone—the latter being principally in the Tudor style

The Churnet Valley Line forms part of the contract of Messrs Fredwell; and the style and solidity of the works does the firm infinite credit

An excel ent traffic is expected to pass over the line, especially as it offers to tourists no only the sight of its own varied beauties, but easy access to that most interesting, but hitherto comparatively unknown district, the Staffordshire Moorlands

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

MEETINGS.

EAST LANCASHIRE.—July 30: Half-yearly Meeting, Bury, Mr. J. [illegible] in the chair.—The [illegible] Bolton, Preston, and Wigan, [illegible] £2,000 per mile. The balance of £26,785 is to be carried to the reserve fund after payment of per cent. on the Quarter Shares, and 6 per cent. on the Preference Quarter Shares. The rates press on the company. The maintenance of the permanent way is [illegible] The line is nearly completed, and enlarged station accommodation has been effected at Preston. The report was adopted; and a committee of five shareholders was appointed to elect auditors and define their functions.

NORTH WALES.—July 31: Half-yearly Meeting: Mr. W. Shadbolt in the chair.—A dividend of 3s. 9d. per share on the unprivileged shares, free of income tax, was declared for the half year.

CEYLON.—July 31: General Meeting: Copthall-buildings: Mr W. Tindal in the chair—In consequence of communications from the colonial authorities it was resolved, on the advice of the board, to suspend all further operations for the present

CALEDONIAN STEAM COAL AND SWANSEA AND LOUGHOR.—July 31: Half-yearly Meeting: Moorgate-street: Mr. Wentworth in the chair—Negotiations for a loan to liquidate the remaining engagements are pending. It is proposed to work the coal property. The balance-sheet showed a sum of £ [illegible] still due to the vendor of the concern. The report is to be circulated, but terms are to be obtained before any further steps are to be taken.

ST. HELEN'S CANAL AND RAILWAY.—July 31: Annual Meeting: [illegible] in the chair.—The report stated there was [illegible] The receipts, though satisfactorily noticed [illegible] works. All is to be made on the Six per Cent. shares. A dividend of £3 per cent [illegible] old shares, £1 10s. on the half-shares, and [illegible] Preference Shares [illegible] addition to the guaranteed dividend [illegible]

NANTLLE RAILWAY.—July 30: General meeting: London: Mr. A. [illegible] in the chair—Of the £500,0.0 loan by debentures, of 1000l. (£40) [illegible] had been raised in Belgium, and £30,000 in London Some [illegible] The traffic results from the opening of part of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Junction line with the company, and of other lines to con sexion, are very satisfactory The works of the line are far advanced There is a balance of £ [illegible] and the report was adopted, and the chairman was reprimanded for [illegible] unfortunate allusion.

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE.—July 30: Half-yearly meeting: Stoke-upon-Trent: Mr. J. L. Ricardo in the chair.—The report declared the advantageous [illegible] of the Railway and the Canal, whose receipts had increased. A dividend of three shillings per share was declared. The contract for making the line is satisfactory. A sum of £7000 to be laid aside as a depreciation fund. The expenditure for constructing the line had come within the estimate by £114,000. The report was adopted, and the recommendation to reduce the number of directors to be considered by the board.

READING, GUILDFORD, AND REIGATE.—August 2: Half-yearly Meeting: Mr. Alderman Salomons in the chair.—The report was presented, which stated that the works of the entire line the company was empowered to construct from Reading to Ash (20 miles), and from Shalford to Redhill (13½ miles), were completed, and ready for opening. A certain portion of the main [illegible] from Guildford to Godalming was under construction by the South-Western Company, and was to be completed within the month, thereby completing the line. The two extreme parts, from Reading to Farnborough, and from Redhill to Reigate, were open for the 4th of July last. The directors deprecate the extension of the Epsom line to Leatherhead (by the Brighton and Portsmouth Companies), as tending to divert the traffic of the Reading, Guildford, and Reigate line from its natural channel. After further payment for the Courts of Law will sanction such. a proceeding, [illegible] adopted, and the directors authorised to borrow £50,000 on debenture, to fulfil the engagements of the company. So soon as the line is opened, the proprietors will receive the guaranteed dividend from the South-Eastern Company.

NEWRY AND ENNISKILLEN RAILWAY.—August 2nd: Half-yearly Meeting: Lord Newry in the chair.—A report was presented, which stated that, until the line s opened to Portadown, that portion of it between Newry and Gorah must remain unproductive; but the direc ors felt assured that, as soon as that portion of the line was completed, they would be enabled to make arrangements for so disposing of the whole property as to admit of a considerable return being made to the proprietors. It also stated that three of the directors (who were also connected with the Newry and Rostrevor line) had retire'd, as it was supposed the Harbour Bill, in two successive sessions might possibly clash. The report was adopted, a number of shares forfeited, a new direction constituted, and a series of resolutions passed for the purpose of preventing any further expenditure on the line, which, it was understood, would materially be promoted by the Newry, Warrenpoint, and Rostrevor, or the Dublin and Belfast Junction Company, when it is calculated that a return of from £3 15s. to £4 per share may be made to the proprietors for the £7 per share paid. A vote of thanks was given to the late directors.

MONKLANDS.—July 25: General Meeting: Glasgow. Mr. A. S. Finlay in the chair.—The dividend declared by the report was at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and the directors expected to be shortly able to add to it. Collieries are in every way reducing their liabilities. The goods traffic has been lessened by the depressed state of the coal and mineral trade, but the passenger traffic is 5½ per cent. over the first half-year. The weight of the revenue are £20,137; expenditure, £11,353; balance, £8783. The report was adopted.

EDINBURGH AND NORTHERN.—July 25: Special Meeting: Edinburgh: Mr J Ba four in the chair.—Sanction was given for raising £250,000, by the creation of new shares, to be called up at the rate of £5 per cent. per annum for five years, and 5 per cent. in perpetuity. Two shares were to be allotted to every holder of a £20 share.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Continued sales of stock for money have exercised a depressing influence on English securities during the past week. To this cause may be added an indisposition to purchase on the part of capitalists, which is evidenced by the sums and prices of the floating debt. Consols opened on Monday at 93⅞ ⅞, receded to 93⅝, but afterwards sold, closing at 93⅞ ⅝. Opening on Tuesday at the last quotations, prices receded as the day advanced to 93⅝, but closed at 93⅞ for money and 93⅝ ⅞ for account. On Wednesday the opening prices were 93⅝ ⅞, declined afterwards to 93⅜, but rallied before the close to 93⅝ ⅞ for money and time Dullness and absence of speculative business prevailed on Thursday, Consols receding to 93⅜ ⅝ for money, Exchequer Bills quotable 45 to 50 premium. A further decline since transpired, but the tendency of the market is towards a decline, it being generally anticipated that, as the Continent becomes tranquil, a large amount of Stock will be sold, that has been purchased here for safety during the late disturbed state of Europe, the proceeds being required for the renewal of commercial enterprise At the close of the week prices were—For Bank Stock, 198½; Reduced, 92½; Consols, 93⅜; New Three Cent. Annuities, 93⅜; New Two and-a-Half per Cent. Annuities, expire Jan., 1860, 9⅞; India Bonds, £1000. 85 pm; Ditto, under £1000, 82 pm; South Sea New Annuit-s, 89½; Consols for Account, 93⅝; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 51 pm; £500, June, 51 pm; Small, June, 51 pm.

In the foreign funds operations have been to the usual extent, and the alteration in prices has been proportionately insignificant. Portuguese Four per Cents have receded from 30½-30 to 29-28¾ ex dividend. Mexican has also been flat, but without much variation. Spanish is lower, but the business done continues well support d. The closing quotations are, for Buenos Ayre Bonds, Account, 46; Grenada Bonds, 16⅜; Greek Bonds, 6; Mexican Five per Cent., 1846, 19½; Ditto, Account, 19⅜; Ditto, Deferred, 5; Peruvian Bonds, Six per Cent., 1840, 18½; Ditto, Passive, 3½; French, Three per Cent., 54f. 50c.; Exchange, 25. 40c.; Belgian Two and-a Half per Cent., 46½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 57 5-16ths; Dutch Four per Cent. Certificates, 91¼.

The Share Market, although comparat vely inactive, has been tolerably firm: and as the meetings for declarations of dividends are now closely approaching, not much business in the papery lines can be expected until the several results are known. The following prices of shares last dealt in will best illustrate the state of business:—Caledonian, 24¾; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 6; Eastern Counties, 8¾; Edinburgh and Glasgow Bonds, 10; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 45½; Great Northern, 99; Ditto, Half, A, Deferred, 42; Ditto, Five per Cent Preference, 4; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 35¼; Great Western, 53¾; Lancashire and Yorkshire, Quarters, 18¼; Ditto, New, £17, 11; Hull and Selby, 92½; Lancashire and Yorksh re, Quarters, 18¼; Ditto, New, Guaranteed Six per Cent., 13¾ xi; Ditto (Preston and Wyre), 39½; Lancashire Union, 3¾; London and North-Western, 102½; Ditto, New, Quarters, 1⅞; London and South-Western, 39½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, New, £10 Pref., 11½; Midland, 59½; Ditto, Quarters, 17½; Norfolk, 35; Ditto, New, £50, 23; North British, 13; Ditto, Preference, 6; Ditto, Deferred, Quarters, ex la; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 16½; Shrewsbury and Birm., 5; Ditto, New, Guaranteed, 10; Shropshire Union, 2½; South Eastern, 21½; Ditto, No. 3, 1½; Ditto, Somerset, and Dorset, 8½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 24½; Ditto, Newcastle Extension, 13½; Ditto, Great Northern and Eastern, Preference, 3½; York and North Midland, 20½; Ditto, Preference, 7½; Eastern, 2½; Great Indian Peninsular, 2½; Ditto, New, Quarters, 2½ ex la

The amount of business transacted in Consols, on Friday, was small; in prices, however, no material alteration took place. The Three per Cents, Money, were done at 92½ ⅞; the Three per Cents, Reduced, 92½; Bank Stock, 198½; India Bonds, 84s to 85s, and Exchequer Bills, 48s to 51s premium. Foreign Bonds were flat. Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 58; Mexican, 27; Russian, Iron, Spanish Three per Cents, 34½; and the Fives, 18½. Railway Shares met a very dull inquiry.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Friday.—A fair avera [illegible] quantity of English wheat has been received up to our market this week. [illegible] ter. By land carriage the receipts have been small. Although the stands to-day were by no means well supplied with samples, the demand for all [illegible] was very heavy, and [illegible] to advance. The quotations called in per quarter on Monday and at which very little progress was made in sales. The imports of [illegible] wheat have compared 14,000 quarters. [illegible] the samples moved off slowly, at about Monday prices, but the middling and inferior kinds were quite in per quarter lower [illegible] barley was on offer to a fair extent, and [illegible] at full prices. [illegible] ing sm. dling sorts were few sales took place. Malt the supply of which was [illegible] heavy, and the trade ruled extremely dull [illegible] Other kinds ruled a slow inquiry. Beans were in [illegible] at full prices. [illegible] in flour an clearer.

ARRIVALS.—English wheat, 1690, barley, 40; malt 1070; oats, 200; flour, 1610, Irish, barley, —; oats, —. Foreign wheat, 11,980, barley, 3190; oats, 10,170. Flour, 2200 quarters.

English. Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 43s to 48s; ditto, white, 44s to 50s; Norfolk and [illegible] ditto, red, [illegible] ditto, white, [illegible] barley, 26s to 28s; grinding barley, 24s to [illegible] ing ditto, 28s [illegible] Norfolk and Lincolnshire [illegible] malt, 56s to 60s; Kingston and Ware, 58s to 62s; Yorkshire and [illegible] 48s to 52s [illegible] potato ditto, 46s to 48s, Youghal and Cork, black, 24s to 27s; ditto, white, —s to —s; ditto [illegible] 28s to 33s; ditto, old, —s to —s; grey peas, 28s to 30s; maple, 34s to 36s; white boilers, 35s to 37s; beans, old, 30s to 32s; ditto, new, [illegible] four 33s to 44s. Suffolk, 33s to 35s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 32s to 35s, per [illegible] Irish, [illegible] and white, —s to —s; ditto, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s, per quarter. Flour, American [illegible] per barrel, 16 per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Now rapeseed is [illegible] ar request, at from £42 to £44 per last. Most other seeds are dull [illegible] Linseed, Eng. sh, sowing, 54s to 60s; Baltic, crushing, 32s to 46s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 46s to 48s; linseed cakes, 5l to 5l 5s per quarter; coriander, 14s to 15s per cwt.; canary, 50s to 52s; white ditto, 54s to 56s per quarter; rapeseed, 42l to 44l per last; rape cakes, £5 5s to £5 10s; hempseed, new, £32 to £36 per last of ten quarters; linseed cakes, English, £8 10s to £10 0s; Baltic, foreign, £8 to £8 10s per ton; mustard seed, white, 5s 6d to 6s 6d per bushel; brown, 4s to 4s 6d per bushel; English clover seed, red, 44s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; Dutch, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; Belgian, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; trefoil, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; [illegible] The prices of wheat-bread in the metropolis are from 7d to 7½d; of household ditto, 5d to 6d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 49s 1d; barley, 28s 1d; oats, 19s 6d; rye, 26s 1d; beans, 33s 5d; peas, 32s 6d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 47s 3d; barley, 29s 9d; oats, 18s 8d; rye, 27s 2d; beans, 31s 10d; peas, 32s 6d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 1s 6d; barley, 1s 0d; oats, 1s 0d; rye, 1s 0d. beans, 1s 0d; peas, 1s 0d.

Liverpool, August 3.—[illegible] and for most kinds of tea by per [illegible] at steady prices, while inquiry for [illegible] and rice was [illegible] Sugar.—The [illegible] Grocers' quotations of last week, but other kinds have ruled 6d per cwt. [illegible] Coffee.—[illegible] Rice.—[illegible] Spices.—[illegible] Provisions.—Olive oil [illegible] Linseed is [illegible] quotations [illegible] Fine Friesland [illegible] to 70s, and fine Kind, from 74s per cwt. [illegible] Cheese.—[illegible] nominal. Carlow, first, landed, 66s to 70s; [illegible] Waterford, 66s to 68s per cwt. [illegible] Limerick 60s; Cork and Waterford, 66s to 68s per cwt. The supplies of Eggs [illegible] Hams and Lard [illegible] Beef and Pork [illegible] 90s. Middling to good, 60s to 75s; fine Down, 68s to 72s per cwt. fine, 8s to 12s per dozen lbs. Bacon has met a very dull [illegible] and low quotat on have been [illegible] to 40s per cwt. Prime sucking Waterford, landed, 26s to 28s, heavy 24s to 26s per cwt. Tallow.—Our markets [illegible] The report was adopted, and the chairman was reprimanded for [illegible] unfortunate allusion.

Hay and Straw.—Old Meadow hay, £3 0s to £3 10s, new ditto, £2 5s to £3 0s; old clover, £4 0s to £4 15s; new ditto, £3 0s to £4 0s; and straw, £1 12s to £1 18s per load

Wool.—The public sales have been brought to a close. Upon 24s of 42,000 bales were sold at a decline of quite 1d per lb. Privately, the demand is firm

Potatoes. The several prices of potatoes varying from £3 to £3 per to

Coals (Friday.)—Gosforth, 13s 9d; Hasswell, 17s 6d; Lambton, 17s. Stewarts, 17s 6d; Hartley, 16s 3d; Tees, 17s 3d; Hartley, 14s 6d; and Sidon's Hartley, 15s per ton.

The Potato Crop.—Notwithstanding the [illegible] of everything like an average growth of [illegible] a very poor one, the accounts which have reached us to-day from several parts of Kent and Sussex are somewhat more favourable than those received last week; hence the [illegible] not £70,000 to £80,000. The very finest hops are in much use request, at full [illegible] but all sorts move off heavily, at barely last week's rates. The market is by no means well supplied with samples.

Cattle, Sheep, &c.—Beasts, 2,100; Sheep, 14,000; Calves, 300; Pigs, 300. Prime Scots, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; other sorts, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime Oxen, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; middling quality, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; inferior ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; prime Cows, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; middling ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; inferior ditto, 2s 8d to 3s 0d; veal, 2s 8d to 3s 8d; small pork, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; large ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; suet small porkers, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; lambs, 5s 0d to 6s 0d.

Sackings calves, 18s to 20s; and quarter old store pigs, 16s to 20s each.

Sheep.—Downs, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; Kents, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; Scots, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; Sussex, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; Cheviots, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; Leicesters, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; Lincolns, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; Southdowns, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; Calves, 3s 8d to 4s 4d; Pigs, 3s 4d to 3s 6d per score.

Supplies—Beasts, 5,400; sheep and lambs, 12,000; calves, 300; Scotch Beasts, 180, sheep, 510.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—These markets were but moderately supplied with each kind of stock to-day. Generally speaking, the demand ruled heavy, at the only Monday's prices. Inferior beef by the carcass.—Inferior mutton, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; middling ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime large ditto, 3s 10d to 3s 0d; prime small ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; large pork, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; inferior ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; middling ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; veal, 2s 8d to 3s 8d; small pork, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; lamb, 5s 0d to 6s 0d.

Supplies—Beasts, 54; sheep and lambs, 1200; calves, 300; Scotch Beasts, 180, sheep, 510.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JULY 27.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED

S H LEACH, jun, H gh-street, Kingsland.

BANKRUPTS

E HEATHER, Crawford-street, Marylebone, straw hat maker. J COLSON, Milton, near Gravesend, out of business. S COX, sen. Upper Winchester-street, Pentonville, plumber. J WINN, Staplehurst, Kent, builder. T MORRIS, Aberystwith, Merionethshire, draper. J STEVENSON, Broom, grocer. C STATES, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, shoekeeper. J CARY, Stephen Mal ot, Somersetshire, printer. J DOWLE, Chepstow, Monmouthshire, wine merchant. J CARTER, Bristol, wheelwright. M POWELL, Bowtown, Montgomeryshire, butcher J STOTT, Bolton, Lancashire, cotton-spinner. B HOTHERSHAM Sheffield. R BIRSELL, Blackburn, woollen-draper

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J COCKBURN, Clenlamaies, Fisshire, carrier-dealer. R A MILLER, Dundee, merchant.

TUESDAY, JULY 31.

FOREIGN OFFICE, JULY 30

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr James A Crittenden as Consul at Liverpool, and of Mr Alfred Mitchell as Consul at Cork for the United States of America.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED

S H LEAH, Kingsland, jeweller.

BANKRUPTS.

T PARSONAGE, Holborn-hill, linen draper. J SMITH, St Rumwald's, Essex, innkeeper J [illegible] Cambridge-street, Hyde-park, out of business. J TASH, Baldwin-street Pimlico, [illegible] W [illegible] Mile-end-road, builder. J WILLIAMS, Bridgewater, Somersetshire, shoekeeper G P HILL, Plymouth. W BLAYDURY, Worcester, hosier W PERKINS, Devonport, cabinet-maker. J [illegible] Leeds, Yorkshire, [illegible] and sugar manufacturer. G and H ROBERTS, Ranyclwedd, Denbighshire, coal and iron masters.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

W WILSON, Campbellfield, Glasgow, brick and tile maker.

BIRTHS.

On July 22nd, at Lasalingdon, Mrs Hubert Lloyd, of a daughter.—On Saturday, the 28th ult., at Cranford Rectory, Middlesex, the wife of the Rev. George Gardner Harter, of a daughter.—At 26, Lowndes square, the Countess of Mayo, of a son.—At 26, Bolton-street, Piccadilly, the Viscountess Stopford, of a son.—At Government House, Adelaide, South Australia, Lady Young, of a daughter.—At the Rectory, Great Wenham, Suffolk, the lady of the Rev H Bawson, of a stillborn son.—At Alva House, N B., the Hon Mrs Johnstone, of a daughter.—At Dudley, Worcester, the wife of the Rev. W Lea, of a daughter.—At Astwood Vicarage, Bucks, the wife of the Rev S F Cumberlege, of a daughter.—On the 8th June, at Canonpore, the lady of Frederick Henry Heldo-d, Bengal Artillery of a daughter

MARRIAGES.

At St Andrew's, Holborn, [illegible] Esq., of Lincoln's-inn, to Emily Caroline, second daughter of the late Thomas Gee, Esq., of Gower-street.—At Liverpool, Lieutenant Frederick Stanley Grover, Royal Artillery, to Caroline Jane, only daughter of Samuel Bonner, Esq., of Liverpool.—At Edinburgh, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Alexander Gordon, K.C.B., one of the Judges of the Supreme Court in Madras Presidency, to Maria Alphonsine, third daughter of the late John Heath Watt, Esq., of Edinburgh.—At Hanover-square, Captain the Hon John de Blaquiere, eldest son of General Lord de Blaquiere, to Anna, youngest surviving daughter of the late John Calcraft, Esq.

DEATHS.

At Wickham Heath, Miss Anne Garnier aged seventy-six, sister of the Dean of Winchester.—John Gosnell Andrews, [illegible] aged [illegible] years, son of the late Joseph Andrews, Esq., a member of the Court of Examiners of the Royal College of Surgeons.—At his residence, 6, Cecil-place, Pentonville, Richard Hodgson, Esq., aged [illegible] years.—At the Close, Salisbury, Sarah Ann Jane Hoyle, aged [illegible] six-and-a-half years.—At Lower-Edmonton, Jane Harriet, wife of Mr. [illegible] and [illegible] six months and [illegible] days.—At Ramsgate, Mary Ann, wife of Mr. [illegible] aged [illegible] years.—At the residence of her brother, the Rev Sir [illegible] Bart., Lady Caroline Hamilton, wife of Thomas Bruce, Esq.—At St Ishmey, the Rev George Radcliffe, D.D., Prebendary of Chichester, and Rector of Ishmey, in the county of Gloucester, in the seventy-ninth year of his age.—John Cottingham, Esq., one of the magistrates of the Southwark Police Court, and Police Surgeon of the Fleet Prison, aged [illegible] years.

COLLECTION OF EGYPTIAN ANIMALS,

IN THE GARDENS OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, REGENT'S PARK PRESENTED BY HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS IBRAHIM PACHA.

The late Viceroy of Egypt, some months before his death, placed at the disposal of the Hon. Charles Murray, her Majesty's Consul-General, a collection of living animals which had been obtained by his Highness' command in Nubia, and which was destined as a mark of his favour to enrich the Zoological Society. His Highness during his visit to this country had frequent opportunities of observing the useful influence exercised by this institution, and readily lent himself towards increasing its means of instruction. The Council availed themselves of his Highness' liberal offer to maintain this collection in Cairo until the period had arrived which might appear most favourable for its transp.rt to England; and they accordingly despatched during the spring of the present year a trustworthy agent to receive and attend to the animals from the time of their delivery at Alexandria, whither they were conveyed at the cost and by the direction of its Highness' representative.

The collection is magnificent gift. The Hon. C. A. Murray succeeded in obtaining three Lions, a Cheetah, an enormous Baboon, Ostriches, Gazelles, Sultanas Fowls, Pelicans, and a Plum ego; besides a collection of living Reptiles, which accompanied to about 70 head, and included examples of 13 species of great interest and nove.ty.

It gives us great pleasure to congratulate the Society on the successful issue of Mr. Murray's exertions in this matter, and to say that the animals reach ed in the whole of this extensive consignment subscqu.nt to its being put on board the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer *Indus*, in which it was conveyed to Southampton. The Cheetah, a most beautiful animal which Mr Landseer has selected for our illustration, attracted a curio s multitude of spectators during their disembarkation at Southampton, and during their passage from the Southern Railway to the gardens of the Society. This will be a most considerable an addition to the previously existing treasures of the society has att.acted a gradually increasing concourse of visitors to the Gardens, which we are satisfied has drawn many persons of limited means to enjoy gratifying from the sight of the beauty and endless variety of Nature. Mr Landseer has been guided in the composition by the desire of rep senting the entire gift of the Viceroy, as well as the most popularly interesting forms in the whole collection.

There are females rising to years old; they are in perfect health, and will doubtless maintain the stock which the Society have been so fortunate hitherto in rearing of this sougat-after beautiful animal. They are paced provisionally in the enlargement of the Giraffe House, in the same building wi the Rhinoceros.

The four ostriches, now in posse sion of the Society, are probably the first examples of this bird which have ever been seen in confinement. Two of them are placed in the large enclosure formerly occupied by the Aurochs, and exhibit an elasticity and rapidity in their paces which is indescribable.

The Egyptian Gazelle, which forms the subject of our group, are fine examples of the most esteemed breed in Lower Egypt; they were attended throughout the voyage by an Arab driver

The Sultanas Fowls are females rising two years old; they are in perfect health, and will doubtless maintain the stock which the Society have been so fortunate hitherto in rearing of this sougat-after beautiful animal. They are paced provisionally in the enlargement of the Giraffe House, in the same building wi the Rhinoceros.

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The Egyptian Gazelle, which forms the subject of our group, are fine examples of the most esteemed breed in Lower Egypt; they were attended throughout the voyage by an Arab driver

The Cheetah, a most beautiful animal which Mr Landseer has easily distinguished by their long and graceful horns, are, perhaps, the most interesting species of all: equally remarkable for their elegant action, their delicacy of colouring, and their historic association with the most ancient dynasties of Egypt, they were non-lastly brought as tribute from the South, and have, therefore, a frequent place in the hieroglyphic monuments. Both of these animals are, unfortunately, females. They are placed in one of the large paddocks in the Park, where they have ample space to display their speed. Their stride is short, but very rapid: they trot with wonderful elasticity, and with a gadeur or action which reminds one of the Gnu. The Lonogrys is called by the Arabs "the Bull of the Desert."

The Addax (*A. nasmaculatis*) is distinguished by the white frontal band, which is common to both sexes, and by its spiral horns. A pair of these animals was received by the Society, but, unfortunately, in a bad state of health, from long confinement.

The Gazelle, which Mr Landseer has introduced are a male and a young female. The Society now p—sses a herd of seven or eight of these extremely beautiful little creatures, with some prospect of adding to their number.

The Flamingo and the Pelican, on the extreme right of the group, were obtained for the Society by the Hon C. A. Murray. The flamingo is now exhibited for the first time alive in this country, and will be found, with many other objects of the first interest, in the new Aviary, which we mentioned in our article upon the Bower Birds

The three Pelicans, which arrived with the Flamingo, are also of a species

(*Continued on page* 80)

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NEW MUSIC.—"CANST THOU, O HARP."

... Jeffreys, Sch... ... Mr. J. on Maria Le... ... Miss Catherine Gormly. ... words are courageous sweet, also ... ...

EGYPTIAN ANIMALS PRESENTED BY THE LATE IBRAHIM PACHA TO THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

(*Continued from page 78.*)

which is absolutely new to the menagerie. It is *Pelicanus crispus*, figured in Gould's "Birds of Europe" as a rare inhabitant of Dalmatia and Greece.

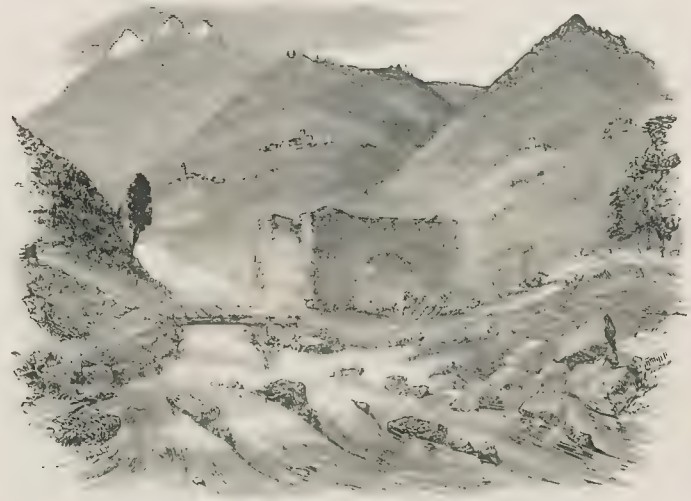
DESTRUCTION OF THE GREAT ROAD OVER THE SIMPLON.

[WE have been favoured by Mr. Albert Smith with the accompanying Sketch and details of this catastrophe, dated Milan, July 24.]

Those of your readers who have made the journey to Italy by this celebrated pass, and, indeed, the whole world, as admirers of the most colossal engineering work ever perfected, will hear with regret of the almost total demolition of the Simplon road, on the Italian side of the mountain, by the terrible storms which broke upon it at the end of last month. It suffered from similar causes in 1834 and 1839, and still bore traces of the devastation then caused by the mountain torrents; but now the injury sustained is so great as to be considered irreparable, the greater portion of the road having been broken up and carried away altogether, and the remainder rendered almost impassable for carriages of any description by the granite blocks and deep loose deposit left behind. The fact that a repetition of the injury may occur at any future time disheartens the Government from taking any steps to repair it, even slightly; a few men only are employed, here and there, moving the more intrusive blocks out of the way, along which the diligence toils with extra horses, deep in sand and grit, so that there is every chance should the route over the St. Gothard become the favourite one, which is most likely—of this wonder of the world gradually falling to decay, and being only now and then visited by curious travellers.

The scene of the greatest ruin is that selected for the Illustration—the bridge at the entrance of the valley of Dovedro, between Isella and Domo d'Ossola. A former bridge had been carried away in 1839, and the present one built on its site, of immense strength, to guard against a similar accident. The mountain torrents were, however, again the masters. The bridge bravely stood the shock, but the approaches on either side have been totally demolished. Blocks of inconceivable size were brought down from the heights, and thrown about like pebbles: the waters tore out new channels for themselves, forsaking their usual beds; and frightful desolation is the result. An immense tract of the famous and fertile valley of Ossola is covered up by granite rubbish for ever; so that the renowned first view of Italy from the Pont de Crevola has lost nearly all its beauty; and the traces of the havoc made in every direction are as terrible, as they are, to all appearances, beyond any engineering skill to counteract. Those who can recollect and speak of the once mighty Simplon, in its strength and glory, may now account themselves fortunate travellers.

Au reste, if such an accident was to occur, it has happened at a good time, for very few of the "travelling English" are on the foreign roads. The largest hotels are deserted, and the natives are everywhere complaining bitterly of lack of visitors.



DESTRUCTION OF THE GREAT ROAD OVER THE SIMPLON. FROM A SKETCH BY ALBERT SMITH.

THE LATE JOHN COTTINGHAM, ESQ.

THIS gentleman, the scion of a highly respectable Cheshire family, was called to the bar, by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, the 12th June, 1818, and practised for many years with considerable success upon the Chester and northern circuits. He had the reputation of being a sound and able lawyer, and might had he continued in the profession, have attained the judicial bench. He was Recorder of Chester; and a few years back he accepted the appointment of a Metropolitan Police Magistrate, the duties of which he continued to perform with great efficiency until the period of his death.

Mr. Cottingham died of cholera on the 31st ult., after an illness of less than thirty hours

THE LATE MR. COTTINGHAM, THE POLICE MAGISTRATE.

DEATH OF MR. DENISON, M.P. FOR WEST SURREY.—We regret to have to announce the death of this gentleman, which occurred on Thursday morning, at No 90, Pall-mall. Mr. Denison was in the 81st year of his age.

DEATH OF MR. GODSON, M.P.—Richard Godson, Esq., M.P. for Kidderminster, died on Wednesday, at his residence, Springfield Hall, Lancaster, of disease of the heart.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND COMPANY.—A special meeting of this company was held on Thursday, for the purpose of confirming the forfeiture of 310 shares; John Catchy, Esq., in the chair. The secretary having read the list of shares to be forfeited, a resolution for their forfeiture was carried unanimously. The chairman then gave the proprietors a full account of the position the company were in, of their lands, the rentals, the absolute value of their stock and property. He said there had been a call made; this call, if properly responded to, would produce £6000, £3000 of which they had to pay away immediately. Their contract for taking the produce from their tenants expired in March next. A long conversation ensued as to the policy of winding up the affairs of the company; but it was urged by the chairman, that, as honourable men, they were bound to wait till March next, when their contract expired, and then they could consider the best step to take after they had fulfilled all their engagements. Several interesting details were entered into, shewing the great good this company had been in furthering the civilization of this part of the globe, and a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors concluded the business.

The *Fancy*, Captain Davidson, the first of the South Sea Whale Fishery Company's vessels, left the West India Docks on Saturday last, for the Auckland Islands, carrying out Mr. Mackworth, the secretary, and a numerous body of artisans and settlers, the nucleus of the new colony forming by this enterprising and highly influential company.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1849.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

CEAD MILE FAILTE.

No. 384.—VOL. XV.] SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1849. TWO NUMBERS } ONE SHILLING.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

(From our own Correspondents.)

THE announcement that her Majesty intended to visit Ireland immediately after the prorogation of Parliament, created on the very first day that it was known across St. George's Channel the greatest satisfaction and delight in the minds of all classes of the people. A few, perhaps—whose tongues *before* and *after*, but not *during*, the recent outbreak that ended at Ballingarry, wagged rather more violently than was consistent with perfect sanity—ventured to throw doubts upon the reception that would be given to the Queen and her illustrious Consort; but the large majority of the citizens of Dublin, Cork, and Belfast, and the people of Ireland generally, gave expression to opinions which must have speedily convinced this little party that they had utterly miscalculated the temper of the public. Day by day after that time the popular enthusiasm continued to increase; and it soon became evident that Irish loyalty, exuberant as it was when George IV. visited Ireland, had suffered no diminution; but that, on the contrary, it had grown in fervour and extent. In every part of her dominions her Majesty is admired, respected, and beloved, both as a Sovereign and as a woman. Not only is public homage cheerfully and spontaneously rendered to her as the model of a Queen, but a warmer and more tender homage is no less spontaneously and universally offered to her at all the fire-sides and homes of the country, as an example to the daughters, wives, mothers, and gentlewomen of her nation, of the conduct they should pursue, to merit the esteem of the wise and the admiration of the virtuous. Ireland participates in these feelings, and the very humblest of the people give expression to them. Even in cases where political rancour might be supposed to rage, and the remembrance of recent melancholy events to rankle, the Irish, with exceptions too insignificant to require notice, separate the person and character of Queen Victoria from the occasions of public strife and difference of opinion that are, unhappily, too frequent, and yield to her, individually, the homage of their unaffected loyalty. Many persons now living witnessed and shared in the ceremonies and rejoicings that took place when George IV. visited Dublin. Those persons are unanimous in asserting that the enthusiasm of that day, great as it was, was a mere shadow of the loyalty and devotion expressed throughout society during the visit of a more deservedly popular Sovereign—QUEEN VICTORIA.

For at least ten days or a fortnight before her Majesty's arrival at Cove, the citizens of Cork, Dublin, and Belfast were up and stirring to do her honour. The "beautiful city of Cork," as its people call it (with a pardonable pride, and with an epithet well deserved), was especially busy, inasmuch as it had been arranged that her Majesty's first landing upon Irish ground should be within its precincts. As the village of Dunleary, near Dublin, had been named Kingstown in honour of George IV., it was suggested by some of the people of Cork, that Cove, the town that commands their magnificent harbour, should be named Queenstown, in honour of her Majesty. Some, with a more refined and graceful sense of a compliment, suggested that, if the name were altered at all, the town of Cove should henceforward be called "VICTORIA." These, however, were but the slightest of the many indications of a desire to show loyalty and affection which escaped from the warm-hearted citizens of Cork. Such a stir was never known in that "beautiful" place since it was founded; and for a short period previous to and during the Queen's Visit, the old prophecy of the Corkonians seemed on the point of being realised.—

> Limerick *was*, Dublin *is*, but Cork *will be*,
> The greatest city of the three.

In Dublin, the bustle was even more superbly restless. Its wide and splendid streets teemed with a busy population, whose only thought and sole subject of conversation was the Queen's Visit. For once, at least, Dublin looked as much like the veritable capital of a great and prosperous kingdom as the most ardent Repealer could desire. Equipages of all descriptions—but little inferior in brilliancy to any that grace Hyde Park in the height of the London season—rolled through Sackville-street, Dame-street, Dawson-street, Merrion-square and St. Stephen's-green. Architects, builders, gas-fitters, carpenters, painters, decorators, and others, found abundant occupation in making preparations for the forthcoming ceremonial and its after festivities. Portraits of the Queen and Prince Albert appeared in the print shops, to the almost total exclusion of other prints; whilst, for those who were too poor to indulge in the expensive luxury of line engravings, medals, in commemoration of the visit, were struck, and met a ready sale. Public buildings, and private dwellings also, put on a new face of cleanliness in anticipation of the blaze of light with which Dublin was to illuminate herself. Shops were newly painted and decorated; and the old city, even in its remotest recesses, washed and adorned itself in honour of the occasion. There was never such scrubbing, and rubbing, and

CORPORATION OF CORK, AND DEPUTATIONS, AWAITING THE LANDING OF HER MAJESTY AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE QUAY

beautifying—such running to and fro of busy men—and such a rapid currency of coin in Dublin, within the memory of that venerable *myth*, "the oldest inhabitant."

Even the statue of William III., in College Green, that permanent suggestor of strife and bitterness to the contending factions of Catholic and Protestant, received a new coat of paint for the occasion, and glittered, in the warm sunshine as splendidly as the most devoted lover of his "pious and immortal memory" could desire. Commodious platforms, commanding a view of the procession, were erected before the gates of Trinity College, the Post Office, the Bank of Ireland, the Nelson Column and various other public buildings. Triumphal arches were raised and adorned long before the Queen had left Osborne House; and the line of procession looked like a fair many days before her arrival in the harbour of Cove.

To the whole population felt the impetus. The shopkeepers put forth their richest display of goods. The Killarney arbutus, the tabinets or poplins and all the few articles that may in Ireland be considered as of native manufacture, were displayed to the best advantage in the windows to captivate the attention of strangers, especially of those who were expected to pour into Dublin from rich England laden with golden sovereigns, and having nothing to do but to spend them. The price of lodgings went up at an enormous rate; and seats at the windows of those housekeepers who were fortunate enough to be located in the exact line of procession, were offered for sums, which, if obtained, would have gone far towards paying the whole annual rental of the speculators. If all the gold of California had been expected in Dublin, prices could not have risen much higher.

The most respectable hotels, such as Morrison's and others, did not make any advances upon their usual prices, but others not quite so well attended and prosperous, whose designations we forbear to mention, put an import duty upon strangers, which, in some instances, was high enough to amount to a prohibition. The price of labour went up: carpenters (and gas-fitters more especially) were at a high premium. For once in the history of Ireland, the supply of labour was not equal to the demand. The streets swarmed with people. Dame-street and Sackville-street were almost as crowded as Cheapside and Cornhill; and not even the Boulevards of Paris, in those halcyon days before revolutions and *émeutes* had saddened the hearts of its citizens, by exiling their best customers, and draining their pockets, looked more cheerful than the wide-streeted and beautiful city of Dublin.

There was, it is true, an under-current of ill feeling. The Lord Mayor issued a proclamation, which the malcontents termed an *ukase*, calling upon all classes of the inhabitants to illuminate; but, as the proclamation was, after few days, superseded by another, merely requesting all who could afford to show their loyalty in that way to do so, and exonerating from the imputation of disloyalty all who might be too poor to spend money in tallow candles, the dissatisfaction gradually subsided.

The preparations made for the illumination showed that Dublin had her heart in the business; and, notwithstanding an occasional growl from a Young Irelander, satisfaction with the present, and bright anticipations for the future, were the orders of the day in Dublin for a full week before her Majesty's arrival. The shopkeeping interest is hardly keen, and the shopkeepers of Dublin had the common sense to put politics in abeyance, and to leave the jangle of party for occasions less unsuitable. There was in the capital, and some parts of the country, an inclination at first to thrust the distresses of the country prominently before our Majesty in addresses from the corporations and public bodies. And, on the part of the Young Irelanders, there was an inclination to insist that the cordiality of the Queen's welcome should depend upon the pardon of the men recently convicted of rebellion against her authority; but, as time wore on, and public opinion manifested itself, these subjects of contention were allowed to drop. It was felt that although the distresses of Ireland are great and manifold they were not to be remedied by howling over them, or by putting on a face of sorrow, especially upon the occasion of a visit undertaken with the patriotic motive, amongst many others equally laudable and good, of aiding the trade of the country by causing an expenditure of money. It was also felt that any thrusting forward of the names of men who had rendered themselves amenable to the laws was likely to defeat its purpose, and that they were not the true friends of the exiles, who vociferated about a pardon for them—rendering mercy impossible by the audacity with which it was demanded. Ultimately, therefore, these subjects ceased to occupy attention, and Dublin, on Saturday morning, when it was announced that the Queen had safely reached the harbour of Cove, contained a population almost unanimous in the desire to make her welcome in her Irish capital superior, in its cordiality, to and that she had ever received in any portion of her dominions.

The counties of Ireland were as enthusiastic as the cities; and most, if not the whole of them were convened in public meetings of the freeholders and inhabitants, to vote addresses of congratulation to her Majesty and the Prince. The most influential noblemen, landowners, clergy and professional men of each district attended; and the addresses, without a single exception that ever came to the knowledge of the public were as enthusiastically agreed to. All these documents breathed the same spirit of loyalty and affection, and were supported either by the personal presence and speeches of the leading clergymen, both Protestant and Roman Catholic, or by letters explaining their absence, and heartily concurring in the object of the meetings.

ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY AND PRINCE ALBERT AT CORK.

The Royal Squadron, which left Osborne at three o'clock on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 1st instant, met with favourable winds and fair weather. It had been arranged that the squadron, in the event of rough weather, should anchor on Wednesday night in the Portland Roads; but the night being beautifully calm and clear, there was no necessity for delay, and the squadron steamed onwards for the Irish coast, steering directly for Cork. To the surprise of the people of Cork, whose arrangements for the befitting reception of her Majesty were not completed, the Queen's arrival was telegraphed off Cove Lighthouse at six o'clock on Thursday evening.

It was about seven o'clock when the *Fiend* steamer, one of the Royal Squadron, entered the harbour, and communicated to the Admiral the approach of the Royal Yacht. At nine o'clock, accordingly, the *Victoria and Albert* made its appearance in the harbour, amidst the joyous excitement of the inhabitants of Cork, Cove, and the vicinity. The war-ships in the harbour and the batteries commenced cannonading. The surrounding hills reverberated the glad tidings. Bonfires were seen to blaze on all the neighbouring hills; and the merchant-ships; while the whole town was in perfect commotion with the bells—and rapidity with which the fireworks were sent forth. The unrivalled brilliancy of the scene in this glorious bay was beyond description. The magnificent appearance of the ships of war—their lofty masts, and rigging—at one moment in deep gloom, while at the next, almost in the twinkling of an eye, the whole were lit up in a flood of light, showing every portion of the vessels, with the polishing and outline to perfection, and with singularly picturesque effect. The Royal Yacht came alongside the *Ganges*, and there it lay for the night.

At ten o'clock on Friday morning, the county members, Edmund Burke Roche, Esq., and Dr. Power, with the others of the deputation, waited on her Majesty on board the Royal Yacht, when it was intimated to them that the Queen would probably land at Cove, and visit the Pavilion. Information had been previously conveyed to Sir George Grey that the Cove people were anxious that her Majesty should commemorate her truly auspicious visit by conferring on Cove the honour and distinction of being called "Queenstown;" when the secretary replied that her Majesty would feel happy in doing anything which might be deemed serviceable to their beautiful harbour and town. Accordingly, when the Royal party landed on the Quay, about two o'clock, the Queen and Prince Consort entered the Pavilion, where a splendid throne had been most tastefully erected for her Majesty, which, however, she did not occupy, but continued during the entire interview with the county members, who now formally laid before her Majesty the wishes of the inhabitants of Cove regarding the change of name so as to commemorate the Royal Visit. The Queen, in the most graceful, as well as gracious, manner, assented to the request, and Cove was, therefore, invested with all the distinctiveness and individuality to be found in the style and title of Queenstown. Long may it flourish, and receive the fruits of this baptismal benevolence!

Early in the forenoon, the Mayor, accompanied by W. Fagan, Esq., M.P., proceeded on board the Royal Yacht, and had an interview with her Majesty. The address presented on these private visits, in the period of the Royal visit to the City was intended for the afternoon, a delicate and respectful remonstrance was offered indirectly, and it was also suggested that the necessary arrangements were not completed for her Majesty's reception. They were informed, however, that her Majesty's arrangements had been made; that the Royal visit would take place in the afternoon, at four o'clock, when the Queen would pass through the principal streets, receive the deputations, and then return to Cove, when the Royal party would proceed on board the Royal Yacht, sleep there on the Bay that night, and on Saturday morning sail for Dublin.

The beautiful river never looked to greater advantage than whilst the Royal flotilla was sailing up from Monkstown. This pretty little waving-place, as well as Passage, had a very elegant appearance. The season of the year clothed every thing along the banks and on the neighbouring hills with an endless variety of tint; and the sun, which had just emerged from a thick veil of vapour for the last few hours, threw its golden brilliancy over the waters. The lively verdure, the beauty and repose, the whole appearance of the little island, seemed to have attracted the peculiar attention of her Majesty. At Blackrock, a Royal salute was fired from the Castle from four pieces of ordnance sent there by the General of the District, as also from a battery on one of the neighbouring heights. About half-past three o'clock the *Fairy* reached the Custom House Quay with its Royal freight, when his Worship the Mayor, the members of the council, the Right Rev. Dr. Denvir, the Venerable Archdeacon Kyle, and other clergymen, attended to receive her Majesty on her arrival. All the windows that were drawn up on this quay, and a squadron of horse was also in attendance as an escort. The gallery or platform was crowded with the rank and fashion amongst the ladies of both county and city, who, according to the opinion of all the Corkonians, never looked more lovely or interesting than on this great national occasion. The spectacle was imposing and impressive. The quays at both sides of the river were not only covered with thousands of loyal and anxious citizens, but everywhere were seen elevated platforms crowded with delighted spectators. The entire breadth of the river was taken up with steamers, barges, sloops, yachts, and vessels of every description, all crowded at every available point with living freight, but in a shipshape Royalty. The National Anthem was struck up by the band of the Cameronians, when "God save the Queen" was responded to by the ordnance in the Park, that woke the obedient echoes of the surrounding hills.

The deputations were received on board the Royal tender, on the quarter-deck of which her Majesty was seated, nearly encircled by the Prince Consort, the Secretary (Sir George Grey) and the Commander of the *Victoria and Albert* Yacht (Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence.) The various addresses were then read, to which the Queen seemed to pay the profoundest attention.

The following is a copy of the Corporation Address:—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY. We, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the ancient city of Cork, humbly approach your Majesty to tender to you, on behalf of ourselves and our fellow-citizens at large, the homage of our profound loyalty, and of our deepest affection and attachment to your Majesty's sacred person and crown.

We gratefully beg to express our deep sense of the high honour and distinction conferred on this great city and county by your Majesty condescending to select our city as the place where you and your Royal and much-loved Consort pay your first visit to this portion of the kingdom; and we hail with the sincerest feeling of joy and exultation your august presence here, and ardently hope that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to receive and gladden us by frequently repeating visits, and to diffuse pleasure and happiness amongst us. We sincerely hope that your Majesty's gracious visit will be like those of the Angel of Mercy, which, in the Holy Writings, and that it is the harbinger of bright and better days for our country, which your Majesty must be aware is passing through a fearful ordeal.

We know that your Majesty deeply sympathises in the sufferings and privations which your people have and are still undergoing; though we are convinced that nothing would afford a higher gratification to your Royal breast than to mitigate and relieve those sufferings, and to raise the moral and social condition of your Majesty's much and long enduring, but patient and faithful Irish subjects.

We trust that your Royal advent here will lay the foundation of a better order of things than has heretofore existed, by the means of fully developing the great and natural resources of our beautiful and fertile country; and that its prosperity, and the consequent comfort, happiness, and contentment of its people, will be the glorious and blessed results of your auspicious visit.

That your Majesty may enjoy a long and prosperous reign over a united, happy, and contented people; and that you, your Royal Consort and family, may possess every happiness that this world can afford, is the ardent and sincere prayer of your loyal and attached subjects, the Council and Citizens of Cork.

Done under the Common Seal of the Borough of Cork, this 24th day of July, 1849, in the 13th year of her Majesty's reign.

As soon as this address had been read, the Mayor was desired by the Secretary to kneel down before the Queen, when her Majesty, graciously taking the sword which was presented to her for the purpose by Prince Albert, laid it on the shoulder of the first magistrate, and confirmed on him the honour of Knighthood. It was a proud moment for the worthy Mayor of Cork, particularly as the assembled citizens evinced unmistakeable indications of their gratification at the honour spontaneously bestowed upon him by his gracious Sovereign.

Among the addresses presented to her Majesty, was one from the Royal Cork Yacht Club, by a deputation, consisting of J. H. Smith Barry, Esq., Admiral; T. G. Freed, Esq., Vice-Admiral; the Lord of Mountcashel; and Doctor Meach, honorary secretary to the club. This club was founded in the year 1720. A copy of the original rules was presented to her Majesty.

After this ceremony the line of procession was formed by a troop of the 12th Lancers taking the front, followed by the officers of the Cork staff in their rich and elegant uniforms. The Lords-Lieutenant of the County, Lords Bandon, Desmond, and Carbery; the High Sheriff, Lord Viscount Kilworth; the Bishop, the Rev. W. W. Hedges; and Lieut. Leahy, D.L.; Captain Wallis, D.L.; the County and City Members, and other Deputy-Lieutenants came next in order. Then succeeded the carriage of the newly-made Knight, Sir William Lyons, Mayor, in which he sate himself, accompanied by the Treasurer and Town-Clerk in their respective robes of office.

The Royal carriage now appeared, in which sate her Majesty and Prince Albert, with two Ladies in Waiting. The carriage was escorted on the left by the High Sheriff of the city, on a splendid charger, and on the right by the General of the district, also on horseback, together with a party of the 12th Lancers. The Home Secretary's carriage came next, and then followed a few others belonging to the noblemen and gentlemen who, as equestrians, preceded her Majesty. The procession went slowly through the triumphal arch at Anglesey Bridge, and along the South Mall, which, particularly in the windows along the line, enthusiastically testified their feelings of loyalty and affection by the waving of handkerchiefs and scattering of flowers. Thus the Royal *cortège* passed along the Grand Parade, and through the splendid triumphal arch at Great George's-street, to the Western-road. When it had reached beside the beautiful towers of the new College, the attention of her Majesty seemed to have been called to the building which was to bear her Royal title, as she directed their advance to be stayed for some moments, during which she appeared to survey it very minutely. The statue of her Majesty, which had been presented to the Royal College by Sir Thomas Deane, was at this very moment elevated to its proper site on the nearest gable of the structure, under the direction of Sir Thomas himself, who attended in person to seize this very favourable and auspicious time for the ceremony.

The Dyke Promenade, down which the Royal *cortège* next passed, with its natural and umbrageous arcade, appeared to excite much of the Royal attention as the procession advanced slowly through it. Her Majesty then proceeded through Patrick-street, back again by the Grand Parade and Pall Mall to the Custom House, which was reached about half-past five o'clock, when the Royal pennant was unfolded at the mainmast of the *Fairy*, and the Queen, amidst the thunder of the signal-guns, went on board the Royal Yacht. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort repeatedly acknowledged the farewell greetings of the ladies and gentlemen on the Custom House Quay; when the Royal tender, accompanied by one of the war-steamers, sailed down the river, amidst the acclamations of the citizens who had crowded round the place of departure.

HER MAJESTY AND THE BLACKROCK FISHERMEN.—One of the most interesting scenes in her Majesty's passage up the river was her reception on passing Blackrock Castle, where the fishermen of Blackrock, twenty in number, appeared in procession in their boats with an address, and a fine salmon, ornamented with shamrocks and green ribbons, suspended from a decorated pole. Her Majesty, in a most kind and condescending manner, ordered the Royal Yacht to stop, and received the address and salmon on board. She conversed with Arthur Leary, one of the fishermen, praised the neat and cleanly appearance of the men, and thanked them for the fish. Through the kindness and courtesy of Colonel and Mrs. Chatterton, the men appeared in blue and white Guernsey frocks and straw hats, and looked remarkably neat. All the tenantry about Castle Mahon carried various flags, with "Long Live the Queen," "Welcome," &c., and right heartily cheered her Majesty.

THE QUEEN AND THE CORK EMBROIDERY SCHOOL.—Her Majesty condescended to accept some of the poor children's work from the Cork Embroidery School, and expressed herself much pleased with it, and gratified at the compliment paid her. The articles were a pocket-handkerchief of a very beautiful pattern, with figures worked in three corners, and surmounted by a Crown, in the fourth, trimmed with Brussels lace: and a frock for one of the Princesses, worked by a girl who could not hem when she entered the school, two years and a half ago. His Royal Highness Prince Albert also condescended to accept a beautifully worked shirt-front. The presents were forwarded, together with a suitable address, by Mrs. Scanlehill and Mrs. Paul M'Swiney, secretaries to the school. It is to be hoped that the patronage thus bestowed by her Majesty on this school will have its due effect, and that the fashionables of Cork will not now be ashamed to wear or purchase articles similar to those admitted into the Royal wardrobe.

DEPARTURE OF HER MAJESTY FROM COVE.

(From a Correspondent.)

COVE, Saturday Morning.

Notwithstanding the dull hazy appearance of the morning, from an early hour thousands had assembled on the surrounding heights to witness the departure of her Majesty. The steep eminences of Camden and Carlisle forts were densely crowded with the peasantry of the surrounding districts. The military lined the shore. At nine o'clock signals were made for getting under weigh, and at half-past nine the ships forming the Royal squadron commenced to man the yards and fire a Royal salute. Before it was concluded her Majesty was fairly under weigh, preceded by two of the lighter steamers: a party of citizens of Cork, amongst whom the writer, accompanied the squadron. The Royal Yacht continued to gain on the leading boats, and by the time we were abreast of Ballycotton Bay, was far ahead of all save the *Fairy*, *Banshee*, *Garland*, and *Viceroy* merchant steam-ship, commanded by Capt. W. Stokes, to whose kindness I was indebted for an opportunity of coming sufficiently close to the vessels at Ballycotton Island to enable me to make the accompanying sketch. After passing Ballycotton, it became evident that her Majesty's ship found the sea somewhat rough, and steered her course under the shelter of the land. She still continued to gain on even the two ships of the fleet that accompanied her; and when off Ardmore Head made signals to them to approach. They did so, and were then signalled to return with orders to the other ships of the Royal squadron, by this time far behind. They again altered their course, and followed the *Victoria and Albert*, which was by this time close on the coast of Waterford, and to all appearance making direct for it; however, it shortly after became evident that Waterford was not the intended port, but Tramore Bay, where the Royal Yacht was seen to enter between two and three o'clock, blow off her steam, and lay to for the night. Immediately after the *Banshee* and *Garland* entered; but up to nightfall the remaining ships could not be discerned even with the aid of the ship's glass.

Tramore is a little bay or creek, close by Waterford, the fashionable watering-place of the good folk from the neighbouring counties of Waterford, Tipperary, and Kilkenny, and is not considered a very good harbour. It has neither trade nor commerce, and is seldom visited by vessels, save such as run in there for shelter during foul weather, as did her Majesty on Saturday. August the 4th was a memorable day in the annals of Tramore.

THE ROYAL FLEET AT WATERFORD HARBOUR.

WATERFORD, Sunday.

On the Royal Yacht reaching the head of Tramore Bay, she proceeded onward to the mouth of Waterford Harbour, and anchored at Passage, the *Fairy* attending her, and the rest of the fleet at a further distance down the bay. On bringing up here, the barge was lowered from the Royal Yacht, and soon after his Royal Highness Prince Albert came down the side, and put off for shore. He was accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Prince Alfred. Colonel Phipps attended on his Royal Highness. It was understood that his Royal Highness took the Royal children a short way into the rather unromantic, but well-tilled country in the vicinity of Waterford. At eight o'clock on Sunday morning the Royal flotilla left Waterford, and between five and six o'clock the Royal Yacht and the other steamers rounded Bray Head, and proceeded under slow way to the head of the line formed by the steamers which had arrived previously. The four steamers which arrived first left Waterford, or rather the west end of Tramore Bay, at four o'clock on Sunday morning, whilst the Royal Yacht and the rest of the flotilla did not get under way till eight o'clock; thus the former, which are slow steamers, were enabled to reach the harbour of Kingstown at the same time as the Royal Yacht.

PREPARATIONS TO RECEIVE HER MAJESTY IN DUBLIN.

The announcement that her Majesty, with her customary celerity of motion, had dropped in upon the good people of Cork a day before she was expected, created some fluster in the Irish capital. At an early hour on Saturday morning the firing of guns by a vessel in the harbour—whether for sport and mischief, or in pursuance of orders, did not appear—caused the citizens from their beds before the time, and sent some of them on a wild-goose errand to Kingstown, in the expectation that the Queen had arrived. This was soon known to be a false alarm; but it gave an impetus to the preparations that were in progress throughout Dublin, and gave additional vigour to the arms of the carpenters, decorators, flag-makers, and gas-fitters employed in all the leading lines of thoroughfare. It was made known to the citizens, on due authority, in the course of the day, that, at whatever time her Majesty might arrive in the harbour of Kingstown, she would not make her entry into Dublin until ten o'clock on Monday morning—the time originally appointed. This was consolatory to most people, especially to those who had built platforms, gone to expense for illuminations, or who expected to make large profits by letting seats either at windows or on platforms.

Dublin filled rapidly on Saturday. People flocked into it from all parts of the country, and even from England, Wales, and Scotland. Apartments at the hotels were not to be obtained except at enormous prices, and at some of them, the bare accommodation of a small bed in an unfurnished and unclean attic was only procurable for gold, or its paper representative. Among the visitors, a tolerably large cargo of the Lord Mayor's all-ness made their appearance in the streets. Some of these elegant scoundrels—as gentlemanly in outward show as the trinket-maker, the hair-dresser, and the tailor could make them—managed to reap a pretty fair harvest on board of the steamboats before favouring the Irish with a proof of their quality. A knowledge of this circumstance, combined with a wholesome regard for the pockets of the natives, led to a notification from the police authorities that four hundred police constables in plain clothes would be stationed in various parts of the city during the Queen's visit. It is possible that this announcement led to a more cautious exercise of their vocation by the industrious fraternity; but it is very doubtful whether it materially lessened the amount of their gains.

On Sunday the weather was beautifully clear and warm, and the population of Dublin poured itself out by thousands towards Kingstown. The trains ran during the whole day, and a considerable portion of the night, at intervals of a quarter of an hour, conveying at every trip 500 or 600 passengers. The little steam-boats that ply from the Custom-house Quay to Kingstown also carried down their living cargoes to the point of attraction. Never did such brilliant multitudes flock into Kingstown as on the memorable 5th of August. It was computed that the railway company alone conveyed between 40,000 and 50,000 people to and fro during the day; and it is likely that steam-boats and private vehicles conveyed from 30,000 to 10,000 more. The beautiful pier, extending 2800 feet into the sea, was so crowded with expectant visitors that it was difficult to pass along it. The pier is one of the greatest public works in Ireland; and the prospect at its extreme end is exceedingly beautiful. Looking northward, the spectator beholds the Hill of Howth, keeping its ancient watch over the Bay of Dublin; and, eastward, the historical field of Clontarf, where Brian Boru defeated and routed the Danish invaders of his country, and sealed his victory with his blood. On the southern shore of the Bay he sees the pleasant environs of the capital—Sandymount, Merrion, Booterstown, Blackrock, and Monkstown. To the westward stretches out the open sea. In the land view are the Pillar erected to commemorate the visit of George IV. to Ireland in 1821, and the Lansdowne Terraces and marine villas of Kingstown. Beyond these, the view extends to Sandycove promontory, to Dalkey Island, the hills of Killiney, and the beautiful mountains of the county of Wicklow.

There was an expectation that the Royal squadron would enter Killiney Bay in the course of the forenoon, if it were only to give her Majesty a glimpse of one of the most beautiful scenes in Ireland. Thitherwards, accordingly, a vast crowd of people made their way, to bivouack upon the hill. Many of them were provided with telescopes to descry the squadron as soon as it rounded the point; and a still greater number were provided with the edibles and potables which it was morally certain were not to be found in sufficient quantity in the small village of Killiney, to administer to the craving of so numerous a multitude. The distance from Kingstown to Killiney Hill is somewhat less than three miles; and, either as a ride or a walk, is recommended to all strangers in Dublin. He who departs from the Irish capital without having traversed it, and stood upon the highest point of the road to look back upon the city and the bay of Dublin, deprives himself of enjoying a view unsurpassed in the British Isles for extent and for magnificence. It has, by many been compared to that of the Bay of Naples; but, although few will admit the Hill of Howth to be quite equal in beauty or grandeur to Mount Vesuvius, as few will deny the exceeding loveliness of the whole panorama that is spread beneath the gaze of him who stands on the ascent to Killiney Hill, and looks towards Howth and Dublin. Nor is the prospect from the cops of Killiney Hill, looking towards the sea, less beautiful, though its beauty is of different character. The Bay of Killiney makes a majestic curve into the shore; and the spectator who, from Killiney Castle, or from the top of the hill, looks down upon its dark blue waters—seeing, but not hearing, the dash of the waves, and traced them only by the white fringes of foam which they make upon the beach—and beholds, in the background, the Sugar-loaf Mountain, and others in the Wicklow range, lifting their bold summits on the horizon—will confess that he may travel far without finding so much of the grand and beautiful to admire and luxuriate in. On the present occasion, as already observed, great numbers of the people of Dublin made their way on Sunday; and from a comparatively early hour in the morning the hill was crowded with people, anxious to catch a first glance of the Royal Squadron as it turned the projecting headland of Bray-head, across the Bay of Killiney. The scene was highly animating. Between seven and four o'clock the look-out stationed here perceived, by the aid of the telescope, the leading vessels of the Royal squadron. These proved to be the *Sphynx*, the *Stromboli*, the *Lucifer*, and the *Trident* — which speedily approached, and lay to off Killiney Bay, to await the arrival of her Majesty's yacht, the *Victoria and Albert*, and the rest of the Royal squadron. At six o'clock the smoke from the funnel of the *Victoria and Albert* was discernible without the aid of the telescope. The tidings of the Queen's approach flew rapidly; and her Majesty's war-steamer, the *Dragon*, and two other steam-boats that had been cruising about all the morning, and that were on the look-out off Dalkey Island, got up their steam, hoisted their flags, and proceeded to meet the Royal squadron, and escort it into the harbour of Kingstown.

ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY IN KINGSTOWN HARBOUR.

It was a few minutes before seven o'clock in the evening, (Sunday) when the *Victoria and Albert* was observed from Kingstown pier to pass at the north side of Dalkey Island, followed by the *Sphynx*, the *Fairy*, the *Vesuvius*, the *Racehorse*, the *Stromboli*, the *Trident*, the *Lucifer*, the *Dragon*, and numerous yachts and other vessels. At twenty minutes past seven the fleet swept into the harbour, and dropped anchor amid the vociferous and enthusiastic cheers of the multitude that lined the piers and the quays, that filled the streets, and that stood on windows and housetops, and on every spot commanding a view of the magnificent scene. The yard-arms of the steamers and other vessels were manned, and decorated with flags. The Royal standard floated from the main of the *Victoria and Albert*. A Royal salute was fired as the squadron entered; and the sailors upon the yard-arms of the various war-steamers and other vessels gave three hearty and tremendous cheers; the crowd on shore re-echoed the rough and exhilirating music of their shouts, and only ceased the noisy expression of their delight when the guns took up the sound of welcome, and made, for awhile, a greater uproar than the voices of the people. A great number of small boats, crowded with well-dressed ladies and gentlemen, put off from the quays. There seemed, from the shore, to be scarcely room for them all to pass and repass in safety, but no accident occurred, and they continued to row around the Royal Yacht, at a respectful distance, to obtain a sight of the Queen of Great Britain, and testify to her the loyalty and affection of the Irish people. Her Majesty shortly afterwards appeared upon deck, wearing a large red plaid shawl folded tightly around her, and a plain straw bonnet. As soon as she was perceived the cheering was renewed; first by the spectators in the boats, who waved their hats and handkerchiefs, and stood up to give expression to their enthusiasm; and then by the immense multitude on shore, whose loud, if not sweet voices, must have convinced her Majesty that her welcome in Ireland was all that the most loyal could anticipate, or the most affectionately attached to her person could desire. Her Majesty bowed repeatedly in acknowledgment of the cheers, and, after remaining in sight for a few moments, retired to the deck or round-house cabin. Prince Albert almost immediately afterwards issued from it, and, coming upon deck, was received with cheers as loud as those which had just before greeted the Queen. The Prince appeared in a blue pilot coat, buttoned close, and, advancing to the side of the vessel, bowed several times to the persons in the boats and to the crowd on shore. His Royal Highness then retired; but, as the cheering was from time to time renewed, and the crowd of boats around the Royal yacht continued to increase, it was evident that the multitude did not consider that they had seen enough of their Sovereign and her illustrious Consort. After a short interval, these manifestations of public feeling still continuing to increase, her Majesty and Prince Albert once more appeared upon deck, and, passing to the larboard side of the vessel, where a great number of boats had congregated, bowed repeatedly to the assemblage in acknowledgment of their cheers. The illustrious pair then passed to the starboard side, facing the quay, when it was observed that her Majesty and the Prince were attended by a party of the Royal children. These were the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, the Prince Alfred, and the Princess Alice. Prince Albert held the hand of the Prince of Wales, and her Majesty led the Princess Royal and the other two children. The crowd understood, instinctively, that this touching scene was intended as the introduction of the Royal children to the Irish people, and raised a succession of shouts which outdid in cordiality and intensity the enthusiastic bursts that greeted her first appearance; though when these were first heard it was difficult to imagine that human beings, however multitudinous and earnest in their expression of good-will, could well surpass them. This was her Majesty's last appearance on deck. The illustrious family—including its youngest members—bowed gracefully to the immense crowds, repeating the acknowledgment from time to time with the greatest affability, and then withdrew. Almost immediately afterwards a signal was made up to the mast-head of the Royal Yacht, which was responded to by the *Dragon*, the *Black Eagle*, the *Stromboli*, and all the other vessels of the squadron in succession. The Royal Yacht struck her gay colours, with the exception of the Royal standard. The many-coloured flags of all the ships disappeared in a few moments, and the crowd understood that there was an end of the pageant until the morrow. By this time it was almost dark, and the cabin lights were lit up in the *Victoria and Albert*; preparatory, it was pre-sumed, to the dinner of the Royal party on board.

The town of Kingstown was partially illuminated during the evening. There had been some previous talk of a determination to light bonfires on the hills for many miles around, but this intention was not carried into effect. The illumination at Kingstown was not particularly splendid; but there needed no display of lights in windows to prove that her Majesty had received as earnest and cordial a welcome as ever she had received in any portion of her dominions.

The boats that swarmed around the Royal Yacht gradually withdrew, and the crowds of holiday-makers at Kingstown began to think as to the means of returning to Dublin. This, however, was a very matter. such multitudes pressed into the railway station, all eager to that they defeated their own purpose by their hurry. The squeezing and shrieking, the jostling and pressing that ensued, were painful to witness. Ultimately, however, by stringent regulations and good management on the part of the railway officials, and the punishment of long trains every quarter of an hour, the crowd was thinned by degrees; but it was not until very long after midnight that the last living cargo reached Dublin. No accident occurred during the day to mar the pleasure of the scene. This is a circumstance most agreeable, but somewhat surprising to record, when the immense confusion and crowding that took place, both in Dublin and in Kingstown, are considered.

THE LANDING OF HER MAJESTY.

DUBLIN, MONDAY, AUGUST 6th.

Never did a more glorious morning burst from the east than that appointed for the entrance of Queen Victoria into the metropolis of her kingdom of Ireland. The sun shone with great splendour. There was scarcely a cloud upon the sky; and man and nature seemed in harmony of joyousness.

At an early hour almost the whole population of Kingstown was in motion; and a large proportion of that of Dublin and the watering-places of the coast seemed to have been conveyed to the same point. The steps of all were directed to the jetty and piers of the harbour, where a scene of the most animated description presented itself. On their side of the magnificent basin, upon the surface of which not a ripple was observable, where drawn up in a line the Royal flotilla, and the other numerous steam-vessels present, all decked out in their gaudiest array of flags and streamers.

Shortly after eight o'clock the Royal Yacht slipped her moorings and came alongside the jetty, and at nine o'clock his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant and the Countess of Clarendon arrived by special train from Dublin. Immediately their Excellencies proceeded on board, accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, the Lord Chancellor, Sir Edward Blakeney, Commander of the Forces, the Duke of Leinster, the Lord Primate the Archbishop of Dublin, the Marquis of Ormonde, the Marquis of Worcester, the Earl of Erne, the Chief Justices of the Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, Sir William Somerville, the Master of the Rolls, &c., attended by a brilliant staff, where they were met by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, who cordially shook hands with his Excellency and Prince George.

On board the Royal Yacht were the Marquis of Clanricarde, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Marquis of Abercorn, the Earl Fortescue, Lord Jocelyn, Sir G. Grey, Sir James Clarke, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, Colonel Phipps and Colonel Gordon, Equerries in Waiting; Lady Jocelyn, Miss Jocelyn, Ladies in Waiting upon the Queen; and a numerous staff of the officers of the Royal Yacht. Besides these were perceived alongside on shore, the Earl of Charlemont, the Earl of Howth, the Marquis of Headfort, the Earl of Mayo, Lord St. Lawrence, Lord Brabazon, Lord Massareene, Colonel and Mrs White, Mr. D. C. Latouche, Mr. Henry Guinness, Mr. Mayne, chairman of the Kingstown Railway Company, and the treasurer, Mr. James Pim, Sir Philip Crampton, Col. Jones, Mr. Griffith, Mr. Mulvany, and a host of the gentry of the county and city of Dublin.

Shortly afterwards her Majesty made her appearance on the quarter-deck, and was received by the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, who introduced to their Excellencies the Royal children.

After a short interval, an intimation was conveyed to the High Sheriff of the county of Dublin that her Majesty was prepared to receive the address, when that functionary, accompanied by the deputation, consisting of the Earl of Charlemont, Viscount Bruxton, Earl of Howth, Viscount St. Lawrence, Viscount Monck, Hon. St. John Butler, Hon. Edward Prestor, Sir Robert Shaw, Bart., Edward Kennedy, Baron de Roebeck, James Hans Hamilton, M.P.; Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor, M.P., Hans H. Wood, Charles Bianconi, Esq., Chichester C. Domville; John Barlow, Esq., Christopher Palles, Q.C., A. C. Hutton, John Lentaigne, Esq., John Shaw; John Ennis, High Sheriff; and William Lane, Esq., proceeded on board, and presented the address to her Majesty, who returned a suitable reply.

As the hour fixed upon for the landing of her Majesty approached, the most intense anxiety manifested itself amongst the vast multitude assembled to witness the spectacle. For full twenty minutes before ten o'clock her Majesty and Prince Albert were observed ready for the great event of the day. Her Majesty and the Prince were repeatedly cheered by the immense crowd; but when, at about ten minutes to ten, the four Royal children, who were led forward to the side of the vessel by the Queen and Prince Albert, as upon the preceding evening, to be introduced to the multitude, the shouts that arose were positively deafening. The incident created an enthusiasm which it is difficult to describe, the ladies more particularly giving vent to their delight by almost frantic expressions of applause.

Her Majesty looked remarkably well, appeared in the highest spirits, and seemed especially proud of the fresh proof of loyalty and attachment manifested by her Irish subjects. She was attired in a French grey silk dress (lilac and white), and wore a light blue silk mantilla, trimmed with Limerick lace, across her shoulders; her bonnet was of white crape, with an ostrich feather in it.

The guard of honour (consisting of forty men from each of the regiments in garrison) was present, and a battery of horse artillery was stationed at the extremity of the pier.

Just at ten o'clock, all things being in readiness for her Majesty's landing, the Lord Primate, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Duke of Leinster, the Lord Chancellor, the Chief Justices of the Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, the Master of the Rolls, and Sir Edward Blakeney, came on the landing-place, under the grand pavilion leading from the jetty to the railway terminus; immediately after which his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant advanced, and, bowing to her Majesty, proceeded on the gangway, and was succeeded by her Majesty, leaning on Prince Albert, and followed by the Royal children, the Lords and Ladies in Waiting, and a numerous retinue.

The moment her Majesty set foot on Irish ground, Lieutenant Hutchinson, R.N., Harbour-Master at Kingstown, hoisted the Royal standard amidst reiterated cheers; and as her Majesty passed along the pavilion she curtsied in acknowledgment of the reception given her by repeatedly bowing at either side. The hoisting of the Royal standard, by Lieutenant Hutchinson, was the signal for a Royal salute from all the war-ships in the harbour; and between the booming of the cannon and the cheers of the multitude, her Majesty's reception at Kingstown was magnificent in the extreme. Her Majesty remained a few moments on the platform in front of the railway terminus, looking on and bowing to the crowd beneath and around her; after which his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant, who walked before her Majesty along the gangway, conducted her into the waiting-room, from whence her Majesty proceeded down the steps to the railway train, and having got into the Royal carriage, the Royal party proceeded, at a rapid pace, to Sandymount Avenue.

The engine, the "Albert," was profusely decorated with evergreens and flowers.

The Royal carriage elicited the admiration of every one who beheld it. Mr. Haughton, the General Superintendent of the Railway Factory, was the person to whom was entrusted the construction and painting of this splendid vehicle; and Mr. Hector Melville, of Westland-row, was selected to furnish, embellish, and fit it up in a style worthy of the illustrious occupants. The exterior of the carriage was painted blue and white, and the French style of decoration furnished to Mr. Melville a very elegant model for the ornamental work. The windows are of plate glass, and command such an extensive view, that her Majesty was enabled to see all around her; and those who were fortunate enough to obtain positions at any place along the line, saw the Royal party without anything to obstruct them. At either side of the roof was a beautifully gilt *fac simile* of the Royal arms, and at each of the four corners was a crown placed upon a cushion. The interior of the carriage was divided into three compartments; the centre, in which her Majesty, the Prince, and the children sat, was eleven feet five inches in length. The draperies consisted of white damask, richly ornamented with gilt devices; the mirrors were of various shapes and sizes; a sofa of blue fabinet, four chairs, and five footstools, constituted what may be termed the essential furniture of this compartment; the ceiling was highly ornamented; and altogether this and every other part of the carriage presented an appearance of beauty and elegance seldom surpassed. The other two compartments, intended for the maids of honour and other attendants, were proportionately attractive, and fitted up in a manner that displayed the skill and taste of the designer. The heraldry was painted by Mr. Parke, of Thomas-street, the designs being those usual on such occasions, the Royal arms, Prince Albert's crest, the order of the Bath, Garter, St. Patrick, and the emblems illustrative of the union of the three countries.

Along the line of railway from King town every house was decorated, and every window occupied by crowds of fair occupants who waved handkerchiefs and banners in token of respect and salutation to the Queen; and on the terraces and promenades at either side of the railway were dense numbers of people were collected in groups of all of whom gave token, by some sign or other, of their loyalty.

SANDYMOUNT AVENUE.

At the point of the avenue where the railway crosses it, a platform was erected for her Majesty to cross over to the platform, which extended a considerable way [illegible] was covered with scarlet cloth, and was ascended from the road by three steps, covered with the same material. A raised floor, also covered with scarlet cloth, was constructed from the platform for some distance along the side of the avenue, by which her Majesty approached her carriage; and a tastefully executed awning overhung the length of the platform. At the end of it, and on the side the Royal carriage was stationed, was another extensive platform, occupied by a great number of ladies and gentlemen.

At the other [illegible] way there were other platforms, crowded with spectators; [illegible], the whole, as well as the hedgerows in the neighbourhood, being profusely decorated with festoons of evergreens and flowers, and interspersed with well selected shrubbery and parterres. The whole scene, at this point, was most interesting; and everything was done to give her Majesty a cordial and respectful welcome. Shortly before nine o'clock a troop of the 17th Lancers, commanded by Captain Brett, a troop of the Enniskillen Dragoons, under the command of Captain Shuttle, and a troop of the 8th [illegible] Prince [illegible]—the whole under the command of [illegible] those officers being senior in their respective ranks in their regiments, took up their position in the avenue, which they lined at either side, from the railway to the Rock-road. A party of the Metropolitan Police were also stationed at the end of the avenue, at the railway, under the command of Inspector Finnemore, and other bodies of the force were stationed along the line of route towards Baggot-street Bridge. At half-past nine o'clock the Royal carriages arrived, each drawn by four horses, with outriders and footmen in the Royal liveries. The vehicle intended for her Majesty drew up at the raised passage from the railway, and the other carriages were drawn to the other side, through an opening made in the platform for the purpose. A number of her Majesty's servants in scarlet liveries, and mounted, accompanied the carriages. The persons in the employment of the Railway Company, who were about the platform, were white ribbons and rosettes in their breasts; and some gentlemen belonging to the county who were present were distinguished by a blue scarf over the arm. The engines of the trains that passed along the line during the morning were profusely decked with evergreens and flowers, and those which passed immediately before that containing the Royal party, were densely crowded by persons anxious to be in town before the procession.

At about ten minutes before ten o'clock, a special train, which it was arranged should be despatched immediately preceding that by which her Majesty travelled, arrived at the Avenue, and it was announced that she would arrive in a few minutes. The Earl of Erne, the Baron de Robeck, Mr. Ennis (High Sheriff of the county), Mr. James Hans Hamilton, and several other gentlemen who had been at Kingstown to receive her Majesty, and present the address, arrived by this train, [illegible] desirous to join the county procession. Colonel Maunsell, Quartermaster-General, and several other superior officers, arrived at the Rock-road, to see that all the arrangements were made. In the meantime the cannon at Kingstown were now plainly heard, announcing the landing of the Royal party, and at shortly after half-past [illegible] looked-for train appeared in sight. Loud and enthusiastic cheers, accompanied with waving of handkerchiefs and other demonstrations of respect, heralded the arrival of her Majesty; and when the train stopped at the platform those manifestations of feeling were renewed again and again, and were continued after her Majesty was [illegible]. The state carriage having been drawn up close to the platform, her Majesty, with Prince Albert and the Princess Royal, [illegible] Prince Alfred and the Princess Alice.

On her Majesty's Royal consort and children, making their appearance, they were received with warm and repeated cheers, which he, Majesty and Prince Albert acknowledged with much grace and cordiality. These were, comparatively, but few persons on the platform at the time, as the arrival took place sooner than was expected; or persons were probably under the impression that they would not be permitted to occupy places at or around that particular locality. Her Majesty handed to her carriage by Prince Albert, who took a seat by her side, and the Princess Alice and the Prince Alfred occupied the next carriage was occupied by Lady Jocelyn, another lady, and some other Royal children; then followed a carriage with Lady Fortescue and Sir George Grey; and another, in which were the Lord-Lieutenant and the Marchioness of Londonderry. A fifth carriage contained some persons connected with the Royal suite, the carriage in which her Majesty and Prince Albert were seated was an open one; and while it remained during the completion of the arrangements for departure, they repeatedly acknowledged the cheering and other manifestations of loyalty and respect from those present, and seemed to be much pleased at their hearty reception by the Irish people.

The chairman, deputy chairman, treasurer, and all the members of the board of directors of the Kingstown Railway, came up in the train with the Royal party, and after it set out most of them proceeded to the city.

While the preparations being complete, the Royal *cortège* set out. It was preceded by her Majesty's servants in livery and the troop of Horse Guards, and followed by the other portion of the guard of honour.

From the end of Sandymount to the great triumphal arch at Upper Baggot-street—the entrance of the city, and the spot at which the jurisdiction of the Corporation commenced—there was scarcely a house from which a flag or banner of some kind had not been hung out, or at which a balcony or platform had not been erected. Windows and house-tops were all put in requisition for the accommodation of the people. The first arch in the line of procession was erected at the Merrion-gate, and was designed by Mr. Richard Turner, the proprietor, from the designs of Mr. Thomas Turner, architect, who designed the great Palm House at Kew Gardens, and is now erecting the monster roof, on his patent principle, over the Liverpool station of the London and North-Western Railway Company. The Royal *cortège* having passed through this arch, and along Upper Baggot-street, arrived, at 20 minutes to 11, at the great triumphal arch, where the ceremony of the presentation of the keys was arranged to be gone through. This great and very beautiful arch was designed by Mr. Thomas Turner, the son of the Mr. Turner already mentioned, and the iron-work was executed at the works of the latter gentleman. The arch was 127 feet in width, and 92 feet high, consisting of one great central arch and wings. The great gate on the centre was 20 feet wide and 35 feet high. It was constructed of wrought iron, and was of most tasteful style, bearing on the one compartment the letters "V. R.," and on the corresponding one "A. C.," the whole exquisitely decorated with roses and floral wreaths, and surmounted by an immense shamrock

1. MATHEW TOWER. 2. BLACKROCK CASTLE. 3. THE CORK, BLACKROCK, AND PASSAGE RAILWAY. 4. THE MARDYKE. 5. QUEEN'S COLLEGE. 6. COUNTY GAOL. 7. WEIR.

VIEW OF CORK, FROM LUNDAYSWELL-HILL, LOOKING DOWN THE RIVER.

branch. Over this stood an architrave ornamented with artificial flowers and laurels supporting the Royal Arms, with the Arms of the City on either side. The whole was capped by an imperial crown of beautiful workmanship, 10 feet in diameter, with the usual national emblems, the shamrock, rose, and thistle, in their natural colours. The inscription on the face of the arch was the old Irish words of welcome,

"CEAD MILE FAILTHE."

The side arches were admirably decked with evergreens and heaths, interspersed with roses and the choicest flowers that could be procured.—(*See the whole page Engraving, at page* 104.)

On the approach of the Queen's carriage, the Royal standard of England was hoisted on a flag-staff, on the summit; and, from each point on the top flowing garlands waved gracefully in the breeze. Four city heralds occupied the pediments at each side, and were attired in the antique fashion familiar to the people of London, and to all who have ever visited the Tower, and seen the "beef-eaters."

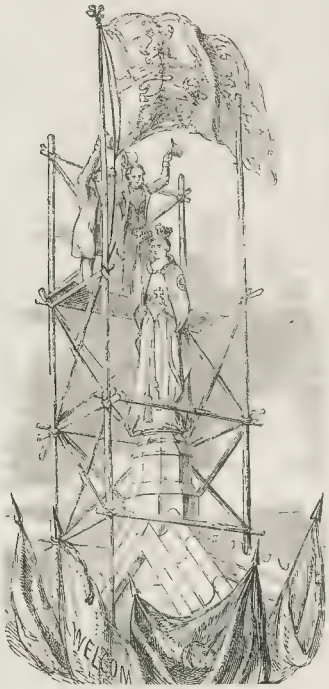
PRESENTATION OF THE KEYS.

Long before ten o'clock the carriage of the Right Hon. Timothy O'Brien, Esq., Lord Mayor of Dublin, arrived at the great triumphal arch in Baggot-street. His Lordship, in his full robes of office, descended into the street, and awaited, with the Aldermen, Councillors, the Recorder, and other municipal officers, the arrival of her Majesty. The scene at this point was peculiarly brilliant and striking. The gay appearance of numerous ladies at balconies, platforms, open windows, and house-tops—the glittering uniform of the dragoons that lined the streets on either side—the officers in command riding rapidly about from place to place—the officious but good-humoured policemen—the quaint group of municipal officers—the Lord Mayor, in red robes, with massive gold chain about his neck—the Aldermen, in similar robes—the Sword-bearer, with his antique cap of maintenance—the Mace-bearer, with a mace almost too big for him to carry—the City Marshal, in red coat riding fussily about, with the keys of the city dangling from his side—the learned Recorder, in wig and gown—and, amid all these, the ever-moving crowd on either side, formed altogether a very magnificent picture.

About half-past ten, a flourish of trumpets announced the approach of her Majesty. Far down the road, before the Queen's carriage was visible, from this station the waving of handkerchiefs could be seen

THE QUEEN AND PRINCE ALBERT LANDING AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE QUAY, CORK.

The shouting of the multitude gave additional evidence that the Queen was passing; and in a few minutes the City Marshal dismounted from his gallant steed (on which he appeared to us to have sat for a long time rather uncomfortably), and ran, with more celerity than dignity, to the gate, and unlock-d it amid the cheers of the crowd on the foot-pavement, not unmixed with laughter from the spectators on the platforms. The Lord Mayor, and the whole civic train, proceeded through the gate to the exterior of the city boundary, where her Majesty's carriage had stopped. An officer had been sent to his Lordship, to demand admittance for the Queen, and a command was conveyed that he should attend at the Royal carriage upon her Majesty.



INAUGURATION OF THE STATUE OF QUEEN VICTORIA ON THE ROYAL COLLEGE, CORK.

On reaching her Majesty's carriage the municipal officers knelt, presenting the mace and sword; and the city keys were then placed by the Lord Mayor on a magnificent silver salver, and presenting them to her Majesty, he addressed her as follows:—

"May it please your Majesty,—As chief magistrate of this, your ancient and loyal city of Dublin, I have, on the part of my fellow-citizens, most humbly and respectfully to congratulate your Majesty on your safe and happy arrival in this city. I beg respectfully to deliver the keys of the city to your Majesty, and would pray your Majesty's kind permission to conduct you through the city."

Her Majesty having re-delivered the keys, addressed his Lordship expressive of her great delight in arriving in Dublin, and the *cortège* was then formed in the following order:—

ORDER OF PROCESSION AND ROUTE THROUGH THE CITY.

Police. Police.

Escort of Dragoons.
The High Sheriff.
The Recorder.
THE LORD MAYOR

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, AND PRINCE ALBERT.

The Queen's Carriages.
Escort of Dragoons.
THE LORD-LIEUTENANT.
General Blakeney. H.R.H. Prince George of Cambridge.
The Staff Officers.
The City Marshal.
Aldermen and Town Councillors.
City Representatives.
Lieutenants and Deputy Lieutenants of Counties on horseback
City Horsemen wearing Scarfs.
County Horsemen.
Citizens on foot wearing Scarfs.
The Noblemen's Carriages.
Private Carriages.
The County Carriages.

Police. Police.

VIEW OF PASSAGE AND THE MONKSTOWN BATHS.—THE CORK STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S VESSELS PASSING ROUND THE ROYAL SQUADRON.

The procession took its course from this point down Lower Baggot-street, Fitzwilliam-street, Merrion-square East, Merrion-square North, Clare-street, through the triumphal arch into Leinster-street, Nassau-street, Lower Grafton-street, by the College to Westmoreland-street, across Carlisle-bridge, Sackville-street, by the Rotunde, Cavendish-row, Rutland-square East, Gardiner's-row, Temple-street, Hardwicke-place, Eccles-street, Circular-road, through the Phœnix-park, to the Viceregal Lodge.

From the windows of the Rev. Mr. Dickinson, in Baggot-street, a purple banner emblazoned in gold, with the following stanza of a new version of the National Anthem, written by the Most Reverend Charles Dickinson, D.D., late Lord Bishop of Meath, was exhibited, and attracted great attention.

Oh! may thy cheerful smile
Long bless our native Isle!
Health to our Queen!

Firm round thy throne we'll stand,
True to thy just command,
Long in our happy land—
God save the Queen

The cavalcade proceeded rather rapidly down Fitzwilliam-street and by Merrion-square, into Nassau-street, where the third grand arch was erected in honour of her Majesty, by Mr. D. R. Boylan, of Adelaide-place, and Baggot-street, by order of the Mansion House Committee. This triumphal edifice consisted of eight pillars placed upon mouldings of Roman cement; at top were the crown and harp, with the flags of St. George, St. Andrew, St. Patrick, and the Union Jack. It was a handsome gate in the style of Roman architecture, with two round

THE ROYAL YACHT IN COVE, NOW QUEENSTOWN.

ARCH IN NASSAU-STREET.

columns, in the centre of which stood an elegant vase filled with flowers, and further decorated by white marble figures of the God of Love. The carriage drive-way was 18 feet wide, the round columns were 2 feet 6 in. in diameter, the space between the two was 4 feet 6 in.—in these the Cupids were displayed. The pillars were of the Ionic order, with appropriate caps and vases, composed of Roman cement painted in imitation of white marble. The pedestals upon which the pillars stood were decorated with the four orders of knighthood. On the summit appeared the crown and harp; beneath these was a mimic shield, in the centre of which was an Irish harp, seven flags, the several designs of the three countries, with the Union Jack in the middle, floated from the gates. The interior and exterior of the building were painted in imitation of white marble. The shafts of the pillars were of Sienna, with white caps and bases. Nassau-street, being narrow, afforded a magnificent view of the *entrée*. The interior of the College railings were filled with persons, and the houses and balconies swarmed with masses of human beings.

Immediately opposite the Bank the band of the 40th Regiment struck up the National Anthem. The concourse of persons at this point exceeded anything that can be imagined; the human flood, having rolled in from all localities into this great reservoir, surpassed all conception. In front of the University, with a considerable number of persons of distinction, the fellows and students viewed the procession, and warmly cheered the successor of Elizabeth, by whom the institution was founded. At Carlisle-bridge the shipping was crowded from the topmast with sailors, anxious to give their hearty cheers for her whose flag so long has braved "the battle and the breeze." On clearing Westmoreland-street, her Majesty appeared to be much struck with the appearance of Messrs. Kinahan's establishment, the Carlisle Buildings. Every window in this extensive and splendid structure was filled with ladies, while from the roof floated the Union Jack, and a fine band struck up the National Anthem, and at intervals during the day performed several well-selected airs. The view from this point was very magnificent, and combined in one *coup d'œil* nearly all the great public buildings, shipping, quays, &c. of Dublin.

THE NORTH CITY.

At this side of the metropolis the preparations for the reception of her Majesty and her Royal Consort were upon the same scale of magnificence as elsewhere. Many hours before the time appointed for the procession to move, crowds of well-dressed persons, men, women, and children, thronged towards the points from which the pageant could be seen; and a vast number of fashionably attired ladies and gentlemen had taken their places upon elegant platforms erected along the route. The windows of all the houses, and in most instances the house-tops, were filled with eager spectators, and the streets through which the procession was to pass, together with many of those adjoining, were almost wholly impassable.

Having traversed the south city, the procession wended its way over Carlisle-bridge. As the Royal carriage slowly moved across this handsome thoroughfare, her Majesty and Prince Albert obtained a favourable view of the justly celebrated quays of Dublin, of several of the elegant bridges which span the Liffey, and of the principal public edifices distributed along its embankments. Looking westward, the Metal Bridge, with Essex Bridge, and Richmond Bridge, following one another at considerable intervals, and the imposing dome of the Four Courts in the distance, formed a panorama not unworthy of the Royal gaze. Then, taking a glance eastward, the Royal vision was enabled to catch the profile of our truly noble Custom House, an edifice which, in point of architectural beauty, has on all hands been admitted to be superior to that in London; and we are disposed to conjecture that a passing glimpse was obtained of a certain plain-looking building on Burgh quay, which, though likely to occupy a niche in history, has at present been given over to the dominion of dust and cobwebs. One other circumstance tended to heighten the picturesqueness of this scene. All the vessels in the river were gaily dressed out with flags, and manned to every topmast; while the quays on either side of the Liffey were with dense masses of human beings, as well also D'Olier-street, Moorefoland-street, and the other adjoining streets within view, thoroughfares kept the street and double-lined the entire length of this great line; even the Carlisle bridge to the North Wall, in order to secure a attendance to the procession. A number of the police were also in ways, who managed to preserve excellent order upon the dense into the se Royal *cortège*, with its attendant procession, advanced point flags the scene became one of immense excitement. At every and cordage brightest and most varied hues fluttered from window upon the plaist a profusion of evergreens were tastefully arranged pattway at e and balconies. Dense masses of people lined the circumstanced, de, who, as well as those who were more favourably obtained more than one emphatic column that graces the city, Within the wooden pall-sadingrance from the Royal travellers, latter the the boys of the Hibernian Service erected around the base of the their neat uniform were arranged school, Phœnix Park, dressed in its corners one of the seamen military order; while at each of tional flag and, on the flag-staff *Dragon* was displayed, small, but well disciplined band by the Royal train band, the National Anthem, and the bravo of the Hibernian Service struck up the most intense enthusiasm on the part of the Union Jack, and a

Passing Nelson's Pillar, the processi the Lying-in-Hospital people. pace towards the Lying-in-Hospital people. This edifice at a pretty smart area in the neighbourhood of this finalong at a pretty smart platforms and innumerable windows werando. Here the large tors, all of whom were thoroughly enthu the several gigantic and his Royal Highness with music, cheering ceiving the Queen kerchief, &c. of hats and hand-

The cavalcade next advanced up Cavendish-row, where, as in the streets previously traversed, the windows and balconies were crowded with fair faces, smiling and animated. The residence of Sir John Kingston James formed an attractive object in his locality, being superbly decorated with silk flags, and ornamented with evergreens and flowering shrubs.

Having proceeded through Gardiner's-row and Great Denmark-street, where the Royal party were received in an equally gratifying manner, the procession wheeled into Upper Temple-street, at the northern extremity of which the carriage stopped for a few minutes, in order to allow her Majesty and Prince Albert leisure to inspect the beautiful church of St. George's parish, which has been so justly admired for its architectural elegance. The graceful and exquisitely proportioned steeple, towering aloft in the full blaze of the noon-day sun, justly excited the admiration of her Majesty and the Prince.

Immediately beyond the church at the foot of Temple-street, a massive-looking triumphal arch, of plain and chaste design, was the next feature deserving attention. This noble arch, built by Messrs. Williams, of Talbot-street, and erected by them at the owner's expense, as a mark of respect and a tribute of loyalty to Her Majesty, was executed in imitation of stone, and was surmounted by the Royal arms, which further were capped by a handsome *chevaux de frise*, formed of furled flags. Beneath was the appropriate inscription, from the 122d Psalm—

"Peace be within thy walls, and prosperity within thy palaces,"

and immediately over the entrance the following:—

"Victoria and Albert, 1849."

ARCH IN ECCLES-STREET.

As her Majesty and the Prince passed under the arch, a very interesting occurrence took place. The Messrs. Williams having asked permission to present her Majesty with a dove at this arch, she graciously consented to accept this appropriate emblem in the following letter, which they received from the Lord Chamberlain:—

Stafford Hotel, August 8.

Lord Breadalbane presents his compliments to the Messrs. Williams and Sons, and in answer to their letter of the 4th inst. begs to inform them that he has taken the earliest opportunity of submitting their attention to the Queen, and that her Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of it.

Messrs. A. Williams and Sons.

As the Royal carriage was about entering the triumphal arch, a beautiful fawn-coloured dove, ornamented with a white ribbon, was lowered to her Majesty by Mr. Robert Williams. Her Majesty received this suitable emblem of the effect which her Royal visit was calculated to produce with smiles, and most graciously acknowledged the simple but significant gift. The bird was held out by her Majesty to the Royal children, to whom it at once became an object of attraction. The Prince of Wales soon obtained possession of the bird, which seemed to absorb his attention.

The procession then advanced to Blacquiere-bridge, at which, and its immediate neighbourhood, a vast concourse of spectators had collected. Crossing the bridge, the Royal carriage passed beneath a very elegant arch, in imitation of stone, and in the form of the base of a column, which had been erected just at the commencement of Mabre-place.

The scene from this locality along the Circular-road, as far as the Park gate, though but little varied, was yet strikingly gay and picturesque. Flags and evergreens in profusion adorned the innumerable platforms, and the many pretty terraces upon both sides of the road, while eager thousands were clustered in groups along the hedges, and upon every available eminence from whence a view of the procession could be obtained. As the Royal carriage passed, the assembled myriads loudly cheered her Majesty and the Prince, who did not fail to acknowledge the compliment. The Royal party at length arrived at the gate of the Phœnix Park, where it parted company with the procession, and her Majesty, with the Royal Consort and children, were then driven at a rapid pace to the Viceregal Lodge.

VISIT OF HER MAJESTY AND THE ROYAL FAMILY TO THE BOTANIC GARDEN OF THE ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.

Her Majesty the Queen visited the Royal Dublin Society's Botanic Garden on Monday afternoon, accompanied by his Excellency and the Countess of Clarendon. The Prince and his Excellency rode on horseback, and led the way after the outriders. The Countess of Clarendon was in the carriage along with her Majesty and the Ladies in Waiting. The carriage with the Royal children and two ladies immediately followed.

The intention of her Majesty to honour the Botanic Gardens with a visit was so little known, that very little preparation was made to receive her. Notwithstanding the unexpected honour, his Grace the Duke of Leinster, Lundy Foot, Esq., and Dr. Harrison, Hon. Secretaries R.D.S.; along with Sir T. Staples, H. Wynne, Esq., members of the botanic committee; P. Barry, Esq., architect, who erected the beautiful new range of conservatories; Dr. Collins, the chairman of the committee of Agriculture; and a considerable number of the members of the Royal Dublin Society, were in attendance to wait on her Majesty.

Mr. Moore, the Curator, was introduced by the Duke of Leinster, when he accompanied her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert round these beautiful gardens, pointing out the objects most worthy of attention. Her Majesty and the Prince appeared much delighted; and the latter, who is a distinguished Prince Albert appeared to possess accurate knowledge of the principal trees and shrubs, as well as the more scientific departments. His Grace the Duke of Leinster pointed out the more attractive objects to the Queen as she passed through the gardens. The ladies and gentlemen present received the Royal party with that enthusiastic welcome characteristic of the country, which, though not understanding the unexpected honour, was yet calculated to do so much good to an agricultural country like Ireland, augurs well indeed; and we trust the leading members of the Royal Dublin Society will mark their esteem of the honour thus paid, by getting the noble house lately built properly heated, and filled with the plants intended for it.

THE QUEEN'S COURT.

On Monday their Excellencies the Lord-Lieutenant and the Countess of Clarendon caused invitations to be issued to the following party, to have the honour of meeting her Majesty the Queen and Prince at dinner, at the Viceregal Lodge:—His Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, Viscountess Jocelyn, the Lord Primate, the Lord Chancellor and Mrs. Brady, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Duke and Duchess of Leinster, the Marquis of Breadalbane, the Marquis of Headfort, the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, Earl and Countess of Clancarty, the Earl of Charlemont, the Earl of Lucan, the Earl of Desart, the Hon. Miss Dawson, the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Sir Edward and Lady Blakeney, the Chief Justice and Miss Blackburne, Colonel Phipps, Mr. Corry Connellan; Captain Bagot, A.D.C. in Waiting. In the evening the Marquis of Ormonde, Sir William Somerville, and all the members of the Viceregal household and staff joined the Royal party.

A notification from the Lord Chamberlain's office, Dublin Castle, was issued on Monday, stating that her Majesty had been pleased to desire that the following persons should have the *entrée* to the Castle:—The Primate, the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Roman Catholic Primate, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, the Duke of Leinster, the Cabinet Ministers of her Majesty's Household, the Lord-Lieutenant's Household, the Lord Chief Justice of Queen's Bench, the Master of the Rolls, the Lord Chief Justice of Common Pleas, the Chief Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant, the Chief Baron, the Attorney-General, the Commander of the Forces, the Paymaster of Civil Services, the Under-Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant, the Solicitor-General, the Commander of the Garrison, the Adjutant-General, the Quarter-Master-General, and all who have the *entrée* at St. James's.

THE ILLUMINATIONS.

As a further proof of the loyal attachment of the people of Dublin to their Sovereign, the whole city was illuminated in a manner fully worthy of the occasion.

The north side of the city was brilliantly illuminated. Sackville-street was almost impassable, owing to the splendid fireworks and the exhibition of the electric light from Nelson's Pillar, and the many devices displayed from the various houses. The Post-office was finely illuminated. The front of the building displayed a large gas illumination extending across the pillars, and consisting of the letters V. and R., of a large size, including a harp, over which appeared a Crown, the entire flanked by stars; and upon the parts of the building at each side of the pillars the words "Victoria and Albert" appeared in large capitals produced by oil lamps. The side of the building adjoining Henry-street was adorned with a harp, Crown, and stars, formed by oil-lamps; and that on the side of Prince's-street with the letters V. and R. and a Crown, produced in the same manner.

The most attractive feature of the illuminations was the electric light, by Professor Hinkman, from the top of Nelson's Pillar. It was the most perfect and powerful display of this beautiful light that has ever been produced in Dublin, and much credit is due to the Professor for the time, labour, and money expended on its production to do honour to the auspicious occasion. The trustees of this national monument gave the Professor permission to exhibit the light, which he did by means of a galvanic battery consisting of one hundred and eighty-five cells of Callan's battery, in the most perfect working order.

The establishment of Mr. Thom, of Abbey-street, was tastefully decorated by the initials of the Queen and Prince Albert, and the Crown. From the roof of the Royal Hibernian Academy was suspended a flag, and the illuminations exhibited from it consisted of V. R. and a star. The manner in which the National School Institution, Marlborough-street, was lighted up, reflected much credit upon the taste of those by whom the display was designed. They were not more than of the ordinary character, but these were so neat and so effective as to attract general admiration. At the top of North Great George's-street a brilliant illumination at once caught the eye, and was particularly observable from being contrasted with the other houses, which, though exceedingly well lighted, did not present an object so striking. Mountjoy-square was presented a blaze of light, and the Custom House had a variety of variegated lamps, with other decorations. The view of the city from Blacquiere's Bridge was highly effective. The peacefulness of the waters of the canal, and the gloom of the night, imparted to the distant scene an aspect of much beauty. As the poet says, "'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view," and nothing could surpass the brilliant effect of the electric light as seen from Blacquiere's Bridge. The hum of the busy bustling population of the city was distinctly heard, and the scene could enjoy the illuminations from the retired resting-place of the bridge were not anxious to return to the fearful crush and commotion of the streets. The Carlisle Buildings, Messrs. Kinahan's establishment, was splendidly illuminated with gas. The devices were, on one side, the harp and crown, with the letters V. R.; on the other side, V. A. The effect was very striking. The entire of Westmoreland-street was splendidly lighted up, and fire-works on a superb scale were set off from the house of Messrs. Goodbody and Co. The illuminations from the shop of Marcus Moses were also very effective.

The illuminations in College-green and Dame-street (including, as they do, so many public buildings) were very attractive and varied. The College, with its fine front, offered numerous points of view; and the edges of which lines of flame were thrown out, giving a bold and pleasing effect. The side pediments were similarly decorated. On the entablature to the right of the centre pediment, the word "Victoria" was traced in immense characters of flame; on the other and corresponding entablature, "Albert" was similarly traced, and spiral wreaths of flame ran up along the pillars. On the Westmoreland-street side, the letters A. W. P. were traced, and above them the Prince of Wales's hat and feathers were marked out in flame. The National Bank had the motto, "Cead Mile Failte," in showy letters; and Anderson's Royal Hotel, the initials V. R. and a brilliant Crown. The Post-office, the Hibernian Gas Company, after supplying so much light to others, received a good supply for home purposes, and the mystic letters V. A., the star, and shamrock figured on the front of the building. R. Atkinson and Co., poplin manufacturers to the Queen, 31, College-green, had the initials V. A. and Crown brilliantly lighted with gas, surmounted by the Union Jack and two white poplin flags, with the fatal Irish and emphatic motto, "Cead Mile Failte." The Messrs. Browne and Co.'s establishment had the initials V. A. and star, and Mr. Parker a star; and the star at Mr. Gallie's threw a brilliant reflection across the street.

The Commercial Buildings had a crown and the letters V. A. in gas jets outside, while the mouldings of the windows all round were encircled with oil lamps of variegated colours. A handsome transparency at Waterhouse's, silversmiths to his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant, represented the universal empire of the Queen, an empire "on which the sun never sets," with four emblematical figures representing the inhabitants of the four quarters of the globe. The Messrs. Andrews' premises, in No. 22, Dame-street, were very conspicuous: the motto, "There's a Good Time Coming," in gas letters four feet high, extending the whole length of their premises in Dame-street (eighty feet), had a very striking effect. Gregory Kane, military portmanteau and camp furniture manufacturer, had the initials V. R., with handsome Crown and gas tubing, surmounting an iron balcony. A very brilliant star at Mrs. Kearney's, fruiterer to the Lord-Lieutenant, was also a very observable object. Dublin Castle, at its lower gate, was ornamented with the initials V. A. in very conspicuous letters, and a star; and at its upper gate a double range of lights crossed the arch, with the Royal Crown above. The Castle exchange was also remarkably well lighted; and the harp and Crown and other insignia of Royalty, thrown out in strong relief, could be seen for a considerable distance.

Mr. Joseph Comyns exhibited a very beautiful Irish harp, surmounted with the Crown, with wreath of shamrock, and V. R. formed with variegated lamps in oil. Comyn and Co., V. R. with Crown, harp, and shamrocks. Hibernian Bank, V. R. Mr. Shade, an Irish harp surmounted with Crown and wreath of shamrocks, and the letters V. R. with variegated lamps in oil.

THE QUAY—SOUTH SIDE.

The quays were magnificently illuminated at both sides from one end to the other, and presented one of the most superb panoramas of this description we have ever seen. Commencing at the south-eastern extremity, the subjoined emblems were most deserving of attention. The front of the shop of the Messrs. Lundy Foot and Co., at the corner of D'Olier-street and Westmoreland-street, was a conspicuous and justly-

admired object, especially when viewed from Sackville-street. The letters V. A., surmounted with a Crown, with the inscription, "Cead Mile Failte," in Irish characters, forming an elegant arch above the Royal emblem and initials, constituted one of the most gorgeous and attractive features of the night. The establishment of Messrs. M'Birnie, Calles, and Co., in Aston's-quay, was prettily illuminated with the initials V. A. and the Crown; and that of Messrs. Higginbottom, Wellington-quay, was superbly ornamented with the Royal emblems, and the word "Hurrah" in gas. The great shop of Downes and Co., the Provincial Bank, and the Temperance of the Great Southern and Western Railway likewise attracted a large share of the general admiration. The illumination of the latter edifice in particular was extremely beautiful. In the centre was a large and handsome Crown, and on either side the letters V. and R. with great flourishes, the whole being executed with blue, red, and white lights placed immediately on the roof.

On Carmen-hill, Mr. Chew's establishment exhibited a very handsome transparency, extending the whole length of the premises bearing the words, in large ornamental letters, "The Freeman's London News"—a compliment to our journal for which we were certainly not prepared.

NORTH SIDE.

The first object calculated to attract particular notice on crossing the King's-bridge, was the brilliant appearance of the gateway of the Royal Phœnix Iron-Works, upon which the initials V. and A., with the Crown between, blazed out with a dazzling effulgence. Traversing the North Quay, we were struck with two handsome full-length transparencies of her Majesty and Prince Albert, in which the likenesses were pretty faithfully produced. The stationery warehouse of the Messrs. Chambers, at the corner of Essex-bridge and Capel street, was much admired for the elegance of its illumination; and the office of the *Commercial Journal* contained a large transparency, which, being well lit up inside, had a very beautiful effect. At top was a scroll—"*Commercial Journal* Office" being inscribed thereon in golden-hued letters. In the centre was an upright figure of Erin, standing on a verdant heath, with the ancient harp at her feet. In the background, to the right of the centre compartment, the Round Tower, with ecclesiastical ruins, was seen, with the mountains in the distance. On the left, the sun was rising over a distant hill. In its brilliant light the vision of a printing-press could be discerned, emblematic of the light of knowledge. The words "Fiat Lux" in bold relief, were inscribed above the figure and landscape. The compartment on the right bore a tablet with the words, "Science, late and reward native industry" inscribed thereon, the harp of Erin surmounting the inscription. A similar tablet on the left bore the words "Encourage and promote Irish manufacture," with a similar emblem surmounting the words.

The Custom House was eminently lighted up on two sides—that facing the North Wall and Beresford-place had the word "Victoria" in large characters of gas, and the three Graces—the shamrock, rose, and thistle—all letters V. and A., in variegated lamps, with stars in gas on that part occupied by the dial of the clock. The Northumberland Buildings were rendered exceedingly attractive by the splendid illumination of the Grahame-street approach with the shamrock, rose, and thistle,

THE PROCESSION PASSING THE STATUE OF GEORGE II., ON THE GRAND PARADE, CORK.—QUEEN ELIZABETH'S FORT AND THE CATHEDRAL IN THE DISTANCE.

ation has injured the general fine effect of the room. In front of the book-cases stand pedestals, on which are placed busts of the great philosophers and men of letters of ancient and modern times. The number of volumes in this library is now considerably over 100,000, and every year there is an accession of beyond 3000.

The Manuscript Room: The collection is valuable in Irish, Icelandic and Persian.

Her Majesty was received by the Provost and senior fellows, and was conducted merely to the Library, not having time to visit the other departments of the College. She expressed her high admiration of its beauty and extent; and, on retiring, inscribed her name in the College Book—an example which was followed by his Royal Highness Prince Albert. Very few persons were present, it not being generally known that her Majesty intended to honour the University with a visit

After leaving Trinity College, the Royal party proceeded up Dame-street, then along the quays on the south side of the Liffey, across the King's Bridge to the Viceregal Lodge; and was every where received by the people with the same demonstrations of loyalty and affection. After partaking of luncheon, her Majesty again drove out in an open carriage, attended by the Countess of Clarendon, and followed by his Royal Highness Prince Albert and his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant on horseback. It was about half-past five in the afternoon when her Majesty left the Viceregal Lodge; no escort of dragoons followed—no troops of any kind were seen—she trusted herself, almost alone, among the people; and this proof of entire confidence was well bestowed, and warmly repaid.

As the Queen's carriage drove through the principal streets, balconies were filled as if by magic—groups were formed instantaneously—and the waving of hats and handkerchiefs, and the loud huzzas that arose ever and anon, testified that at every new point of her progress there was a new burst of popular feeling.

In the rear of the Queen's carriage followed a motley throng of carriages—from the patrician vehicle, with its liveried and bewigged coachman, down to the humble hack car. There were at least twenty or thirty of the last-mentioned, rattling after the Queen with all the speed at their command. Such a sight was never before seen in Dublin, and such an escort never before attended a Sovereign, there or anywhere else. The Irish, above all people, are enthusiastic and grateful; and their delight at seeing her Majesty riding about among them in this simple and unostentatious manner, and evidently enjoying the cordiality of her reception, was expressed in a thousand ways, and by every class of society. The most bigoted Repealers were as enthusiastic as the rest; and the shouts that rent the air at every corner, although the most striking proofs of the triumph which her Majesty had achieved, were by no means the only ones. The praises of her affability and condescension were upon every tongue; and to such an extent did this feeling prevail, that the very journals which had done their best, before the Queen's arrival, to procure for her a cold and simply polite reception, became as warm in their loyalty as the people, and confessed that the "confidence with which she flung herself among the citizens of Dublin, unescorted save by her household, touched the hearts and captivated the affections of all."

The principal object of her Majesty's afternoon drive was possibly to show herself to the people; but the ostensible object was to visit the Royal Hospital, upon the site of the old Priory of Kilmainham.

The hospital owes its origin to the exertions of James Duke of Ormond. His representations prevailed upon Charles II. to assent by his Royal letter dated the 27th October, 1679 to the erection of "an hospital for such aged and maimed officers and soldiers as shall at any time be dismissed out of our army as unserviceable men, and for making provision for their future maintenance."

The site having been selected, the walls of the ancient priory were removed, and the present noble edifice erected at a cost of £23,000, after a design by Sir C. Wren. In form, it is a rectangle of 306 feet by 280 feet, presenting four fronts, which enclose an area 210 ft. square: three of these fronts are plain, massive, and uniform, built of brick, and consist of two stories, with a third lighted by dormant windows in the roof. In each front there is an arched gateway, faced with stone. The wooden entablatures over the gates are elaborately and beautifully sculptured: those on the east and west representing various military trophies and emblems; that on the south, festoons and flowers, and a lion's head. Three sides and a part of the fourth side, have a piazza thirteen feet wide, under which, in unfavourable weather, the inmates can walk. The north, or principal front, is built of rough stone, and its architecture differs from the other sides, presenting to the view twelve large, circular headed windows, with dormants on part of the roof. The east wing of the north front comprises the chapel; the west wing, the apartments of the master; and the centre, the great hall, or refectory. The middle of this front is ornamented by an angular pediment, supported by four Corinthian pilasters of hewn stone; and over it is the steeple, a square of plain masonry, with four Gothic windows supporting an Ionic entablature. Over this is a smaller tower, containing the clock, with four dial-plates; and the steeple terminates in an octagonal spire covered with copper, surmounted by a ball and weathercock. The door of the north front is of the Corinthian order, and over it are the arms of the Duke of Ormond, sculptured in stone.

The great hall or refectory, occupies the centre of the northern front;

THE PROCESSION PASSING THROUGH THE GRAND QUADRUPLE ARCH, AT ANGLESEY-BRIDGE, CORK.

in length 100 feet, by 45 feet wide; lofty, the ceiling flat, and divided into several compartments; the centre is occupied by a curious clock dial, painted on its surface; the hall is wainscotted, the upper part plain plaster, and ornamented with twenty-two full-length portraits of those who were patrons of the Hospital, or who held high offices in the Government. A gallery runs along the south side of the hall, that communicates with the chapel and the Master's apartments; it is supported by carved brackets, representing angels.

The Infirmary, which is spacious, and commodiously fitted up, stands on the north-east part of the grounds, 400 yards distant from the Hospital, near the houses of the medical officers, and has a free circulation of air around. The establishment is capable of accommodating over 400 persons, but the allowed complement at present is 200.

The Royal party was received at the grand entrance of the Hospital by the Master-General, Sir Edward Blakeney; the Deputy-Masters, Colonels Cochrane and Mansell; the Registrar, Charles Pengelley, Esq; and by the Chamberlain, Captain George; and conducted into the hall, where their attention was directed to some of the principal portraits, including that of Charles II., by Sir Godfrey Kneller; and the Duke of Ormond, the founder of the Hospital.

From the hall her Majesty, the Prince, and suite proceeded to the chapel door, where they were met and conducted by the Chaplain, the Rev. John Connell. The beautiful ceiling, the great eastern window, and the unrivalled carved altar-piece, by Grinling Gibbons, with the various coats of arms in stained glass, attracted particular notice. Her Majesty next inspected the faithful veterans, who were drawn out, with their respective captains, to render her due honour; and passed along their ranks with a face radiant with smiles, to the great gratification of the old men.

The Queen signified her desire of visiting the soldiers' rooms, and, taking Prince Albert at once by the arm, proceeded to the nearest, attended by the Adjutant, Captain Hort. Having minutely looked it over, she addressed the following words to the men:—"I am glad indeed to see you all so very comfortable."

A brief visit to the Master's apartments, where her Majesty was received by Lady Blakeney, closed this interesting scene.

When the Royal *cortège* issued from the gate the Queen was greeted with the warmest cheers, and waving of hats and handkerchiefs; and her Majesty graciously acknowledged those expressions of loyal feeling. The cavalcade swept rapidly past, and proceeded towards town, followed by all the carriages and other vehicles which had previously occupied positions on the road, and by a crowd of pedestrians; and taking the direction of the southern line of quays, it proceeded along them as far as Essex-bridge, where it turned into Parliament-street, and thence into Dame-street, welcomed as it passed along by constant bursts of cheering. In Dame-street, handkerchiefs were waved from windows now occupied with spectators; whilst additions were made to the retinue of vehicles which attended the Royal party. The *cortège* drove through Nassau-street and Dawson-street into Stephen's-green, of which it made the circuit, beginning with the west side; then, turning into Merrion-row, it passed on through Merrion-street, and by the square, into Clare-street; and, passing under the triumphal arch erected there, on which the words "Welcome, Victoria" are inscribed, returned through Nassau-street into College-green: its appearance continuing to cause much excitement and displays of sincere loyalty. From Westmoreland-street the carriages crossed Carlisle-bridge, and, turning down by Bachelor's-walk, they proceeded along the quays on that side, and finally entered the Park gates, and drove back to the Viceregal Lodge.

The *Freeman's Journal* records an incident of the Royal progress, which we give on the authority of that journal. It states that, as the Queen passed through Parkgate street, Mr. James Nugent, one of the guardians of the North Union, approached the Royal carriage (which was moving rather slowly), and, addressing the Queen, said, "Mighty Monarch, pardon Smith O'Brien." Before, however, he had time to get an answer, or even to see how her Majesty received the application, Lord Clarendon rode up, and put him aside; and the *cortège* again set out at a dashing pace, which it maintained until it drew up opposite the Viceregal Lodge, in the Park.

An accredited correspondent states, that as the Queen's carriage approached the Circular-road, a countryman roared out at the top of his voice, "Arrah! Victoria, will you stand up, and let us have a look at you?" Her Majesty immediately rose, when the countryman again cried out, "God bless you for that, my darling." The Queen resumed her seat, and, with Prince Albert, laughed heartily at the incident.

THE PROCESSION PASSING THROUGH THE MARDYKE, CORK.

RENEWAL OF THE ILLUMINATIONS.

On Tuesday night Dublin once more presented a blaze of illuminations. This time there was no call from the Lord Mayor and authorities to light up the city; but all the principal buildings glowed as brilliantly with gas as on the preceding evening, and every tradesman who had gone to the expense of devices or transparencies, once more exhibited them, spontaneously and unasked, to the immense crowds that perambulated the streets.

"Cead Mile Failte!" was displayed in brilliant jets upon several buildings; "Welcome, Victoria!" was inscribed in magnificent flame upon more than one house front; while across the whole length of four houses in Dame-street, in letters of fire a yard and a half high, appeared the burden of the popular song by Charles Mackay, "There's a good Time coming"—a chorus of hopefulness which the ingenious illuminator thus turned to account in the expression of a feeling which, next to attachment to the person of the Queen, was uppermost in the minds of Irishmen on the occasion of her visit. Sackville-street, Westmoreland-street, and, indeed, all the principal streets of the city, presented a scene almost as gay and animated as on the preceding evening, although the crowds were not quite so dangerously dense as on the first occasion. The theatres and principal houses of public entertainment were crowded during the evening. At the Queen's Theatre the National Anthem was demanded, and sung by the whole audience; and at Anderson's splendid rooms, in College-green, as well as at other places of resort, her Majesty's health was proposed, and honoured with flowing bumpers.

HER MAJESTY'S LEVEE.

WEDNESDAY.

This day, at two o'clock, was appointed by her Majesty for holding the levee. Great interest was expressed in all quarters to be present on the occasion, and some little disappointment was felt by many who had been in the habit of attending the levees of the Lord-Lieutenant, that a previous presentation to his Excellency would not of itself be a qualification for presentation to the Queen. This feeling, however, soon wore off, as there was no lack of noblemen and gentlemen in Dublin who had previously been presented to her Majesty in London, to undertake the duty of presenting those Irish gentlemen and ladies who had not enjoyed that honour. Great was the harvest of the coach proprietors and car-drivers of Dublin on the memorable 8th of August. Eight guineas a day for a carriage and pair, and four guineas for a brougham and one horse, were the common prices asked, to the very great disgust of the strangers in Dublin, who were not fortunate enough to possess vehicles of their own.

Punctual to the moment, her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Albert and the members of the suite, arrived at the Castle. Her Majesty was attended by a guard of honour of the 7th Hussars; and as she passed at a round pace through the dense but orderly masses of her faithful subjects, was hailed with the most deafening vociferations of delight. Both sides of Parliament-street presented, from foundation-stone to the parapet, a living wall, as it were, of lovely and animated faces.

Previous to holding the general levee, a court was held for the purpose of receiving addresses of congratulation from the Corporation and the University. We subjoin a copy of the addresses of the former:—

TO HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

The humble and dutiful Address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of Dublin.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY.—We, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of your ancient and loyal city of Dublin, approach your Majesty with feelings of unmingled joy and gratification at your Majesty's arrival in this the second city of your Majesty's vast empire.

Afflicted by Providence with a heavy visitation, we entertain the hope that our day of trial is passing away, and that the auspicious visit of your Majesty may be the harbinger of happiness and prosperity to Ireland; and that a people faithful to a proverb, and conversant with your Majesty's kind feelings towards them, may long have an opportunity of admiring those exalted virtues, which alike shed lustre on your throne and adorn your private circle.

It is a further source of gratification to us, that your Majesty is on this occasion accompanied by your family; and we feel assured that your Majesty will find the minds of the Prince of Wales and your Royal children with those sentiments

THE ROYAL FLEET LEAVING CORK HARBOUR ON SATURDAY.—"THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT" LEADING AND "LA HOGUE," 80 STEAM SCREW IN THE REAR.

of affection and regard towards this country which your Majesty has always entertained.

That your Majesty may often repeat your visit; that your domestic circle, joyful and happy as it is, may long count one more, will be our anxious prayer; and feel assured, whether visited by disease and afflicted by famine, or living in the prospect of a more happy future, the Irish people (of a portion of whom we are the representatives) will ever cherish feelings of unbounded love, of ardent loyalty, and enthusiastic affection towards your Majesty's most sacred person and throne.

TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS ALBERT, PRINCE CONSORT.

The Address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the City of Dublin.

We, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of Dublin, beg permission to offer to your Royal Highness our sincere congratulations on the present auspicious occasion of your arrival in Ireland.

We have already tendered to your Royal Highness our assurance of the deep interest we have ever taken in your Royal Highness's happiness and welfare.

Always an object of essential regard, as the consort of our Most Gracious Sovereign, we have observed with feelings of pleasure the marked progress which your Royal Highness has made in the confidence and affection of all classes of her Majesty's subjects.

We are assured from all courses which would subject your Royal Highness' actions to cavil or misrepresentation you have at all times been the ready and judicious patron and promoter of every art, science, and undertaking tending to advance the prosperity, elevate the character, and enlarge the happiness of every class of the people.

In conclusion, and in the name of a warmhearted and loyal people, we humbly implore the Great Giver of all good, that He may endow with every blessing her Most Gracious Majesty, your Royal Highness, and the youthful members of the Royal family, and grant that the glorious event of her Majesty's visit may be the precursor of happier days and brighter prospects for our native land.

THE QUEEN'S REPLY.

It affords me sincere pleas ure to receive your address in my ancient and loyal city of Dublin; and I gladly avail myself of this occasion to express my grateful acknowledgments for the ardent affection and loyalty with which my arrival has been hailed.

It is a great gratification to me to have been accompanied by my children, as the scenes they have witnessed within the last few days cannot fail to impress them with sentiments of regard and attachment to the generous and warmhearted people by whom they have been received.

I glad ly share with you the hope that the heavy visitation with which Providence has recently visited large numbers of my people in this country is passing away. I have felt deeply for their sufferings, and it will be a source of heartfelt satisfaction to me if I am permitted to witness the future and lasting prosperity of this portion of the United Kingdom.

Whilst her Majesty was reading this answer, and at one of its most interesting portions, the band in the court-yard unexpectedly commenced to play "God save the Queen," which rendered her Majesty's voice inaudible. The Queen paused, ordered the music to be stopped, and this having been effected, after some minutes had elapsed, her Majesty again resumed the reading of her answer, and smiled at the momentary *embarras* caused by the sudden manifestation of loyalty.

The Lord Mayor then introduced Aldermen Keshan and William Reynolds, as the proposer and seconder of the address.

The Lord Mayor then handed the address to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, which he graciously acknowledged.

The Address from the University was read by the Lord Primate.

The Queen thanked the deputation for their loyal address; her Majesty adding, that the University which they represented occupied a distinguished position amongst the learned institutions upon earth; that its fame was to be found amongst the records of the dead, as well as amongst the works of the learned men of the present generation; that she trusted, by the manner in which they would continue to administer these high functions, they would promote the course of piety and learning. The deputation then, through Dr Singer, presented an address to Prince Albert, conferring on him an honorary degree, to which he made a suitable acknowledgment.

The Lord-Lieutenant then signified to the deputation that her Majesty requested that the members would consider themselves as severally presented without going through the formal mode of presentation. Dr. Wall and Dr. Singer were then presented by the Primate, and kissed her Majesty's hand. The deputation consisted of the Primate, as visitor, all the Fellows and Scholars, a considerable number of Doctors of Divinity, Law, Medicine, and Science, Lord Farnham, Mr. Hamilton, and Mr. Napier. They walked in procession from the College, and formed an interesting spectacle in their several academic robes.

The following addresses were presented by the Hibernian Academy of Painting:—

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

We, the President and Members of the Royal Hibernian Academy of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture, most respectfully beg to present to your Majesty the expression of the humble sentiments of regard we entertain as of all the reigning arts and tastes of civilized life, we cannot but hail your Majesty's arrival upon our shores as an event auspicious of the future advancement in peace and prosperity of this portion of your Majesty's empire.

As members of a institution indebted for its charter of foundation and establishment to a Monarch of your Majesty's Royal and renowned race, and sustained by your Majesty's fostering goodness, we are bound to your Majesty's throne and person not only by the ordinary ties of loyalty which are common to all your Majesty's subjects, and which are more especially fixed in the hearts of the good and wise, but by the peculiar sentiments of regard we as professors and representatives of the peaceful and civilizing arts must naturally entertain towards a Royal patroness, who is exemplary amongst the nations as a Queen, and whose tastes, intellectual pursuits, and domestic virtues happily illustrate those principles of moral refinement which it is the wisdom of Sovereigns to inculcate and cherish amongst the peoples committed to their sway.

{ SEAL OF THE ACADEMY. }

TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE ALBERT.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS,

We, the President and Members of the Royal Hibernian Academy of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture, beg to present to your Loyal Highness the offering of cordial and respectful welcome due by us to the Consort of our illustrious Queen and patroness, on the arrival of your Royal Highness in Ireland.

As professors of the peaceful arts, whose cultivation is so essential to the stability and renown of a great nation, it is her right and natural that we should entertain sentiments of more than ordinary regard towards a Prince who, by the admirable qualities of his head and heart, has won the esteem and attachment of all classes of her Majesty's subjects—and what no less estimable as an example of the moral worth so indispensable to the lustre of exalted station, eminent as the friend and continual and untiring promoter of every pursuit and object calculated to advance the dignity, prosper ity, and happiness of her Majesty's empire.

Amongst such objects, it is our pride and gratification to know that, in common with her Majesty, your Royal Highness entertains, and what no less importance, the protection and advancement of the Fine Arts; and that, with our beloved Queen, by the successful study of those humanising sources of pleasure, you have tested their tranquillising and civilizing effects—and, combined, for the benefit of all classes, an example of mental culture for which the lovers and professors of fine arts must ever be grateful, and hold your Royal Highness's name in reverence and honour.

{ SEAL OF THE ACADEMY. }

Her Majesty was seated on the throne, with Prince Albert on her left. The Queen was attired in a green poplin dress, highly ornamented with gold shamrocks. She wore the ribbon and star of the Order of St. Patrick, and had on her head a brilliant crown of diamonds. Lord Clarendon, Lord Lansdowne, Lord Abercorn, Sir George Grey, &c., stood near the throne.

The list of presentations at the Levee amounted, at the close of the Chamberlain's inspection, to upwards of 1900.

After the addresses had been received, those having the privilege of the *entree* were admitted; and afterwards those who were to be presented to her Majesty, and who were, during this period, awaiting her Majesty's pleasure in the Picture Gallery.

PRIVATE ENTREE.

Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.
The President of the Council, Marquis of Lansdowne.
The Lord Steward, Earl Fortescue.
The Lord Chamberlain, Marquis of Breadalbane.
The Postmaster-General, Marquis of Clanricarde.
The Secretary of State for the Home Department, Sir G. Grey, Bart.
The Lords in Waiting, Marquis of Ormonde and Lord Duffer in.
The Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department, Sir Wm. Martin.
Col Pennefather and Col. O.dfield, Aides-de-Camp to the Queen.
Lord Primate.
Lord Chancellor.
Archbishop of Dublin.
Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin.
Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench.
Master of the Rolls.
Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.
Chief Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant.
Marquis of Abercorn, Groom of the Stole to his Royal Highness Prince Albert.
Hon. Colonel Phipps and Colonel Gordon, Equeries in Waiting on her Majesty.
Earl of Rosborough, Master of Buckhounds.
Mr. Alfred Montgomery, Gentleman Usher, Quarterly Waiter.
Mr. Gerry Connellan, Private Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant.
The State Steward, Earl of Mountcharles.
Comptroller, Captain Robert Williams.
Gentleman Usher and Master of Ceremonies, Captain F. Willis.
Chamberlain, Mr. Matthew Portescue.
Master of Horse, Major Turner.
His Excellency's First Chaplain and Dean of Chapel Royal, the Very Rev. Dean Tighe.
The Gentleman of the Bedchamber and Assistant Private Secretary, Hon. G. Ponsonby.
The Gentlemen-at-Large, Major Udney and Mr. Lowry Balfour.
AIDES-DE-CAMP.—Captain George Baggot, Captain Henry Ponsonby, Captain Felton Harvey, Lord Dunkellin, Captain Tooxey Williams, Captain Bernard, Captain Sir William Russell, Captain Sambo, Lieutenant Lord Otho Fitzgerald, Captain Seymour.
The Lord Chief Baron.
The Judge-Advocate-General.
The Commander of the Forces.
The Hon. Captain Lindsay, Aide-de-Camp in Waiting.
The Under-Secretary, Lord-Lieutenant.
The Paymaster of Civil Services.
The Solicitor-General.
His Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, commanding the Dublin Garrison.
The Hon. Captain Macdonald, in attendance on his Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge.
The Deputy Adjutant-General.
The Deputy Quartermaster-General.
The Bishops of Derry, Cloyne, Cashel, Tuam, Down and Connor, and Cork.
The Very Rev Bishops Healy, Kennedy, Blake, Ryan, Browne, and M'Gettigan.
Duke of Leinster.
Marquis of Headfort.
Earl of Bandon.
Earl of Roden.
Earl of Clare.
Lord Rossmore, Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Russia.
Earl of Fingall, K.P.
Right Hon. H. Corry, M.P.
The following is a list of

THE PERSONS PRESENTED.

The Lord Mayor; and
MAGISTRATES.—Dorsetshire, Waterford, Westmeath, Sligo, Kildare, Abercorn, Cavan, Worcester, Londonderry, Monaghan, Louth, Donegal, Down, Erne, Wicklow, Enniskillen, Portarlington, Carlow, Kingston, Strad-oke, Cumnel, Glancarty, Kintore, Charlemont, Oxmantown, Caledon, Milltown, Fingal, Hun ington, Desart, Rosse, Howth, Arran, Dunsany, Longford.
VISCOUNTS.—Suirdale, Clements, St. Lawrence, Dunlo, Mu ck, Ashbrooke, Kirkwall, Gort, Bangor, Hawarden, Massareene, Lismore, Barnard, Jocelyn.
BARONS of Down and Connor, Limerick, Cork, Cashel, Kilmore, Tuam, Ossory, and Derry.
LORDS.—William Fitzgerald, Longford, Crofton, Edward Chichester, Charlemont, Clonbrock, Killeen, Clarina, Rossmore, W. Beauclerk, Braybrooke, Blayney, Walter Butler, Henry Loftus, Castlemaine, Dalzeudie, Fitzgerald and Vesey, Stuart de Decies, Bellew, Muskerry, Carew, Oranmore. Edwin Hill (with an address to her Majesty from county Down), De Ros, Farnham, Massey, Monntnorris, Talbot de Malahide
RIGHT HONOURABLES.—Edward Lucas, J. W. Fitzpatrick, M.P., Richard Pakenham, Thomas Esmonde, W. F. Tighe, Frederick Shaw.
HONOURABLES.—Persse, H. Bowlby, W. Charteris, R. Dalzell, G. Handcock, F. Fitzmaurice, Richard O'Grady, W. O'Grady, R. Monck, D. De Ros, Stopford, F. Howard, T. W. Butler, W. Quinn, St. John Butler, S. Crichton, E. H. Hutchinson, O'Grady, A. A. Dalzell, J. F. Maxwell, M.P., C. Lawless, A. Hope, Wandesford, Verner, H. M Broone, H. Browne, R. v. W. Plunkett, R. Barry, P. Plunket, William Plunket, R. S. Carew (county of Waterford—to present an address), H. Maxwell, Cavendish Brown, Lambert, and Colonel Browne. Thomas Preston, Dean of St. Patrick's. Richard Handcock, Chomeley, Forester, J. Colborne, E. Massey, Carew, John C. Maude, C. Harford (7th Hussars).
SIRS.—F. Nosker, M. Barrington, L. Stamer, R. Lighton, J. K. James, W. Riddell, G. Douglas, G. Hampson, E. Synge, A. Weldon, M. Chapman, D. Norman, B. Leverge, J. Gillin, W. A. Hamilton, Robert Shaw, John Ribton, H. W. Barron, John Kingsmill, Richd. Keane, Robert Batson, Edward Kennedy, D. M'Gregor, George Morris, R. Cane, Thomas Butler, G. Hodson, W. Lyons, Arthur Brooke, E. Hayes, G. Morris, J. Pitcairn, Thomas Burke, Robert Harty, Edward Brooke, Thomas Staveley, Richard Meredyth, Thomas Dancer, W. Cosby, M. de la Bedoyere, Edward Stanley, Wm. Parker, D.L., Henry de la Poer Beresford, C.B., Percy Nugent, Bart., M.P., James Murray, Hugh D. Massey, Richard Moorhead, John Norcott, H. Wall, Philip Crampton, F.R.S., Lieutenant (Lord-Lieutenant county of Derry), H. H. Bruce, C. H. Coote, D. Roche, Henry Macan, W. Leeson, J. G. Carden, John Power, G. Hempson, William Vernon, M.P., James Dombrain, Robert Shaw.
Right Hon. Judge Kestinge, Right Hon. Baron Richards, Right Hon. Baron Lefroy, Right Hon. Justice Perrin, Mr. Justice Crampton, Judge Moore.
Mr. Murphy, Master in Chancery; Master Henn; the Knight of Glin.
Baron De Robeck.
Count Edward d'Alton.
BARONS-Dunsandle, Clanbrassil, Clogher, Limerick, Kilmaschagh, Ferns, Ross.
ARCHDEACONS—Gundaleugh, Beresford, Waterford, Cork, Dromore, Emly, Elphin, Tuam, Gough, Russell, Meyler.
Vice-Provost of Trinity College.
Mr. Power, Chief Commissioner of Poor-Laws.
Mr. John Bal., as Assistant Commissioner of Poor-Laws.
Mr. Wingfield, Secretary Poor-Law Commission, Ireland.
Mr. Charles Crawford, Poor-Law Inspector.
Mr. Joseph Burke, Poor-Law Inspector.
The Chief Remembrancer.
Mr. Brooke, Clerk of Chancery.
Mr. Serjeant Howley, on being appointed second Queen's Serjeant.
COMMANDERS.—W. Neame, Janus, J. A. St. Leger, Banbury, M.P.; C. Maclean, Caution, R.N.; Montresor, Smithers, R.N.; Mansfield.
The Russian Consul, Neapolitan Consul.
Spanish Vice-Consul.
O'Ferrall, D.L., Commissioner of Police.
Assistant Commissary-General Kearney.
Right Rev. Dr. Browne, Right Rev. Dr. Ryan, Right Rev. Dr. M'Gettigan, Right Rev. Dr. Blake, Right Rev. Dr. Daly, and the Right Rev. Dr. Kennedy.
Very Rev. Peter Daly, P.P.V.G.
LIEUTENANTS-GENERAL.—Hamerton, the Hon. Sir Hercules Pakenham, Sir Richard Bourke, Sir Edward Blakeney.
MAJORS-GENERAL.—Dunbeney, Turner, K.H., Thompson, M'Donnell.
COLONELS.—Jackson, K.H., Brown (Commissioner of Police), Fa.s, Sir James Dean, Tinson, R.A., Hamilton, Potts, Pepper, Latouche, H. Dwyer, Maclaghlan, H. Hay, Frith, Maunsell, Le Marchant, Knox Gore, Percival, Close, J. F., D.L., Goldie, Lord George Paget (4th Light Dragoons).
LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.—Edward Taylor, M.P., Dunne, M.P., Scrambrese, Burnaby, Harry Jones (Chatham), Berry (Yorks), Nesbitt, Dundas (47th Regiment), Strangways, Crosgh, Bell (Royal Regiment), Ricketts, Caulfield, C. Johnson, W. Moore, St. Quintin, Stewart, Bruce, C. Gordon, H. Doyle, Stretton, Wilson, White, Lake, Miller, Lucas, Bernard

win, M.P., M. S. Synnot, J. Story, E. Johnstone, C Hill, G. Crawford, L. A. Tottenham, W. J. Armstrong, O'Callaghan, C. G. Lefroy, B. Smith, G. Tonder, Lefroy (High Sheriff county of Longford), M. H. Collis, G. Graham Parr, [illegible] F. Afferly (40th Regiment), Atkinson (89th Regiment), Aytoune (7th Russars), D Berkeley (7th Hussars), Quantrill (50th Regiment), J. Davis, Berkeley, Morrison, M J. O'Driscoll, G. Newbery, T. Wheeler, J F. Hughes, H. Mills, R. R. Powell, M H. Drought, H. Pritties, Rothwell, T Chamberlain, Hackett, S. Hutchinson, J Hutchinson, A. Stewart, R. Foley, J. D Freeman, N. Hone, Tobin, H. Chapman, Morgan O'Connell, T. Dalall, Maurice O'Connell, M.P., W. H. Plunkett, J. C. Rutherford, H. H. St. George, Castigan, C. Browne, Smyth, H. W. Atkinson, Donville, Q.C., C. H. Hemphill, Musgrave, T. R. Henn, D. B Franks, J. B Wills, C. F. Vallancy, L. E. Foot, R. Sewell, R. E. Sewell, [illegible] Bernard, O'Connell, Ferguson, E. C., T. Waring, J. L. Cronin, L. M Donnell, J. Butler, H. Colles, Mr. Colles, J. H. Hamilton, Fitzgerald, R. J. Leeson, Vernon, D.L., Henry Close, H. H. Hamilton Cooper, D.L., Wilson, Hodges, Bredin, Morrison, Cruise, Molony, D.L., Stuart, Q.C., W. Thomas, M. P. Kent, Read, Kirkpatrick, Lord D.L., P.C. Brooke, T. B. Lyster, A. O'Connor, A. R. Gildea, Aylward, Dr. L. Sweetwater, Barry Lindon, Carew, Fitzgerald, D. Barry, Darcy, Thomas Kemmis, R. S. Seaver, D. Mahony, Miles Moods, M. Augustus [illegible] Webb (17th Lancers), H. P. Gore, Captain Lefroy, Sandford, Parkinson, Kennedy, W. Duckett, F. N. Russell, J. M. Read, [illegible] Bernard, D.L. (county of Limerick), Plunkett, W. C. Boyd, C. Mackay, M. Lynch, A Conolly, S. L. Wilcocks, John W. Brown, [illegible] D.L., H. Cadell, jun., Thomas Kiernan, O'Reilly, W. Archbold, George Archbold, D. Bryan, Arthur Vernon, F. Farrell, Thomas Farrell, Ingram, F. T. Dobbin, Arthur Cuffe, Young, Johnston, A. B. Montgomery, I. H. Hamilton, M.P., P. Kenny, I. St. Grant (17th Lancers), Calthorpe, S. Calthorpe, Donner, Cusack, P. Hughes, Dr. M. Forde, Henry Meredyth, D.L. (county of Meath), Lieut.-Colonel F. Maude, Thomas Reynolds, J. F. Darcy, R. Andrews, Tyndall, C. Gaussen, H. O'Callaghan, H. H. Woods, A. P. Graves, Booth (Deputy Commissary-Genera), Rogers, (Deputy Assistant-Commissary-General), John O'Brien (Archdeacon of Emmiskillen), Radcliff (Commissioner of Public Works), Jones (ditto), Edward Hornby (Secretary to Board of Public Works), Macdonnell (Resident Commissioner of National Education), Harrison, Beatty, Radcliffe, Q.C., F. W. Pennefather (Secretary to the Lord Chancellor), the Portuguese Consul, Professors G. F. Shaw (Celtic College), Allman, Abelsthauser, Hancock, and King, W. Griffith (Board of Works), Long (Registrar of the Court of Chancery), Bremer (Swedish Consul for Bremen and Lubeck, French Consul, Francis Brooke, A. J. Macrory, Pilkington, P. Shannon, Oliver, Thomas, Jones, D.L. (county of Sligo), G. Ryan, J. J. Ayres, M. O'Loughlin, O'C. Hendry, Todd, Leslie, C. W. Drawe, J. P. R. Uniacke, Hasell, E. Bowley, D.L., F. H. Lowry, John O'Brien, M.P., Cassidy, W. K. Clay, W. M Kay, R. St. George Mayne, Brisbane, Darby, R. W. Massy, R. A. Billing, E. A. Dennis, Heyte, W. F. Stanley, Hon. [illegible] T. J. Beasley, R. D. Pennefather, Thomas Connolly, – Baldwin, Q.C., F. Lee, D. M'Causeland, H. G. Curran, Machonchy, Connelly, Topping, Colthurst, G. W. West, M. Close, E. A. Brad, Robinson, Joseph, May, Lockwood, Barrington, Steele, H. Hardy, J. P. Hardy, F. T. Graham, Fox, J. R. Mahon, Bethan, Bland and Kemmis, H. Concannan, R. D. T. Hildyard, T. F. Kelly, O'Harris, Q.C., J. W. Hurland, Dennis, R. E. Browne, A. J. Macrory, Medhoott, W. W. Hall, Carnegie, J. White, J.P., W. D. Butler, Hussy, D.L., Hawkins, S. L. W. Hall, M. J. Anketell, Rowe, D.L., H. Stewart, Ward, J.P., D.L., Wynne, (17th Lancers), E. Rose (60th Rifles), J. Malone, Jephson, G. Penland, Geo. Power, F. De Burgh, G. W. Slater, E. Tuthill, Reilly, D.L., G. H. Lefroy, Barry, M. J. Anketell, Rowe, D.L., H. Stewart, Ward, J.P., D.L., Wynne, (17th Lancers), E. Rose (60th Rifles), J. Malone, Jephson, G. Penland, Geo. Power, F. De Burgh, G. W. Slater, E. Tuthill, Reilly, D.L., G. H. Lefroy, John O'Brien, M.P., Cassidy, W. K. Clay, W. M Kay, R. St. George Mayne, Brisbane, Darby, R. W. Massy, R. A. Billing, E. A. Dennis, Heyte, W. F. Stanley, Hon. [illegible] T. J. Beasley, R. D. Pennefather, Thomas Connolly, – Baldwin, Q.C., F. Lee, D. M'Causeland, H. G. Curran, Machonchy, Connelly, Topping, Colthurst, G. W. West, M. Close, E. A. Brad, Robinson, Joseph, May, Lockwood, Barrington, Steele, H. Hardy, J. P. Hardy, F. T. Graham, Fox, J. R. Mahon, Bethan, Bland and Kemmis, H. Concannan, R. D. T. Hildyard, T. F. Kelly, O'Harris, Q.C., J. W. Hurland, Dennis, R. E. Browne, A. J. Macrory, Medhoott, W. W. Hall, Carnegie, J. White, J.P., W. D. Butler, Hussy, D.L., Hawkins, S. L. W. Hall

THE ROYAL STEAM SQUADRON IN KILLINEY BAY

WATERFORD.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.*)*

WATERFORD, Aug. 7th, 1849.

SIR,—As you may not have had any party connected with your paper in attendance here to report her Majesty's visit, I will trouble you with the following short account of this truly acceptable event.

On Saturday evening, August 4th, her Majesty's tender *Fairy* suddenly arrived at our quay, and dropped anchor. The gig was instantly lowered, and, so unexpected was her arrival, that the appearance of his Royal Highness Prince Albert on deck, and descending into the boat, seemed a vision. However, within two moments of her coming to anchor, the beautiful and unrivalled quay, together with the shipping which lined it, were crowded with thousands, who—seeming to forget the bygone disturbances and rancorous feelings which have distracted our unhappy city—eagerly thronged to catch one glimpse of the yacht and the Royal Family. The gig immediately pulled off, and moved swiftly up the river. The sun shone beautifully: it was full tide, and everything was to be seen to the greatest advantage. In the gig with the Prince were Lord Fortescue, Sir George Grey, and two gentlemen, unknown here, together with Commander George A. Fraser (Commander of H. M. S. *Sparrow*, surveying off the coast, and who piloted the Royal Squadron into harbour). Passing under our noble bridge—which, by-the-bye, is considerably longer than London-bridge, and the river fully twenty fathoms deeper—the gig ran about a mile up the line. On passing the shipping, his Royal Highness remarked that the colours of a Russian vessel, now lying in the river, were the first hoisted; these were instantly succeeded by a display of British, French, Genoese, American, and the brilliant flags of an Austrian frigate (the *Ida Kiss*), now lying here together; with those of many smaller Austrian vessels, and the flag of our old Danish tower on the Mall. The joy bells now burst forth with their merry peal; and on the return of the gig, the Prince being at once recognised, the bridge was crowded by hundreds, and many a fair kerchief waved, and many a bold cheer of genuine loyalty rent the air as he re-passed our bridge. The gallant tars who filled the rigging of our merchant craft answered forth in such style as British sailors men can do; and one tiny little craft reached the *Fairy's* side, the whole line of quay, for feet wide and half a mile long, was thronged to excess. On reaching the yacht, his Royal Highness was welcomed on board by the two Princes (who accompanied him to the city). Our little river steamer, the *Nora Creina*, which had proceeded towards Cork, and returned with the squadron, now got under weigh, and the Royal tender ran down the river, accompanying her. On passing her, one well-known respected citizen, Capt. W. S. S. Doyle, headed a cheer, which the immense body of passengers on board the *Nora* unanimously responded to; and such an outburst of genuine loyalty never before "made the welkin ring" as did the thunder which burst forth, and which was warmly responded to by the young Princes. Both vessels being under way, nothing particular occurred until reaching Belview, about four miles down the river, when, after a short separation, the steamers joined company; and a few minutes after a heavy lighter, or barge, laden, and coming up the river, passed by the *Fairy*, when two poor, ragged fellows who manned her, in the truest spirit of Irish hospitality, sent their oars adrift, and, with their rude straw hats far above their heads, uttered three most deafening cheers; and, coming alongside, cried out, "Welcome! You're welcome, *your honour!*" The yacht quickly drifted past; and the *Nora*, immediately after, gave these gallant fellows a hurra thrice repeated, of which they were worthy. The Prince Consort and the young Princes acknowledging this with a bow, the Prince of Wales most enthusiastically waving his tiny hat.

His Royal Highness was pleased, subsequently, to express to Captain Fraser the pleasure not only afforded to him by the demonstrations of loyalty at our city, but, in a marked manner, the still greater pleasure he felt at the simple, but heartfelt, homage of these poor fellows. He also remarked, that *he trusted ere long to rewit the scenes of these incidents*, which afforded him so much proof that there still exists even here such a devoted attachment to Royalty.

On reaching Passage, we found at anchor the following steamers of the Royal squadron:—*Victoria and Albert*, *Fairy*, *Black Eagle*, *Banshee*, *Vivid*, *Lucifer*, *Stromboli*, *and Sphinx*.

The *La Hogue* and *Arrogant* lay off the harbour. On his Royal Highness and the Royal children reaching the *Victoria and Albert*, her Majesty appeared on deck, dressed in a green shawl and straw bonnet, with white ribbon; she was at once introduced to Lords Carew and Harrington, who were in waiting (by his Royal Highness Prince Albert). Then taking the Princesses by the hands, she approached the gangway, where Prince Albert stood with the two Princes. By this time the *Nora* had come alongside together with many hundred boats containing the *elite* of this locality. Three cheers, deafening, thundering cheers—the very outbursts of genuine unfeigned loyalty and joy—rent the air for miles around. Every hat was high in air, and before us stood our beloved Sovereign. So unexpected was the visit, that all seemed bewildered. Her Majesty looked uncommonly well, and bowed to the assembled thousands. The officers' gig of the 85th Regiment now came alongside, and their crack style of pull over was admired and commented on by her Majesty and the Prince. Night setting in, both Passage and Ballyhack (the latter now Queensferry) were brilliantly illuminated, and bonfires blazed from the surrounding hills; the lights of Hook Tower, Duncannon Fort, and the paddle lights of the squadron, illuminated our harbour. The river continued crowded with small craft till after midnight.

Early on Sunday morning the squadron got under weigh, and by half-past eight o'clock they were under the walls of Duncannon Fort, when, as previously on their arrival, the customary salute of twenty-one guns was fired, and the Royal standard hoisted.

The effect of the visit on the most disaffected is wonderful. All is now loyalty; and many a heartfelt wish was sent forth after the beautiful and gallant little flotilla and her Royal and beloved freight.

Trusting that these hastily scribbled lines may find a place in your columns, as they are perhaps the most concise, and yet perfect, account of this happy event yet written,

I am, Sir, as I have long been,

A Subscriber to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

THE LAST ROYAL VISIT TO IRELAND.

A few details of the visit of his Majesty George IV. may not prove unacceptable under present circumstances, when, after a lapse of twenty-eight years, the Royal niece of that Sovereign has followed the example of her predecessor, and gladdened the hearts of her Irish subjects by the sunshine of her presence.

His Majesty George IV. having determined, "by the advice of his Privy Council," to pay a visit to the sister kingdom, embarked on board the *Lightning* steam packet, commanded by Captain Skinner, R.N., at ten o'clock in the forenoon of Saturday, the 11th of August, 1821. The *Lightning* reached Howth pier at fourteen minutes before four P.M. The [illegible] to be a common cadge at the mast-head, and it was not, therefore, supposed to be freighted with Royalty. A gentleman on the pier, however, soon descried the unmistakeable person of his Sovereign, "every inch a King," and raised a cry of "There is the King! Huzza!" which was eagerly responded to by a chorus of loyal spectators, whose shouts, to quote the words of our record, literally rent the air. George IV. graciously acknowledged this gratifying demonstration of popular enthusiasm, and a few minutes afterwards his Majesty stood on Irish ground. The pressure of the crowd to the point of the pier now became so precipitate as to obstruct the passage of the King to the carriage in attendance. A lane was, however, soon made through the ranks of the populace, amid reiterated cheers, which his Majesty graciously acknowledged. As soon as he had taken his seat in the carriage, another awkward obstruction arose. It was found extremely difficult to close the door, the officious kindness of many prompting them to press forward to grasp the Royal hand. The King good-humouredly held out both his hands, and a cordial shake was substituted on the occasion for the cold and conventional ceremony prescribed by Court etiquette. The King smiled frequently during this inconvenient "reception," and appeared quite delighted with the exuberant loyalty of his Hibernian subjects. A signal gun on the Hill of Howth speedily indicated the arrival of his Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland, the report of which was re-echoed by the small craft cruising in the harbour. Not a single soldier was to be seen, either on the pier or in the road, throughout the entire day; but the firing on the coast was heard higher up the river, and before six o'clock the bells of the churches were jubilantly pealing their welcomes, and union-jacks were seen waving on all the steeples and towers. His Majesty reached the gate of the Phœnix-park, Dublin, at a quarter past six, and the multitude poured in through the private grounds in front of the Viceregal Lodge, without distinction of age, sex, or person. The King, on alighting, was received by his Excellency the then Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland (Earl Talbot), and the official staff attached to the Castle. Silence having been momentarily obtained, George IV. addressed the people in the following set speech:—"My lords and gentlemen, and my good yeomanry,—I cannot express to you the gratification I feel at the kind and warm reception which I have met with on this day of my landing among my Irish subjects. I am obliged to you all. I am particularly obliged by your escorting me to my very door. I may not be able to express my feelings as I wish. I have travelled far. I have made a long sea-voyage; besides which, particular circumstances have occurred, known to you all, of which it is better at present not to speak. Upon those subjects I leave it to delicate and generous hearts to appreciate my feelings. This is one of the happiest days of my life. I have long wished to visit you. My heart has always been Irish. From the day it first beat I have loved Ireland! This day has shown me that I am beloved by my Irish subjects. Rank, station, and honours are nothing; but to feel that I live in the hearts of my Irish subjects is to me the most exalted happiness. I must once more thank you for your kindness, and bid you farewell. Go and do by me as I shall do by you—drink my health in a bumper. I shall drink all yours in a bumper of good Irish whiskey." His Majesty then retired for the night.

On Wednesday, Aug. 15, his Majesty held a private levee at the lodge in the Phœnix-park for the purpose of receiving the public authorities. On the 17th he made his triumphal entry into Dublin, between eleven and twelve o'clock, in an open carriage, drawn by eight beautiful horses, and attended by a numerous train of grooms and footmen in magnificent liveries. His Majesty was attired in a full military uniform, and wore the order and riband of St. Patrick. The procession passed through the North Circular-road, Eccles-street, Hardwicke-place, Temple-street, Gardiner's-row, and Cavendish-row, and at half-past two o'clock entered the precincts of the Castle, having occupied two hours and a half in moving from the Lodge to the Castle. The King soon afterwards appeared at the windows above the portico, between the Lord-Lieutenant and Viscount Sidmouth, and was loudly cheered. His Majesty bowed, and repeatedly placed his hand on his heart, as an acknowledgment of this loyal reception.

On Thursday, the 23rd, the Lord Mayor of Dublin gave a grand entertainment to his Majesty in the circular room adjoining the Mansion House. On the 24th, the King visited the Royal Dublin Society; and after inspecting the library and museum, was conducted by the select committee to the lawn facing Merrion-square, where preparations had been made for a splendid *fête champêtre*. George IV. frequently showed himself in the streets of Dublin, where he made friends with the populace, shook rough fellows by the hand and called them "Jack;" and rendered himself universally popular.

On Wednesday, the 5th of September, 1821, the King embarked at the harbour of Dunleary (now Kingstown), near Dublin. When on the point of embarking, hundreds of persons pressed forward to shake his Majesty by the hand; several clung to the stern of the barge, and afterwards swam back to the shore. The Royal squadron was compelled to put back by contrary winds. It sailed on the following Saturday, and arrived in Milford Haven on Sunday, the 9th of September, where it was again detained by the same cause until Monday night. An attempt to beat up Channel to Portsmouth was [illegible] which, on reaching, when the squadron was within thirty miles of Land's End, it was obliged to put back to Milford Haven, where it arrived on Wednesday afternoon, at four o'clock. At five o'clock next morning the King landed, amid the cheers of thousands of spectators, and soon afterwards drove off in his private carriage for the metropolis, attended by Earl Graves. His Majesty did not remain long in London, for on the 25th of September he embarked at Ramsgate for Calais, whence he proceeded, *viâ* the Netherlands, to pay a visit to his Hanoverian dominions.

IMPORTATIONS FROM IRELAND.—The collectors and comptrollers, and other principal officers of the Customs' department at the several ports a places throughout the United Kingdom have received directions from the Commissioners to prepare and transmit to the Inspector-General of Imports and Exports the following account with all practicable despatch; viz. an account of the imports into their respective ports of each sort of corn, meal, and flour, from Ireland, in each month for the years 1846, 1847, and 1848, respectively, and of the first half of the present year; the returns to correspond with the quarterly returns of imports.

A REWARD WELL BESTOWED.—The Paris journals related, a few days back, that a medical student, in paying a visit during the cholera to a poor family who had no flannel to make the necessary frictions, took off his flannel waistcoat, and gave it for the purpose. No one could at first say who the medical pupil was, and it was only after long investigations that his name became known, by his comrades mentioning it to the Mayor, who informed the Minister of Public Instruction that M. Thieux was the person. A letter arrived from the Minister, inviting the young man to dinner for the following Wednesday. On the day stated the Minister presented him to Mdme. de Falloux, who placed him near her at table, and paid him the utmost attention. Towards the end of the evening, M. de Falloux, taking him apart, announced to him that he had to present him, in the name of the University, with medical works to the value of 1000f.; and he added, "Do me the favour to accept, as a mark of my personal esteem, these two volumes; they contain a letter for you (it granted the young man a pension of 400f. for three years), and do not forget that we receive every Wednesday." M. Thieux withdrew, penetrated with gratitude.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.—On Wednesday morning, shortly after four o'clock, a very alarming fire broke out in the premises belonging to Mr. William Burls, patent-leather Japanner, &c., carrying on business at No. 2, Devonshire-street, Mile-end New Town. The flames originated in the boiling factory, from one of the coppers of varnish boiling over. The building in which the disaster occurred was burned out before the flames could be mastered.—Another fire broke out in the premises belonging to Messrs. J. C. and J. Hill, patent cork manufacturers, situate in Thomas-street, St. George-in-the-East. The firemen were unable to get the fire out until the premises and their contents were nearly destroyed.

CHLOROFORM A HELP TO THEFT.—On Sunday, July 29, while Mr. Swinnock and family, of Ashford, Kent, were at church, some villains entered his house, and violently pressed a handkerchief upon the mouth of an invalid lady, Miss Gotts, which being strongly impregnated with chloroform, soon rendered her insensible. Being alone in the house, they then took from her person a watch, some valuable rings, and her purse. The fright and ruffianly treatment, on a constitution already impaired by illness, have placed her life in imminent danger.

THE ROYAL LANDING PAVILION OPPOSITE THE RAILWAY TERMINUS

INTERIOR OF THE ROYAL RAILWAY CARRIAGE.

ARCH AT TURNER'S HAMMERSMITH ROAD, DUBLIN

THE ROYAL VISIT TO BELFAST.

On and near the spot where her Majesty will first set foot on the soil of Ulster, the preparations for giving her such a welcome as is due to a Sovereign so universally beloved, are highly creditable to the local authorities. A reception pavilion, triumphal arch, and various galleries for spectators have been erected.

The decorations of the Royal arch are conceived in the purest taste and their execution is equal to the design. The structure, which is o the Doric order, is peculiarly chaste. The arch itself is of the Roman shape, and corresponds with those of the pavilion. It is supported by massive buttresses, somewhat broader at the base than at the springing of the curve. On the faces of these are four panels, intended to be embellished, in gilt characters, with the ciphers of her Majesty and her Royal consort. Up to the cornice the fabric will have a close resemblance to a beautiful veined Sicilian marble, of a pea-green shade. The frieze and entablature are painted to imitate the purest architectural marble. The whole will be surmounted by appropriate flags. The Royal standard, St. George's cross, and union jack will be unfurled from a staff erected on the parapet facing towards the river; on the opposite side will float a banner bearing the Belfast arms, and also some other flags. The arch somewhat resembles the centre of Temple-bar, London It is a fitting substitute for the gates of a town which possesses none Here the ceremony of presenting her Majesty with the civic keys will take place.

The pavilion is in keeping with the other erection in exterior appearance; the interior, however, is fitted up in a style of suitable magnificence. Here her Majesty will be met by the civic bodies and other privileged persons, if she do not prefer receiving them on board the Royal tender or yacht. It is not yet known whether the various addresses (which will not be read) will be presented on board the yacht in the pavilion, or in the hall of the Queen's College. On the floor o the pavilion, and on the space between it and the river side, carpeting will be laid down. The entire interval between the pavilion and the arch, about 300 yards, will also be carpeted.

In front of the Harbour-office accommodation has been secured for the friends of the Commissioners, on a platform there. Two great galleries at Victoria-street are completely covered with white, blue ,unk, and yellow cotton cloth, arranged in alternate perpendicular stripes at the back. If fully occupied, the sum realised for seats, at 5s each, will be £1143 15s.

The Harbour Commissioners have made suitable arrangements within the limits of their peculiar domain. The Queen's Island, where fireworks, bonfires, batteries, &c. will be called into requisition, will be thrown open to the public at a very moderate charge, thus affording an opportunity of witnessing the Royal progress up the bay. One-half of the artillery from Charlemont will be stationed on the island; the rest, with their guns, on Queen's-quay, opposite to the landing-place.

The Linen-hall has been put in order for the Royal reception; the specimens of flax manufactures to be exhibited are likely to be very numerous and beautiful. Of damasks especially, several of the most magnificent productions of the Belfast loom are in preparation. Mr Coulson, of Lisburn, the oldest manufacturer in the kingdom, exhibited at Dublin a beautiful piece of damask to her Majesty and her Roya consort.

PUPILS OF THE NAVAL AND MILITARY SCHOOLS AT THE FOOT OF THE NELSON COLUMN DUBLIN

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.—The vesse *Llewellyn*, arrived in the London Docks from Port Adelaide, has brought 3564 bags of wheat as a portion of her cargo; and the vessel *Jane*, also arrived in the docks from Port Adelaide, has brought 4248 bags of wheat as a portion of her cargo, the produce of tha important colony.

STATE OF IRELAND.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS *)*

SIR,—Having recently travelled in Ireland for the purpose of examining the prospects and condition of the Sister Isle, I shall feel obliged to you to insert my views thereon, in the hope they may lead to some measures to alleviate and ultimately cure the dreadful evils in that country

The fact is undeniable, and is admitted by all parties, that the condition of Ireland has undergone, during the last three years, a considerable retrogradation; and every week adds to her misery. Her poverty can hardly be conceived by your English readers. In the whole district of the south and west of Ireland, not a corn-stack is to be seen: the people are worse fed and lodged than pigs are in England. I have myself seen the poor families' Sunday dinner consist of boiled nettles only. perhaps this may sometimes have an addition of one pennyworth of Indian meal; bread is never seen by these poor people. The consequence will be, the people will grow weaker and weaker both in strength of body and mind, which is now almost prostrate.

The country has the appearance which it might be supposed it would have, if the destroying angel had passed over it, blighting the food, the men, and destroying the dwellings of the people: thousands of houses are seen unroofed; the late inhabitants being either dead or having emigrated, or, what is more likely, taken shelter in the union workhouse: yet your readers will be surprised to hear, that in the face of all this is the most fertile land in the United Kingdom thrown out of cultivation and deserted.

The condition of these people is a disgrace to any civilised country, and I conceive England has a right to step forward and rescue the sufferers, who are fast descending into the lowest depths of misery and destitution. By the recent establishment of the Poor-law, relief was extended to the destitute; but, instead of this law really benefitting the poor, it is, in reality, desolating the land. Any poor-law, if enacted among a poverty-stricken people, who have no surplus food for themselves, only aggravates the evil. Seizures take place every day for poor-rates. The poor farmer, by this process, is unable to live himself; his land is thrown up, and he, too, is plunged into the vortex of poverty —the poor-house. It is my opinion this Poor-law must be abolished at all hazards, and a remedy found elsewhere. I would propose that, however unsatisfactory to some parties, England should step in with some new remedial measure. We are naturally responsible in some degree, having united Ireland to England.

The poor people of Ireland at present receiving relief of course could not be allowed to starve on the road-side—they must be maintained; but no other able-bodied men should be admitted to receive relief than those at present receiving it. I would propose that commissioners be appointed, and they be empowered to pay the expenses of all persons wishing to emigrate, as many would be glad to do if they could raise so small a sum as £3. The superintendence of the poor-houses should be taken out of the hands of the present managers, many of whom are utterly incapable of governing these unions.

It may be asked, Where are the funds to come from to maintain the poor people who may still continue a burden in the unions? That fund, during the time it was really required, I propose should be raised by a Land-tax of 2s. per acre, and a fixed duty on corn of 3s. per quarter, which would be more than sufficient. This tax would, I think, be cheerfully paid by all, to rescue so many thousands from starvation, and save Ireland, with her millions of inhabitants, from total ruin and destruction. If it was proclaimed that a Land-tax of 2s. per acre could not be exceeded in Ireland, English capitalists would at once step in and employ the people in cultivating the land. In throwing out these hints, I earnestly call the attention of Parliament to the present Poor-law, which they will find is working ruin among all classes.

I shall not enter into the many social grievances of the country; they are many, and the people must remedy these things themselves. The great selfishness of landlords—the pride, the distinction of classes—the want of disposition to work—the want of thrift—the extravagance of some of the higher classes (there is scarcely any middle class)—all these social evils must be operated upon by public opinion and a long course of teaching.

In conclusion, allow me to remind your English readers, that it is not only their duty, but their interest, to have Ireland a happy and prosperous nation. We find it in private life to be better to be allied to rich than to poor relations; and, as a nation, England should see "that her sister, Ireland, be made rich, prosperous, and happy. Ireland has all the capabilities of a great nation. She has the most fertile land in the world; she has a fine people, a healthy climate, and possesses within herself capabilities of producing everything that can tend to man's well-being on earth. I hope earnestly that not many month's will elapse before the whole subject is inquired into, as a fearful day of reckoning is at hand unless some effectual measure is taken.

The man who could save Ireland is SIR ROBERT PEEL. I bel3eve he will be the man. Let us urge upon him not to delay in giving out his real opinions on the social and political state of Ireland.

Yours, obediently,

London, July 31. AN ENGLISH TOUELST.

THE ISLAY ESTATES.—The princely estates of Campbell of Islay are this week to be exposed for sale. The Islay Tontine Life Association proposes to purchase the splendid properties, now returning £20,000 a year—a rental which is said to be totally disproportionate to the real value of the estate, which comprises 140,000 acres of good soil—by a capital of 12,000 £50 shares, each shareholder to nominate a life; the whole body of nominees to be assured on it of the rental, so as to return every subscriber's investment as his nominee lives; to divide the accumulated balance of rental among the surviving shareholders; to engraft on the assurance of the 12,000 nominees, for the benefit of the shareholders, a general life assurance business, having also the guarantee of the landed property, the last surviving shareholder to inherit the estates. The property is said to be very improvable, and the basis of the proposed Tontine and Life Office is affirmed to be sound and extensive enough to insure a large and legitimate success.

DISCOVERY OF OLDEN COINS.—A discovery of coins of much interest to antiquarians took place in Sandon churchyard, Essex, on Wednesday last. While the sexton was digging a grave, and when he had dug between five and six feet below the surface, his spade upon the long-deposited treasure, by which, from some pieces of broken pottery being turned up from the same grave, it is presumed had originally been deposited with an urn, and probably in a box, as they lay under a piece of red sandstone, was found in that district; and when this was broken with a crow-bar, the coins fell from the remnants, apparently of a wooden box or coffin. The coins are forty-six in number, all silver, and principally of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, of the dates of 1557, 1573, 15 75, and 1576; a groat of the reign of Mary, of the date of 1554; a small groat of Ed, and two very small silver coins, with a portcullis on one side, but not the head of any Sovereign, date, or letter of any kind.—

AN ACT FOR THE RELIEF OF TRUSTEES.—An Act was passed in the late session (12 and 13 Victoria, c. 74) for granting further relief to trustees. By the Act 10 and 11 Vic., c. 96, trustees were authorised to pay money in to the Court of Chancery in discharge of their trusts; and by the present statute it is enacted that, if, upon any petition presented to the Lord Chancellor or the Master of the Rolls, in the matter of the said Act, it shall appear that any monies, annuities, stocks, or securities, are vested in any persons as trustees, executors, or administrators, or otherwise upon trust, and that the major part of such persons are desirous of transferring, paying, or delivering the same to the Accountant-General, but that, for any reason, the concurrence of the other or others of them cannot be had, it shall be lawful to such Judge to order and direct such transfer, payment, or delivery to be made by the major part of such persons without the concurrence of the other or others of them. This Act supplies a manifest defect in the other, and enables the majority of trustees to act in their own relief without the concurrence of all the trustees.

THE IRISH POOR-LAWS.

To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

SIR,—The public is much indebted to you for the graphic descriptions you have lately given of the beautiful scenery of Ireland and the destitute condition of her people. There is no country in Europe, nor, perhaps, there never was in the world, such a large mass of human beings, so completely deprived, and yet live on, or all that is necessary to a decent subsistence. Such, too, has unfortunately been their condition ever since I began to take an interest in public affairs, now not a short period, and every measure that has been adopted by the Legislature within that time has been followed by still further degradation of the people. Nobody can accuse our law-makers of designedly bringing this about. On the contrary, they have been actuated by the best motives, they have meant to serve the Irish; but, because they have been ignorant of the true condition of the people, or ignorant of the means to help them, the result has been a continued deterioration in their condition.

I am old enough to remember the promises of improvement which recommended Catholic Emancipation to the Parliament and people of England in 1829. I believe that it was an essential as well as a just measure; that, like the Free-trade measure of 1846, which saved England from sharing in the continental convulsions of 1848, it prevented a great calamity. But for that we should have had a rebellion in Ireland in 1830. Nevertheless, it carried no relief nor improvement to the mass of the Irish. From that time forth they were engaged in a continual series of political agitations, wasting their time and their money, their thoughts and their feelings, under the guidance of interested agitators, on impracticable objects, till the final and fitting close of such proceedings took place, in the childish and absurd rebellion of last year. I will remember, too, the magnificent promises of improvement which were made when the first Poor-law for Ireland was discussed in 1837, and passed in 1838. It was expressly intended "to relieve distress and lessen destitution." Zealously promoted by that amiable nobleman, the present Earl of Carlisle, then Lord Morpeth, and Secretary for Ireland, it was twice recommended in speeches from the Throne, was supported against much opposition, by the Whig Cabinet, and enacted for the very purpose of relieving the unhappy Irish. Your testimony, sir, in common with the testimony of other tourists, of numerous societies, of many public subscriptions, and of not a few subsidiary laws of the same genus, proves that the condition of the Irish in 1849 is more lamentable than it was in 18—.

I am aware, sir, that much of this terrible distress is the consequence of the potato rot; but it is plain that the Irish would have been taught self-reliance at an earlier period—would have been compelled to take more care of themselves, and would not have been so numerous in relation to the land and the food, if it had not been no Poor-law passed in 1838. That was a provision for the indigent; it at once promised support to the destitute in the name of the State, on which the Irish have been taught to depend, and it aggravated the calamities of 1846–47. Famines are not uncommon; even the Irish have frequently before suffered from visitations. A couple of ten years passed without as serious a loss of produce, in point of value, occurring in England as occurred in Ireland in 1846–47; but in Ireland, where the people were before in a wretched condition, dependent exclusively on the land and on potatoes, such a famine, ten years after the Poor-law had been in existence, brought misery on the people. The Irish have never been allowed nor accustomed to rely on themselves; and the Poor-law, by Lolding out relief, tended to annihilate all sense of duty as to providing against contingencies. Hence the increase of pauperism.

A regular and settled provision by the State for paupers has, for a long period, been objected to on principle. It has been said that, in proportion as the national funds are allocated to particular classes, men of that class will always be found in abundance. Any number of soldiers, sailors, or railway labourers, can be got at any time, or in a very short time, if provided to sustain them. The principle is precise, the same with paupers: they will always be in proportion to the means provided for their subsistence; and inasmuch as no workhouse or other test (as long as food is supplied) can equal the horrors of starvation, no such test can ever be effectual in keeping them down. Perhaps your readers generally are not aware that the experience in compulsory provision for the poor was established in Scotland in 1845, the number of poor there, and the amount of the rates, have both increased astonishingly. The rate is already within one-third as high as the rate in England; and the sum levied has increased from £144,503 in 1846 to £224,364 in 1848. In the whole of ten years passed without as serious a loss of produce, in point of value, occurring in England as occurred in Ireland in 1846–47; but in Ireland, where the people were before in a wretched condition, dependent exclusively on the land and on potatoes, such a famine, ten years after the Poor-law had been in existence, brought misery on the people. The Irish have never been allowed nor accustomed to rely on themselves; and the Poor-law, by holding out relief, tended to annihilate all sense of duty as to providing against contingencies. Hence the increase of pauperism. A regular and settled provision by the State for paupers has, for a long period, been objected to on principle. It has been said that, in proportion as the national funds are allocated to particular classes, men of that class will always be found in abundance. Any number of soldiers, sailors, or railway labourers, can be got at any time, or in a very short time, if provided to sustain them. The principle is precise, the same with paupers: they will always be in proportion to the means provided for their subsistence; and inasmuch as no workhouse or other test (as long as food is supplied) can equal the horrors of starvation, no such test can ever be effectual in keeping them down. Perhaps your readers generally are not aware that the experience in compulsory provision for the poor was established in Scotland in 1845, the number of poor there, and the amount of the rates, have both increased astonishingly. The rate is already within one-third as high as the rate in England; and the sum levied has increased from £144,503 in 1846 to £224,364 in 1848. In the whole of ten years passed without as serious a loss of produce, in point of value, occurring in England as occurred in Ireland in 1846–47; but in Ireland, where the people were before in a wretched condition, dependent exclusively on the land and on potatoes, such a famine, ten years after the Poor-law had been in existence, brought misery on the people. The Irish have never been allowed nor accustomed to rely on themselves; and the Poor-law, by holding out relief, tended to annihilate all sense of duty as to providing against contingencies. Hence the increase of pauperism.

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ACCIDENTS and EMERGENCIES; a Guide for their Treatment. By ALFRED SMEE, F.R.S., Surgeon to the Bank of England, and Lecturer on Surgery. This sheet, illustrated by numerous wood engravings, is hung up at every police station by order of the Commissioners of Police, and is already in use at most of the public offices in London. It forms an invaluable guide for the immediate treatment of accidents and emergencies, and it should be placed in a conspicuous situation in every dwelling.
[illegible] Fleet-street

GEMS OF ART.
Now ready, Part I., price sevenpence (or post-free, 18 stamps), of
THE DOMESTIC JOURNAL,
Consisting of 64 quarto pages of letterpress, from the pens of the most talented and most popular of the living authors of the day, and illustrated with about
[illegible]
Many of which have cost the Proprietor FIFTY GUINEAS EACH.
Not a house in the British Empire should be without this work: the price of books it contains [illegible] for a drawing-room ornament.
[illegible]
and the labourer, and such is the literary banquet prepared for ALL in its ample pages, that each of tastes was read will arise from the perusal, conscious of [illegible] with the cheap, instructive, and most essential counsel.
London: W. M. CLARK, 17, Warwick-lane; and all booksellers.

NEW MUSIC.

THE SHANNON POLKA. By J. MARGATETT MCCULLOCH. The [illegible] and artistic style of this composition has [illegible]
Illustrated [illegible]

ITALIAN OPERAS, 28. each, full music size.
"Nina Pazzarella," "Lucia," "La Figlia," "Don Giovanni," "Somnambula," "Lucia," "Der Freischutz," "Norma," and 32 others (see catalogue, all in THE PIANISTA, 2s. each, post free, 30 stamps.
[illegible] Weekly Press.

LE PROPHETE.—The Vocal Music is now ready. Also, various arrangements for the Pianoforte, as single pieces and duets.—CRAMER, BEALE, and Co., 201, Regent-street.

NEW MUSIC.—"CANST THOU, O HARP."—JEFFERYS, Soho-square. "This is one of Mrs. Jane Maria Davison's beautiful lyrics, just set to music by her accomplished family. The melody is [illegible] and breathes a melancholy in which the [illegible] harp [illegible] It has the [illegible] harp [illegible] Weekly Press.

NEW SONG.—"YES! I HAVE DARED [illegible] Author of "Will you love me then as you [illegible]" "The Secret," &c. "This is a Song with [illegible] the greatest favourite [illegible] of the most pleasing kind."—Sun.
[illegible] WALKER.

NEW CHEAP MUSIC.—New Music of the full price, selling for EIGHT, to clear off stock. Best pieces of Czerny Herz, Jullien, Strauss, Labitzky, and all other celebrities. Music at half price and quarter price.—CZERNY'S Depot for exportation, and lists from country friends, also up-country music hops, without prejudice or [illegible] to [illegible] New Catalogues Gratis for two stamps. 17, Soho-sq. WALKER.

NEWSPAPERS.—The TIMES, HERALD CHRONICLE, and POST forwarded on the morning and evening issue, on the day of publication, at the lowest rates, and [illegible] Good trios. Clean papers and punctuality can be [illegible]

PATENT ECONOMIC GAS COOKING STOVE.—With this Apparatus COOKING by GAS is performed with little cost, scarcely any trouble, and in the most perfect manner. [illegible] without a chimney. The one which has not only now made can be effected by Gas only, should call as I inspect its various applications at 67, CHARLES'S Manufactory, Aged-street, Strand, opposite Charing Cross Hospital.

ORNAMENTS for the DRAWINGROOM, LIBRARY, and DINING-ROOM.—Mr. TENNANT, 149, Strand, near Somerset House, has just received a large assortment of Parisian Ormolu Groups, Figures, Vases, Candelabras, Inkstands, beautiful inlaid Work Tables, Envelope Cases, Dressing Cases, Work Boxes, Writing Desks, &c. [illegible] Tennant's Warehouse, 149, Strand.

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JONES'S SILVER LEVER [illegible] factory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. [illegible] Gentlemen's Silver Lever Watch [illegible] one size and a quarter, either of the [illegible] Order, payable to JOHN JONES, for £4 5s., can will be sent Free.—Read Jones's Sketch of Watches, price 6d., or for a Temporary Stamp

SILVER PLATED DISH COVERS and [illegible] DISHES.—SAUL and SONS, 10, Cornhill, opposite the Royal Exchange, [illegible] other house in the trade. Catalogues forwarded to any part of the United Kingdom.

SARL'S ARGENTINE SILVER PLATE.—SAUL and SONS, 10, Cornhill, opposite the Royal Exchange, [illegible] having the power to supply whilst being sound, and of recent improvement, [illegible] to command for this article a [illegible] opportunity of [illegible] of the public that orders [illegible] All the articles usually made in solid silver are now manufactured [illegible] Sart and sons in their Argent de Plate. Fiddle pattern, [illegible]

A HANDSOME PRESENT.
A GOLD WATCH and Fine GOLD CHAIN, [illegible] fitted complete in a Morocco Case, for £8 [illegible] for a Present. The [illegible] of Gold Watches is as follows:—Dutch-backed [illegible] case, gold dial, horizontal movement, four holes jewelled, [illegible] power by which being sound, and of recent improvements. A written warranty given, and a twelvemonth's trial allowed. The above is of the best quality.—SAUL and SONS, Watch Manufacturers, 10, Cornhill, opposite the Royal Exchange. N.B. These elegant presents can be forwarded through the Post-office with perfect safety.—Observe the name of [illegible]

HAWLEY'S GOLD and SILVER WATCHES. £ s. d.
Gentlemen's Gold Watches £5 5 0
Ditto Silver 1 5 0
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All the above Watches have every modern improvement, are properly Jewelled and carefully Regulated, with Cases and Dials elegantly Engraved and chased in the most approved taste.—HAWLEY and Co., 284, High Holborn, sign of the late Thomas Hawley, of 75, Strand, and the only genuine Watchmakers of that name in London.

DINNERS.—Ladies' Head-Dress.—The LOWER CORNET may be worn with Walking, Evening Dress.—W. PINE has perfected and patented a most efficient Ear-Protector, which may be worn with all the advantages of an Ear-Trumpet. To be obtained only of Mr. W. PINE, 462, Strand, one door from Waterloo-street. Hearing Hemispherical and Tympanum Vibrator, suited to every degree of Deafness, with all other acoustic improvements, at Warning prices.

DEAFNESS.—NEW DISCOVERY.—The ORGANIC VIBRATOR [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE THRONE-ROOM OF THE CASTLE, DUBLIN.

THE ILLUMINATIONS IN SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.—THE ELECTRIC LIGHT ON THE NELSON COLUMN.

London Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, August 11, 1849.—Supplement.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 385.—VOL. XV.] SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1849. TWO NUMBERS } ONE SHILLING.

THE HUNGARIAN WAR.

THE accounts that have been permitted to reach Western Europe of the progress of the War of Independence in Hungary have been few, irregular, and little to be depended upon. But, if the bulletins of the Hungarians have been in some degree exaggerations, the details forwarded to Vienna in the interest of the Austrians have been little better, in most cases, than baseless fabrications. But time, that clears up most mysteries, has been busy during the last few weeks n sweeping away the mystifications that have been heaped around the progress of events in Hungary; and it now begins to be acknowledged, even by the most zealous organs of the Austrian Court, that the Hungarian Generals, backed by the enthusiasm of the Hungarian people, have been more than a match for the forces and Generals of the Emperor, though supported by immense aid from Russia, in men, money, and commanders. In this great struggle—which now appears immeasurably the most important in its proximate and remote consequences upon the peace and prosperity of Europe of all the events that have signalized this age of revolutions—the advantage is and has been almost wholly on the side of Hungary. There seems reason to believe that it will continue to be so; and that, as heretofore, the little defeats of the Magyars will only be remembered as the precursors of great victories; and that, ultimately, their cause will triumph over all the opposition that Russia and Austria can bring to bear against it. Their leading men have never once despaired of it. Difficulties seem but to have increased their energies. Like Napoleon, they have disbelieved in the existence of the impossible; and, in the midst of sufficient reasons for doubt, discouragement, and hesitation, the hopes of the people have been as buoyant, and their determination to succeed as resolute, as those of the able and indefatigable men to whom the conduct of the struggle has been entrusted. Supported by an enthusiasm like this, even inferior Generals might work wonders. No one, however, will venture to place such men as Bem, Dembinski, and Görgy in any other than the highest rank of soldiers and strategists; and few, after the triumphs they have achieved, will feel inclined to doubt their capacity to achieve still greater.

It is a mistake to suppose, as many otherwise well-informed people do, that this Hungarian struggle arose out of, or is in any way connected with, the French Revolution of February, 1848. Its roots lie far deeper. Its ramifications in Time and in History are far more extensive, remote, and important. It is no imitation, or temporary madness of the people. Had Louis Philippe consolidated his throne, and left a peaceful and assured inheritance to the Count de Paris and his great-grandchildren, the grievances of the Hungarians would have found vent at one time or another, and produced some such collision between the Magyars and the House of Hapsburg-Lorraine, as that which we now behold and lament. It is an old and often-renewed wrong that has to be righted; a wrong borne with dignity, though not without remonstrance, until endurance became impossible. Most certainly, the whole blame of the bloodshed that has taken place must lie upon the heads of the foolish or wicked statesmen who surrounded the persons of the last Emperor and his predecessor. It was their want of capacity to see what was right, or their want of honesty to do it, which has entailed upon the present Sovereign of Austria difficulties which no prudence or fortune can successfully surmount. The time has gone by. The Hungarians, who might at one period have been easily appeased, and transformed from discontented and aggrieved, into loyal and devoted subjects of the Austrian Crown, have been alienated for ever, and no concession can satisfy them. Six months ago, a compromise was possible; but the atrocities that have since been perpetrated, and the introduction of Russia into the quarrel, have made a breach that can never again be closed. To conquer the Hungarians, which seems the dearest wish of the Emperor and his advisers, will but open the way for new perils, of a kind far greater than ever befel Austria; while to be conquered by them, will be nothing less than the annihilation of the Empire. It is a lamentable spectacle, that so illustrious a state, endeared to our recollection as the inheritor of the Roman Empire, and the representative of the Cæsars, and which held so splendid a rank in Europe, should be placed in a predicament so fearful. It is not the interest of Europe that Austria should fall—but her doom seems to be written in characters that the whole world may read. Where can she look for security? The friendship of her Russian ally will be fatal to her, should she conquer; while the success of her Magyar children will go far to blot her out of the rank of nations. And all this evil might have been avoided, had Austria possessed one honest and competent statesman at any time since the peace of Waterloo.

Great Britain and France, though interested as free nations in the peace and freedom of all other nations, and possessing sympathies that must be excited in favour of so gallant a people as the Magyars, have no reason for watching the issue with such intense anxiety as Germany, Russia, and Turkey. To each of these states or nations the question of Hungarian liberty is a vital one. To Germany the independence of Hungary will become the signal for a new attempt to establish German unity, and to absorb Austria. To Russia the independence of Hungary will be still more important. The Poles only await that opportunity to assert their freedom and their nationality. Hungary will be their natural and their best ally; and the Russian Emperor will find work enough on his hands to meet two such antagonists, even should the other Sclavonian nations and tribes that now yield allegiance to Austria not make common cause against him. To Turkey the contest is the most important event that has occurred in her history since the days of the Empress Catherine. Her security and the aggrandisement of Russia are incompatible. Her strength lies in Russian weakness; and her best victories are the defeats and humiliations of the Czar. Russia is her ancient, her politic, her insatiable foe; and has patiently awaited for three generations the opportunity of securely establishing her seat of empire among the minarets of Constantinople, and of driving the Mussulmans from Europe. Turkey has been crippled and weakened by many untoward occurrences—and her best friends in theory have not always proved themselves so in practice. Her obvious interest is the independence of Hungary and Poland. In their discontent she has found her strongest barriers against the encroachments of her foe; and in their freedom those barriers will be strengthened. For all those reasons, we are inclined to believe that the other revolutions of Europe are far less important in every point of view than the revolution of Hungary. Its success or failure is equally pregnant with great results. In the meantime, this country can but look on with solicitude and sympathy.

HUNGARIAN PEASANTRY FORMED INTO OUTPOSTS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

HUNGARIAN OUTPOSTS.

In the picturesque group beneath, our Artist has depicted a group of Hungarian Hussars and armed peasants, with troops marching in the distance. The peasants wear the *bunda* cloak, the characteristic of their costume.

A recent letter from the seat of war in Hungary describes, in detail, the formidable auxiliaries the Magyar forces have found in the wild population scattered over the vast steppes and forests of the interior, parties of which the hussaresdo or lancers of the troops of whole divisions of the plains, the swineherds, and fishermen. The first-named of these are especially dreaded by Austrian troops, on account of the extraordinary weapon they carry, and use with deadly skill. It is simply the whip with which they solicit and catch any horse of the herd they wish to tame and dispose of. The application of it in war is quite a novelty. It has a handle not more than two feet in length, while the thong measures from fifteen to twenty. A leaden ball is fixed to the end of it, with smaller ones at different distances from it, like shot on a fishing line; when thrown, it acts like a lasso, curling round man or horse, or it strikes either to the earth with a crushing blow. The horsebirds (or *chykosi*) are so skilful in the use of this weapon, that at full gallop they will strike an enemy with unerring certainty on any part of the body they please. In skirmishes, any isolated foot soldier, if he flies his musket and misses, is lost before he can attempt to reload—the wild horseman rushes past, and with the sweep of his ball-loaded thong snatches him lifeless on the earth by a blow on the head. There are some thousands of these men in the Hungarian armies, and they are generally mixed with the light Hussars and sent ahead of the heavy Austrian cavalry. They often strike the officers from their horses with incredible dexterity, and the terror this weapon inflicts are described as frightful. Before it was known that these horsebirds were serving in the Hungarian ranks, a great number of carabiniers were brought into Pesth, wounded in a manner the military surgeons could not explain. The injury was neither a cut nor a puncture, nor a gun-shot wound, and the soldiers were for a long time ashamed to own that it was caused by so ignoble a weapon as a whip. Fortunately, it can only be used where the horseman has ample space; in anything like "close order," it would be as dangerous to friends as to foes. On of these men was lately taken prisoner at Wieselburg; and, probably to obtain an exact knowledge of the power of his arm, he was ordered to display his skill in the camp. A stuffed figure was set up, the Austrians reserving bridges to cut the parties we was to strike while in full career. Twice he did as directed; but the third time he placed a startling variation; swinging his whip in a wide circle, he dashed his horse at a point of the stuffed soldier nearest the place of retreat, broke through it, and was far on his way to the open fields in an instant, untouched by the volley of balls sent after him. The swineherds (or *kanasi*) are generally Servians; their weapon is a short axe, with a rather long handle, called *fokosh*, and they throw it with such dexterity that at eighty or a hundred paces they rare y miss a man, and the blow is almost always fatal, as the Austrian army surgeons can testify. The fishermen are armed with a peculiar description of boat-hook, in a manner, on a sort of pike, in a style which the Austrians at first ridiculed exceedingly; but, though rude, they were effective, and put together in a very short time, and have proved of the greatest use in the Hanarian operations. Correspondent of the *Times*.

SYMPATHY WITH THE HUNGARIANS.

MEETING AT EDINBURGH.

A public meeting of the citizens of Edinburgh was held in the Music-hall, on Monday, for the purpose of "expressing sympathy with the Hungarian nation in their glorious struggle for constitutional freedom." On the platform were—Mr Cowan, M.P., the Lord Provost, Count Krasinski; the Rev. Drs. Alexander, Brown, and Hetherington: Sir Makgil Crighton, of Rankeillour; Bailie Stott, &c.

The Lord Provost was called upon to preside

The Lord Provost, on taking the chair, said they were met that day in the sacred cause of liberty; and he was delighted to see so large a meeting of his fellow-citizens assembled at a time when, as a friend near him had remarked, Edinburgh might be said to be out of town. At one time he entertained some doubts about the propriety of a meeting of this kind, lest it might have been found to d. evil rather than good; but, after the speech of Lord Palmerston in the House of Commons (applause), and the effect which that speech had already produced, all doubts had been removed from his mind, especially after hearing, as they must all do, that this was not the first time that Britain had interfered in the cause of Hungary, he thought they would be far blamed their predecessors were they not on this occasion to take some step for the benefit of that country, and to express towards them their cordial sympathy and goodwill. (Cheers.)

Letters of apology for inability to attend were announced from Lord Dudley Stuart, Dr. Candlish, the Provost of Leith, &c.

Mr. Cowan, M.P., proposed the first reso ution, viz.—

"That this meeting hearty sympathises with the Hungarian nation in the noble and determined efforts which they are making to maintain their constitutional independence, and to secure the permanent enjoyment of civil and religious liberty; which efforts, the meeting ardently hopes, may soon, by the blessing of God, be crowned with a glorious success."

The Rev. Dr Alexander, in seconding the resolution, observed that they were met to offer their sympathy to a free people struggling for th t which was the dearest possession both of nations and individuals, and, as far as they had the power, to aid them in bringing their struggle to a glorious and successful conclusion. (Renewed applause.) It was of great importance that they should have definitely before them the cause as it exactly stood which had brought them tog ther. They had on the one hand the case of constitutional liberty, and two great powers attempting to settle a quarrel between them by an appeal to arms, not of taking part with any body that had broken loose from former restraint, and was seeking to set apart from the legitimate authority; but they were met to look at the case of a free people—of a people who had always, in historical memory, been a free people—who were seeking nothing but what they had enjoyed in succession for centuries, and from whom a great power was seeking to wrest their ancient independence, and for this purpose had called in the aid of another, perhaps a greater, certainly a more despotic power, for other than their own right. Compacts under foot the treaties which many centuries had sanctioned, and might bring a dar bondage and slavery a people that had always called themselves free. From the time that the Crown of St. Stephen passed into the possession of the house of Hapsburg, at every demise of the crown, and every successive coronation, the independence and freedom of Hungary had always been secured in the most solemn and impressive manner. It was, therefore, in the face of everything that went to establish the freedom of the people, that Austria and Russia were now waging war on the p ains of Hungary; and they had, therefore, before them, in each successive and simple, what he could conceive of no man hesitating to give an expression of his sympathy towards the struggling party, resisting that aggression on his rights. If it was asked what right had they to interfere at all in the matter, he would say at once, it was the right of no right before. Russia had given them an unquestionable right. (Loud cheers.) If the representative of unmitigated despotism might interfere to fasten pinions on freedom, the representative of the liberty of the world might interfere to unloose and set it free. (Renewed applause.) And he (Dr. Alexander) appealed here, no to conventional arrangements, nor to politics, interests—he would not raise on what la was sometimes outlined to support what he considered was a sort of piratical violence of power.

He would go to higher and more impressive considerations. He would appeal to that law which was above all laws that law of which the great Roman orator and philosopher had said that "neither the vote of the Senate nor of the whole of the people, can set he absolved from its obligation"—that law which found a response in the bosom of every intelligent man the great law of moral rectitude —(hear, hear) and, appealing to that law, and to the influence of opinion, he trusted to be free, and that England was entitled to send her voice across the waters, and say to the despots, "She shall be free." (Loud cheers.)

The resolution having been agreed to,

The Rev. Dr Brown proposed the following resolution:—

"That this meeting deeply deplores the war waged by the Austrian authorities, and that with such barbarous cruelty, against the independence and liberty of Hungary, and deprecates the unnatural combination which has arisen between the house of Austria with the settlement of a question between the house of Hapsburg and the Hungarian nation, so unnatural and oppressive in itself, hostile to the rights of an independent people, perilous to the peace of Europe, and threatening even to endanger all nearly its civilisation and freedom."

"That, it is the opinion of the meeting, the Government of Great Britain should embrace every opportunity of pressing upon that of Austria the duty of abandoning the attempt which, under the influence of Russia, they are making on the independence of Hungary, and to overthrow that constitutional whic t the sovereigns of Austria have uniformly acknowledged and sworn to maintain, and of remonstrating with the Emperor of Russia, on his interference by force of arms in the internal affairs of another country."

"That a memorial be presented, in the name of this meeting, to her Majesty's Government, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, praying and urging them without delay to use their influence with Austria and Russia for putting a stop to the warfare and armed interference so much deprecated by this meeting; and, further, to employ their influence in the restoration of peace on a basis which shall secure, in a manner satisfactory to the people of Hungary, their religious and civ. liberties and rights."

It was also agreed to prepare a suitable address to the Hungarian nation, to be transmitted to Kossuth; and, after a vote of thanks to the Lord Provost, the meeting separated.

A meeting of the Westminster Reform Association was convened on Monday night, at their room at the York Hotel, Upper Washington street, Strand, for the purpose of considering in what manner sympathy or aid could be given to the Hungarians in their struggle against Austria and Russia. The following resolution was agreed to:—"That it is the opinion of this society that the emperor of Austria, as King of Hungary, has violated his compact with the Hungarian nation, and, in defiance of the laws, and the principles of decency and deep sympathy with that people, and in violation of the principles of humanity and horror at the cruelties committed by the Austrian troops on the Italian people, in Sicily, and the states adjacent thereto, has declared war against them, and sworn that interesting country, destroying its independence and liberties in cahots and slavery a brave people engaged in the holy cause of maintaining their civil and religious liberties." It was resolved to form a public meeting on the subject, and a committee was commenced with a view to that object.

A meeting of the parish of Kensington was held for the same purpose at the Prince's Head Tavern, Holborn, also on Monday evening. Among those present were Lord Dudley Stuart, M.P., Mr. J. M'Gahan, M.P., &c. A resolution was agreed to, expressive of the greatest admiration, respect, and sympathy at the noble determination of the Hungarian nation to maintain the just rights and the constitutional independence they had inherited from their fathers, against the tyrannical encroachments of Austrian despotism. It was also resolved,

"2d. That the meeting viewed with detestation and horror the barbarous manner in which the Austrian and Russian generals are prosecuting the war against the brave Hungarians, and considered the brutal and blood-thirsty proclamation of the first an indignant violation of all civilised nations."

3rd "That the meeting considers the military interference of Russia in the affairs of Hungary equally indefensible, and a gross violation of the law of nations, the independence of Hungary, and perilous to the peace, the freedom, and general welfare of Europe." Other resolutions were adopted, including one expressive of satisfaction and admiration at the protest of the Ottoman Porte, and its refusal to allow the Russian troops to pass through the Turkish territory. It was understood that this was in compliment to some members of the Turkish embassy, who were present

A meeting of a similar character was held on Friday week at Cardiff, which closed with subscriptions for the Magyar cause.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The financial statement made by the Minister, M. Passy, at the close of last week, in the Assembly, presents the National Exchequer in a very gloomy aspect. The deficit in the revenue, as compared with the public expenditure during the Monarchy, has been enormous. The budget of the Republic for 1848 and the public M. Passy sta ed that the Revolution of February had augmented the expend. bare of 1848 by 250,000,000f., and occasioned a diminution in the produce of the indirect taxes of 150,000,000f. The proceeds of the extraordinary tax of 45 centimes had not sufficed to cover the difference. The final deficit for 1849 was estimated at 91,000,000f. but he did not hesitate to extend it to 184,000,000f. The whole deficit on the list of January, 1850, would exceed 350,000,000f. The expenditure for 1850 was fixed at 1,091,000,000f., and the receipts being estimated at 1,270,000,000f., the deficit would amount to 320,000,000f To cover that difference the Minister asked to be authorised to negotiate a loan of 200,000,000f.; to sell forests to the amount of 50,000,000f.; to alienate the canals; and, in order to provide the means necessary for the construction of public works, to issue Treasury obligations, bearing interest to the amount required. The only hope for the restoration of the finances of the country was to be derived from the probability of the reduction of the enormous standing army which France at present maintains, and of the increased productiveness of the indirect taxes; both of which, however, could not be expected for some years.

The Councils-General have been summoned, by a decree of the President of the Republic, to open their session on the 27th inst., and to close it on the 10th of September, the period of their session, when a general election for the Assembly takes place. The deliberations of these provincial Parliaments are limited to what concerns the interests of the respective departments. The powers of Louis Napoleon's Presidency is mooted very generally throughout the departments.

Monday and Tuesday were occupied in the Legislative Assembly by a debate got up by the Opposition on the intervention at Rome. The Ministers De Tocqueville and De Falloux defended the conduct of the Cabinet, contending that their only objects were, in the first place, to maintain the just influence which it ought to exercise in the affairs of Rome; next, to restore the Pope to his former place; to prevent the effects of a violent reaction; and, lastly, to ensure the just reforms which were requisite for the Roman people: a course of policy from which they had not swerved, and would not.

On a div. ion, the Government had a majority of 428 to 176. There was a great deal of excitement created towards the termination of the debate, in consequence of M. de Falloux having, it was said, let upon him some personal reflections which he did not deserve. M. Fallouxreplied in a quiet but reproachful tone, which increased M. Favre's anger to absolute fury.

General Oudinot has been ordered home: the peaceful mission for which is, that the mission he was sent to perform having been accomplished, all further proceeding must be the work of diplomacy. The belief, however, is, that Gen. Oudinot has come to the end of his career as a servant of the Republic, for one of the ecclesiastical tribunals, which it had has given great offence to the Roman people.

A bill has been presented to the Legislative Assem bly by the Minister of the Interior to rel eve Paris from the state of siege. The Minister demands the adoption of the bill previous to the prorogation. He desires that the Government will, by the passage of the bill, be invested with sufficient powers to protect Paris against any criminal attack.

M. Dufaure, the Minister of the Interior, has granted permission to the members of the Peace Society to hold a congress in Paris in the course of the present month

La Presse first of the Republic has granted a full pardon to all the political convicts sentenced to the western departments to whom the decree during the year 1832. It is a remarkable fact, that the Duke de Bordeaux has always received such application made to him, no matter from what quarter, for any commutation of the sentence passed on those men. It is said that they are, for the most part, what is termed "peasants," who, allegiance to the Legitimist cause, refused to enter the military under the Orleans dynasty, and who fled from the pursuit of justice to the woods, where they committed acts of depredation on the landowners.

A letter from Perigueux states, that the breeding of silkworms has been introduced into the department of the Dordogne this year, and that it has been attended with complete success

HOLLAND.

From the Hague, under date the 6th inst., we learn what are the provisions of the spring Bill presented to the States-General by the Government of the Netherlands-General. The States of each province are composed of as many members as there are 5000 souls in each electoral district. Nether anders having resided one year on the commune in which they wish to vote, and having paid taxes to the amount of 20 florins per annum, are entitled to vote. The States deputies are to consist of four or five members, elected for six years. They receive a stipend of 2500 or 3000 florins per annum, one-third of which is paid in advance. The provincial governor is to be president, with the right of giving the casting vote.

SWITZERLAND

The Swiss Directory, on learning that the French Government was about to express from France a number of Poland and German refugees who had taken part in the late political movements, has demanded of the Federal Council to take measures to prevent their entrance into Switzerland; and the Government of Berne has already ordered the Prefects of the frontier districts of that canton to prevent the entry of refugees coming from France. The Federal Council has also requested the authorities of the different cantons not to give passports to refugees who may be residing there, for the purpose of removing into other cantons, unless they have previously come to an agreement with them, and also not to grant passports to refugees who may wish to return to their own countries, unless they can prove that they can do so in perfect security, or the order, arising that they intend to do so after own risk and peril.

General Dufour has issued the following order of the day on taking the command of the Swiss army. It is dated Head-quarters, Berne, Aug. 2:—

TO THE ARMY

"Soldiers of the Confederation!—The proceedings of the nation have confirmed the eventua. choice of the Commander-in-Chief I am proud at having been so called to fill that elevated position, and I come with happiness to range myself with you round the standard of the country, which we have sworn to defend as part of Switzerland. There is no longer any division among us, one idea, one sentiment alone animates us; we only wish to rival each other in zeal and devotedness to our common country. Soldiers! I owe you praise for the proceedings with which you have responded to the call of the authorities; and you merit it still more for your good conduct among yourselves and towards the inhabitants. At the present moment our task is confined to watching our frontiers; all that is required is vigilance and discipline in the service, and that I am persuaded we will display. But if circumstances should become more serious, if the former should present himself as an enemy, and violate our territory, you will step up with courage and energy in defence of the country; you will march from that sacrifice to preserve intact its honour and its independence, in a word, you will use every effort, that the world may say of you, the sons of free Helvetia have not degenerate from their ancestors."

RUSSIA.

The war in the Caucasus has been renewed with great activity by the Circassians since they became aware of the Russian invasion of Hungary. Dear Manouri, the chief of Schamyl, had assembled on the frontiers of the Circassian hos a considerable army, with which he advanced towards the Labs, in order to incite the tribes at peace with the Russians to join him. General Kowalewski had the command of infantry, 2000 Cossacks, and ten cannon in readiness to oppose this force. On the 16th ving Naib Tulgin was at the head of a strong band, and on the 17th of June repulsed an incursion over the Aigun on a detachment of Cossacks under Colonel Schuff

Russian pilgrims, who had arrived at Trebizond, on their way to Mecca, stated that several of the extensive works for fortifications constructed at Caralais in the Caucasus and in the passes into the lands of the Circassians had been destroyed. They instanced, particularly, the batteries lately erected between Chedanakan and Tersoph, which were completely razed by the Circassians of Chedanakan and Hay. They also affirmed that the fortress of Aeeli, which the Russians had conquered in the past year, was now again in the hands of Schamyl.

SPAIN

Madrid to the 1st inst. mentions as that the Spanish Government has completed the equipment of an army of 30,000 men to be got ready, for the purpose of taking the field of Melilla and driving away the Moors from that spot. If the army prove insufficient, and the Emperor of Morocco provides a war in reference to arms, the Spanish Government is determined to carry the war into the country, reinforced by troops from Catalonia, will proceed to Africa under the command of General Concha, while the squadron, now stationed off the Italian coast will make an attack upon

A company of Chinese actors shortly arrived at Barcelona, whence they will go into the Paris and Lorient. The latest of forced Celestial artists to remains still trembling in the balance. The latest intelligence, which comes *via* Paris, is, however, favourable to the maintenance of peace. According to an account, the French Government has received a telegraphic despatch announcing that the Sardinian Plenipotentiaries at Milan have received instructions from Turin to sign the treaty of peace with Austria, the Austrian Government having agreed to grant the required amnesty to the Lombards, with a few exceptions

ROME.—Matters remain pretty much in *statu quo* at the Eternal City. A commission to carry on the Government until the return of the Pope is mentioned as having been established. It is composed of three cardinals, viz. Vannicelli, Altieri, and Della Genga. General Oudinot has directed that, according to the desire of the Roman Municipal Commission, the French Engineers are to be charged with all the works necessary to re-establish communications within and with in the town. He has also named a special commission for works of beneficence, composed of MM Brossard, Pari, Palazzi, Blanchini, Massoni, and Bonddini. Count Mamiani, who had been Minister before the proclamation of the Republic, and who had given expression lately to his known hostility to the temporal power of the Pope, had been requested, and had thought it prudent, to withdraw from Rome. He has gone to France; but his friend, Dr. Pantaleone, had remained, notwithstanding the strong hints given to him of the hostile intentions of the Papal Government towards him. The sanitary state of the French army in Rome was very satisfactory. The city was perfectly quiet, and the greatest order prevailed, owing to the admirable conduct of the French troops and the mild demeanour of the inhabitants.

TUSCANY.—The Grand Duke and his family made their triumphal entry into Florence on the 28th ult., in great state. The great Pitti square was thronged with people, who saluted their Sovereign with cries of joy. The exclamations became more enthusiastic when the Grand Duke and his family appeared on the balcony of his palace to thank the people for their affectionate demonstration.

A report, which has since been confirmed, was current in Florence that Garibaldi had defeated a large Austrian corps which had attempted to arrest his progress. He had after words marched slowly off the field whilst the Austrians were occupied in burying their dead. He is still in the neighbourhood of the heights of Cast glione, with 5000 infantry and 500 cavalry

PIEDMONT.—Venice has determined to hold Peschiera at all extort for freedom. Intelligence of the 25th ult. mentions that the Assembly had decreed, by a considerable majority, the levy of 60 seamen, from 18 to 30 years of age, and of 6000 rifle guards, between 20 and 30. The greatest tranquility prevailed in the city

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

According to the intelligence this week from the seat of hostilities, the tide of war rolls adversely for the Magyars. The latest accounts have come through Prussia and Austria, and they state that the Imperial troops had taken Szegedin, and that Comorn was closely invested on all sides, after an obstinate resistance. A Hungarian detachment had been forced to seek refuge in the Turkish territory, where 900 men had given their arms. The victors took 1000 prisoners, 4 flags, 20 guns. Maniscar and Horcsony, towns also in possession of the Imperial army, and it was reported that the Russian troops entered Baja on the 29th inst. Dembinski, it is said, was defeated in a battle on the 30th inst., on the banks of the Theiss, and lost 30 guns. Manisca and Horcsony, towns also in possession of Szegedin; but admit that Gen. Haynau was preparing to attack that place on the 31st ult. 10,000 more Russian troops have entered Galicia.

A notification has been made to the public, in the Government official journal, that in consequence of the thinning of the ranks of the reserve battalions by the war in Hungary, a fresh levy of troops will be made, to the extent of about fifteen recruits from every 10,000 inhabitants of Austria.

THE GRAND STATES

The Central Government at Frankfort has entered into all the Governments of Germany, except Prussia, a circular, disapproving of the arm stice with Denmark concluded by the Cabinet of Berlin

The King of Prussia has addressed a proclamation to his army in Baden, in which he thanks them for maintaining the glory of the Prussian arms, and for securing the sacred soil of the Fatherland from the infection of perjured rebels. The proclamation is dated from Carlsruhe, the 26th July.

UNITED STATES

Advices to the 25th ult., from New York, have been received by the *Niagara*. The domestic intelligence from the States is very meagr

The question of the abolition or modification of the institution of slavery is occupying great attention. During the last week the journals are filled with speeches and letters of the leading political men respecting its extension to the new acquired territories of the States—the majority being in favour of the restriction to the line Missouri Compromise.

The war in Hungary also occupies public attention to a very great extent. Application from the New York meeting to the United States Government, praying for the prompt recognition of the Hungarian nation, have been replied to by the President of the United States—through John M. Clayton, Secretary of State, in an official letter addressed to L. R. Breisach, chief officer of the New York Hungarian Association. The letter is as follows:—

Department of State, Washington, June 25, 1849

L. R. Breisach, Esq., New York

Sir—I am requested by the President to acknowledge the receipt of your letter to him of the 8th instant, and the printed account of the proceedings of the meeting of the Hungarians and their friends in the city of New York, which accompanied it.

The Government and the people of this country are profoundly interested in the events which are now passing in Hungary. An unfortunate contest appears to have arisen between that country and Austria and Russia cannot fail to be watched with deep anxiety by the friends of liberty and humanity throughout the world. But the Government would be most happy, in that event, to enter into such relations with the people of Hungary as independent citizens.

I am, Sir, respectfully, your obedient servant, JOHN M. CLAYTON

The cholera was making most destructive progress in all the large towns and towns throughout the United States. The mortality had increased after four or five hours' illness. Emigrants recently arrived from Europe are amongst the most numerous victims. Out of 450 passengers, chiefly emigrants, on board the steamer Sidonia, 100 had died of cholera. Out of 1000 on board the Swanton, 300 died. At times the water of the Mississippi, Ohio, &c.—the only water drunk on the steam-boats—generally produces dysentery or diarrhœa among strangers. In one month, from April 26 to May 26, there were 36.5 deaths in Cincinnati, being an average of 1.7 per day. Where the cholera has ceased, or nearly so, bilious dysentery, malignant diarrhœa, common cholera, and inflammation of the bowels prevail to a alarming extent, and in many districts these latter have proved nearly as fatal as the dreaded Asiatic. Many persons die of fright.

CALIFORNIA.

Accounts to the 21st of May have been received. They represent that the excess of goods beyond the demand is great, and that labour is still scarce and high.

A rumour had reached California that Congress had estab lished a territorial government, in an amendment to the Civil and Diplomatic Bill. Great embarrassment ensued, and much excitement in consequence, if it should turn out that the rumour was false, and that Congress had failed to legislate on the subject

San Francisco was full of people. Twenty and thirty individuals occupy one small apartment; and the tents about the town, Indian-like, were equally crowded. Rooms twenty feet square let for 600 dollars per month. Building lots, worth five years since 500 dollars, exchanged hands for 50,000 dollars. Land is not dog cheap either, being in the whole state of the opinion that no doubt was entertained that more would be obtained than last year, as the labourers exceeded this season those of the previous. At the time, many fights were going on, but they were not so bad as that one long there would be in remembered between the Americans and the Mexicans some 600 of the latter lately arrived in the country, having evinced a most turbulent disposition. Six days in twenty days, near Sonora River, had procured 60,000 dollars in gold dust.

Immense quantities of gold had been sent from San Francisco. No less than a million sterling had been shipped in the two first days, marked, assayed, and stamped from the mint.

CANADA

Hitherto the accounts we have received of the prevalence of cholera in Montreal and Quebec were very favourable. Those which we have this week before us, dated June 30, were very few cases indeed, while other accounts maintained that the cases would be fatal. In both cities. At Quebec the deaths were from 20 to 30 per day. At Montreal, in Canada it was very great. In Quebec they had at first to 10 to 20 per day In Montreal the mortality was even great

The British American League assembled on the 25th ult. at Kingston, Canada West.

As the leading cause of the schemes which are likely to be discussed by that body, we take the following extract from a published address to his constituents of Mr. Dec. Wilson, of Quebec, a candidate for representation at Kingston the branch league of Quebec

Various causes have been suggested, for adopt on by which we should more readily secure the extraordinary rapid ation of the Imperial and Colonial Governments. First, a separation of Eastern from Western Canada, with an alteration in the former line of division. Next, a legislative union of the British American provinces, with a corresponding change in the constitution of the Government. Third, that we should endeavour to attain our independence. And, lastly, that we should seek a separation from Great Britain, with the view to annexation to the United States.

The feeling is growing up on the frontiers both of the United States and the English possessions, in favour of making the St. Lawrence river and the lakes a common highway, unshackled by any restrictions between the United States and the Atlantic cities

A large Conservative demonstration took place at Montreal, which exhibited signs

On the 13th of July Canada disturbances were ended by the Governor in arms parts of Canada In some districts there was a loss of life consequent on the struggle. Three died during the

WEST INDIES

The Island of Jamaica, by the Royal Mail steamer, to the 8th ult. The question of the introduction of Polynesian labourers into the island, and the subject of the reduction of official salaries, had excited a great deal of

In the House of Commons, on the 2nd inst., Sir Charles Grey, addressed the House, urging on the Government the necessity of some proceeding with the business of the colony, and of the following party difficulties

ences to retard it. The speech hinted slightly at the necessity of retrenchment, but disapproved of its being unfairly carried out. His Excellency likewise intimated that he had received from the Home Government certain despatches, which would be speedily laid before the Assembly. The Assembly made a short and respectful reply, expressing their readiness and desire to commence and proceed with the business of the colony, but at the same time stating that the measure of retrenchment would have precedence of all others. The House abstained from doing any business until the despatches referred to by his Excellency were laid before them. Two days after the meeting the documents in question were laid before the House. The first despatch had reference principally to the votes of the Assembly in the preceding session, disapproving of the partial stoppage of the supplies. It at the same time intimated that all responsibility resulting from the conduct of the Assembly would rest upon themselves. The despatch contained some remarks respecting the form of government of the island, and expressed the probable willingness of her Majesty's Government to consent to its being changed for the Canadian form, should it be acceptable to the people of Jamaica. The second despatch simply approved of the Council's conduct in rejecting the Retrenchment Bill. Both despatches were referred to a committee, who drew up a reply, which was laid before the Governor.

A motion was made in the House by one of the members for St. Andrew's, and of the King's House or Government party, to proceed with the unfinished business of the several prorogued sessions. This was opposed by the country party, and the following amendment was carried by 19 to 11:—

That, as there seems to be no disposition on the part of her Majesty's Government to afford the redress so urgently prayed for and demanded by this House and the people, as set forth in various memorials and petitions, but, on the contrary, every desire has been evinced to continue the present extravagant expenditure which the impoverished condition of the inhabitants renders it impossible longer to sustain, the House considers that it will best consult the rights and interests of their constituency by abstaining from any attempt at the further exercise of legislative functions until the people shall have expressed their decision on the course which has been hitherto pursued by the House.

This resolution was sent over to the Governor by a committee on the 7th of July. Immediately after, his Excellency commanded the attendance of the House in the Council Chamber, when, having addressed both branches, he forthwith dissolved the Assembly. This event was anxiously looked for by the country party, who are sanguine that in the next Assembly their numbers will be greatly increased.

The days had been named for the elections, and all the writs were returnable by the 2nd of September.

In St. Lucia some frauds had been detected in the Treasury, and defalcations to the extent of nearly £10,000 in the chest had been discovered by the Commissioners appointed to examine into and report upon the state of the Colonial Treasury. Two clerks were instantly dismissed by Lieutenant-Governor Darling, and the resignation of a gentleman holding the joint office of secretary and treasurer was accepted. Subsequently these three persons were arrested, and held to bail for their appearance at the next assizes. In consequence of the peculence of smallpox in St. Lucia, a quarantine was to be imposed at Barbadoes upon ships arriving therefrom.

In the French islands of Martinique and Guadaloupe, serious riots, attended with loss of life, had taken place. The result of the recent elections of members to serve in the French Legislative Assembly was said to be the cause of the outbreak.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

MEETINGS.

WATERFORD, WEXFORD, WICKLOW, AND DUBLIN.—August 3: Half-yearly meeting: West Strand: the Earl of Courtown in the chair.—The report recommended the line should only be carried on to Wicklow. A sum of £59,192 had been expended, and £354,749 would have to be provided. The capital is to be reduced to £300,000, of 50,000 shares, at £10 instead of £20 per share. There are at present 18,187 shares on which £5 has been paid; 7941 shares on which £2 has been paid; and 49,105 shares on which 30s. has been paid. All the officers' salaries are to be reduced. Mr. Nash objected to the report. The shareholders would advance no more capital. He moved for a committee of investigation. After much discussion, the report was declared to have been adopted; but Mr. Nash, on intimating that the proceedings were illegal, delivered a writ to the chairman, which was handed to the solicitor of the company.

NEWRY, WARRENPOINT, AND ROSSTREVOR.—August 3: Half-yearly meeting: Moorgate-street: Lord Newry in the chair. The report declared that the line from Newry to Warrenpoint was open on 26th May. The traffic for the 170 shares was announced. The working account showed a balance of £66 remaining in hand. The report was received but not adopted, as a committee of investigation was appointed to inquire into the affairs of the company, and to report for consideration.

The attendance of shareholders of the CORK AND WATERFORD being insufficient on the 3rd instant, the meeting was adjourned *sine die*.

CLERKENWELL AND WORMWOOD-SCRUBS.—July 31: Half-yearly meeting: Gresham-street: Mr. J. W. Fetcher in the chair. The report declared that there was an increase in goods traffic, but the passenger receipts had decreased. The working expenses have been reduced, and a dividend of 2s. 6d. per share, clear of income-tax, was announced. The report thought the prospects of the line were good, and said the directors would further reduce the working expenses. The report was adopted, and the subject of return day tickets was recommended for consideration.

LIVERPOOL, CROSBY, AND SOUTHPORT.—August 2: Half-yearly meeting: Liverpool: Mr. Roberts in the chair.—The report showed a nett balance of £2833 receipts over the traffic account. A dividend at the rate of 2½ per cent was declared. It is intended to forfeit 965 shares. The negotiations with Lord Derby, for the land required for the extension of the line to Liverpool, are satisfactorily progressing

KENDAL AND WINDERMERE.—July 31: Half-yearly meeting: Kendal: Mr. J. Wilson in the chair.—The report stated that a saving of £238 had been effected in the working expenses. There had been an increase of £30 for rates and taxes. The progressive increase of traffic would ere long admit of a dividend on the original shares. The report was adopted.

The half-yearly meeting of the BIRMINGHAM, WOLVERHAMPTON, AND STOUR VALLEY was adjourned on the 7th inst., from there not being a due attendance of proprietors to constitute a meeting. The complaint about the abandonment of the intended branch line from Oldbury to Dudley has been forwarded to the London and North-Western, who are interested in the South Staffordshire, with which this branch would have been connected.

ANGLO-ITALIAN.—August 9: Annual Meeting: London: Mr. W. Jackson in the Chair.—A report was presented, which stated that, owing to the Revolution in Tuscany, the company had been prevented obtaining the sanction of four per cent. upon the line to Pistoja, which was expected at the last meeting, but recent events rendered it more than probable that it would be almost immediately obtained. The first division of the Maria Antonia Railway (into which company this company has been merged), from Florence to Prato (about 11 English miles), was opened on the 3rd Feb 1848; and, notwithstanding the stagnation in business consequent on the revolution, the net receipts for the first year, after deducting 4s. per mile, had amounted to £3499 2s. The report then went on to recommend the completion of the line from Prato to Pistoja, a further eleven miles, which, with a short line to be constructed by the Government, would open up a communication from Florence to Lucca and Pisa. The estimated amount of completing the Maria Antonia line (including that already expended) was £313,489; but as there had been a large number of shares forfeited, the actual amount to the shareholders would still be within the original estimate of £266,000, on which it was proposed to get the guarantee of four per cent. The debts of the company, owing to the non-payment of calls, was about £30,000, and it was proposed to make a call of £1 per share, partly to pay the debts, leaving only 13s. 4d. per share to make up the sum of £6 13s. 4d per share, the amount of Maria Antonia shares, beyond which the shareholders would not be liable. Estimating that the remaining call would produce £20,000, £88,000 would be requisite to complete the line, which it was proposed to raise on debentures. After some conversation, the report was received and adopted, and a series of resolutions carried, to the effect that the directors should make the earliest arrangements for converting the Anglo-Italian shares into paid-up shares of the Maria Antonio Company, and for completing the line to Pistoja; for endeavouring to obtain a minimum rate of interest from the Tuscan Government; to urge the Government to complete the line on to Peschiera; and for the Maria Antonio Company working the entire line from Florence to Leghorn and Pisa, when finished. It was also resolved to make a call of 10s. per share, payable in two instalments of 5s. each, and allow parties in arrear of not more than £1 upon their shares to have them reinstated on condition that such arrears and a call of 10s per share were paid prior to the 30th inst.

MOLD.—Aug. 9: Adjourned Special Meeting: London.—The retiring directors were re-elected, and the forfeiture of 3156 shares in arrear of call confirmed

The Government inspection of the ABERYSTWYTH is to take place next month

The Railway Commissioners have recommended that the national gauge of 4 feet 8 inches be adopted on the projected AUSTRALIAN LINES, in preference to that of 5 feet 3 inches proposed by Lord Grey.

The LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN AND LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE Companies have allowed the Passengers Assurance Company to issue tickets on their lines. By the payment of 3*l* the representatives of a first class passenger, in case of a fatal accident, could claim £1000; by payment of 2*l*., those of a second-class passenger would be entitled to £500; and by payment of 1*l*., the third-class premium obtainable is £200. The company also provide medical attendance and compensation for accidents to limb as well as life.

The solicitors of the DIRECT EXETER, which is being wound up, refuse to refund £6000, as ordered by the master, until their claims should be settled. They intimate their intention of appealing to the House of Lords.

Captain Denham, R.N., has proceeded to Liverpool, Bristol, and Glasgow to regulate the system of carrying passengers in steam-vessels, according to rules recently laid down by the Lords Committee of Privy Council for Trade.

M. Armelin, a member of the Roman Triumvirate, has arrived in Belgium, where he has received an authorisation to reside. His wife is a Belgian.

IRELAND

THE LATE ORANGE AFFRAY AT DOLLY'S BRAE, IN THE COUNTY OF DOWN.

Mr Berwick, Q.C., who has been appointed Government Commissioner to investigate the circumstances connected with this lamentable affair, has opened his court at Castlewellan, in the immediate neighbourhood of the scene of conflict. The evidence given on Monday discloses a frightful state of society. In which country gentlemen and men entrusted with the commission of the peace can countenance the atrocities described. We give some extracts from the evidence.

William Beers, Esq., sworn and examined by the Commissioner: I am Grand Master of Orangemen of the county Down. I am also a magistrate of the county. A dinner was given to me in Downpatrick lately, on the 19th July, though I was invited to it in May last. No one made allusion to the transaction of the 12th but myself. The High Sheriff of the county presided. I made use of the words "little blot." I did not intend by that to make use of any words of exultation.

The Commissioner: What do you mean by a "little blot."?—Witness: A blot upon the convival ty of the day.

Cor. Ashmer: Did you not know that a boy had been shot, that houses had been burned, and a poor woman murdered?—Witness: I knew nothing whatever of the transaction. I had read the report of it, but could not tell whether it was true or not.

Would you use the word's "little blot" again?—I do not know.

Are you sure you would not? I do not think I would.

The Commissioner: I should be surprised if any gentleman would call murder a little blot. Did you know that the hill was christened King William's Hill?—

Witness: Only by mere rumour

Do you mean to tell me that you did not know on the 19th that lives had been lost?—Witness: Oh, I did; but I was not in the way of having accurate knowledge on the point.

* * * * * I left home immediately after the 12th, and stayed at Mr. Keon's, the High Sheriff, for a few days.

Commissioner: And is it possible that at the residence of the High Sheriff the circumstances of this lamentable affair were not talked of?—Witness: Oh, they were. There was a newspaper at the High Sheriff's. I had not the curiosity to look at the details. The reports were quite enough for me. I heard that old women were killed and houses burned. I saw in one of the papers that old women were rescued out of the flames. I heard that an idiot was murdered, and I think I heard they were all Roman Catholics.

Mr. M'Gee: And that is what you call a blot! I am done with you.

George Curtis (of the *Downpatrick Recorder*): Mr. Curtis, previous to his being sworn, informed the commissioner would not ask him about anything that occurred at the dinner, as he attended there merely in his professional capacity.

The Commissioner: I shall only ask you as to the general correctness of this report. Are you a good reporter?—Witness: No, sir, I am not.

Commissioner: Then I am sorry I asked you the question. Do you consider this a faithful report of what took place, and of Mr. Beers's speech? I think it is generally correct, but not a full report. We had not room for a full report.

Have you any doubt that these words, "A blot, if blot it could be called," were used by Mr. Beers?—I have no doubt they were. Mr. Beers has himself already admitted the general accuracy of the report.

On Saturday last, the following was among the evidence:—

Mr. F. C. Beers, J.P., was recalled: If I had been at home a sufficient time before the 17th of March to be apprised that the Ribbonmen were to pass through Moneyslan, I would have sworn informations that there would be danger to the public peace if they were allowed to walk that way. The Protestants in that place were considerably excited. It is peculiarly a Protestant district. It was merely from report that I knew they were to pass that way. If I could have got any one to swear informations to me about the Orangemen passing through Dolly's Brae, I would have followed precisely the same course with them as with the others.

Mr. Rae: Do you believe there would have been a conflict with her Majesty's troops, in case they opposed the Orangemen passing Dolly's Brae?—Witness: I do.

Mr. Rae: The loyal Orangemen? Witness: I have stated before that I do not believe there was any intentional firing on the police on the 12th, because there was an alliance between the two; and I think the only mistake was, that the Sheriff was not there to embody the Orangemen as his *posse comitatus*; for then, I think, and there is no doubt, that all they did would have been perfectly legal. (Laughter.)

James Hanna, examined by Mr. Rae: I am a powder seller. I got my last supply about a fortnight before the 12th. I got a quarter-cask, and it was all sold before the 12th. I got another quarter-cask, which I ordered on the 9th, was stolen from the car. I cannot discriminate whether I sold more powder to Catholics or Protestants; but I heard that my boy sold more than a pound to two persons on Billy'smen—not a very Protestant county.

Mr. Rae: There now, that will do. (Laughter)

Constable Scanlan to Mr. Ruthven: I saw the Orangemen passing home by Dolly's Brae on the 12th. I counted there were 428 standing among them. The Castlewellan party were with them at the time. I cannot say how many arms they had with them

Mr. Rae: And this is peace and peaceable Ulster! (Laughter.)

Sub-constable Walsh: I was under the command of Mr. Hill.

To Mr Rae: I saw four or five Orangemen fire at he Ribbonmen. They were 20 yards off me then. I saw one policeman fire at the people. They were in rear about ten minutes before he fired the shot. I fired none myself. It was immediately after he got into the field that he fired. I saw the ball tear up the ground beside a man, about 50 yards off

Patrick Kelly, examined by Mr. Rae: Our house was wrecked. It is the long house near the cross roads at Maghermayo. When the disturbance began I saw Mr. F. Beers, and heard him say, "Come, boys, you are into Mr. Mann's land, ——, your souls! blow them, man, woman, and child, out of the house." He said that to had badges on them, and I supposed them to be Orangemen I heard the firing commence. This was said by Mr. Beers about half a quarter of an hour after the first shots began. Mr. Beers had nothing in his hand, barring a rod or walking-stick, and a "guy" thick staff it was. I did not wait to see which way he went after that, for I took in through a corn-field to James Boyd's house. It was on fire, and I was down in a field beside it. Mr. Beers was on the roadside at the time, and so was I. Arthur Trainor's house and our house were on fire at the time. I did not know the parties who did the work. The police were running up Magheramaglish-hill at the time. I did not see Murphy's house set on fire. There was a true bree between me and it.

Mr. Beers to Mr. Moore: I declare to Almighty God that what this woman has stated is a falsehood

Mr. Quinn, J.P.: here stated that the girl was commencing to make a statement, and that the coroner stopped her making her statement, saying it was irrelevant He added, that he heard her making use of some of the words she had now used at the inquest.

Elizabeth M'Poland examined: I saw Mr. Francis Beers on the 12th, about a quarter of an hour after the firing began. I saw him a few perches from the cross-house. He was in the field when I heard him ordering them (I suppose to his own party) "Fire, and kill on." When I heard these words I ran away to my own field, and one of the party fired a gun at me, and the ball went through the sleeve of my gown and my shift. [The witness showed a rent in the sleeve, as if made by a bullet; but there was no corresponding hole to show what direction the bullet took.] The bullet did not touch my skin. I could not say who fired at me.

Mr. Beers was then recalled. I declare, in the most solemn manner, to God, I never expressed the words attributed to me by the witness—Witness: Well, I still told you the truth.

To Mr. Reilly: I came here along with the neighbours to tell what I knew. I warrant you I told this story before. To be sure I was shot at

Mr. Berwick: Mr. F. W. Beers is ensign to go away, having an engagement in Dublin, and I now wish to know whether you, Mr. Rae, or any of the other gentlemen wish to examine him?

Mr. Rae: I do not want to interfere with Mr Beers' journey to Dublin, but I think Mr. Ruthven, the Crown solicitor, should tender informations, and have Mr. Beers arrested, as would be done to a person in an humbler sphere of life.

Mr. Berwick: I do not know but I may have informations sworn, and both sides It would be highly improper for me to say what I intended to do. The matter has only been put in a train of investigation.

Margaret Taylor examined: When the work commenced I was in our own land, coming down to see the soldiers that were riding. When I was coming down in our own field I heard the first shot on the road I saw the smoke. I will not say whether it was a squib or not. I had not time to say a word until I heard many I ran up my own field, and lay in the "shough," and a man with a sash on him came up and said, "—— your souls, boys, here is a Popish ——, and I'll smother her." He had no gun, but he lifted a stone and threw it at me. I ran up the field. Saw Mr Beers, and he said, "—— your souls, stop her." I then ran on, and took a side direction from them, and heard two shots passing by my head, and I saw no more. I saw no police there. I could not for the ditch. There was not a soldier there at the time I saw Mr Beers was doing nothing; he was only walking. He had no gun or blunderbuss with him He had no staff that I saw.

Mr F. W. Beers then came forward and said. What this witness has stated is false, on my solemn oath.

Margaret King examined: I was in my own house when the door was broken open, and my uncle, Patrick King, killed. The house was filled with Orangemen, and he came and begged his life; and one of the Orangemen, with a stone in his hand, struck him on the head, and three of them pulled him down the room. I made my escape then, and one of the Orangemen, with a gun in his hand, fired a shot, and cut her arms, and then lifted a chair and smashed it on her forehead. The chair is there to be seen yet

These gentlemen were not carrying Bibles that had the stones? No, they were not.

James M'Grady examined: I was on the brae after the Orangemen. I heard the shooting commence I went and hid, and heard Murphy's house broken into. I saw two of the Orangemen charging their guns, and fire up the mountain, shouting "No Pope." They charged again, and one of them, as he fired, shouted always "No Pope." One of them shot the goat. A man on horseback said, "For God's sake, boys, come away." They then got mixed, and one of them said, "Who the —— shot the goat?" Another said, "By heavens, it was me." I then went on, and saw Sweeney dead. I know the parties whom I saw on the road at the time. I lived with one of them

The Rev John Mooney examined: I was with Mr Morgan [illegible] unnecessary for me to repeat what he has said. When I [illegible] hill I did all in my power with the people, begging them to [illegible] peace, and let the Orangemen pass quietly, and they promised they would. The Orangemen did not pass quietly, for some of them were shouting, "To hell with the Pope!" "There is the priest—pop him."

At the close of the day's proceedings, Mr Rae read and handed in to the commissioner the following protest against the investigation being brought to a close that evening:—

"Courthouse, Castlewellan, July 31.

"To Walter Berwick, Esq., Q.C., the Commissioner.

"Sir, As attorney acting for the Roman Catholics, whose houses were burned, and whose relatives were murdered on the 12th of July last, in Drumgoole parish—though perfectly conscious of the courtesy, patience, and impartiality with which you have conducted this inquiry—I beg leave respectfully to protest against the investigation being brought to a conclusion this day, and to request the adjournment to Monday, the 20th of August instant, or any other convenient day thereafter, for the following reasons:

"1. That no notice of the time of holding the inquiry, or the nature thereof, was published in the *Dublin Gazette*, nor any proclamation posted in the neighbourhood, nor advertisement inserted in the local newspapers.

"2. That none of my clients, who are the persons chiefly interested in the result, nor the Rev. Mr. Morgan, whose chapel was wrecked and fired into), nor any of his assistants, received any intimation of a similar character, to enable them to have themselves and their parishioners prepared for the inquiry.

"3. That, in consequence of this, I was on Monday one, called to enter upon the investigation, without the slightest preparation to enable me either effectually to cross-examine adverse witnesses, or to produce others to support the case, which I hope to be able to establish, especially against the local magistrates, and the other persons aiding and forming part of the unlawful assembly, in furtherance of the object of which the felonies were committed.

"4. That after being occupied in court from ten till five o'clock for six days examining witnesses, it is only reasonable that I should be allowed an interval during which personally to make arrangements to strengthen the case established against the local magistrates, by their own testimony, and to implicate others, at present unknown, or apparently guiltless.

"5. That, from the importance of this inquiry, the forgetful character of the outrages, and the state of public feeling on the subject, I declare it to be my firm conviction, not only as a professional man, but as a member of the community, that for these and other reasons it is necessary, to enable me to do my duty to my clients and the public, that the very short time requested for preparation should be granted previous to the termination of the inquiry

"I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

"JOHN RAE."

"County of Down, } I, John Rae, of Belfast, in the county of Antrim, gentle-
To wit. } man, attorney, do swear that the statement of facts and opinions contained in the foregoing letter are true and correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief; and that the prayer for adjournment therein contained is made *bond fide*, and not for the purpose of delay.

"Sworn before me in open court, at Castlewellan, this 4th day of August, 1849.

"WALTER BERWICK, Commissioner."

Mr. Berwick received the protest; and, after a short conversation, the court adjourned *sine die*.

GREAT FIRE AT BALLYSHANNON, COUNTY DONEGAL.—A most alarming and destructive fire occurred at Ballyshannon on Sunday, at about half-past one o'clock, just as the people were coming from the different places of worship, it broke out in the drying-house of a tan-yard at the rear of the premises of Mr. William Henry, of Mohen-street, and in a very short time communicated with several houses situated in the front street, and continued to spread with great rapidity for upwards of three hours. At the day being intensely hot, the smallest spark caused the houses that were thatched to ignite Several persons are serious sufferers. No less than fifteen houses in the back street are completely unroofed. At one time it was greatly feared the entire town would be reduced to ashes. The fire was quite visible at Bundoran, a distance of three miles.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Of the eleven meetings which have "come off" this week, the Brighton alone offered any attractions to the metropolitan turfites, and that, if it did not quite reach the standard to which the imaginations of the promoters had raised it, still proves that its downward progress has been arrested, and that the "good time is coming." The weather was glorious, and the number of visitors of all classes unusually large; great profit accrued to the town, and the Chichesterians have by no means been quite blind will see the policy of the more liberal in their support of the race from that they have hitherto been.

The only meetings next week will be the compass of a "day ticket" from town are Oxford and Cambridge Universities, and the Wednesday, and the Thursday: the latter holds out a fair prospect of sport. The other fixtures are Wolverhampton, commencing on Monday; Lewes, on Monday; Canterbury, on Thursday and Friday; and Ashridge, on Friday

The most interesting cricket match will be at Brighton on Monday and Tuesday, between the M. C. C. and Sussex (the return match). Matches will be played on the same days between the Gentlemen of Kent and Surrey, and at Woolwich between the Royal Artillery and the Sevenoaks Vine Club; and on Tuesday at Brixton, between the Metropolitan and Dorking Clubs. A equatic event, entitled a "home circuit" will be started to the Lansdowne's Match, on Monday, for the Silver Oars, at Lambeth; and regattas at Upper Cam ton on Tuesday, and at Richmond on Friday. The Manchester and Belfast regattas commence on Monday, and last three days: good sport is promised.

TATTERSALL'S

MONDAY.—Owing to the length of time occupied by the Goodwood settling, the transactions on future events were on a very limited scale. We give the nominal quotations:—

	FROM HANDICAP	
8 to 1 agst Bleacher	9 to 1 agst The Hero	10 to 1 agst Glen Saddel
8 to 1 —— Otaile	9 to 1 —— Van Dieman	12 to 1 —— Cockermouth
	6 to 4 on Flying Dutchman	
	15 to 1 agst Giulian Column	

THURSDAY.—No betting

BRIGHTON RACES. WEDNESDAY

The PAVILION STAKES was void.

The BRIGHTON STAKES of 25 sovs each

Duke of Bedford's Retell, 3 yrs, 7st 7lb	(Pearl)	1
Duke of Richmond's Hornpipe, 4 yrs, 8st 7lb	(Flatman)	2

The STEWARDS' PLATE of £50, added to a Handicap of 30 sovs. each

Mr Elwes's Beesborough, 4 yrs, 11st 4lb	(Owner)	1
Mr Rolt's Coscliha, [illegible]	(Owner)	2

The TRADESMEN'S PLATE of 30 sovs, added to a Sweepstakes of 3 sovs each.

Duke of Richmond's Mahomet, [illegible]	(Pearl)	1
Mr. Smith's [illegible]	(Sharp)	2

THURSDAY

The LICENSED VICTUALLERS' PLATE of £50

Mr. G. Hobson's, The Northern Eagle	(Crouch)	1
Mr. S. Lane Fox's Lady Frances	(Owner)	2

The BRIGHTON CUP STAKES of 10 sovs each.

Mr. Rolt's Collingwood	Walked over	

The TWO-YEAR-OLD STAKES of 20 sovs each

Mr. G. Hobson's Phelyona	(Sly)	1
Mr. Gratwicke's Countess		2

The HOTEL KEEPERS' PLATE of £50

Mr. Cowley's Second Sight	(Dockeray)	1
Mr. Elwall's Messman		2

HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of 5 sovs each.

Mr Osbaldiston's Chat	(Owner)	1
Lord Strathmore's Spectator		2

STEALING NEWSPAPERS.—(*From a Correspondent.*) We are happy to state that, after a most field investigation, which has occupied several days, the Inspector-General of the Post-office has discovered the party who has been committing such extensive depredations, by the theft of newspapers addressed to parties in the neighbourhood of Bagshot. The delinquent, in whose possession nearly 100 newspapers have been found, including twelve copies of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, proves to be a man occasionally employed to drive the mail cart to and from the railway station and Wokingham. This discovery entirely exonerates from suspicion all parties employed in the Bagshot and other post-offices.

THE FRANKLIN EXPEDITION.—Every one will be concerned to hear that a despatch has arrived at the Admiralty from Sir John Richardson, without any news of Sir John Franklin. The expedition had traversed the coast from the Mackenzie and Coppermine rivers; but the Esquimaux ice declared that no vessel could have made their appearance. Unfortunately set in unusually strong, and prevented the expedition from proceeding beyond Icy Cove, to the north of Cape Kendal, just as it was on the point of exploring a most interesting coast, and one, for the present, all hope is cut off of discovering the lost voyagers. Our only consolation is in the gain to science, for the search for Captain Franklin has brought to light many interesting facts respecting the inhospitable regions of Arctic America.

POMPEIAN MOSAIC.—Very beautiful specimens of mosaic in the Pompeian style are now exhibiting at the Polytechnic. They are the work of M. Gaitset, who execu ed them at Manlen, under the patronage of King Louis, who honoured the artist with many orders Intende for the Pompeian house at Saint-Cloud. Works of the same deser ption may be executed in any design and pattern such as crests and coats of arms Those at the Polytechnic are exposed for sale.

Cead mile failte!—Cead Aboo

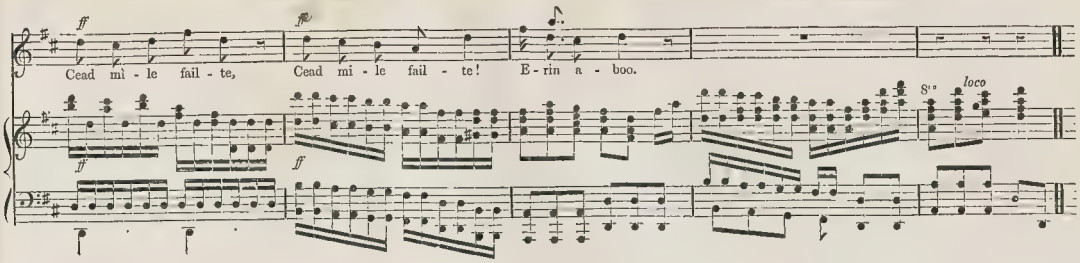
OR

IRELAND'S WELCOME TO QUEEN VICTORIA.

By Charles Mackay, Esq., LL.D, Author of "There's a Good Time Coming."] [The Music by John Smith, Mus. Doc., and State Composer for Ireland.

Moderato.

Sad E - rin, thy harp has been si - lent too long; It's strings to thy touch are re - spon-sive no more; Thy voice once at-tuned to the rap - tures of song, But rais - es a moan on thy de - so - late shore, But rais - es a moan on thy de - so-late shore.

A - rouse thee, O E - rin, look up through thy tears, The Queen of the Isles in thy ci - ties ap - pears! With sis - ter - ly love, and all sym - pa-thies true; A - wa - ken thy harp, let it sound on her ears. Cead mi - le fail - te,

1.

Sad Erin! thy harp has been silent too long;
Its strings to thy touch throb responsive no more,
Thy voice, once attuned to the raptures of song,
But raises a moan on thy desolate shore.
Arouse thee, O Erin! look up through thy tears;
The Queen of the Isles in thy havens appears,
With stately love, and all sympathies true;—
Awaken thy harp—let it sound on her ears,—
"*Cead mile failte!—Erin aboo!*"*

2.

The night of thy sorrow shall melt in the morn;
Already the darkness gives place to the day;
And thy children that sat on their thresholds forlorn,
Look up to the sunshine that brightens the way.
Exult, then, O Erin! Victoria shall bring,
For the winter now passing, the glories of spring—
For the dark-heating tempest, clear vistas of blue;—
And the myriads now weeping shall smile as they sing,—
"*Cead mile failte!—Erin aboo!*"

3.

As flow'rs track'd the steps of the fairies of old,
And halos encircled the spots where they stood,
So Confidence, strewing its blessings around,
Shall follow the steps of Victoria the good.
Arouse thee, O Erin! with heart and with hand,
She comes on an errand of love to thy strand;
Look up, with thy sons, ever fervent and true,
And let the glad chorus resound through the land,—
"*Cead mile failte!—Erin aboo!*"

* Pronounced *Kade mee-le fallta! Erin aboo.* "A hundred thousand welcomes! Erin for ever!"

THE PROCESSION PASSING THE ROTUNDO, DUBLIN.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO IRELAND.

The accompanying Illustration shows the Royal procession passing the Rotundo and Lying-in-Hospital, as described in the narrative of the Royal Visit published with the present sheet.

The Hospital is the first of its kind established in the British empire; and, with the Rotundo, it forms one side of Rutland-square. The Hospital is an edifice of some architectural pretension. Retired from the street, by a court-yard, forty-one feet deep, is the principal front, facing southward, measuring 125 feet in extent. The basement is rusticated; the centre projects, and from above the door-way rises a Doric portico, with an entablature and pediment. On each side of the principal building is a sweeping colonnade, the same height as the basement story, terminating in pavilions, the western forming the Porter's Lodge, the eastern the entrance to the Rotundo. The Hall is supported by columns, and is a fine apartment. Over this is the Chapel, with a beautiful stucco ceiling, the design of Cremillon, a French artist, and executed by two Italian sculptors. This Hospital gives relief to above 2000 women annually.

The Rotundo, as its name implies, is a circular building, and forms a very striking feature: its principal room is 80 feet in diameter, and 40 feet in height; 18 Corinthian pilasters support an entablature, upon which rests an ornamented ceiling. To the north of this have been erected the new rooms fronting Cavendish-row: these, as well as the Round Room, are let for public meetings and entertainments, from which a considerable income is derived for the support of the Hospital. The Rotundo Gardens, now generally known as Rutland-square, are beautifully laid out, and form a favourite promenade for the inhabitants of the northern side of the city.

PHŒNIX PARK.

This noble park, in which an encampment of troops has been for some time stationed, and wherein the Review was held on Thursday, is the finest domain of its class, attached to any city of the British dominions, and is not inferior even to the Prater, at Vienna. Its grounds are beautifully diversified; its commands very fine prospects; and it consists of nearly 1800 statute acres, with a circumference of seven English miles.

REVIEW IN PHŒNIX-PARK, DUBLIN.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, August 12—Tenth Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises 4h. 43m., sets 7h. 19m.
MONDAY 13—Dog-days end. Sun rises 4h. 44m., sets 7h. 17m.
TUESDAY 14—Napoleon I. born, 1769.
WEDNESDAY 15—Battle of Waterloo, 1815.
THURSDAY, 16—Long's Bridge, 1811.
FRIDAY 17—H.R.H. Duchess of Kent born, 1785.
SATURDAY 18—New Moon, 5h. 33m. a.m. Lords Ashburton and Macnaughten despatched on Treaty to fix Boundary between Canada and the United States, 1842. Sir Walter Scott born, 1771. Prince Charles Edward, grandson of James II., landed in Scotland, 1745.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 18.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.
7 25	7 55	8 31	9 10	9 45	10 20	10 53
7 39	8 9	8 45	9 24	9 59	10 33	11 7
7 53	8 23	8 59	9 38	10 13	10 47	11 21
8 7	8 37	9 13	9 52	10 27	11 1	11 35
8 21	8 51	9 27	10 6	10 41	11 15	11 49
8 35	9 5	9 41	10 20	10 55	11 29	0 3
8 49	9 19	9 55	10 34	11 9	11 43	0 17
9 3	9 33	10 9	10 48	11 23	11 57	0 31
9 17	9 47	10 23	11 2	11 37	12 11	0 45
9 31	10 1	10 37	11 16	11 51	12 25	1 0
9 45	10 15	10 51	11 30	12 5	12 39	1 14
9 59	10 29	11 5	11 44	12 19	12 53	1 28
10 13	10 43	11 19	11 58	12 33	1 7	1 42
10 27	10 57	11 33	12 12	12 47	1 21	1 56
10 41	11 11	11 47	12 26	1 1	1 35	2 10
10 55	11 25	11 59	12 40	1 15	1 49	2 24
11 9	11 39	12 13	12 54	1 29	2 3	2 38
11 23	11 53	12 27	1 8	1 43	2 17	2 52
11 37	12 7	12 41	1 22	1 57	2 31	3 6
11 51	12 21	12 55	1 36	2 11	2 45	3 20
12 5	12 35	1 9	1 50	2 25	2 59	3 34
12 19	12 49	1 23	2 4	2 39	3 13	3 48
12 33	1 3	1 37	2 18	2 53	3 27	4 2
12 47	1 17	1 51	2 32	3 7	3 41	4 16
1 1	1 31	2 5	2 46	3 21	3 55	4 30
1 15	1 45	2 19	3 0	3 35	4 9	4 44
1 29	1 59	2 33	3 14	3 49	4 23	4 58
1 43	2 13	2 47	3 28	4 3	4 37	5 12
1 57	2 27	3 1	3 42	4 17	4 51	5 26
2 11	2 41	3 15	3 56	4 31	5 5	5 40
2 25	2 55	3 29	4 10	4 45	5 19	5 54
2 39	3 9	3 43	4 24	4 59	5 33	6 8
2 53	3 23	3 57	4 38	5 13	5 47	6 22
3 7	3 37	4 11	4 52	5 27	6 1	6 36
3 21	3 51	4 25	5 6	5 41	6 15	6 50
3 35	4 5	4 39	5 20	5 55	6 29	7 4
3 49	4 19	4 53	5 34	6 9	6 43	7 18
4 3	4 33	5 7	5 48	6 23	6 57	7 32
4 17	4 47	5 21	6 2	6 37	7 11	7 46
4 31	5 1	5 35	6 16	6 51	7 25	8 0
4 45	5 15	5 49	6 30	7 5	7 39	8 14
4 59	5 29	6 3	6 44	7 19	7 53	8 28
5 13	5 43	6 17	6 58	7 33	8 7	8 42
5 27	5 57	6 31	7 12	7 47	8 21	8 56
5 41	6 11	6 45	7 26	8 1	8 35	9 10
5 55	6 25	6 59	7 40	8 15	8 49	9 24
6 9	6 39	7 13	7 54	8 29	9 3	9 38
6 23	6 53	7 27	8 8	8 43	9 17	9 52
6 37	7 7	7 41	8 22	8 57	9 31	10 6
6 51	7 21	7 55	8 36	9 11	9 45	10 20
7 5	7 35	8 9	8 50	9 25	9 59	10 34
7 19	7 49	8 23	9 4	9 39	10 13	10 48
7 33	8 3	8 37	9 18	9 53	10 27	11 2
7 47	8 17	8 51	9 32	10 7	10 41	11 16
8 1	8 31	9 5	9 46	10 21	10 55	11 30
8 15	8 45	9 19	10 0	10 35	11 9	11 44
8 29	8 59	9 33	10 14	10 49	11 23	11 58
8 43	9 13	9 47	10 28	11 3	11 37	12 12
8 57	9 27	10 1	10 42	11 17	11 51	12 26
9 11	9 41	10 15	10 56	11 31	12 5	12 40
9 25	9 55	10 29	11 10	11 45	12 19	12 54
9 39	10 9	10 43	11 24	11 59	12 33	1 8
9 53	10 23	10 57	11 38	12 13	12 47	1 22
10 7	10 37	11 11	11 52	12 27	1 1	1 36
10 21	10 51	11 25	12 6	12 41	1 15	1 50
10 35	11 5	11 39	12 20	12 55	1 29	2 4
10 49	11 19	11 53	12 34	1 9	1 43	2 18
11 3	11 33	12 7	12 48	1 23	1 57	2 32
11 17	11 47	12 21	1 2	1 37	2 11	2 46
11 31	12 1	12 35	1 16	1 51	2 25	3 0
11 45	12 15	12 49	1 30	2 5	2 39	3 14
11 59	12 29	1 3	1 44	2 19	2 53	3 28
12 13	12 43	1 17	1 58	2 33	3 7	3 42
12 27	12 57	1 31	2 12	2 47	3 21	3 56
12 41	1 11	1 45	2 26	3 1	3 35	4 10
12 55	1 25	1 59	2 40	3 15	3 49	4 24
1 9	1 39	2 13	2 54	3 29	4 3	4 38
1 23	1 53	2 27	3 8	3 43	4 17	4 52
1 37	2 7	2 41	3 22	3 57	4 31	5 6
1 51	2 21	2 55	3 36	4 11	4 45	5 20
2 5	2 35	3 9	3 50	4 25	4 59	5 34
2 19	2 49	3 23	4 4	4 39	5 13	5 48
2 33	3 3	3 37	4 18	4 53	5 27	6 2
2 47	3 17	3 51	4 32	5 7	5 41	6 16
3 1	3 31	4 5	4 46	5 21	5 55	6 30
3 15	3 45	4 19	5 0	5 35	6 9	6 44
3 29	3 59	4 33	5 14	5 49	6 23	6 58
3 43	4 13	4 47	5 28	6 3	6 37	7 12
3 57	4 27	5 1	5 42	6 17	6 51	7 26
4 11	4 41	5 15	5 56	6 31	7 5	7 40
4 25	4 55	5 29	6 10	6 45	7 19	7 54
4 39	5 9	5 43	6 24	6 59	7 33	8 8
4 53	5 23	5 57	6 38	7 13	7 47	8 22
5 7	5 37	6 11	6 52	7 27	8 1	8 36
5 21	5 51	6 25	7 6	7 41	8 15	8 50
5 35	6 5	6 39	7 20	7 55	8 29	9 4
5 49	6 19	6 53	7 34	8 9	8 43	9 18
6 3	6 33	7 7	7 48	8 23	8 57	9 32
6 17	6 47	7 21	8 2	8 37	9 11	9 46
6 31	7 1	7 35	8 16	8 51	9 25	10 0
6 45	7 15	7 49	8 30	9 5	9 39	10 14
6 59	7 29	8 3	8 44	9 19	9 53	10 28
7 13	7 43	8 17	8 58	9 33	10 7	10 42
7 27	7 57	8 31	9 12	9 47	10 21	10 56
7 41	8 11	8 45	9 26	10 1	10 35	11 10
7 55	8 25	8 59	9 40	10 15	10 49	11 24
8 9	8 39	9 13	9 54	10 29	11 3	11 38
8 23	8 53	9 27	10 8	10 43	11 17	11 52
8 37	9 7	9 41	10 22	10 57	11 31	12 6
8 51	9 21	9 55	10 36	11 11	11 45	12 20
9 5	9 35	10 9	10 50	11 25	11 59	12 34
9 19	9 49	10 23	11 4	11 39	12 13	12 48
9 33	10 3	10 37	11 18	11 53	12 27	1 2
9 47	10 17	10 51	11 32	12 7	12 41	1 16
10 1	10 31	11 5	11 46	12 21	12 55	1 30
10 15	10 45	11 19	12 0	12 35	1 9	1 44
10 29	10 59	11 33	12 14	12 49	1 23	1 58
10 43	11 13	11 47	12 28	1 3	1 37	2 12
10 57	11 27	12 1	12 42	1 17	1 51	2 26
11 11	11 41	12 15	12 56	1 31	2 5	2 40
11 25	11 55	12 29	1 10	1 45	2 19	2 54
11 39	12 9	12 43	1 24	1 59	2 33	3 8
11 53	12 23	12 57	1 38	2 13	2 47	3 22
12 7	12 37	1 11	1 52	2 27	3 1	3 36
12 21	12 51	1 25	2 6	2 41	3 15	3 50
12 35	1 5	1 39	2 20	2 55	3 29	4 4
12 49	1 19	1 53	2 34	3 9	3 43	4 18
1 3	1 33	2 7	2 48	3 23	3 57	4 32
1 17	1 47	2 21	3 2	3 37	4 11	4 46
1 31	2 1	2 35	3 16	3 51	4 25	5 0
1 45	2 15	2 49	3 30	4 5	4 39	5 14
1 59	2 29	3 3	3 44	4 19	4 53	5 28
2 13	2 43	3 17	3 58	4 33	5 7	5 42
2 27	2 57	3 31	4 12	4 47	5 21	5 56
2 41	3 11	3 45	4 26	5 1	5 35	6 10
2 55	3 25	3 59	4 40	5 15	5 49	6 24
3 9	3 39	4 13	4 54	5 29	6 3	6 38
3 23	3 53	4 27	5 8	5 43	6 17	6 52
3 37	4 7	4 41	5 22	5 57	6 31	7 6
3 51	4 21	4 55	5 36	6 11	6 45	7 20
4 5	4 35	5 9	5 50	6 25	6 59	7 34
4 19	4 49	5 23	6 4	6 39	7 13	7 48
4 33	5 3	5 37	6 18	6 53	7 27	8 2
4 47	5 17	5 51	6 32	7 7	7 41	8 16
5 1	5 31	6 5	6 46	7 21	7 55	8 30
5 15	5 45	6 19	7 0	7 35	8 9	8 44
5 29	5 59	6 33	7 14	7 49	8 23	8 58
5 43	6 13	6 47	7 28	8 3	8 37	9 12
5 57	6 27	7 1	7 42	8 17	8 51	9 26
6 11	6 41	7 15	7 56	8 31	9 5	9 40
6 25	6 55	7 29	8 10	8 45	9 19	9 54
6 39	7 9	7 43	8 24	8 59	9 33	10 8
6 53	7 23	7 57	8 38	9 13	9 47	10 22
7 7	7 37	8 11	8 52	9 27	10 1	10 36
7 21	7 51	8 25	9 6	9 41	10 15	10 50
7 35	8 5	8 39	9 20	9 55	10 29	11 4
7 49	8 19	8 53	9 34	10 9	10 43	11 18
8 3	8 33	9 7	9 48	10 23	10 57	11 32
8 17	8 47	9 21	10 2	10 37	11 11	11 46
8 31	9 1	9 35	10 16	10 51	11 25	12 0
8 45	9 15	9 49	10 30	11 5	11 39	12 14
8 59	9 29	10 3	10 44	11 19	11 53	12 28
9 13	9 43	10 17	10 58	11 33	12 7	12 42
9 27	9 57	10 31	11 12	11 47	12 21	12 56
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11 33	12 3	12 37	1 18	1 53	2 27	3 2
11 47	12 17	12 51	1 32	2 7	2 41	3 16
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1 25	1 55	2 29	3 10	3 45	4 19	4 54
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1 53	2 23	2 57	3 38	4 13	4 47	5 22
2 7	2 37	3 11	3 52	4 27	5 1	5 36
2 21	2 51	3 25	4 6	4 41	5 15	5 50
2 35	3 5	3 39	4 20	4 55	5 29	6 4
2 49	3 19	3 53	4 34	5 9	5 43	6 18
3 3	3 33	4 7	4 48	5 23	5 57	6 32
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5 9	5 39	6 13	6 54	7 29	8 3	8 38
5 23	5 53	6 27	7 8	7 43	8 17	8 52
5 37	6 7	6 41	7 22	7 57	8 31	9 6
5 51	6 21	6 55	7 36	8 11	8 45	9 20
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6 33	7 3	7 37	8 18	8 53	9 27	10 2
6 47	7 17	7 51	8 32	9 7	9 41	10 16
7 1	7 31	8 5	8 46	9 21	9 55	10 30
7 15	7 45	8 19	9 0	9 35	10 9	10 44
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7 57	8 27	9 1	9 42	10 17	10 51	11 26
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8 53	9 23	9 57	10 38	11 13	11 47	12 22
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10 47	11 17	11 51	12 32	1 7	1 41	2 16
11 1	11 31	12 5	12 46	1 21	1 55	2 30
11 15	11 45	12 19	1 0	1 35	2 9	2 44
11 29	11 59	12 33	1 14	1 49	2 23	2 58
11 43	12 13	12 47	1 28	2 3	2 37	3 12
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3 55	4 25	4 59	5 40	6 15	6 49	7 24
4 9	4 39	5 13	5 54	6 29	7 3	7 38
4 23	4 53	5 27	6 8	6 43	7 17	7 52
4 37	5 7	5 41	6 22	6 57	7 31	8 6
4 51	5 21	5 55	6 36	7 11	7 45	8 20
5 5	5 35	6 9	6 50	7 25	7 59	8 34
5 19	5 49	6 23	7 4

POSTSCRIPT.

BAPTISM OF THE HON. AND REV. BAPTIST NOEL.—The Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel, who lately seceded from the Church of England, and who has embraced the views of the Baptists, was, on Thursday evening, publicly baptised in John-street Chapel, Meek enbargh-square, in the immediate vicinity of the chapel in which he, the hon. and rev. gentleman had preached as a minister of the Church of England for twenty-two years. The chapel was crowded in every part long before the time appointed for the commencement of the services. The number present must have been upwards of 2000, which, as some silence as great a number must have gone away unable to obtain admission. Mr. Noel took occasion to deliver an address on the subject of baptism, in which he stated, that, after mature consideration, arising out of the assembly proved, first, that baptism, as ordained by Christ, is an immersion in water, a being buried in the water; and, secondly, that immersion is meant to be a profession of faith in Christ. "If these two propositions," said the reverend gentleman, "be established, I believe they will completely prevail with the Christian world eventually), then it follows that a person who, like myself, has only been sprinkled in infancy, is unbaptised because such a person has neither been immersed, nor has he made a Spiritual profession of faith; and these two things constitute Christian baptism." After singing, and prayer over the pool, Mr. Noel and thirteen others, six of them females, were baptised in the usual manner by the Rev. Mr. Shepherd.

THE LATE MR. DENISON, M.P.—The late Mr. Denison, M.P. for West Surrey, and senior partner in the banking firm of Denisons, Heywood, and Kennard, has died worth more than two millions of money, the principal part of which is settled upon Lord Albert Conyngham and his heirs. The Yorkshire estates of this wealthy man are valued at more than £300,000, those in Surrey at £100,000; the remainder of the property is in the funds and other securities. The Marquis of Conyngham, too, has not been forgotten, his deceased relative having left him a handsome legacy. The whole property is valued at £2,300,000.

It is understood that, immediately on the marriage of Lieutenant Heald with the Countess of Landsfeldt (Lola Montez), the Marquis of Londonderry, Colonel of the 2nd Life Guards, took the most decisive steps to recommend to her Majesty that the officer's resignation of his commission should be insisted on, and that he should leave the regiment, which this unfortunate and extraordinary marriage disgraces.

DEPUTY CORONERSHIP OF THE CITY.—The Lord Chancellor has been pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. W. J. Payne, of the Norfolk circuit, barrister-at-law, to be Deputy Coroner for the City of London and borough of Southwark

EXTENSIVE EMBEZZLEMENT.—On Thursday information was received by the metropolitan police, but Mr. Joseph Siddel, for upwards of fifteen years mayor's sergeant at Oxford, had absconded, embezzling between £1400 to £1800, principally the moneys of the Corporation. Up to the moment of the discovery of his defalcations, Siddel had maintained the highest character for honesty and integrity.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

HUNGARY

The advices from the seat of war, which in the beginning of the week had been adverse to the Magyars, were at the latest date (the 6th inst.) again become favourable to them. On the previous day (the 5th) they stole a march, and surprised the garrison of Raab. A sharp conflict ensued, which ended in the fortress and the city being occupied by the Hungarians, where they found 80,000 bushels of oats, 2400 head of cattle, and large stores of miscellaneous provision, which they carried to the citadel of Komorn. Nor were these all the trophies of their victory, for they captured six guns, and took two companies of Austrian infantry prisoners. Kapka commanded the Hungarian troops, who afterwards quitted the city of Raab, and took up their abode in the fortress, where they seized the Vienna mails.

ITALY.

The treaty of peace between Piedmont and Austria has been at length definitively signed. The signatures took place at Milan on the 6th instant.

PRUSSIA.

The Prussian Chambers were opened on the 7th inst. by an address from the King, which was read by Count Brandenburg.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Cape Town papers of the 9th June have reached us. They contain several reports of meetings held, denouncing Earl Grey's scheme of making that colony a penal settlement, at which the persons assembled evinced the strongest determination to resist it to the last. Protests were being prepared in all directions against the project, many of which had appended 4000 to 5000 signatures.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

PARLIAMENTARY AND FINANCIAL REFORM.—A meeting of the Greenwich Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association was held on Tuesday evening, in Providence Chapel, Powis street, Woolwich; G. W. Masters, Esq., in the chair. The following resolution was adopted: "That the absence of a really representative House of Commons, the stupendous and class legislation, the unequal pressure of taxation, the general extravagance of the public expenditure, and the consequences of these evils engendering discontent and threatening disorders fatal to the political and to the social prosperity of the country, render the organisation of the middle and working classes, for the attainment of parliamentary reform, a matter of momentous importance to the state." Mr. Tindal Atkinson, in addressing the meeting, observed that the great evils of constitutional liberty which had been done in 1831, had given political power and influence to the middle class, who had become, in fact, trustees for the masses, and the time was now ripe when the delegated power could safely be restored to the kingdom whose increased intelligence alone had made them fitting recipients of civil rights. (Cheers.) The policy of the governing body had hitherto been to govern through the division of the people, and, unfortunately, bitterness with the working classes, by the Metropolitan Reform Association was present with hopefulness that the time had at last arrived when the separation was no longer possible, and when, not more by the vices of an imperfect system of representation than an intuitive sense of danger to all that was worthy of preservation in the institutions of the country, the two great classes would unite in irresistible union for a safe, extensive, and searching measure of reform. (Loud cheers.) The change, however, to be safe, must be moral in its nature. (Cheers.) Englishmen were proverbial for that invaluable common-sense which prefers the known to the unknown. The Frenchman invents, the Englishman improves, and every reform which was worthy of the name bore the impress of progression rather than that of sudden revulsion. (Cheers.) Still the reform proposed was of a large character, for it went to enfranchise five millions out of six millions and a half. (Cheers.) He was glad to say that if the contest was to be conducted peacefully carried out, the sympathies of the middle class must be contented, in order that the means of carrying on successful agitation might be found. If the influence of wealth in these days ought to make a railway king, before whom in its zenith the proudest aristocracy in the world could bend the knee, and with equal perversity break up the idol when evil ensued, of what the nucleus of his prosperity, how necessary must it be that a powerful instrument should be used for the advancement of the principles of civil and religious liberty. (Cheers.) In connexion with financial reform, the extension of the franchise was a measure to be sought. The crushing duties of the taxes were felt by both classes alike: from the working-man it took half his earnings in indirect taxation, while direct taxation stared the middle class in the face from the earliest perception of infant sense to the closing hours of the dying old age. (Laughter and cheers.) The labour and capital of the country seemed to be created for no other purpose so than for that of supporting an idle class, who, if they were asked what functions of the social economy they were created to perform, could only reply, like the drones, to flatter their wings in the sunshine, and consume the honey the industry of others had furnished in the hive. (Laughter and cheers.) Did they want instances, let them look at the pension list, and reflect that while a miserable pittance was doled out for the education of the people, the King of Hanover took annually from the industry of the country the sum of £21,000; while a lady, exemplary no doubt for all the virtues which cluster here, was paid £100,000 a year for the happy accident which made her the wife of an English Monarch. (Cheers.)

RAILWAY GUARDS' UNIVERSAL FRIENDLY SOCIETY.—A meeting of this society was held on Tuesday night at the society's present meeting-room, at the Lord, Goldington-street, Old St. Pancras road. Mr. Gray (guard of the London and North-Western Railway Company) was in the chair. After the disposal of the usual business of a friendly society's meeting, Mr. Gray announced the pleasing intelligence that the number entered was no fewer than 234. Mr. George Bayendale has consented to act as a trustee with Mr. Glyn for the society, both gentlemen having expressed their most unqualified approbation of its objects.

THE PRINTERS' PENSION SOCIETY.—On Wednesday evening a general meeting of the supporters of this society was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, for the purpose of considering the propriety of extending the object to the permanent relief of aged and decayed master-printers, compositors, pressmen, and their widows. The report stated that since the society's foundation, in 1827, 158 pensioners have been elected, and that 55 are now receiving its benefits. The receipts for the past year left a balance of £56 15s 4d. The funded property amounts to £5909 5s. 7d., the interest of which produces an income of £199 12s. 8d.

LONDON UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.—The annual distribution of prizes to the junior school of this college took place on Saturday last, in the theatre of the institution, Mr. Justice Talfourd presiding.

THE PALACE COURT.—By the County Court Act, which received the Royal Assent on Tuesday week, no fresh actions can be commenced in the Palace Court, and at the end of the year all its functions will cease and determine. A great number of writs were issued in the few days preceding the act receiving the Royal Assent.

CAUTION TO INNKEEPERS.—At the Court of Inland Revenue, on Wednesday, several sport-retailers were fined, under the recent act 11th and 12th Vict. c. 121, s. 19 a d 16, for neglecting to enter in their stock books an account of spirits received, and for not cancelling the permits or certificates received with the spirits.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

THE WESLEYANS AND GOVERNMENT AID FOR EDUCATION.—For the Normal School at Westminster the Wesleyans are to receive £7000 as a grant towards the building, which is to cost £30,000, in addition to £3832, the cost of the site. The annual expenditure of this establishment is estimated at £4790, to meet which the following items of income were calculated on:—800 children at 6s. per week, for 40 weeks, £960; Government grants to 80 stewards, £1600, to four masters, £120; and from students, £800. This leaves a deficiency of £2840 per year, which will have to be made up from the general fund. There remains but £2000 to be collected for the completion of the proposed buildings, the amount already obtained is most yet decided. The connexional statistics of the body are encouraging. There are 413 day schools, with [illegible] of £30,047. The Sunday schools are 4344, with 461,197 scholars, and 83,932 teachers, 59,943 of whom are members of the society. Of these schools, 4049 regularly attend chapel. In 3906 the Conference Catechism is taught; and 2730 of the children attend select classes, preparatory to introduction into the church." The total annual cost of these schools is £26,194 10s. One of the funds, the children's, has suffered to a considerable extent from the unfaithfulness of its clerical treasurer, the Rev John S. Stamp, whose defalcations have it means a large sum, if the amounts borrowed from other funds, on the credit of this, are a l charged to it.

AUSTRALIAN EMIGRATION.—A *déjeuner* was given on Monday on board the *Coromandel*, Australian passenger-ship, now lying at the jetty, London Docks, to a select party, who were invited to inspect the vessel as now afforded, by means of comfort and cheapness comb ned, for emigration to those extensive colonies. The accommodations provided appeared highly calculated to promote the health and convenience of the passengers upon their long voyage. The *Coromandel* is a finely-proportioned vessel, of 765 tons register. She has an elegant poop, and is several feet between decks. Her destination is Adelaide and Sydney, for which places all her berths are engaged; and she sailed, we believe, on Wednesday. Captain Brown, the Commander, presided; and the party, among whom were several of the principal passengers, spent a few hours together very agreeably Mr. Gilchrist Whicker, who has chartered the *Coromandel*, stated on the occasion that he was the first to suggest the plan of conveying respectable emigrants at a uniform rate of twenty guineas for each passenger, providing the emigrants with everything on the voyage—bedding as well as provisions, the ship being of the most approved construction, and the provisions being most liberal, as well as of the best description. His plan had so well succeeded as to give him confidence in carrying them out on a more extensive scale, and he was determined to use all his efforts to promote emigration at the least possible cost and discomfort to those who, from choice or necessity, determined on self-exile. The late Report of the Emigration Commissioners states that in 1848 no fewer than 115 ships sailed for the Australian colonies, with 28,138 emigrants. In 847 less than 5000 proceeded there, shewing an enormous increase above from what we hear, the emigration for 1849 is likely far to exceed that of the last three years.

THE NECESSITY FOR ABATTOIRS.—On Monday afternoon a bullock broke loose from a butcher's premises in Aldgate, and turned into Leadenhall-street, through Lombard-street, and Birchin-lane, knocking down one or two persons on the way. At the junction of Princes-street with the corner of Threadneedle-street, a gentleman had a most hair-breadth escape of being gored. The angry animal butted with great force at him as he was standing at the corner of the street; but the horns coming in contact with the lamp-post, he escaped. Suddenly he rushed forward in the direction of Bartholomew-lane, where he knocked down an old man who was carrying a bag of apparel, and who had a most fortunate escape. The animal then ran towards Broad-street, knocking down several other persons, most of whom received contusions more or less severe. He at last arrived into Bishopsgate churchyard, where he was secured and afterwards slaughtered.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS, &c., FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, August 4, 1849. The births registered in the week were—Males, 709; females, 690: 1399. The deaths registered were—Males, 993; females, 974: 1967. It is unsatisfactory to observe that the constant increase of mortality, which commenced in the second week of July, was maintained in the week ending Saturday last. The deaths from all diseases in last week were 1967—a mortality nearly double the weekly average of the season, which is 1008. The progress of the total mortality is shown by the following numbers returned in the last four weeks:—1305, 1741, 1891, and 1967. The deaths from cholera, which in six previous weeks were 49, 124, 192, 393, 678, 783, increased in the last to 926. A feature worthy of notice in the present return, is the fact that while the mortality caused by diarrhœa has increased, there has been simultaneously a decrease in the deaths attributed to diarrhœa; for whereas the deaths from this disease (including dysentery) were in four previous weeks 84, 105, 146, 238, in the last week they declined to 198—an amount which is nearly the same as the corresponding week of the summer of 1846, and little more than that of the same week of 1848. It is shown, therefore, that the total mortality from diarrhœa, dysentery, and cholera, amounts in this return to 1124, while the average is only 752. Consequently the excess from the three epidemics exceeds, in some degree, the increase above the average of the mortality from all causes, which is owning partly to the circumstance that the deaths from fractures, burns, and other injuries, registered in the week, were unusually few. Other epidemics besides those mentioned are under the average, will. the exception of hooping-cough, which is above the average. The mortality from cholera rages in nations on the south side of the river; the deaths there, which in the preceding week were 514, rose in the last to 621. On the north side of the Thames, the deaths in the western districts were 93, showing an increase; in the eastern 37, or nearly the same as in the former week; in the eastern (37), a slight increase, and in the central, which include St. Giles and St. George, Strand, Holborn, Clerkenwell, St. Luke, East London, West London, and City, there is a small decrease, the number being 93, though in the previous return there were 97 deaths—the greatest number in any district on the north side of the river is in West London, namely, 32. Of the southern districts, there were 67 in Bermondsey, 86 in Newington, 112 in St. George, Southwark, and 143 in Lambeth. The deaths at Rotherhithe are now comparative y few. The death of a man of 40 years in Brompton was caused by erysipelas of both legs, of putrid character (after five days' illness), caught from sleeping with a child who suffered from the disease.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—The daily mean of the barometer was highest on Thursday, when it was 29.965. The mean of the week was 29.793. The temperature was under the average of the corresponding days of seven years in every day except Thursday. The highest in the shade was on Thursday, namely, 74 deg. 5 min. The mean temperature of the week was 65 deg. 8 min.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE "AJAX" STEAM GUARD SHIP.—A trial of this, the third of the completed "block ships," took place on Monday, at Portsmouth, under the superintendence of the Rear-Admiral Superintendent of the Dockyard. The ship steamed out of the harbour at about eleven o'clock, drawn forward by the attendant tug, to render aid in the event of accident or derangement of the machinery. There was a large and distinguished circle of scientific officers and gentlemen on board the ship, amongst whom were Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B.; Captain Austin, C.B.; Captain Chads, C.B.; Captain Stevens, R.N.; Captain Purcell, R.N.; Andrew Murray, Esq., chief engineer of her Majesty's dock-yard, Woolwich; Nathan Faulkner, Esq., engineer, Chatham; Andrew Esq., master attendant ditto, &c. The ship seemed to be going about six knots out of harbour, with the tide running out, and on the measured knot in the Solent she went at the average rate of seven and a half knots, full power (about the same rate as *Hogue* and *Cressy* run from the Thames to Spithead. The object in originating such ships was to provide them with an auxiliary power to accomplish only about four knots in speed to enable them to counteract the effects of tides in going into or getting out of action, or in working off shore. However, by using only as much power as may be actually required when circumstanced as described, the expenditure of fuel and the wear and tear of the ship may be saved.

The friends of the late Vice-Admiral Ross have commenced a subscription for the purpose of erecting a monument to his memory, in the chapel of the Royal Naval Hospital, where he was the resident commissioner, and subsequently superintendent, for many years. About £50 have been already subscribed for the purpose at Plymouth.

THE WAR MEDAL.—It is understood that the Government have consented to give further retrospective effect in the grant of a medal, and that this new arrangement will include the campaign in Egypt.

THE RETIREMENT SCHEME FOR COAST-GUARD OFFICERS.—The following are the regulations to be observed in carrying out the arrangements for the retired list for Lieutenants of the Royal navy serving in the coast-guard, authorised by Treasury letter, May 3., 1849:—"The retired list is to be limited to 30 Lieutenants. The first 10 to receive £30 per annum each; the remaining 20 to receive £20 per annum each. The qualification shall not be less than ten years of creditable and approved service in the coast-guard. No officer shall be eligible for this retirement until, from advancing years, or failure of health, he is no longer capable of performing efficiently the duties of relief officer in the coast-guard, to be certified to it o board by the Comptroller-General of the Coast-guard. No officer to be entitled to benefit by this measure who quitted the coast-guard prior to the date authorising the same (viz. 31st May, 1849). No officer who may hereafter re enter the coast-guard to be allowed to reckon former service as part of the required ten years. Time served as Lieutenant in command of a cruiser to reckon as coast-guard time. No officer to be continued on the retired coast-guard list after receiving promotion to Commander's rank, or being appointed to the out-pension of Greenwich Hospital. The officers will succeed by rotation to the £30 per annum list, as vacancies occur.

BARRACKS.—According to an official return, it is shown that in Great Britain there are 102 permanent and 16 temporary barracks, constructed to contain 57,509 men; and in Ireland there are 70 barrack-yards, 57 permanent and eleven temporary barracks, constructed to contain 1638 officers and 33,854 men

ARMY PRIZE MONEY.—An account has just been printed of the unclaimed army prize money from the 30th January, 1809, to the 31st December, 1848, and directed to be annually laid before Parliament. On the debtor side it appears that the amount arising from forfeited and unclaimed shares of prize money, grants, &c., was £1,094,632 8s. 10d., and from dividends or interest of money invested in the public funds, £233,170 0s. 4d., making together, £1,327,362 8s. 2d. On the credit side, the account stands thus: Refunded to claimants, £677 855. 2s. 7d.; by expenses, £57,124 8s. 4d.; by sums paid for Chelsea Hospital, in diminution of the annual vote, £586,117 10s. 10d.; and balance, £5644 10s. 33d.

LAW INTELLIGENCE

PREROGATIVE COURT

IN RE MARY RUSH, DECEASED.—On Tuesday Dr. Addams renewed his application, made on a former day, in reference to a will upon which probate had been granted. The testatrix was Mrs. Mary Rush, the mother of the nurserymen of Messrs. Jermy, in Norfolk, who propounded the will in question purporting to be that of his deceased mother, in which he had altered his original disposition of the testatrix's property; and with reading, on the affidavit of Emily Sandford, was asserted to have been forged by Rush. The Court, on a former day, had declined revoking its act upon the sole evidence of Emily Sandford. He now offered affidavits made by two gentlemen of high respectability, and he had no doubt the Court would grant the application.—The Court was satisfied with the evidence before it, and granted the application, revoking the will propounded, and admitting the one now offered.—The children are the legatees under the will. By it they are to receive their legacies upon their arriving at age. By the forged will they would not receive their legacies until the youngest child arrived at the age of twenty-one

POLICE.

CHARGE OF BIGAMY AGAINST LOLA MONTES.

This lady, who is also known as the Countess of Landsfeldt, was on Monday last brought before the Bench, at Marlborough-street Police Office, charged with the offence of bigamy, in marrying lately Mr. Heald, a young officer in the Guards. The office was crowded

About half-past one o'clock, the Countess of Landsfeldt, leaning on the arm of Mr. Heald, her present husband, came into court, and was accommodated with a seat in front of the bar. Mr. Heald also was allowed to have a chair beside her. The lady appeared quite unembarrassed, and smiled several times at the bar, and to remarks to her husband. She was stated to be twenty-four years of age on the police-sheet, but has the look of a woman of at least thirty. She was dressed in black silk, with close-fitting black velvet jacket, a plain black velvet bonnet trimmed with blue, and a blue veil. In figure she is rather plump, and of middle height; of pale dark complexion; the lower part of the features symmetrical, the upper part not so good, owing to rather prominent cheek-bones, but set off by a pair of unusually large blue eyes, with long black lashes. Her reputed husband, Mr. Heald, is a tall young man, of juvenile figure and aspect, with straight hair, and small light brown mustachios and whiskers, and rather weak.

Mr. Clarkson, who appeared for the prosecution, stated that the proceedings were instituted at the instance of Miss Heald, the aunt, and for some time guardian of the accused, of the young man who has married the "Countess," and who is the son of the late well-known Mr. James Heald, of the Chancery bar. The ground of the charge was that the "Countess" is the wife of Thomas James, now Captain in the 53rd Regiment of Bengal Native Foot, who is at this time with his regiment in India; and that, knowing her husband, Captain James, was alive, or that every reasonable ground existed for believing he was alive, she, on the 19th of July last, contracted another marriage with the "young gentleman" of the Guards, who has got property to the amount of between £6000 and £7000 a year. At the time of his marriage, Mr. James was a Lieutenant in the regiment of which he is now captain, and to which he has always belonged. He was married in Ireland, and from the certificate of the clergyman who married him at Meath, in that country, it appeared that, on the 23rd of July, 1837, Thomas James, of the East India Company's Service, a Lieutenant of the 21st Regiment, was married to Rose Anne Gilbert, spinster, the lady at the bar. She accompanied Mr. James to India, and subsequently returned, a divorce having been obtained *a mensâ et thoro*.

The present proceedings were without the consent of Mr. Heald.

The following evidence was adduced.

Miss Heald, an aged lady, was called. She said: My name is Susannah Heald, of Heald-ington Grove, Hornsey-lane, Islenhalm. I am unmarried, and am sister to the late Mr. George Heald, Chancery barrister. The young gentleman is my nephew, and son of my late brother. He has a commission in the army. I was appointed as his guardian by the Court of Chancery. He became of age in January last. I have felt it to be my duty to prosecute this inquiry.

Thomas Howard Montague, clerk in the Consistory Court, produced the record of the proceedings in the suit James v. James. The decree of the Court was a divorce from bed and board. Witness had a copy of the sentence.

The Countess of Landsfeldt, with an impatient gesture, said, "I don't deny it."

Mr. Clarkson read the decree of separation, which was dated the 13th December, 1844. It decreed that Thomas James and Eliza Rose Anne James be separated, but that neither party have power to contract another marriage during lifetime.

Frederick Danvers, clerk in the East India House, produced a copy of the return of the effective state of the army in India, made up to the 13th of June last. At the period of that return Captain James was alive, and in India with his regiment.

The marriage with Mr Heald having been proved,

Police Sergeant Gray: I am a police sergeant in the detective force. I took the Countess into custody this morning, about nine o'clock, at No. 27, Hailmoon-street. The Countess was in the passage, just about to get into her carriage. I told her she must consider herself in my custody on a charge of bigamy, she having intermarried with Mr. Heald, her former husband, Captain James, being alive. The Countess replied she had been divorced from Captain James by act of Parliament. The Countess said, "I don't know whether Captain James is alive or not, and I don't care. I was married in a wrong name, and I have married again wrongly. What will the King say? Lord Brougham was present when a divorce was granted, and Captain Osborne can prove it."

Inspector Wall confirmed the police-sergeant's statement.

Captain Osborne, of the Bengal Native Infantry, East India trader. Had brought Mrs. James from India. Had no doubt the lady in court was the same person, though since that time she had altered considerably. Had seen Captain James with her as his wife on board the ship. Left India the year 1841 or 1842, witness did not know which, but could easily refer to his books.

This was the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Bodkin appeared on behalf of the lady. As far as the proof had gone, he was willing to admit enough had been laid before the Court to justify further inquiry. At the proper time, however, he should be prepared to show that the marriage with Mr. Heald was a bona fide one. They would seem that the lady had been married when about fifteen or sixteen years old, and that a divorce had taken place. It was evident that the lady had a strong impression that a divorce till had been obtained in the House of Lords. That, however, might be a mistake into which the lady would be likely to fall, from her not being acquainted with our laws.

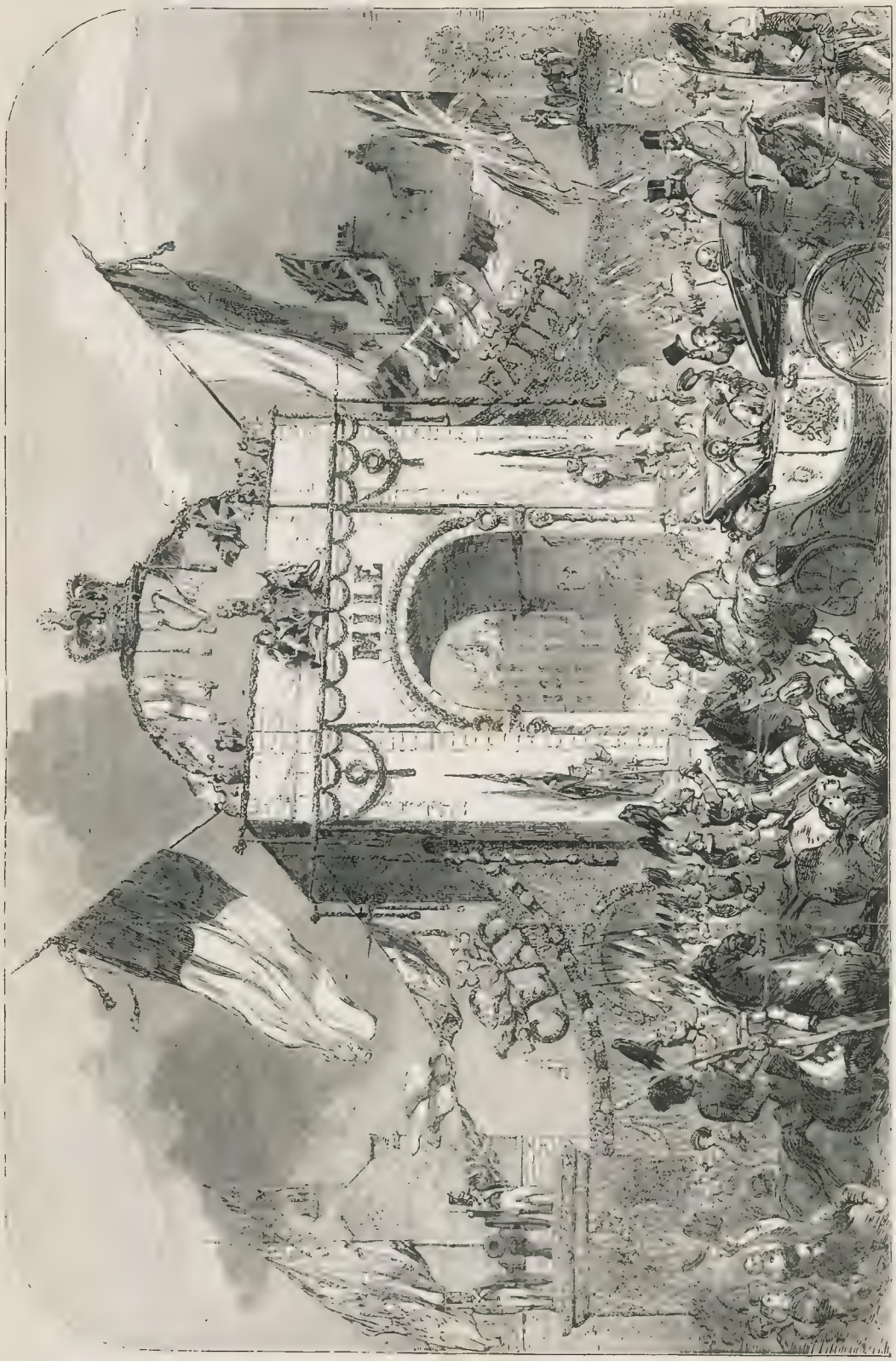
The case was remanded for further inquiry, the lady being released from custody on giving as bail for her appearance on a future day two sureties of £500 each, and herself £1000.

MANSION HOUSE.

CAUTION TO RAILWAY TRAVELLERS.—A case of railway robbery was brought on Tuesday before Alderman Gibbs, which revealed, in the course of the evidence, a fact of some importance to the public. The prisoner, Samuel *Gomes*, a former servant of the Eastern Counties Railway, was charged by Mr. George Cole Francis, a farmer, from Yorkshire, with stealing a carpet-bag, containing property to the value of £5.—The prisoner was committed for trial.—Some of the witnesses stated that it was now become a common custom with thieves to travel by railway, carrying with them a carpet-bag containing articles of no value, and seizing, at the first opportunity, any other that resembled it. On being taken into the police-station, they would seem that the lady had advanced, and often with success, for the premeditated theft.

GUILDHALL.

THE SECRETS OF TRADE.—On Wednesday, two men, named *Richard Hayes* and *Robert Nixon*, were placed at the bar for the fourth time, under the following circumstances: Mr. George Plimoff, of 153, Fleet-street, bookseller, and publisher of the "Illustrated London News," had brought an action against one Bishop, of Oxford-street, sent word to say that he had purchased one of the numbers of "Robbins's Rome," at a sale by auction, containing a description of the party. Witness, after some trouble, succeeded in tracing Hayes to the White Horse public-house, in Poland-street, where he charged him with stealing the book, which he denied, saying that he had bought it of a man who was about dead for two pots of beer in a public-house. That man proved to be the prisoner Nixon. Several witnesses were in attendance who had purchased books of the prisoners, and Mr. Spokes, a bookseller in Holborn, and Mr. Plimoff, identified the books as sold and having been stolen from them. A rather amusing scene arose on a question being put to the persons buying, whether they ought not to have had some suspicion, when the books were offered for sale, that they could not have been come by honestly, the losers of the property contending that Hayes was no buyer at sales, and therefore they should have been wide awake on the subject; while the purchasers, with equal warmth, said that they knew him and had for years in the trade, and had seen him purchase books, and from that fact they had no suspicion. Hereupon Mr. Plimoff and Mr. Spokes retorted that certainly he had now and then bought a shilling book, but he was not in a position to "deal" with those who dealt largely. After the case had settled to the amusement of the persons present, were a little enlightened upon the subject of book auctions or "knock ins," as they are technically termed, from which it would appear that the booksellers were driven by the name of "the family," who sent, as Hayes, and persons like him, were called "lambs." When a gentleman's library was to be disposed of, an understanding was come to between "the family" and "the lambs," that the latter, for a consideration, should abstain from attending to bid while "the family" attended the auction, and perhaps one or two of them would bid for the whole lot, which, when knocked down, were afterwards conveyed to a public-house, and a distribution took place of the many duplicates that there by sale, which was called the "profit and loss," or "knock in," inasmuch as each party suited himself with respect to what books he wanted at the compet tion amongst themselves, and the profits or gains were divided amongst them. And a certain sum given to each "lamb," who would sometimes purchase a few books, that "the family" thought beneath their notice, for a shilling or two. Hayes, in defence, still persisted that he purchased the "History of Rome" and the "Pickwick Papers" from Nixon, while he strenuously denied everything proved against him; but on its being shown that he was a well-known thief, and had been transported, he confessed that he had been a bad character, but was now an honest man. Alderman Carden, after taking a great deal of pains with the case, ultimately sentenced them to two months' imprisonment each, Nixon as the thief, and Hayes as the receiver.



THE PROCESSION AT THE GRAND TRIUMPHAL ARCH IN UPPER BAGGOT-STREET, AT THE ENTRANCE OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN.—(SEE PAGE 84.)

THE EARL OF CLARENDON.

George William Frederick Villiers, Earl of Clarendon, G.C.B., Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, has long held a distinguished position in public estimation. Early attached to the diplomatic service, his Lordship became eventually Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Madrid, and gained considerable reputation by the ability he displayed in that arduous and important situation. After his return from Spain, he held office as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and Lord Privy Seal. He succeeded Lord Besborough as Viceroy of Ireland, in 1847. His Lordship was born 26th of January, 1800, and inherited the family honours at the decease of his uncle, December, 1838. In the following year he married Lady Catherine Barham, daughter of the Earl of Verulam, and has issue several sons and daughters.

The pedigree of the Earl of Clarendon is a very interesting one. In the *male* line, his Lordship descends from Sir Edward Villiers, President of Munster, elder brother of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, the celebrated favourite of King James I.; and, through *female* heirship, from Henry Hyde, Earl of Rochester and Clarendon, whose father, Lawrence Hyde, first Earl of Rochester, was appointed in 1700 to the same office as that now so ably administered by his descendant, the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland. This Earl of Rochester must not be confounded with the witty but profligate bearer of the title at the licentious court of the merry Monarch. The latter was John Wilmot, a descendant of the Lord Wilmot of Athlone; whereas Lawrence Hyde was second son of the great Lord Clarendon, the historian of the Civil War. The title of Clarendon is derived from a spacious park, near Salisbury, noted as the place where Henry II. summoned the Great Council of Peers and Prelates, from which emanated the celebrated regulations so well known in history as "the Constitutions of Clarendon."

HIS EXCELLENCY THE EARL OF CLARENDON, K.G., G.C.B., LORD-LIEUTENANT GENERAL AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF IRELAND.

ROYAL VISITS TO IRELAND.

The following record of Royal Visits previous to that of her present Majesty is of timely interest:—

October 18, 1171, Henry II. arrived at Crook, near Waterford, in Ireland, with a large army, having sailed two days previously from Milford Haven with a fleet of four hundred ships.

He proceeded immediately to Waterford, and from thence to Lismore, Cashel, and Carrick-on-Suir, receiving everywhere the submission of the Kings and chieftains of the country.

He then marched with his army to Dublin, and kept the Christmas of 1171 there with the greatest magnificence entertaining all the Irish chiefs, whom he astonished by his state and numerous retinue. Henry purposed to remain in Ireland during the ensuing summer, to effect the subjugation of the more remote parts; but, being summoned to Normandy to meet the Pope's nuncios, who had arrived to inquire into the death of Becket, he left suddenly, sailing from Wexford on Easter Monday, April 12, and arrived the same day at Portfinnan in Wales.

John was the next Monarch who visited Ireland. Having plundered the Jews and other wealthy merchants of England, of money, to meet the expenses of his trip, he sailed from Haverfordwest with a large army, on June 3, 1210; and, after twelve days' passage, landed near Waterford; proceeding through Thomastown and Kilkenny, he hastened to Dublin, where he remained but two days, and then set out for the north. On the 15th of July he reached Carrickfergus, remaining there for ten days. He then returned to Dublin, through all the chief towns that lay in his route; and sailed from thence on the 24th of August, arriving safely, in two days, at Fisgard, in Wales.

Nearly 200 years elapsed before another Sovereign visited Ireland. Richard II. arrived there, July, 1394, with a large army; and, having held his Court in great style in Dublin for nine months, returned again to England.

In 1399 this Monarch again went to Ireland with an immense army, accompanied by his uncles and Prince Henry, afterwards Henry V. of England. After five months spent in useless parade, he was suddenly summoned to England by the rebellion of Lancaster, by which event he lost his kingdom and his life.

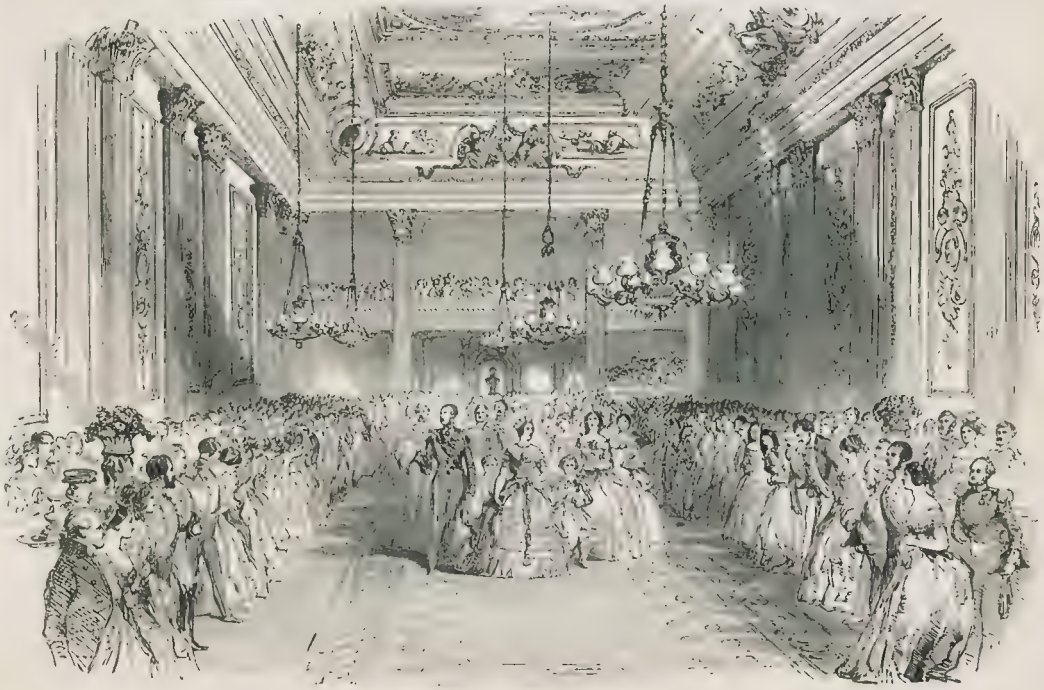
In March, 1689, James II. arrived from France at Kinsale, in the county of Cork, to make a last stand for his kingdom. Proceeding to Dublin he held a Parliament, and remained there until June, 1690, when he led out his army to meet William III., who was rapidly advancing towards him. The battle of the Boyne decided his fate, and he fled in haste to Waterford, where he embarked, July 3rd, for France, leaving his kingdom to his victorious son-in-law.

William III. arrived at Carrickfergus, June 16, 1690, and on the 1st of July fought the battle which decided the fate of Britain. After a short stay he left to take possession of his English throne; and it was not until George the Fourth's visit, in 1821, that Ireland was honoured again with the presence of Royalty, July 31, 1821, the King sailed from Portsmouth in the Royal yacht, but, owing to unfavourable weather, did not arrive in Ireland until August 12. Here he remained until the 6th of September when he embarked in state at Kingstown. The public demonstrations with which it was intended to receive the King were in some degree prevented by the Queen's death, which took place during his Majesty's voyage.

It is curious, that, during the greater number of Royal visits to Ireland, the weather should have been unusually boisterous and unpropitious.

We have said nothing of Cromwell's invasion, because it cannot be looked upon as a Royal one; besides, it is remembered in Ireland only with horror and would stir up feelings there which had better be permitted to slumber.

The Monarchs who visited Ireland previous to their accession to the throne we shall content ourselves with naming they were, John, Edward I., Henry V Henry VIII., and William IV.



SAINT PATRICK'S HALL IN THE CASTLE, DUBLIN.

SAINT PATRICK'S HALL.

THROUGH this superb apartment her Majesty passed to hold the Drawing-room, in the Throne Room of the Castle. The Hall is a very fine room, 80 feet long, 41 feet wide, and 38 feet high. The ceiling is painted and divided into three parts; the central one, which is circular, represents George the Third, supported by Liberty and Justice: the rectangles at each end exhibit, the one the Conversion of the Native Irish by Saint Patrick; the other, the Submission of the Irish Chieftains to Henry the Second.

MUSIC.

ITALIAN OPERA IN DUBLIN.—A series of Italian operas will be given in Dublin in September on a grand scale. The *artistes* engaged are Mdlle. Corbari, Mdlle Luigia Corbari, and Mdlle. Alboni; Mr. Sims Reeves, Signori Bartolini, Polonini, and Tagliafico. Benedict will be the conductor. The party will also give concerts in Scotland and the large towns of England.

ITALIAN OPERA IN ST. PETERSBURGH.—The engagements for the season 1849 and 1850, beginning in October next, comprise Gris, Madame Frezzolini, Mdle. Corbari, and Mdlle. de Merlo; Mario and Gardoni, tenors; Coletti and Tamburini, baritones; Rossi, *basso comico*; and Signor Tagliafico, *basso profondo*.

ITALIAN OPERA AT THE HAVANNAH.—The season will commence in the autumn, with Mdlle. Steffanoni, Madame Bosio, and Mdlle Cosine, *prime donne*; Signor Bellini, *comprimario*; Salvi, Ferretti, and Lorini, tenors; Badiali and Corradi-Setti, as barytones; and Marini, *basso profondo*. Signor Bottesini, the contra-bassist, is the director and conductor.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S

"Linda di Chamouni" has been played once more by Madame Sontag, and with increased power and dramatic energy. This opera, never successful with any singer we remember—at least, never a triumph—has been made to draw the largest audiences. There is something of malady, which comes home to the feelings of the audience sooner or later, betwixt the story of *Linda*, a village maiden, who conquers a title, and that of Madame Sontag; and certainly no one but her has ever represented so truthfully on the stage both pensive, that of pastoral simplicity, and that of high born elegance. The charm of Mdme. Sontag's talent, and her sway over the public, must naturally increase. Her style is of that exquisite finish, that the little delicacies, the minute traits, whether of vocal or dramatic feeling, are not observed at first, and, when once detected, they afford the key to other latent perfection.

A violent cold in the head has prevented Madame Sontag re-appearing this week in the "Nozze di Figaro," now deferred until next week. "Don Giovanni" has been replaced on the bills. The cast, with such singers as Alboni, Parodi, Gulbani, Coletti, and Gardoni, as performer itself, and the new dramatic interpretation given to the *mise en scène* completes it. But truly it would be worth a visit to the theatre only to behold Lablache in *Leporello*. His agility of person as well as of voice, his constant flow of the richest humour, never touching on the vulgar, creates, each time you behold them, greater astonishment. Lablache's interpretation of the part of *Leporello* is not only in keeping with the libretto of Da Ponte, but with the original comedy of Tirso de Molina. In Spain, in the version of the monkish legend, the ridiculous is, on the stage, curiously mixed up with the mock-dramatic. *Don Juan* invites the statue to supper, and the statue, as that of a courteous nobleman should, in its turn invites the libertine to a feast in the churchyard. The man of stone gives him a supper on a tombstone hand-in his own monument in the churchyard; the black figures on his constaph descend and help them to the dishes. *Don Juan* asks for wine, and when the sobbet is handed to him, and he drinks, it turns into flames. Then it is that the unreclaimable scoffer, *Don Juan*, asks the statue for the shake of the hand—of the right hand of fellowship; and then he himself feels he is turning into stone. Despair seizes him the Satanic imps spring up, and all descend together into the *inferno*.

Lablache's acting is in keeping with the Spanish style. He is the *gracioso*: his terror is as real as it is ludicrous; and instead of taking from the terrors of the drama, only adds to them by contrast. On Tuesday he was in most admirable volume, whilst his singing is such as he alone can produce.

For three last nights of the season at Her Majesty's Theatre will occur next week. For the first night, Tuesday, Mozart's great work, the "Nozze di Figaro," will be produced. In this opera, Mdme. Sontag (who will perform every night) will appear, for the first time, as *Susanna*. The cast is powerful beyond example, including Sontag, Persiani, and Alboni; Lablache, Beletti, and Coletti. Saturday, the 18 h inst., is the last night of the season. On the alloday fo lowing, the principal members of the *troupe*, with Mdme. Sontag at their head, leave to perform at Manchester.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

On Saturday night the "Huguenots" of Meyerbeer was performed or the twelfth time this season. Grisi's *Valentina*, Mario's *Raoul*, Marini's *Marcel*, and Angri's *Page* reaped their usual harvest of honours. This opera, of all others, is executed splendidly executed, and the delight of the audience proved that the great success of "Le Prophète" had not diminished in any degree the popularity of the "Huguenots."

The sixth representation of "Le Prophète," on Tuesday night, surpassed in the perfection of the *ensemble* every previous performance. A decided improvement was evident in many portions of the sublime work, which daily makes way in public estimation. Like all Meyerbeer's productions, more than one hearing is requisite to comprehend his colossal conceptions and elaborate details. It is not a bar of the exquisite instrumentation which has not its meaning at first hearing on the action of the opera; and so varied and ever-changing are the subjects, that constant attention is required not to miss the beauties of the orchestration. The general impression is now that the first act is the dramatic and powerful as the two last acts. There has been a marked reaction certainly in respect to the first act, which was comparatively but coldly appreciated on the first night. The concentration of the interest in "Le Prophète" is one of its finest attributes. We still think that the *divertissement* of the second act, however indispensable to please a Parisian audience, might be considerably curtailed; and, indeed, if confined to the "Quadrille des Patineurs," would be amply sufficient. The solemnity which Marco now infuses into the finale of this act, whilst singing the "Prayer," and the intensity which he throws into the song of triumph, in ordering the march on Munster, create the most powerful sensation. Mario's magnificent voice, and intellectual and impassioned acting in *Jean of Leyden*, render the impersonation one of the most remarkable performances of the modern lyric stage. Since the great days of Nourrit and Duprez, nothing so vivid, striking, and truthful has been seen as Mario's *Jean of Leyden*. The touching and beautiful delineation of *Fidès* by Viardot is evidenced in the sympathies and tears of her auditory. Her histrionic and vocal genius has soared to a sublimity; the holy sentiment of maternal love elevates the character and Viardot's assumption invests it with the most intense interest. Her classical and commanding attitudes in the air of imprecation tell with thrilling effect. The coronation scene between her and Mario is so terribly in earnest, and is so exciting, that the audience is apt to overlook her wonderful powers in the prison scene during the opening scena and subsequent duo with Mario. After the heart-stricken mother has pardoned the Prophet, *Fidès*'s hearing of the entire sum is given with graphic force by Viardot. Mario's final drinking song, "Beviam," mightily cheered, is one of those catching melodies which irresistably haunts the memory; it is sung by him with astounding energy, despite of the fatigue of such a long and arduous part. Owing to an attack of inflammation in the throat, Miss Catherine Hayes was compelled to omit nearly the whole of her music on Tuesday night, and she could only come on the stage in the first act, having kindly consented in order to prevent a change of opera. We regret this indisposition of the fair *artiste*, as she was making great progress in the part of *Berta*.

HAYMARKET.

The Adelphi company commenced their campaign at this theatre on Monday, according to announcement, with "The Green Scenes," "A most unwarrantable Intrusion," and "The Dancing Barber."

ASTLEY'S.

On Monday, after the military spectacle of "Mooltan and Goojerat," M. Jean Blanc re appeared in "Le Globe Roulant." A new equestrian *bal masqué* was produced, with a *pas de quatre*, the characters in costumes from "Le Prophète." The performances included fifty horses and ponies, with, it is stated, every equestrian and gymnastic *artiste* in the establishment. The effect was gorgeous. During the week, too, Marie Macarte and Herr Henrie have both exhibited their wonderful and beautiful equestrian feats

BURFORD'S PANORAMA.

A view of the Valley and City of Cashmere—from the drawings of G. T. Vigne, Esq.—is now exhibiting at this establishment. It has peculiar claims on the public patronage, being indeed a beautiful gallery picture, painted in the finest oil colour and varnish, and highly interesting by association.

"Who has not heard," says Moore—

> Of the vale of Cashmere,
> With its roses the brightest that earth ever gave;
> Its temples, and grottoes, and fountains as clear
> As the waters which sparkle around them to-day?

Here is the whole poetic scene realised—the Arcadia of Asia, perchance of the world! The Mahomedans believe it to be the first Paradise; the Hindu declares that there, countless ages back, the world was renewed by the creation of man. Picturesque mountains, richly-clothed hills, lakes and rivers, the majestic and the simply here combine, with a delicious climate, to make the spot a perfect garden, blessed with an eternal spring. The floating gardens, so numerous on the lakes, are prominent objects, and, with the city and the valley, reposing in the soft sunlight; while the windings of the river Jylum, or the Augustus Hydaspes, with its well-adjusted proportions, suggest to the mind that Art has here come to the help of Nature, and ornamented the landscape with her finest care.

The scene is varied by some human figures, exhibiting the picturesque and splendid costume of the Sikh chiefs, together with groups of Europeans, including Mr. Vigne himself, Lord Arthur Hay, Captain Cunningham, Lord Elphinstone, Hon. C. S. Hardinge, Dr. Henderson, and Colonel Sir C. M. Wade, C.B.; and certain native persons, such as the "Women of Kashmir and Lidak," and the "Shepherds from the Mountains of the East;" all which impart animation and motion to the else quiet retreat, where the soul might slumber in a contentment drawn for ever. We can emphatically commend this delightful scene to the lover of natural beauty. While contemplating it, however, it will be well to recollect that, within the last twenty years, it has suffered from earthquakes, from pestilence, and from famine; and that, completely ravaged by the Sikhs, it is now in the greatest possible degradation and poverty.

ROME.—At the Polytechnic Institution on Tuesday, we were introduced to an interesting series of twelve dissolving views representative of the Eternal City. We are glad to record that a hint of ours, suggested a week or two ago, has been apparently taken. The exhibition was accompanied by an explanatory discourse, well delivered by Mr. J. Emsell. The lecture was abundant in knowledge of the subject. Toulon, Civita Vecchia, the ville of Monte Mario, the Tiber, the Bridge and Castle of St. Angelo, Mount Aventine, Ponte Molle, Ancona, the Piazza del Popolo, and Ferrara, are among the views exhibited.

MUSICAL REVIEW.

LEZIONI DI CANTO DI GIACENTO MARRAS. Leader and Cock.

Signor Marras has been long known in this country as one of our most popular concert singers. A deficiency of physical power has alone prevented him from occupying a prominent position on the lyric stage; but his refined and finished style of vocalization has gained him deserved celebrity, and, as a singing-master, his abilities have been much in request in the aristocratic circles. He has now given to the world the fruits of his long experience, in two books of lessons, for the exercise of the voice. These lessons are not a series of dry and monotonous *solfa* exercises, but are elegant vocal compositions, with poetry, for the effective interpretation of every style, whether it be sacred, dramatic, chamber, or national music. Signor Marras assumes the foil wing just reasons for his system:—"I consider that to take from the study of the voice the delightful expression of the words, is to deprive it of its greatest charm: their happy interpretation not only increases the natural beauties of the voice, but gives rise to that deep feeling which is the origin of the sweetest accents, and by which both voice and style are spontaneously elevated to the sublime."

In looking over these lessons, their graceful feeling cannot be mistaken, and the object of the composer to render the study of singing poetical, instead of heavy, mechanical, and tiresome, has been ably accomplished. There is, however, one suggestion we would make to Signor Marras, for his adoption when he will have to publish a fresh edition of his admirable work: translations should be given of the Italian directions at the head of each lesson, and of the words The circulation of the "Lezioni" can now only be confined to the students acquainted with Italian, or having an Italian professor as master; but the instructions, if printed in English, would render the book accessible to the musical world in general.

LITERATURE.

THE HOLY BIBLE, containing the Old and New Testaments, according to the Authorised Version: with Explanatory Notes, Practical Observations, and copious Marginal References, by THOMAS SCOTT, Rector of Aston Sanford, Bucks. (New Edition.) 5 vols. 4to. See Cy, Burnside, and Seeley.

This edition of Scott's laboriously annotated and highly esteemed Family Bible, has just been issued, at an extraordinarily reduced price, which renders its possession within the means of the middle classes, and an especial boon to "all who desire to study the Scriptures accurately and deeply." This reprint has the high advantage of the referenced author's last corrections and improvements, and is illuminated with 84 maps and engravings. The latter consist of very finely-executed engravings on wood, and are chiefly localities consecrated as the sites of great events in Holy Writ; some of them of considerable delicacy and beautiful finish. To such obvious advantages we need scarcely add our recommendation to the reader to avail himself of the circumstances under which this valuable work is now presented to the public.

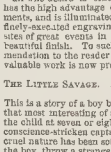
THE LITTLE SAVAGE. By CAPTAIN MARRYAT, R.N. In Two Parts. Hurst and Co.

This is a story of a boy being left alone upon an uninhabited island, written in that most interesting of all forms, an autobiography. The narrative starts with the child at seven or eight years old; he is located upon a grand island, with a conscience-stricken captain, whose death-bed confessions, when his sullen and cruel nature has been softened by suffering on his part, and kindness on that of the boy, throw a strange light upon the history of the latter. The progress of his mind his self-taught acquaintance with books, and his primitive notions of good and evil are, so to speak, a sketch of normal nature; and this is an ingenious portion of the book, which will attract many by its "natural growth." The youthful *solitaire* reading through the Bible, and his fascination with the pictures in a book on Natural History, are impressive incidents of the sojourn upon the island; and the "little savage's" adventures there, together with the introduction of a missionary among the natives who have wrecked upon the island, form the main points of the story. It is admirably written; and, in style, as well as incidents, has much of the spirit of Defoe, but with a higher religious tone. In all probability this was the last work penned by the lamented author.

The book is liberally illustrated with wood-cuts, cleverly drawn by Mr. Marryat.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED

WILLIAM JOSEPH DENISON, ESQ., M.P., OF DENBIES, COUNTY OF SURREY.



THIS highly respected and venerable gentleman who represented the county of Surrey since 1818, died at his residence in Pall mall, on the 3d inst., aged 80. His father the late Joseph Denison, Esq., of London, a banker and merchant of great eminence—realised a large fortune, and purchased considerable estates. He left, at his decease (besides the gentleman whose death we record), two daughters—Elizabeth, the wife of the first Marquis of Conyngham; and Maria, married to Sir Robert Lawley, Bart., created in 1831 Baron Wenlock. The late member for Surrey (who continued as head of the banking house of Denison and Co.) was patron of two livings, and acted as a magistrate for the counties of Surrey and Yorkshire. In politics, he was a staunch Whig.

RICHARD GODSON, ESQ., Q.C., M.P.

THIS gentleman, an eminent counsel of the Oxford Circuit and member of Parliament for Kidderminster, died on the 1st inst., at Springfield Ha., Lancaster, of disease of the heart. He was born 19th of June, 1797—the fifth son of the late William Godson, Esq., one of the Masters Extraordinary for Worcestershire—and married in 1825 Mary, only daughter of the late Henry Bargreaves, Esq., of Springfield Hall. After completing his education at the University of Cambridge, where he took a wrangler's degree, he adopted the legal profession, and was called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn in 1827. In 1831 he entered Parliament as M.P. for St. Albans; and in 1832 was elected for Kidderminster, which borough despite of contested elections in 1837, 1841, and 1849—he continued to represent until the time of his decease. In 1834 Mr. Godson became Queen's Counsel, and in 1845 received the office of Counsel to the Admiralty. He was a moderate Conservative, in favour of Free Trade.

Some years since he published a "Practical Treatise on the Law of Patents for Inventions," and on that of "Copyright," which went into a second edition, and was much approved of.

SIR CHARLES SCUDAMORE, M.D., F.R.S.

SIR CHARLES, who was third son of William Scudamore, Esq., of Wye, Kent, claimed descent, through the Kentish branch, from the ancient House of Scudamore, of Home Lacy, county of Hereford. He was born in 1779, and married in 1812 the second daughter of the late Robert Johnson, Esq.

He received his professional education at Guy's Hospital and Edinburgh, graduated at Glasgow, and was knighted when in attendance, as a physician, on the late Duke of Northumberland, at that time Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. As a medical writer, the deceased had attained some reputation; among his various works we may mention his treatise on Gout and Rheumatism, an Essay on the Blood Observations on the Use of the Stethoscope, and a treatise on Mineral Waters.

THE EX-KING OF SARDINIA.

CHARLES ALBERT AMADEUS the late ex-fortunate Monarch of Sardinia, was the son of Charles Emmanuel Duke of Savoy Carignan, and was born on the 2nd October, 1798. He succeeded his father in the Duchy of Savoy Carignan, the 16th August, 1800 and King Charles Felix in the kingdom of Sardinia the 27th April, 1831. He married, the 30th September, 1817, the Archduchess Maria Theresa, daughter of Ferdinand, Grand Duke of Tuscany, by whom he had two sons, Victor-Emmanuel, the present King of Sardinia, and Ferdinand, Duke of Genoa, and one daughter. The recent career of Charles Albert has been so much before the public, that little need be said of it here. His armed interference in favour of the revolted Italian provinces led, after much gallant display on his part, to his ultimate defeat, and his resignation of the Crown in favour of his son. He retired into Spain, and thence into Portugal, where he died on the 28th ultimo. Charles Albert was a Prince of a chivalrous, though inconsistent character, for he was formerly engaged on the side of France in putting down the Liberal party in Spain in 1823.

SIR NICHOLAS FITZSIMON, KNT., OF BROUGHALL CASTLE, KING'S-COUNTY.

THE death of Sir Nicholas Fitzsimon, Inspector-General of Prisons in Ireland, occurred at his seat, Broughall Castle, on the 31st ult., after an illness of eight days. He was born in 1807, the eldest son of the late Captain John Fitzsimon, of Castlebrack, by his wife, the eldest daughter of Count Magawly, of Frankford. He married, in 1829, Catherine, second daughter of Sir John Power, Bart., of Rockbrook House, county Dublin, but had no issue.

In 1833, he was elected M.P. for the King's County, which constituency he continued to represent until Feb., 1841, when he was appointed a magistrate of the Head Police-Office in Dublin, and knighted by Earl Fortescue, then Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. That situation Sir Nicholas held until 1848, when he became Inspector-General of Prisons.

THE HON. AUSTIN CUVILLIER

THE decease of the Hon. Austin Cuvillier, senior partner of the firm of Messrs. Cuvillier and Sons, of Montreal, took place on July 10, after an illness of only a few hours' duration. Mr. Cuvillier was seventy years of age, and for many years occupied a conspicuous position amongst the public men of Montreal. In 1815 he was returned to Parliament as member for the county of Huntingdon, and he became one of the leading members on matters relating to the finances of the country.

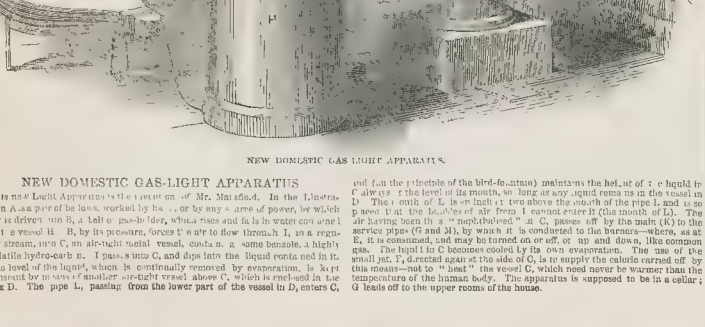
In 1828 he was selected, with the Hon. D. B. Viger and the late Hon. John Neilson, to lay before the Imperial Parliament the petition of 87,000 inhabitants of Lower Canada, complaining of the privation of their political rights to which they were subjected. He was examined before the Select Committee of the House of Commons, and his answers evinced a high degree of ability and a thorough knowledge of the defects of the then system.

Mr. Cuvillier continued to sit as member for Huntingdon until 1834, when he left his seat, in consequence of his differing in opinion with the majority of the House of Assembly on the celebrated Ten Resolutions.

At the first election of members of Parliament for United Canada, in 1841, Mr. Cuvillier was again returned for Huntingdon; and he had the high honour of being elected Speaker of the Legislative Assembly. This office he filled with great dignity and impartiality during the first Parliament.

In the second Parliament after the Union Mr. Cuvillier was not re-elected, in consequence of his being considered not to concur in the view taken by the Lafontaine Baldwin Administration in the rupture with Lord Metcalfe, which led to their resignation. Since that time he took no part in public affairs.

As a merchant, Mr. Cuvillier has conducted the most extensive commercial establishment, we believe, in Canada.—Abridged from the *Montreal Pilot*.



NEW DOMESTIC GAS LIGHT APPARATUS.

NEW DOMESTIC GAS-LIGHT APPARATUS

THIS new Light Apparatus is the invention of Mr. Mansfield. In the Illustration A is a part of the house, worked by hand, or by any source of power, by which air is driven into B, a tell-tale gasholder, which rises and falls in water contained in the vessel H. B, by its pressure, forces the air to flow through I, in a regular stream, into C, an air-tight metal vessel, containing some benzole, a highly volatile hydro-carbon. I passes into C, and dips into the liquid contained in it. The level of the liquid, when it continually removed by evaporation, is kept constant by means of another vessel above C, which is shut out from the box D. The pipe L, passing from the lower part of the vessel H to D, enters C, and ends the principle of the bird-fountain) maintains the level of the liquid in C always at the level in the mouth. So long as any agent remains in the vessel in D The mouth of L is an inch or two above the mouth of the pipe I, and is so proportioned to the bubbles of air from I cannot enter it (the mouth of L). The air having been thus "carbolised" in C, passes off by the main (K) to the service pipes (G and M), by which it is conducted to the burners—where, as at E, it is consumed, and may be turned on or off, or up and down, like common gas. The liquid in C becomes cooled by its own evaporation. The use of the small jet, F, directed again at the side of C, is to supply the calorie carried off by this means—not to "heat" the vessel C, which need never be warmer than the temperature of the human body. The apparatus is supposed to be in a cellar; G leads off to the upper rooms of the house.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The following have been appointed the Commissioners to act under the Encumbered Estates Act (Ireland): The Right Hon John Richards, third Baron of her Majesty's Court of Exchequer in Ireland; Mountiford Longfield, Esq., Q.C. and LL.D.; and C. J. Hargreave, Esq., conveyancer, of 69, Chancery lane. Baron Richards will have £1500 per annum, instead of £3000 remaining on the bench.

The Rectory of Stanford Rivers, near Romford, Essex, has become vacant by the death of the Rev Dr. Dowdeswell. It is worth £1007 per annum, and is in the gift of the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

The ravages of the present war in Hungary are bitterly experienced in Pesth and Buda, where provisions are extraordinarily dear; a pound of coffee costs from 3fl. to 4fl (7½d. to 10d.); a pound of sugar from 1fl. to 5fl.; a potato 18c. to 20c. The cholera also continues to make great ravages.

The Jews of Buda have demanded that their property shall be valued, in order to prove that the contribution imposed on them by General Haynau will absorb all they have. They have announced their intention of proceeding to the United States.

M. Duchêne, responsible editor of *Le Peuple*, was on Saturday last, at Paris, again condemned by default to five years' imprisonment, and 6000f. fine, for having published articles on the 9th, 10th, and 11th May last, exciting the citizens to hatred of the Government, to civil war, disobedience to the laws, &c. M. Duchêne is in the prison of Sainte Pélagie, but, as on previous occasions, refused to attend the court.

A clerk in the Worcester post-office, named William Merrick, has been remanded upon a charge of stealing money letters.

On Friday week, as Lord John Scott was standing upon the race-course at Goodwood, a London pick-pocket advanced in front of his Lordship, and snatched his gold watch and chain, with which he was making off, when a party of soldiers on the ground came to Lord John's assistance, and the fellow was secured. Immediately a gang of about thirty rushed upon them, Lord John and the soldiers were beat off, the fellow rescued, and the party got clear away, carrying with them his Lordship's property.

A return "of the amount paid into the Treasury, in each year for the last five years, for the tax on dogs in England and Wales," gives for the year ending Jan. 5, 1845, £137,946; 1846, £146,037; 1847, £135,960; 1848, £137,774; 1849, £127,927.

The bill which was in Parliament to effect the abolition of the Grand Jury system within the metropolitan police district was amongst the measures abandoned for the present year.

The following robberies of plate were effected in the metropolis on Monday, viz.—the residence of the Hon. Mrs. Denman, 16, Eaton-square, was plundered of silver plate, valued at £90 (crest, a cat with a mouse in its mouth); from K. Ford Fortescue, Esq., No. 3, Gloucester-road, Peckham, a jewel-case, the contents valued at £300; and from Mr. Clark, at the same residence, plate, valued at £110.

James Galwey, Esq., of Dungarvan, has been appointed Inspector-General of Prisons in Ireland, in the room of Mr. Nicholas Pleasants.

The King of Naples has lent his war-steamer *Delfino* to Austria, for the purpose of assisting in the blockade against Venice.

The King of Prussia has conferred the crosses of the orders of Military Merit and of the Red Eagle on the Prince of Prussia, and the latter order on the Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia.

The fixed batteries of the Royal Artillery were on Tuesday inspected at Woolwich, by Sir Thomas Downman, C.B., who expressed his satisfaction at the clean and soldier-like appearance of the men, and at the general order of their equipment.

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, with that munificence which characterises her entire life, has presented the Rev. John Richard Rushton, B.D., incumbent of Hookneston, Oxon, with £20, towards the repairing, &c. of his parish church.

On Tuesday evening, about nine o'clock, a fire broke out on the premises of Halliday, furniture dealer, of No. 82, Long-acre, which destroyed several hundred pounds' worth of property, and injured the wine-vaults of the adjoining house. The origin of the fire is not known.

In consequence of the increase of the cholera, the general Board of Health has made additional provision in the medical service for the relief of the poor who may be attacked by the malady. The regulations extend both to town and country.

On Saturday, July 21, a bottle was washed on shore at Queensborough, Kent. It contained a slip of paper, evidently hastily torn off a serial publication, written with lead-pencil, and related to that ill-fated steam-ship the *Franconia*, the board of which was the late lamented actor Power. It stated that the immediate destruction of the vessel and passengers was inevitable. The slip of paper is in the possession of the landlord of the first public-house, Northside, Queensborough.

Poor Wadlow, who for upwards of thirty years officiated as box-keeper at Her Majesty's Theatre, and in the same capacity at the French Plays since their establishment by Mr. Mitchell, died on Sunday morning, at his residence at Acton, from an attack of cholera.

At Alton, on the Mississippi, such is the fear of the cholera, that the inhabitants have placed cannon on the wharf to prevent the landing of the emigrants until they have been examined.

Major-General Henry Daubenny, C.B., has succeeded to the £200 per annum reward for distinguished services, from the 26th of June. The services of the Major-General date from 1796, when he was employed at the taking of the Cape of Good Hope, and the capture of the Dutch fleet in Saldanha Bay. For many years subsequently he served in the East Indies, and on his return was sent with the expedition to Walcheren.

The Lords of the Admiralty have sanctioned the purchase at once and for the use of the Royal Dockyard Chapel at Woolwich, but the cost of the instrument is not to exceed £60.

The new quay at Dover is so far finished, that, last week, the French mail packet landed the mails and passengers at the low-water landing-quay, just constructed at the Boom-house. This quay, together with the deepening of the harbour's mouth, will form an important convenience both to the continental and coasting steamers, as it will allow them to land and embark passengers at all but dead low water.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Sir J. Duke, and suite, and several suites of distinction, embarked at St. Katharine's Wharf on Saturday evening, on board the General steam Navigation Company's steam ship, *Clarence*, for Edinburgh.

The merchant-ship the *Dreadnought* sailed on Tuesday from Gravesend, with 120 cabin, intermediate, and steerage passengers, for Port Natal, being the third vessel despatched this season for the rising colony of Natal, South Africa, by Mr. J. C. Byrne, since he obtained those concessions from the Emigration Commissioners that have enabled him to confer land in the vale of passage money, a steerage passenger acquiring 20 acres for £10, priority of choice being secured according to the date of entrance on each ship's books. The Commissioners have extended the concession so as to embrace 2000 adults, instead of 500, the original number.

There was launched on Saturday afternoon, from the building-yard of Mr. Robert Napier, Govan (Glasgow), a splendid new steam-ship, named the *Bolivar*. This fine vessel is the property of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company. She is built of iron; is 200 feet in length, 27 feet beam, measures 700 tons burden, and is propelled by side-lever engines of 300 horse power. She will be the largest vessel in the service.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint James Graham, Esq., now British Vice-Consul at Venice, to be her Majesty's Consul at Portland, in the United States of North America.

An extensive flight of that somewhat rare and very curious bird, the common crossbill, has just made its appearance in the fir plantations of Pensenden-heath, Maidstone. They were first seen on July 24, and appear to be family parties composed of parent birds and young ones of this year. These birds—that as at very irregular periods, and sometimes with intervals of many years.

The emigration from Clyde during the first six months of the present year has exceeded that of any former season. The numbers who have emigrated have been:—Cabin passengers, 317; steerage passengers, 10,243: total, 10,560. Of these, 7630 have gone to the United States, 2653 to Canada and the North American colonies, and the remainder to Australia, and the East and West Indies. The description of people emigrating has been much superior to those of former years.

The *Samuel Enderby*, belonging to the South Sea Whale Fishery Company, went down the river on Tuesday, and will call at Plymouth to embark Mr Charles Enderby, F.R.S., appointed Governor of the Auckland Islands. The *Samuel Enderby* takes out an experienced surgeon for the service of the company, and one appointed by the Government for the Auckland Islands; also a surveyor and a number of artificers for the new colony. The Admiralty have issued instructions that the vessels of the Royal Navy on that station are to visit the Auckland Islands once a month.

The Queen, as Lady of the Manor of Salford, has consented to become the patroness of Salford Museum and Library. Prince Albert has also signified his intention of becoming one patron of the same institution.

Saturday being the first day of the oyster season, at six o'clock in the morning the sale of them commenced at Billingsgate and Hungerford-market, at each of which there was a very bountiful supply. At Billingsgate there were nearly thirty vessels from Faversham, Rochester, Scotland, and the south coast.

The Mayor of Birmingham has called a town's meeting on the subject of the Hungarian struggle, for independence for Monday next. In requisition to his Worship was signed by several magistrates, eleven aldermen, twenty-two councillors, and a large number of the most respectable inhabitants of the borough. A meeting for the same purpose is also to take place in Derby.

At Chelmsford a committee has been appointed to consider the propriety and means of establishing baths and wash houses there. A design has been provided by Mr. Chancellor, who estimates the cost at between £3000 and £4000.

Madame Lebrun, celebrated for her attachment to the Queen Marie Antoinette, died a few days since at Dinan, France, at the age of 106 years. She preserved all her faculties to the last. She was left five orphans, the eldest of whom is 78 years of age.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*A Cambridge Undergraduate*."—*The second of your Enigmas is not only difficult, it is impossible. Some Fives or Fours has been omitted.*

"*School*," *Rugby*.—The Illustrated Gazette, of Leyden, *is certainly premature in announcing the abandonment of the match between London and Amsterdam by the Amsterdam Club. The contest still rages on, and we are not aware that the Wanderers* [illegible] *surrendered at present.*

"*Agricola*."—The "*Chess-Player's Handbook*," price 5s., may be [illegible] through any bookseller.

"*H. W.*," *Isle of Wight*.—*A private communication was forwarded. Did it reach you?*

"*M. P.*"—*We have not space at this moment to give a classified list of the best players.*

"*An Oxford Graduate*."—*The solution of Mr. Bolton's celebrated three-move Problem was given in our last. Is the work of which you speak a translation by M. D. Cree of the "Preeregnadacharya Shastree?" If so, we are well acquainted with the whole of the Problems therein. Thanks for the offer, nevertheless.*

"*Mab*."—1. *We cannot tell. 2 Some players have been greater adepts than others; in solving Problems; an exercise of the mind upon which they are fairly edged from the diagram on the Chess-board without moving the pieces.*

"*C. W. R.*," and "*Dudu*." *In Enigma No. 469 place the White Q's Bishop at K Kt 6th.*

"*A Novice*." *See our notice to* "*C. W. R.*"

"*M. M. P.*——?"—*The following is the clever position alluded to:*—*White: K at his B 3d, R at Q B 6th, B at Q Kt 7th, P's at K Kt 2d, K 3d, and Q Kt 8th. Black: K at Q 4th. White mates in five moves. It appeared in the* Berliner Schachzeitung.

Solutions by "*Miles*," "*True Blue*," "*Auld Reekie*," "*Mab*," "*Eliza*," "*Derwent*," "*S. U.*," "*K. P.*," "*Q. W.*," "*D. J.*," "*Dutch*," "*P. G. R.*," "*Phiz*," "*P. R. S.*," "*M. D.*," *et Ren. S. N.*," "*S. C.*," "*Charwyns*," "*Otho*," "*W. L. Jun.*," "*Mile*," "*Rev. C. H. L.*" *are right. Those by* "*J. W.*" "*J. T. R.*" "*G. Z.*," "*G. P.*," "*W. M.*," *are all wrong.*

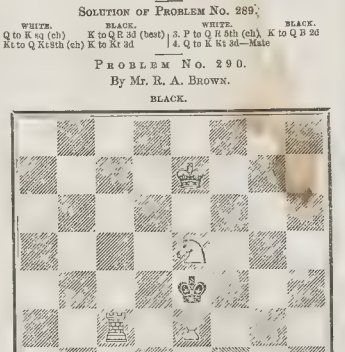
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 289.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to R sq (ch)	K to Q R 3d (best)	3. P to Q R 6th (ch)	K to Q B 2d
2. Kt to R 8th (ch)	K to Kt 3d	4. Q to K Kt 3d—Mate	

PROBLEM NO. 290.

By Mr. R. A. Brown.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

CHESS IN LIVERPOOL.

Instructive Game from a Match now pending between the Hon Secretary of the London Chess Club, and the Hon. Secretary of the Liverpool Club.

(Irregular opening.)

WHITE. (Sec. Livpl. Club.)	BLACK (Sec. Lond. Club.)	WHITE. (Sec. Livpl Club.)	BLACK. (Sec. Lond Club.)
1. P to K B 4th	P to Q 4th	24. Q R to B 3d	Kt takes K R
2. K Kt to B 3rd	P to Q B 4th	25. Q takes Kt (*c*)	P to K B 4th
3. P to K 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	26. Q to B 6th (ch)	K to Q 2d
4. B to Q Kt 5th	B to Q 2d	27. Q to K 4th	R to K R sq
5. Castles	P to R 3d	28. Q to B 2d	Q to K 2d
6. B takes Kt	B takes B	29. P to Q 4th	P takes P
7. Q to K 2d	P to K 3d	30. Q takes P	R to Q B sq
8. P to Q Kt 3d	B to K 3d	31. P to Q B 4th	Q to B 4th
9. B to Q Kt 2d	B to B 4th	32. Q to B 4th	P takes P
10. Kt to K 5th	Castles	33. Kt takes P	P to Q Kt 4th
11. K to R sq	R to Q sq	34. Q to Q 3d (ch)	K to K 2d
12. P to Q 3d	K Kt to R 3d	35. Kt to K 6th	Q R to B 3d
13. Q Kt to Q 2d	Castles	36. B to B sq	Q to B 6th
14. Kt takes Q B	Q takes Kt (*a*)	37. Q to K 2d	Q to K Kt 6th (*d*)
15. B takes B	P takes B	38. P to K R 3d	R to Q B 6th
16. Q to K R 5th	Kt to B 4th	39. R to B 2d	R to Q B 8th (ch)
17. R to B 3d	K Kt to K sq	40. R to B sq	Q takes K B P
18. P to K 4th	Kt to Q 5th	41. R takes R	Q takes R (ch)
19. R to Kt 3d (ch)	(*b*) K to B sq	42. R to R 2d	R to R 8th
20. Q takes K R P	K to B sq	43. Q to Q 3d	Q to K B 5th (ch)
21. R to Kt 7th	R to K B sq	44. K to Kt sq	Q to Q 8th (ch)
22. P to K 5th	Kt to B 4th	45. Q takes Q	R takes Q
23. Q R to K B 2d	Q to K sq		Black wins.

(*a*) If 14. B takes K B
15. Kt takes K P, winning a Pawn

(*b*) Q to K R 6th would have left Black no resource whatever because, if he had taken the Rook White could have retaken with the K Kt P, and must then inevitably have given mate directly after on either Rook.

(*c*) P takes P (ch, seems better since Black would have been mated if he captured the Queen with the King).

(*d*) From the point where he commenced offensive operations and gained the advantage of an "exchange," Black plays very ably.

CHESS IN PARIS.

Game played by M. Devinck and M. le Dr. Laroche, in consultation, against M. Kieseritzky.

(King's Gambit.)

WHITE (The Allies).	BLACK (M. K.)	WHITE (The Allies).	BLACK (M. K.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	18. P to Q Kt 3d	K Kt to K R 5th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	19. Q B to Q R 3d	K R to K Kt sq
3. K Kt to B 3d	K Kt to K 2d	20. P takes B P	Kt takes Kt (ch)
4. K B to Q B 4th	K Kt to his 3d	21. R takes Kt	Q P takes P
5. P to Q 4th	P to Q 3d (*a*)	22. Q takes Q	Kt takes Q
6. Castles	Q B to K B 3d	23. R to Q 3d	Kt to Q Kt 3d
7. Q to K 2d	K Kt to K 3d (*b*)	24. Q to Q sq	Q R to Q sq
8. K B takes Q B	P takes B	25. R takes K	B takes R
9. Q to Q Kt 5th (ch)	Q Kt to Q 2d	26. R takes R (ch.)	Kt takes R
10. Q takes Q Kt P	P to K 4th	27. K to B 2d	P to K Kt 4th
11. Q to her 5th	Q Kt to his 3d	28. K to B 3d	P to K R 4th (*c*)
12. Q to K 6th	Q to her 2d	29. P to K R 2d	K to Kt 2d
13. Q to her Kt 3d	B to his 3d	30. P to Q B 4th	K to B 3d
14. P to Q B 3d	P to Q R 3d	31. Kt to K sq	Kt to Q 2d
15. Q Kt to Q R 3d	Q R to Q Kt sq	32. Kt to Q 3d	B to K 2d
16. Q to her sq	P to K Kt 3d	33. B to Q Kt 2d	K to his 3d
17. Q Kt to Q B 2d	Kt to K sq		

The remaining moves were not recorded, but the Game was finally won by Black.

(*a*) In defence in this Gambit is not calculated to enhance the well-merited reputation of M Kieseritzky. It is bad and ineffective in the extreme.

(*b*) A needless sacrifice of a very useful Pawn.

(*c*) Black has now recovered all his lost advantage, and has at least as good a game as his opponent.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No 470.—By Percie.

White: K at Q B 7th, B at K B sq, Kt at Q 7th; Ps at K 2d and 4th, Q 3d and Q R 3d.

Black: K at Q Kt 4th; Ps at Q R 4th and 6th.

White, playing first, can mate in three moves

No. 471.—By Mr. C. E. Ranken, of Oxford.

White: K at Q K 4th, R at K 2d, Bs at Q 7 h and Q Kt 6th, P at Q Kt 2d.

Black: K at Q B 5th, Q at K Kt sq; Ps at Q 3d, Q B 2d, and Q R 2d

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No 472. By the Same.

White: K at his Kt 4th, B at K Kt 8th, Kts at K R 6th and K Kt 4th, P at K 6th.

Black: K at his R 3d, P at K 2d.

White plays, and mates in five moves.

OUR MAGAZINE COLUMN FOR AUGUST.

DESERTED SPA.

Poor, pretty, gay, melancholy Spa! It is like a funeral festivity at which people make merry over the dead. The glory of Spa has long since gone by. Sir Francis Head gave it the finishing blow—the last knock on the head. All the world used to go to Spa formerly; all the world goes now to Nassau, where they have already added a new brunnen to the old list, or to Kissengen or Grandchenery. Spa, that once attracted the whole fashion of Europe, is now merely the spectre of its ancient self; retaining its outlines of its old charms, its air of elegance and jaunty grace, as far as a skeleton can be supposed to represent the brightness and vivacity of youth. Spa still has its visitors from different countries, but only just enough to indicate its decline. The famous Redoubt is still here, but it is almost empty. The promenades are still preserved, but the carriages and once animated town are gone. The change is striking, coming back upon what Spa once was. A hundred years ago, all diseases, from the spleen upwards, were sent to Spa. The grand tour was nothing if it did not include Spa. The education of a gentleman of high breeding was unfinished if he had not visited Spa. All the crowned heads of Europe made pilgrimages to Spa. Peter the Great derived so much benefit from the waters that he built a pump-room and a colonnade over the Pouhon spring in testimony of his gratitude. The Duchess of Orleans, wife of Egalité, in like manner erected a little *souvenir*, which, being destroyed in course of time, was replaced by Louis Philippe. Spa was the rendezvous of kings and ministers—the only rendezvous where could cluster interests and men on a neutral ground. All the old comedies continued in pleasant allusions to Spa, which was as essential to the fashionable life of the day as Epsom or Tunbridge at home. There is nothing of all this left but the name.—*Bentley's Miscellany.*

MUSICAL COMPETITIONS IN BELGIUM.

In conformity with a lively Belgian custom, one day of the late Kermesse of Mechlin, on July 2, was devoted to grand musical competitions. Every town and village has its harmonic society; and upon such occasions as these each musical confraternity, with band playing and colours flying, marches into the place from every adjacent one, and the rivalry that ensues between these various bodies gives rise to some twelve hours' unremitting performance of symphonies of almost invariable merit. Daily concerts, also, took place in the Botanical Gardens; not, as such a name generally implies, huge concentrations of the beauty of individuals, private as well as public, within, and the Bible and Crown without. Theodore Hook had many good points, ever and above his extraordinary power of humour, and we feel that Aristophanes must have had many more, but no one would think of extolling the journalist for his keen moral perception, scrupulous candour, or zealous regard for religion; and that judgment must be far more penetrating, that charity far more simple-hearted and comprehensive than one, that can discover any traces of virtues so exalted in the author of the "Clouds." *Fraser's Magazine.*

THE FUNERAL AT SEA.

The passengers stood in a group beneath the quarter-deck, every one doing the best to attract, in spite of the unfavourable weather; while the crew were gathered in a half-circle beyond the captain and officers, to hear him read the service. The gale had somewhat lulled at the time, and it was clearer to the east; but to westward, in the obscure approach of sunset, a host of mighty clouds were rolled up from the dark blue horizon, their rounded and many-figured summits, standing out in relief against an empty space of sky, were tinted with a lurid and brassy glow. The leaves of the prayer-book fluttered as the captain tried to keep his place, and all waited in listless fear for a weather-roll that would allow him to resume. At another time the mainyard would have been respectfully backed till the moment of burial, but this could not be conveniently done on the present occasion. The chief parts only of the service were read; and, indeed, to omit these, in their solemn appropriateness, because of a mere gale of wind, would have been for an worthy of brave seamen or good shipmates; nevertheless, all were glad when the Captain reached the close. At last minute the ship sank in a trough; the voice of the blast seemed to be shut out on deck, though whistling loudly through the upper spars and rigging. A thrill of solemn emotion passed into one's spirit, as we heard distinctly the words, "Forasmuch then as it hath pleased Almighty God of his great mercy to take unto himself the soul of our dear brother here departed, we therefore commit his body to the deep——." The ship rose high up on a vast wave, the voice of the captain blew away to leeward, but he made a sign with his hand to the men: the end of the grating flew up, and shooting from her uplifted side, feet foremost, the body, wrapped within its hammock, plunged for one to the long, grave-yard wave of the element below. Two pale waters closed bubbling over, and it seemed as if at that instant a mighty hand threw upon it into the abyss, like the symbolic shower of earth, a great surge from the abundance of ocean, with a weight and force as different from the rattle on a coffin lid as the moment it had swelled maidenly up above our mainyard, and with heads uncovered and we listen in the hollow to that striking sentence—"to be turned into corruption, looking for the resurrection of the body (when the sea shall give up her dead), and the life of the world to come, through our Lord Jesus Christ." The captain closed the book. "Keep her away, my lad!" he shouted through his trumpet to the man at the wheel. "A bit of a pull on the rest of our mainbrace, men!" said he again; and in a short time the wind was found to have changed a point or two, so that one reef was shaken out of the topsails, and the ship, driven more obliquely, rose and fell less upon the seas, whose direction coincided more with here.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

STATUE OF LORD GEORGE BENTINCK

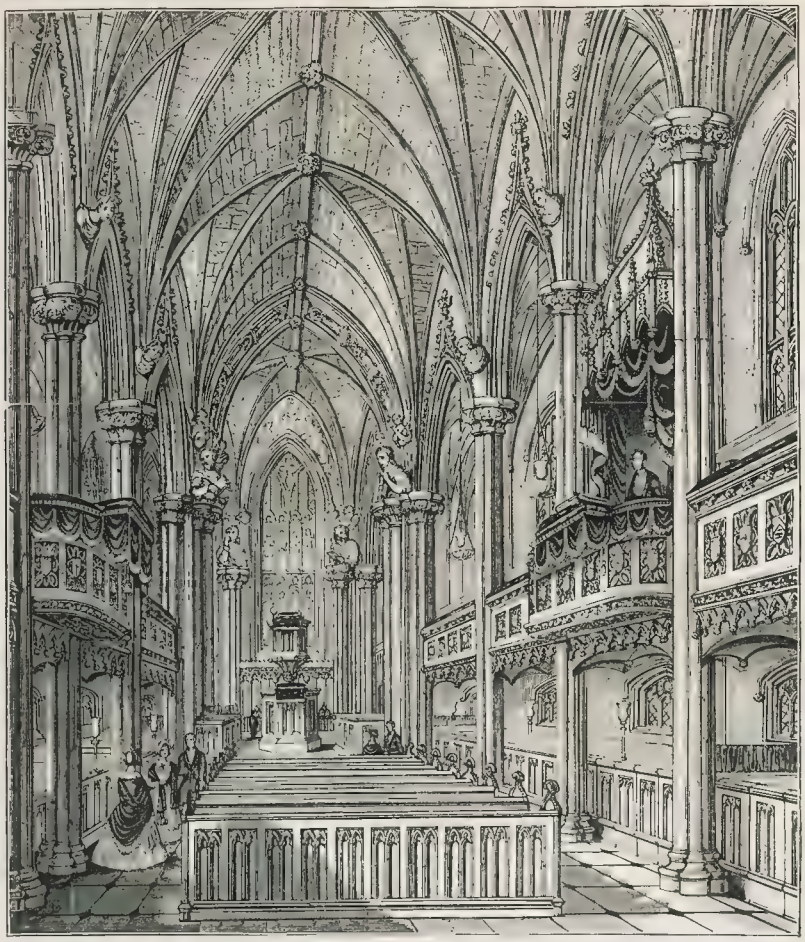
Mr. Campbell, the sculptor, is to execute the bronze statue of Lord George Bentinck, it is said, at a contract price of three thousand guineas, for the county of Portman-square. We were rather amazed to hear that the committee of noblemen and others who subscribed the fund even openly avowed that the monument ought not to be *decorated*; and should be simply a bronze figure on a plain granite pedestal. Of course, those who "pay the piper" have a right to have any tune they please, but we should have expected that an aristocratic committee would have shewn a little more discrimination and better feeling for what that sterling old gentleman's decision in the matter was. The venerable abilities of Lord George obviously suggested a monument which should hand down to posterity some records of his zeal for agriculture, navigation, English sports, &c.; and we regret that the opportunity has been lost. Dukes and Lords have no right to deprive want of taste in their own country, when they actually resolve against encouraging it.—*Journal of Design*

AN INCIDENT IN THE FRENCH REVOLUTION OF FEB., 1848. BY LOUIS BLANC.

The dejeuner withdrew (from the Council of Assembly), when an immense shout rose up from the Place de Grève. The people wanted to see the members of the Provisional Government: we came down to satisfy this desire. At the moment when we were leaving our way through the crowd heaped up on the staircase, a man with energetic demeanour, and whose sparkling eyes cast a wild glow over features of a cadaverous hue, rushed towards me, and grasping my arm with intense passion: "Does art, then, a traitor, thou also?" For there were some who imputed it as a crime to me, not to seize that opportunity to overthrow those of my colleagues to whom others accused me of wishing, upon the wreck of the power, to strengthen and increase my own. In thinking of this implication I felt disgust, I could not check a bitter smile, and this was all. When we had arrived on the platform, which has just been erected at the entrance of the Hotel de Ville, I spoke to the Corporations to entreat them to withdraw in good order. They answered by a cry of acclamation which united the Provisional Government; and immediately putting themselves in movement, they proceeded with an admirable so enmity towards the Column de la Bastile, as the silent and astonished city: for during several hours, and the last out of the 150,0 0 workmen who composed it, relates the *Moniteur*, were passing at five o'clock, before the *façade* of the Hôtel de Ville. Such was the day of the 24th of February, the greatest, perhaps, of all the historical days remaining living in the memory of man.—*Louis Blanc's "New World."*

THE TEMPLE.

Those venerable inns which have the Lamb and Flag and the Winged Horse for their sign-boards, have attractions for persons who inhabit them, and shares of rough comforts and freedom, which men always remember with pleasure. I don't know whether the student of law pervades himself the refreshment of ennui, or indulges in poetical reminiscences as he passes by historical chambers, and says "Tonder Eldon lived—upon this site Coke mused upon litigation—here Chitty toiled—here Barnwell and Alderson joined in their famous Libours—here Byles composed his great work upon bills, and Smith compiled his unrivalled Mercantile Law"—but Gustavus Adolphus tells us somewhere, that "but the man of letters can't but love the place which has been inhabited by so many of his brethren, people by their creations as much to us as this day as the authors who often they were. And Sir Roger de Coverley walking in the Temple Garden, and discoursing with Mr. Spectator about the beauties in the tops and patches who are sauntering over the grass, is just as lively a figure to me as old Samuel Johnson rolling through the fog with the Scotch gentleman at his heels on their way to Dr. Goldsmith's chambers in Brick Court, or Harry Fielding, with inked ruffles and a wet towel round his head, dashing off articles at midnight for the *Covent Garden Journal*, while the printer's boy is asleep in the passage.—*Pendennis.*



THE CHAPEL ROYAL, DUBLIN.

BLARNEY CASTLE.

THIS picturesque edifice, of antiquarian and popular fame, almost colossal, is situated in the village of Blarney, about four miles north-west of Cork. It consists of a massive square tower, that rises broad and boldly above the surrounding trees, on a precipitous rock over a stream called the Awmartin. The Castle was built about the middle of the fifteenth century, by Cormac MacCarty, or Carthy, surnamed Laider, or the Strong, descended from the Kings of Cork.

BLARNEY CASTLE, NEAR CORK.

"The military and historic recollections connected with Blarney are doubtless of sufficient importance to give an interest to the place; but to a curious superstition it is perhaps more indebted for celebrity. A stone in the highest part of the castle wall is pointed out to visitors, which is supposed to give to whoever kisses it the peculiar privilege of deviating from veracity with unblushing countenance whenever it may be convenient—hence the well-known phrase of 'blarney.'"

"A short distance to the south-west of the castle is a lake, said to abound with a species of leech. It does not afford one good subject for the pencil, being without islands, the margin swampy, and the adjacent trees planted with too much attention to regularity. It is a very generally believed tradition that, before Blarney surrendered to King William's forces, Lord Clancarty's plate was made up in an oaken chest, which was thrown into this lake, and has not since been recovered; nor does this appear improbable, as I understand repeated attempts have in vain been made to drain it. In 1814, Mr. Milliken, whose well-known song of 'The Groves of Blarney' has identified his memory with the place, gave Mr. Crofton Croker a clumsy silver ring for the finger, which had been taken out of the lake by a boy who was fishing in it."

THE CHAPEL ROYAL, DUBLIN.

This edifice is situated on the southern side of the Castle, and is "a very elaborate, but not particularly successful, example of modern Gothic. It consists merely of a choir: its dimensions are 73 feet long by 35 feet broad. At the eastern end there is a large perpendicular window; on each side are seven buttresses, with crocketed pinnacles. Around the exterior is a good deal of carving: among others, are the heads of the entire series of English Kings. The sculpture over the northern entrance is a curious fancy: the head of St. Peter is placed above the door and over it the head of Dean Swift! The interior is extremely elaborate, and rather striking in effect; but it hardly sustains a close examination."

Every part is highly ornamented; but, like the groined roof, all appears imitative plaster-work, instead of the good old free hand-carving of real Gothic churches. All the windows are filled with stained glass. The galleries are distinguished by having crimson curtained thrones in the midst: that on the south side is for the Lord-Lieutenant—the opposite one is for the Archbishop of Dublin. The Viceroy generally attends the service on Sunday mornings, when the chapel is usually crowded." (*The Land we Live in.*) The building cost £42,000.

THE VICEREGAL LODGE.

PHŒNIX PARK adjoins the city of Dublin westward, and is at once an ornament to it, and a most important benefit to the inhabitants. In this Park is the Viceregal or Lord-Lieutenant's Lodge, in which her Majesty sojourned.

The Lodge was originally built by Lord Leitrim, from whom it was purchased by Government in 1784. Many additions have, from time to time, been made to it. In 1808 the Duke of Richmond added the north portico (of the Doric order), and the handsome lodges by which the demesne is entered on the Dublin side. The north front was built by Lord Whitworth: it is the most striking face of the building, and consists of an Ionic portico, with four columns supporting a pediment. The demesne contains about 200 acres.

THE VICEREGAL LODGE, PHŒNIX-PARK

FINE ARTS.

THE DEATH OF TEWDRIC, KING OF GWENT.

This spirited group illustrates a very interesting passage in Cambro-British history—the Death of Tewdric, King of Gwent, at the moment of victory over the Saxons, near Tintern Abbey, on the Wye. "The wounded King is represented, after his having fallen in the battle, urging on the pursuit of the flying Saxons, attended by his only daughter, Marchell, and an aged bard, who is in the act of proclaiming victory."—(See "*Liber Landavensis*," page 383.)

This work has been modelled in plaster by Mr. J. E. Thomas, and occupied a prominent position in the Sculpture Room, at the recent Exhibition of the Royal Academy. It is a composition of high merit, and we hope to hear of its being executed in marble.

BOURNE'S RIVER STEAM-TRAIN.

The great impediment to the developement of the resources of India is the difficulty of locomotion. As there are but few horses in the country, and as, from the heat of the climate, and other causes, the bullocks by which the transport of commodities by land is principally maintained are unable to travel more on the average than seven or eight miles a day, the conveyance of merchandise by land carriage is necessarily tedious and expensive.

The great rivers flowing in various directions from the interior to the coast, and which would be the natural outlets for the produce of the country, if well adapted to navigation, so frequently change their channels, and are, consequently, so much obstructed by sand-banks and shallows, that they are accessible, to a limited extent, to common boats and steamers; and vast tracts of land in the interior consequently lie waste, which would be cultivated with a large profit if an outlet existed for their produce.

As a remedy for the evils due to these deficient means of transport, the introduction of railways into India has been projected; and certain companies having that object in view have now been for some years before the public. But it has been proved beyond dispute that most of these schemes, while costing a large sum of money, and requiring a considerable time for their execution, would fail to be profitable, and would be too insignificant in their immediate results to ameliorate the communications of the country to any appreciable extent. Under these circumstances, Mr. Bourne, who has devoted considerable attention to the subject of Indian Railways, now brings forward a succedaneum in the shape of River Navigation, which is to be accomplished, not by the ordinary steamers common upon European rivers, but by a steam-vessel specially adapted to surmount the difficulties incidental to the navigation of Indian rivers. The effect of this innovation, if successfully introduced into practice, will be to unlock some thousands of miles of river navigation in the different presidences of India. Practically, the effect of Mr Bourne's proposal will be to present India with a reticulation of railways extending over the whole face of the country, without expense; for even if railways existed in India, it would hardly be advisable to maintain a higher speed upon them than 12 or 15 miles an hour, and this speed will now be maintainable upon the rivers under the plan here illustrated.

THE DEATH OF TEWDRIC, KING OF GWENT, AT THE MOMENT OF VICTORY OVER THE SAXONS.—BY J. E. THOMAS.

Mr. Bourne's steamer, instead of being formed like a common vessel, more nearly resembles a floating railway train. It consists of a series of barges, articulated to one another like a hinge, so as to be able to bend, if necessary, in passing curves in the river, and to be exempt from straining if it gets aground upon an uneven surface. These barges are built of sheet-iron, in the manner of pontoons, so as to float upon very little water; and, upon the deck of each, a wooden house of light construction is built, either for the accomodation of passengers or for carrying cargo. In the first of these barges, which is made larger than the rest, is placed the steam-engine, which, by means of paddle-wheels, gives motion to the train. The length of the train can be increased or diminished at pleasure by putting on or taking off some of its constituent barges, and the length of the train will be varied with the quantity of merchandise required to be carried, and also, probably, with the physical peculiarities of the river which is to be ascended; but, on the larger rivers, Mr. Bourne computes that the train may be made sufficiently long to carry 250 tons, the average depth of water not being more than twelve or fifteen inches with this load.

It is quite obvious, that, as the first boat may be made very sharp, and as the draft of water is so very inconsiderable, the train will be propelled with a less force than is necessary for ordinary steamers carrying the same load; and it is not difficult to understand how, with a power of 300 or 350 horses, a speed of fifteen miles an hour is maintained. The engine, for various obvious reasons, is of the high-pressure description, to which, in this case, there is no more objection than in the case of a railway locomotive, since the passengers are at one end of the train while the engine is at the other, and with several goods barges between them.

It is an easy thing to determine the draft of water of a vessel when her weight and dimensions are known, as the vessel will always displace a weight of water equal to her own weight; so that, when the weight is given, the draft will be proportionate to her displacing dimensions. In the case of a flat-bottomed barge 36 feet wide, it will require a ton weight per foot in the length of the barge (including the weight of the barge itself) to sink it one foot in the water, since 36 cubic feet of water weigh one ton very nearly. If, then, from this total weight the weight of the barge be deducted, the difference will be the weight of cargo that can be carried upon one foot draft of water. Mr. Bourne reckons that his train will float upon six inches of water without any cargo, so that, upon a 12 inches draft, the weight of cargo carried will be about the same as the weight of the train itself.

It will be obvious from the foregoing exposition, that a high speed with large carrying power and a large draft of water are attainable by the means Mr. Bourne proposes; but these qualities, though important, do not of themselves afford the solution of the problem involved in the navigation of Indian rivers with that certainty and expedition which gives steam locomotion most of its value. The shoalest part of the shoalest of the rivers it is proposed to navigate is not less than two feet *in the channel*, in the driest time of the year; but, as the channel is continually shifting, so that there is no assurance that a steamer can always keep it, and as she will consequently have sometimes to pass over shoals on which there is less than two feet water, it is necessary to provide means for the accomplishment of this object in an effectual and satisfactory manner. Mr. Bourne has accordingly furnished his barges with wheels, which, when the train grounds, may be depressed by appropriate screw gear until they rest upon the bottom of the river; and upon these wheels the train is carried off or over the shoal, in the same manner as if it were a train of railway waggons. Each barge is provided with a pair of these wheels, of a sufficient number of feet in width of tire to prevent it from sinking into moderately hard ground to an inconvenient extent; and the periphery of the wheel, or drum, is serrated, to enable it to bite the ground, whereby, when the wheel is turned round by appropriate gearing, the train is propelled. If the bottom be very soft or if it consist of quicksand, the train will be able to force its way through without the necessity of resorting to the wheels; whereas, if the bottom be hard, so that the train cannot pass through the deposit, then the wheels will necessarily have a sustaining power which will enable the train to pass over the shoal like a train of waggons over a slight eminence upon the land. There is, obviously, no difficulty in giving the sustaining wheels the same amount of bearing surface per ton of weight as is given to the wheels of the common carts employed for agricultural purposes; and if these carts are able to pass through a river, or along a sea-beach, in a foot depth of water, it is clear that any other kind of vehicle, with an equal amount of bearing surface per ton upon the wheels, must have the same capability. To obviate any straining of the barges, when resting in the middle on the wheels, instead of resting equally upon the water, a suitable trussing is applied, like the ropes of a suspension-bridge, which accomplishes the object without adding much to the weight.

With these explanatory remarks, we believe the view we have given of the steam train ascending one of the rivers of India will be readily understood. In the paddle-wheel, the float-boards are placed somewhat spirally upon the periphery, so as to make the action upon hard ground continuous, instead of consisting of a succession of lifts. In some cases, depending partly upon the size of the train, and partly upon the nature of the soil, the paddle-wheels are made the sustaining and dragging wheels for carrying the steamer over shallow places, and they are then made with the power of being depressed

BOURNE'S RIVER STEAM TRAIN.

below the bottom of the vessel. Our limits prevent us from attempting any explanation of the subordinate features of this important contrivance, and we are therefore only able to mention that the arrangement offers peculiar facilities for a perfect system of steering; and that a combination of powerful lights, or the electric light, will be introduced in the bow so as to facilitate progress by night. The Court of Directors of the East India Company, we are happy to add, are giving the matter their earnest consideration, with a view to the immediate introduction of the improvement upon the rivers of India, under the circumstances most favourable to its successful operation. Mr. Bourne's plan constitutes, indeed, only an amplification of the system of steam navigation introduced by the Honourable Company into India many years ago, and by which much improvement would, no doubt, have intermediately taken place but for the popular clamour for railways which has compelled the Honourable Court to suspend the above measures, upon which it has already expended a large amount of the river navigation, in order to address itself to the improvement of the

COUNTRY NEWS.

READING ELECTION.—On Monday, the day of nomination, not less than five candidates to fill the Parliamentary vacancy in this borough, created by the elevation of Mr. Sergeant Talfourd to the Bench, presented themselves at the hustings:—viz. Mr. Blandford (Conservative), Mr. Bowyer (Whig), Mr. Norton (Liberal), Sir J. Hare (ditto), and Mr. T. Clark (Chartist). The show of hands was declared in favour of Mr. Norton. On Tuesday the poll was taken, when, Sir J. Hare and Mr. Clark having retired, the contest was between the three former gentlemen, who polled the following numbers respectively—Stamford, 507; Bowyer, 364; Norton, 107. The official declaration of the poll was made, as above, on Wednesday.

WESTERN DIVISION OF SURREY.—J. J. Briscoe, Esq., of Fox Hills, Chertsey, is a candidate for the above division, vacant by the death of the late Mr. Denison.

REPRESENTATION OF SUNDERLAND.—It is now confidently stated that Mr. Hudson will not retire from the representation of Sunderland. We hear that an offer has been made, on the part of that gentleman, to settle all matters with the York, Newcastle, and North Railway Company, by the appointment of a certain sum; and, further, that this offer is likely to be accepted, rather than have resort to the only alternative—that of seeking a remedy in the Court of Chancery. At the same time, it is rumoured that Sir Hedworth Williamson may be expected shortly to vacate his seat—the peculiar state of his health rendering this step necessary. *Durham Chronicle.*

KILLERTON PARK, DEVON.—An interesting *fête champêtre* was held on Monday last at Killerton, the demesne of Sir T. D. Acland, Bart., M.P. The worthy Baronet gave permission to the members of the Exeter Literary Society to visit his picturesque grounds, and a special train was provided by the British and Exeter Railway Company to convey the party to and from the Exeter station. The archers tried their skill at the target; cricket had its votaries; some amused themselves with the ancient game of quoits, whilst others danced on the greensward. The spacious mansion, and the magnificent library contained, were attracted to the scene, and it would have rejoiced the heart of "Young England" to have heard the hearty shouts of the merry groups, and seen the hundreds of happy faces, gladdened by innocent and healthful recreation at this open and social gathering.

ESCAPE FROM KINGSTON GAOL.—On Tuesday afternoon a man named Drysdale escaped from this gaol. Having lately been detected in trying to saw through the iron grating in the back yard, whither he was allowed to go for air and exercise, he was, in lieu of this, permitted the use of the gaol passage, from whence he got into the debtors' room, from the top of a bed in which he broke through the ceiling, and from thence got to the belfry skylight (not secured, it would appear), and from thence let himself down by means of his hammock rope. He has not yet been captured.

VALUABLE COW LOST.—CARTON TO LEAD MINERS.—A cow, worth £14, the property of Mr. Richard Walker, of Matlock, Bath, was recently observed to refuse her food, and she gradually got worse and died, notwithstanding the best veterinary skill had been in requisition. On examining the contents of the stomach, it was found that a carton had by some means swallowed a quantity of lead ore in grains from the size of a small pin's head up to that of a large pea. The lead miners of this district are in possession of very singular and extensive privileges, and they surely ought to take every precaution to prevent their operations from injuring their neighbours' cattle; the more so as it is a well-known fact that the "bellend" (the ore portions of the ore) is of a most deleterious quality when introduced to the stomach of any living animal.

A CANINE PATRON OF RAILWAY TRAVELLING.—A terrier dog, belonging to Mr. Hodgkinson, spirit merchant, of Matlock, Bath, having recently consented to travel with his master by rail from the latter-named place to Matlock-bridge station, took it into his head to start railway traveller on his own account. Now, master "Spot" had a little acquaintance of his own at Matlock-bridge—a sweetheart, if the truth must be told—and he, whom he was accustomed to pay frequent visits; and, finding walking, or rather running, somewhat fatiguing, he adopted railway travelling in preference, and has, since that period, sometimes once a day, gone to the other, invariably coming back by the return train, and never once making a mistake by taking the express train, which does not stop at Matlock bridge station.

Early on Monday morning a fine young sturgeon was caught in the river Exe, opposite Powderham Castle, Devonshire, by Daniel Pim, fisherman; it measured six feet in length, and weighed nearly 100lb. It was shortly after sent off to the London market.

MELANCHOLY CASE.—On Monday an inquest was held at Liverpool, before P. F Curry, Esq., the borough coroner, conjointly on view of the bodies of James Cu kin and Catherine Culkin, both children. The facts are comprised in the evidence of the following witness:—Ellen Culkin, sworn, said: I am widow, and live in Paul-street. The deceased parties lived in Oriel-street. The father's name was Patrick Joseph Culkin, and I knew him well. The house is in a court. He had three children, namely, James, aged about eight years; Sarah, about seven years; and the third, Catherine, aged about eleven months. No one but themselves lived in the house. One of the children (Sarah) died of cholera on Wednesday evening last. Next morning, at seven o'clock, his wife died. I was present when she died. I saw the husband then, and he appeared to be in a melancholy way. I heard him say several times that he could not live after her. I asked him to take a cup of tea. He said, no, he would never again taste food in this world. The deceased children, James and Catherine, were then in the house. I slept in the house on Thursday night. Next morning the husband still appeared to be in a low melancholy way. About twenty minutes past eight o'clock I went out, and left the father and the two deceased children in the house. I gave the younger t (Catherine) into his arms. About half-past two in the afternoon I went back. I found the door fast. I lifted the latch, but could not get in; I then went and lifted the window, and got in through it. It looked into the bed where the corpse of his wife lay, and behind the corpse I saw Culkin lying. He had one arm round the neck of the corpse, and the other on her breast. I then perceived that his throat was cut. I do not know then whether he was alive or dead. I unlocked the door, the key of which was inside, and called in assistance. Dr. Kilner was passing at the time, and I called him in. Several neighbours also came in. We found the bodies of the two deceased children, James and Catherine, with their throats cut, and quite dead. They were both on the same bed with the corpse. James was lying at the foot of the bed, and Catherine by the side of her father. Dr. Kilner is a surgeon in the Northern Hospital. Previous to Wednesday last I never observed anything in his conduct and manner that led me to suppose him to be at all deranged in his intellect. It was very much attached to his children. I never saw a father more fond. Mr. Thomas. After the death of his wife he spoke in such a foolish way that I did not think he was not himself. He has been in such low circumstances that he was literally assisted to make partial relief. The razor, wrapped at the handle end with a piece of cord, was produced.) The razor-blade produced was all he had to shave himself with for the last twelve months I know it. and have seen him frequently use it. I have frequently observed the razor, as it now appears. I found it myself. It was lying on the hearthstone. I gave it to the doctor, Mr. Kilner. I did not observe if there were any marks of blood upon it. After some further corroborative evidence, Mr. Kilner, surgeon, said after Culkin had been called over and entered into some particulars tending to show that he killed upon her and her husband on Thursday night, and that from his manner and language, at the door, she thought he was not quite sound in his mind. The Coroner did not deem it necessary to take this testimony upon oath, inasmuch as, acting upon the advice of legal friends, he deemed it better to leave the case to be dealt with by the Judges, who would be the proper parties to deal with (this day). The Judge had a discretion upon medical certificates of the man's insanity, to commit him (if guilty of the murders) to the Lunatic Asylum, where he would be taken care of; or, if it appeared that he at the time laboured under temporary insanity, to discharge him, should he recover. The jury was sworn by a late Act of Parliament. The safest verdict would be one leaving the felony, and the case would be dealt with in a higher court. The Jury unanimously returned a verdict of "Wilful murder against Culkin," and "Felo de se" in both cases. The accused is still at the hospital, and very ill; but hopes are entertained of his recovery. He had formerly been in good circumstances.

EXTRAORDINARY PHENOMENON, WITH LOSS OF LIFE.—A most singular catastrophe occurred off the coast of Kincardine-hire on Tuesday (Sunday afternoon last), whereby a large boat, which was employed in conveying railway sleepers from Aberdeen to Stone haven, had discharged her cargo at the latter port and was returning to Aberdeen, when she was caught in a sudden and violent whirlwind, which laid her on her beam-ends immediately, and was a below a rise of broken water The crew were, of course, thrown out, but they all succeeded in clinging to the capsized boat except one man, who was observed to be floating about stiffly, and was, in point of fact, dead when taken possession of. Mr. Thom, of the Mill of Marshals, with several fishermen, having witnessed the catastrophe, put off to the assistance of the crew, and succeeded in rescuing them, after several an highly praiseworthy exertions The coast-guard were also promptly afloat, and at the scene of the disaster. It was discovered that the man who had been observed floating about so strange y had been killed by a flash of lightning, which was observed by parties on shore to break over the boat at the very moment of the accident. The deceased, Alexander Mavers, a seaman about fifty years of age, left a widow and family in very destitute circumstances.

Wednesday a second steam yacht, built for the purpose of ply on Windermere Lake, was launched at Low Wood Hotel

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD.

NEW CANON OF CHRISTCHURCH.—Dr. Ogilvie, of Baliol College, as Regius Professor of Pastoral Theology, now becomes a Canon of Christ Church, vacant by the death of Dr Dowdeswell. When this Professorship, as well as that of Ecclesiastical History, was founded by the Queen in 1842, each was to be endowed forthwith with a canonry in Christchurch; the University in the meanwhile undertaking to provide stipends for the professors out of the public chest. The Rev Robert Hussey holds the latter professorship, and will, therefore, if he live, take the next vacant canonry.

Charles Thomas Coote, Esq., M.A., of Pembroke College, has been [illegible] resignation of Dr Wells.

PREFERMENTS.—The Rev. J. Gedge, to the rectory of Bildestone, Suffolk, £346; the Rev J. Williams, to the rectory of Llanymowddwy, £218; the Rev. E. R. H. G. Palmer, to the vicarage of North Somercotes, Lincolnshire, £394; the Rev S. Buckland, to the perpetual curacy of Great Torrington, Devonshire, £162; the Rev. D. Pantdhotes, to the perpetual curacy of Hanley, Staffordshire, £220; the Rev. E. Greatorex, and the Rev. J. B. Dykes, to be Minor Canons of Durham Cathedral; the Rev. Alfred Kett, to be Minor Canon of Gloucester Cathedral; the Rev. J. Woollaston, to be Archdeacon of that portion of the diocese of Ad laide contained within the limits of Western Australia

PREFERMENTS VACANT.—The Rectory of Stanford Rivers, Essex, £1007; patron, the Court of the Duchy of Lancashire. A Prebendal Stall in the Cathedral of Salisbury.

RESTORATION OF ST. MARY REDCLIFF CHURCH, BRISTOL.—A very interesting meeting took place last week, in Bristol, of the newly-formed Ca [illegible] Society, the object of which is the complete restoration of Redcliff Church. Its members first attended divine service in the venerable church, after which a collection amounting to thirty guineas was made. The Rev. Canon Harvey preached the sermon from 1st of Haggai, 8th verse. A dinner afterwards took place at the Royal Western Hotel.

BISHOP OF EXETER.—The Bishop of Exeter has commenced proceedings against the Rev. Charles Rothes, under the act for the better enforcing church discipline, and that gentleman has already been served with notices thereof.

NEW CHURCH NEAR HOLYWELL.—Viscountess Fielding, on attaining her majority on Thursday, the 9th inst., invited all the clergy and gentry of the neighbourhood to attend the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of a new church, to be dedicated to St. David. The whole of the cost of the building and the endowment, amounting to £.9,000, besides a glebe-house and land, was by her Ladyship generously defrayed on the occasion.

GORHAM v. THE BISHOP OF EXETER.—Sir Herbert Jenner Fust has delivered his judgment in this case in the Arches Court. The plaintiff was appointed vicar of St. Just, Cornwall, in 1845, by the then Lord Chancellor, and was regularly inducted and instituted in 1846, by the Bishop of Exeter. He was presented by the present Lord Chancellor to the living of Bamford Speke, in the same diocese, to which the Bishop of Exeter refused to admit him, on the ground of unsound doctrine as to regeneration in baptism. Hence arose the present suit. At its conclusion, Sir Herbert said, the point to be determined was, did or did not the Church of England hold the doctrine of baptismal regeneration? Undoubtedly it did. Did Mr. Gorham hold it? He had come to that doctrine. It was the whole tenor of the examination that such was the case. The Bishop, therefore, had been sufficient cause for not instituting Mr. Gorham to the living of Bamford Speke, and he must consequently be dismissed with his costs. Notice of appeal was given.

CAUTION AGAINST RETAINING MONEY-ORDERS TOO LONG IN HAND. —The following notice has been issued by the Post-office authorities:—"By the 11th and 12th Vic. c. 98, it is enacted, that all money orders issued before the end of August, 1848, and not presented for payment before the end of August, 1849, shall be null and void. And by a regulation made under the authority of the said Act, with the consent and concurrence of the consent of the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's treasury, every money-order issued subsequently to August 31, 1848, shall be void, unless presented for payment before the end of the twelfth calendar month after the year in which it was issued. Thus, a money order issued in September, 1848, will lose all value unless presented for payment before the end of september, 1849."

INTERESTING DISCOVERY.—M. Paul Gervais (says the *Constitutionnel*) has just discovered in the upper tertiary stratum of Montpellier a species of fossil ape, probably belonging to the *Macaque* genus. On comparing this discovery with that of M. Lartet in the Sewalik mountains, in the north of India, and London, it appears that fossil apes have been discovered in the three principal tertiary strata of western Europe, that is to say, in every part of the level of sedimentary earths in which the bones of mammalia of every kind are found. Indeed at the Lyons museum is preserved, the non-discovery hitherto of the slightest trace of human skeletons, or remains attesting human industry, would be very astounding. The discovery of these fossil apes is therefore an additional motive for pushing on the researches in the tertiary strata.

NEW ACT FOR THE RELIEF OF THE POOR.—An act (12 and 13 Vict. cap. 103) received the Royal assent on the last instant, to consume the statute, 4 and 5 Wm. IV. cap. 76, mentioned in the preamble, and to substitute a provision in the act of a salutary character at the present period. By the 14th section, it is enacted that the guardians of a union may contract to receive in their workhouses certain poor persons, not being paupers, for the use of the corporation of the workhouses of any other union, or the presidence or reasonable apprehension of any epidemic or contagious disease," or from other causes specified. Guardians may appropriate property of paupers (50 covered, not exceeding £5.0 for any thousand persons) received by them in and about the burial, as also of the maintenance of such parties for any time during the twelve months previous to the decease. The expenses of burials may be recovered from parties in the same manner as under the existing regulations, under local Acts, are now enabled to consent to the orders of the Poor-Law Board, and guardians may expend a limited sum for purposes of emigration, not exceeding £5.0 for any thousand persons without a previous vestry meeting. The Act is only to extend to England and Wales.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The past week has been the dullest known for some months, transactions in the English Securities having been on an unusually limited scale, with the exception of a large sale on behalf of the Court of Chancery. Consols opened on Monday at the decline of ¼ upon the previous week's prices, and receiving no fall, to 93, for money. On Tuesday 92¾ was quoted; but the opening and closing prices were 92⅞. A large sale, on behalf of the Court of Chancery, caused, for a short period, a further decline on Wednesday; but the closing quotation was the same as on the preceding day. Any further reduction was prevented during the week there was rather more buoyancy, the last prices being—For Bank Stock, 199; Reduced, 93¼; Consols, 92⅞; New Three and-a-Quarter per Cent Annuities, 98¾; Long Annuities, expire March, 1860, 13 1-16; Ditto, 1885, 20 pm; Ditto under £1000, 81 pm; Consols for Account, 92⅞; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 49 pm; £500, June, 50 pm; Small, June, 47 pm.

The absence of business in the Railway Market has produced a slight attempt at a low price Foreign securities. Buenos Ayres Stock on Monday quoted 52 for account, being a rise of six per cent. upon the prices of the week before. This sudden advance is in consequence of the probability of peace being at last restored, and the hope of some arrange ments being made for the liquidation of the overdue dividends. Portuguese, also, has been firm, and Ru sian Stock continues to advance. In the other descriptions of securities the rates have been but little varied. The last prices for Brazilian Bonds, 85; Ditto, New, 1829 and 1839, 84¾; Buenos Ayres Bonds, Six per Cent., 51¾; Guatemala Bonds, 20; Mexican, five per Cent., 16½; Account, 16½; Russia Bonds, 105¾; Portuguese, Four per Cent., 29¾ d; Ditto, Converted, 36; Russian Bonds, 105¾; Spanish, Five per Cent., 1849, 18⅜; Ditto, Account, 18⅜; Venezuela Bonds, Two-and-a-Quarter per Cent., 9; Ditto Two-and-a Half per Cent., 8¾; Ditto, Four per Cent., Certificates, 22 x d.

Not much business is doing in the Share Market. Great Westerns are rather worse, and North-Westerns, it is understood, will pay a seven per cent dividend. Eastern Counties manifest little spirit, small investments for equalization tending to support the market against the heavy *bearing* known to exist. The last prices a re.- For Aberdeen, 19¾; Bristol and Exeter, Thirds, 19; Caledonian, 23¾; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 7; Chester and Holyhead, 8; Eastern Counties, 8¾; Ditto, Ditto, New, 2¾; East Lancashire, 16¾ x d.; Ditto, New, 17 x d.; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 40¾; Great Northern, 93; Ditto, a 9.6 per Cent., 8¾; Ditto, 5 per Cent., Preference, 3⅝; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 33¾; Great North of Eng and, New, £15, 34; Great Western, 77¾; Ditto, 4 Shares, 38; Ditto, 3 Shares, 13⅝; Ditto, New, £17, 10⅝; Lancashire and Yorkshire, New, Guaranteed 8 per cent., 12⅝; Ditto, Ditto, Ditto, 5½ dis.; Midland, [illegible] Ditto, Consolidated Pref., £50 Shares, 16½; Ditto, Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham, Six per Cent, 127; North Staffordshire, 12 x i.; Scottish Central, 23; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 5½; Shropshire Union, 2¼; South-Eastern Registered, No 4, x d; South Wales, 14¾; Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth, 30; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 20¾; Ditto, Newcastle Extension, 13¾; Ditto, Great Northern and Eastern Preference, 3¾; York and North Midland, 20¾; Ditto, Preference, 7¾; East Indian, 3¾; Luxemburg, [illegible] Northern of France, 5 x d.

SATURDAY MORNING.—The Market remained steady yesterday, at the prices of the preceding day. Consols closed at 92¾ for Money and Three Shares were dull, and fore-gn securities did not show any decided variation.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE [illegible] English wheat, of fresh growth, was in good demand, and the trade was soon cleared. Foreign was dull, and the currency was barely supported. Barley was dull, and 1s per quarter lower than last week. New grey peas were dull at 1s to 2s per quarter lower. Indian corn, meal, and flour were offering free y, at Monday's reduction.

ARRIVALS.—English wheat, 1820; barley, —; malt, 1430; oats, 810; flour 2960. Irish oats, —. Foreign, wheat, 7500; barley 8200; oats, 13,180 quarters; flour, 2000 sacks.

English Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 38s to 46s; ditto white, 42s to 52s Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 38s to 45s ditto, white, 44s to 48s rye, 23s to 24s; grinding barley [illegible] distilling ditto, 28s to 29s; malting ditto, 29s to 31s; Norfolk and Lincoln ma [illegible] brown ditto, 34s to 37s; Kingston and Ware, 38s to 39s; Chevalier, 40s to 43s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats 15s to 18s; potato ditto, 18s to 21s; Youghal and Cork, black, 14s to 16s; ditto, brown, 15s to 18s; ditto, white, 17s to 19s; Sligo, &c., —s to —s; grey peas, 29s to 30s; maple, 31s to 32s; white, 26s to 27s; beans, 28s to 30s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 37s to 42s. Suffolk, 32s to 34s; seconds and households, 30s to 34s per 280 lbs.—*Foreign*, barley, red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s, barley, 22s to [illegible] —s to —s; peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 22s to 24s per barrel; Baltic, 23s to 24s per barrel.

The Seed Market. The sale for most kinds of seeds is heavy. Canary seed may be had on rather lower terms. New tares are offering at 6s to 6s 6d per bushel.

Linseed, English, sowing, 54s to 60s; Baltic, crushing, 38s to 40s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 36s to 38s; Calcutta, 36s to 38s per quarter; Cakes, 14s to 15s per cwt.; Brown Mustard-seed, 8s to 10s white ditto, 5s to 10s 6d. Tares, 4s 6d to 6s 6d per bushel. English rapeseed, new, £20 to £26 per last of 10 quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £8 10s to £10 5s; ditto, foreign, 40s 6d to £7 5s per 1000; Rapeseed cakes, £4 10s to £4 15s per ton. Canary, 1s to 1s 6d per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d to 7½d; of household ditto, 5d to 5½d, per 4lb loaf.

Provisions.—Monday, though by no means brisk, demand for [illegible] finest Dutch butter at full prices. In other qualities scarcely any doing. Fine Friesland, Cork, and Limerick, 82s to 84s; fine Holstein and Kin [illegible] 78s to 80s; fine Holland, 68s to 72s; and inferior qualities, 45s to 54s per cwt. The sale for both and good parcels of Irish bacon a dcmer, but the middling and inferior kinds are a slow sale. Fine Waterford, 56s to 58s per cwt.; fresh, 9s to 11s per pound. Irish hams move off heavily, at 1s to 2s per cwt less money. Prime Limerick Waterford, 67s to 70s, heavy 62s to 64s; and prime small Limerick 66s to 68s per cwt. Lard [illegible] 1s to 3s 6d per cwt. Irish hams are lower to purchase.

Tallow [illegible] for all kinds is heavy. At market prices, P.Y.C., on the spot, has sold at 3s 9d per cwt. [illegible] 3s 7½d per cwt. Town tallow [illegible] 3s 9d per cwt. [illegible] 3s 7½d per cwt. net cash

Oils.—Linseed [illegible] market is in a very exciting state, owing to the prevalence of cholera, and prices have further advanced 1d per gallon Rum is in fair request, and the turn aligher sales spirits, 9s 8d per gallon, net cash

Hay and Straw. Old meadow hay, £2 18s to £3 14s; new ditto, £2 8s to £3 0s; old clover, £3 4s to £4 14s. new ditto, £3 0s to £4 4s; old tares, £2 4s to £3 12s per load.

Coals. For most kinds the demand is somewhat active, as very full price [illegible]

Potatoes.—The supplies for potatoes are moderate on the increase, the demand is heavy, at from £7 10s to £8 10s per ton.

Coals (Friday)—Brown's, 14s 6d; Lumley, 14s; Morrison, 13s 6d; Kelloe, 14s 9d; West Hilton, 13s; Braddyll, 13s 3d; Tess, 13s per ton.

Hops (Friday).—The supply of really fine hops on sale here is small. On the whole, the demand for such has ruled steady, and prices have undergone a full improvement. In middling and inferior kinds very little is doing, at barely late rates. Old hops are almost nominal. We have had no foreign arrivals coming under notice since our last, and as the duty is now known to be, it is evident that the growth will be comparatively small. Very little betting upon the duty, which is cu ent £70,000 to £80 000 —

Kent and East Kent (Friday).—Weald of Kent ditto, £3 19s to £4 10s, Mid and East Kent ditto, £4 10s to £7 7s per cwt.

Wool (Friday).—Notwithstanding that our market to-day was very moderately supplied with bonds, the demand for that description of stock was extremely inactive; and, in consequence, prices have ruled 1d to 2d per lb lower than last week. Both descriptions of clothing wools are also in limited request, at barely late rates. Of hops are almost nominal. We have had no foreign arrivals coming under notice since our last, and as the duty is now known to be, it is evident that the growth will be comparatively small. Very little betting upon the duty, which is cu ent £70,000 to £80 000 —

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Smithfield (Friday).—Notwithstanding that our market to-day was very moderately supplied with beasts, the demand for that description of stock was extremely inactive; and, in consequence, prices have ruled 2d lower than last Monday's quotations. Sheep trade is also in a very dull state, owing to the prevalence of cholera, and prices have further declined 2d per 8lb. Prime small oxen, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; large ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 6 [illegible] ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime Scots, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 8d to 3s 2d; second quality ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime [illegible] —s to —s; prime small ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; large ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 6 [illegible] —s to —s; prime Southdown sheep, 4s 8d to 5s 0d; prime large ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; middling ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; inferior sheep, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; prime calves, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; middling ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; prime ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; inferior ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; prime pigs, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; lambs, 5s 0d to 6s 0d.

ROBT. HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 7.

OSBORNE HOUSE, ISLE OF WIGHT, JULY 16.

This day had audience of her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Oscar Bernadotte de Lhuys, Ambassador Extraordinary from the French Republic, to deliver his credentials; to which he was introduced by Viscount Palmerston, K.G., her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

CAMBRIDGE HOUSE, AUGUST 4

The Duke of Cambridge has been pleased to appoint Edward Henry Steve K ng, Esq, M.D., Member of the Royal College of Physicians, to be one of his Royal Highness's physicians.

FOREIGN OFFICE, August 7

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint James Grigson, Esq, now British Vice-Consul at Venice, to be her Majesty's Consul at Portland, in the United States of North America.

DOWNING-STREET, AUGUST 7.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Edward Hyde East, Esq, to be Chief Justice, and Herbert Townshend Bowen, Esq., to be Puisne Judge for the Island of Trinidad.

CROWN OFFICE, AUGUST 8.

MEMBER returned to serve in the PRESENT PARLIAMENT

BOROUGH OF BOSTON — Dudley Ayscough Stratton Perkins, Esq., commonly called the Hon Dudley Ayscough Stratton Perkins, in the room of Sir James Duke, Knt, who has accepted the office of Steward of her Majesty's Chiltern Hundreds

BANK RUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

ROBSON and G STURT St Albans, Hertfordshire, Ironmongers.

BANKRUPTS.

S H LEAH, Romford, Essex, auctioneer C G MUTTERFIELD, Petersfield, Southampton, banker. W WARLEY, Chester, cheesemonger. J GRIFFITHS, Shrewsbury, wine and brandy merchant. W TOMLINSON, Hinckley, Leicestershire innkeeper J SMITH, Rugeley, Staffordshire, surgeon. J SMITH, Bilston, Staffordshire, victualler. A to a, barley, 42s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 22s to 24s per barrel; Baltic, 23s to 24s per barrel.

The Seed Market. The sale for most kinds of seeds is heavy. Canary seed may be had on rather lower terms. New tares are offering at 6s to 6s 6d per bushel.

Linseed, English, sowing, 54s to 60s; Baltic, crushing, 38s to 40s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 36s to 38s; Calcutta, 36s to 38s per quarter; Cakes, 14s to 15s per cwt.; Brown Mustard-seed, 8s to 10s white ditto, 5s to 10s 6d. Tares, 4s 6d to 6s 6d per bushel. English rapeseed, new, £20 to £26 per last of 10 quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £8 10s to £10 5s; ditto, foreign, 40s 6d to £7 5s per 1000; Rapeseed cakes, £4 10s to £4 15s per ton. Canary, 1s to 1s 6d per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d to 7½d; of household ditto, 5d to 5½d, per 4lb loaf.

Provisions.—Monday, though by no means brisk, demand for [illegible] finest Dutch butter at full prices. In other qualities scarcely any doing. Fine Friesland, Cork, and Limerick, 82s to 84s; fine Holstein and Kin [illegible] 78s to 80s; fine Holland, 68s to 72s; and inferior qualities, 45s to 54s per cwt. The sale for both and good parcels of Irish bacon a dcmer, but the middling and inferior kinds are a slow sale. Fine Dutch, 56s to 58s per cwt.; fresh, 9s to 11s per pound. Irish hams move off heavily, at 1s to 2s per cwt less money. Prime Limerick Waterford, 67s to 70s, heavy 62s to 64s; and prime small Limerick 66s to 68s per cwt. Lard [illegible] 1s to 3s 6d per cwt. Irish hams are lower to purchase.

Tallow [illegible] for all kinds is heavy. At market prices, P.Y.C., on the spot, has sold at 3s 9d per cwt. [illegible] 3s 7½d per cwt. net cash

Oils.—Linseed [illegible] market is in a very exciting state, owing to the prevalence of cholera, and prices have further advanced 1d per gallon Rum is in fair request, and the turn aligher sales spirits, 9s 8d per gallon, net cash

Hay and Straw. Old meadow hay, £2 18s to £3 14s; new ditto, £2 8s to £3 0s; old clover, £3 4s to £4 14s. new ditto, £3 0s to £4 4s; old tares, £2 4s to £3 12s per load.

Coals. For most kinds the demand is somewhat active, as very full price [illegible]

Potatoes.—The supplies for potatoes are moderate on the increase, the demand is heavy, at from £7 10s to £8 10s per ton.

Coals (Friday)—Brown's, 14s 6d; Lumley, 14s; Morrison, 13s 6d; Kelloe, 14s 9d; West Hilton, 13s; Braddyll, 13s 3d; Tess, 13s per ton.

Hops (Friday).—The supply of really fine hops on sale here is small. On the whole, the demand for such has ruled steady, and prices have undergone a full improvement. In middling and inferior kinds very little is doing, at barely late rates. Old hops are almost nominal. We have had no foreign arrivals coming under notice since our last, and as the duty is now known to be, it is evident that the growth will be comparatively small. Very little betting upon the duty, which is cu ent £70,000 to £80 000 —

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SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

A BELL, Edinburgh, merchant. G CLAPPERTON, Auchindinny Mains, Edinburghshire, farmer. C WILSON, Dalkeith, merchant.

FRIDAY, AUG. 10.

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BANK RUPTCY ANNULLED

Thomas Lewis Crossdale, Foxhill, Oswen, near Blackburn, Lancashire, grocer

BANKRUPTS

W PARRITT, Gravesend, victualler D N FISH, St. Lynn Regis, Norfolk, musician. B LEACH, Watford, Herts, draper. J and J HARRISON Stapleford, Cambridgeshire, newspaper proprietor. C NIXON, Birmingham, plate-drawer maker J DOLPHIN, Hay ter House, Somerset, schoolmaster. J SMITH, Bilston, Staffordshire, steel-melter. J JACKSON, Dovercourt, Essex, innkeeper. R RABY, Preston, Lancashire, butcher. G DAVISON, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, banker.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J MILLER, Glasgow, trader and builder. H DONALDSON, Pitlessie, cloth merchant. J. SCHWART, Inverness, Banffshire, banker

BIRTHS.

At Castlefield Rectory, the wife of the Rev Barrell Hayley, of a daughter.—Of a daughter, at Whitney Rectory, Herefordshire, the lady of the Rev. Lewis Lewis, A.M., of Corpus Christi College, and of the Hon. the East India Company.—At the Rectory, Rochester, the wife of the Rev Charles Arthur Swinton, of a son.—At Bromley, Kent, the wife of the Rev. Frederick Barker, of a son.—At the Rectory, Bishop's Stortford, the wife of the Rev Charles Kemb e, perpetual curate of St

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MR. WRIGHT'S BENEFIT. THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET. Mr. WRIGHT has the honour to announce that [illegible] season, ONE ACT of THE GREEN BUSHES, or A HUSBAND AND NO HUSBAND. To be followed by the laughable farce of HOW TO SETTLE ACCOUNTS WITH YOUR LANDLORDS. After which the GRAND SPECTACLE of the DEVIL'S HOLIDAY, and the Ballet of TOP THE FLOWERS. To conclude with the 8th scene of the Ballet of PERSEVERANCE. DOORS TO BE OPENED AT HALF-PAST SEVEN. Private Boxes and Stalls to be had of Mr. Wright, Merton Villa, Barnsbury-road, Islington; and at the box-office of the Theatre.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. W. BATTY. This Night of Mr. Sloman's enormously successful New Grand Military Spectacle, and EVERY DAY. AUGUST 13 the Performance will commence at 7 o'clock with the Grand Equestrian Spectacle founded on our recent End on the Continent, and Conquest of the Rebellion of the Year 1849. After which, the Lady Queens of the Arena, supported by the Elite of Equestrian Artistes of the Establishment. To conclude with Pizarro's Infant Monodramas of THE LONDON GUARD. Box-office open from 11 till 4.—2 are Managers, Mr. W. Batty.

MUSICAL UNION.—July 21, 1849.—Resolved, That the thanks of the Committee of the Musical Union be given to Mr. HALLE, for the ability and judgment with which he directed the performances during the past season. ADOLPHUS, President. (Signed) FALMOUTH, Chairman. Committee: Saltoun, Milford, G. Clerk, C. Grotrian, F. Perkins, Spencer Smythe, L. Parsons, A. F. Barnard, John Campbell, J. Cayton Frost, sq., A. C. Legge.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION. —ROME ILLUSTRATED in an entirely new Series of DISSOLVING VIEWS. Daily at Half-past Four, and every Evening at a Quarter to Eight o'Clock. A DESCRIPTIVE LECTURE on the most interesting points connected with the said City, will be given by Mr. J. L. LEGG. LECTURES on the Electric Telegraph by Mr. J. M. Ashley, Daily at Half-past Three, and on the Evenings of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at Nine o'clock. Lectures, by Mr. Barlow, on Light, on Heat, and on Pressing Lessons [illegible] Mr. Pepper on Microscopic Beauty, at One o'clock, and every Evening at Eight. Diver and Diving-dress. Admission, One Shilling. Half-price.

ROYAL SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—GRAND FETE to-morrow (Saturday), and the Anniversary of the Opening of the Gardens on MONDAY NEXT, August 13th, a GRAND MILITARY PROMENADE and FETE champêtre, will be held in honour of the above events. For Military Band, viz. the 2nd Life Guards, the Royal Horse Guards Blue, and Scots Greys, under the direction of Mr. Godfrey, jun. Permission attained, with the splendid Band of the Establishment, aided by the German Band and Chorus, forming an ensemble of the finest Bands, and upwards of 250 persons.—Doors open from 9 in the morning. Feeding the Animals at 8. Concert at 8. Steeple-chase of Donkeys at 10. No wheelbarrowing the cocoanut-shied expressly for this Fete, there will be no extra charge. Admission as usual.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF LIVING AND DYING AUBIOLI!!

ROYAL GARDENS, VAUXHALL.—On MONDAY, August 13th, A ROYAL GALA in honour of the BIRTHDAY of the QUEEN DOWAGER; when HERNANDEZ, the most wonderful equestrian of the age, will go through his extraordinary performances. Universal Grande Equestrians. The AURIOLE, by their appointed riders to her MAJESTY, as introduced at the Grecian by Mdlle. BLANC, the only real female Equestrian from Paris, Drake's Military Band, Vocal and Instrumental Concert of Fifty Performers, conducted by Mr. A. Lee. Mr. Nicholl, the celebrated Buffo Vocalist, for a few nights only. View of Montreal. Pleasure-cars of Africa. The Ice Valley. The Ice Bridge, half a mile in length. The Alhambra tree, consisting of 60,000 Lamps. An ascent of Mont Blanc, showing Dalle's gold Revolving Balloon, and a panorama of Sunbeam and cloud.—Doors open at seven o'Clock. Admission [illegible]

GRAND MASQUERADE, ROYAL GARDENS, VAUXHALL.—A GRAND MASQUERADE and BAL MASQUÉ will take place on FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, [illegible] Tickets may be had on application at the Gardens. Doors open at 10.

CREMORNE BALLOON NIGHT ASCENT, with FIREWORKS. On MONDAY, AUGUST 13, Lone SALE will make another Night Ascent in his Balloon, the Crystal Palace, with a brilliant Display of Fireworks [illegible] Admission to the Gardens, 1s.

CREMORNE.—EGLINTON TOURNAMENT and SPORTS of the HIPPODROME. GRAND MORNING ENTERTAINMENT.—Mr. BATTY's Stud of 50 Arabian, Circassian, and Cossack Horses, supreme alike in the [illegible] Sports and Pastimes of the Hippodrome of Paris [illegible] Knights and Esquires, Pages and Squires, Fair Ladies [illegible] Sword and Quarter-Staff Fights, &c. Olympian Games.—Chariot Races across the Arena. Statues, Groups, Pyramids, and Arrow Practice.—Sports of the Moors [illegible] troops of Female Artistes. Knights of Malta and Cape-Pie. Combats with the Lance [illegible] Sword and Quarter-Staff Fights, &c. Olympian Games.—Chariot Races across the Arena. Statues, Groups, Pyramids, and Arrow Practice.—Sports of the Moors [illegible] troops of Female Artistes. Knights of Malta and Cape-Pie. Combats with the Lance [illegible] Quadrille, &c.—In addition to the Band of the Establishment, the Band of the Grenadier Guards, [illegible] Band of the Coldstream Guards, and several more of the distinguished Corps will take part in the Sports. The usual and varied Amusements as before.—No admittance. Doors open at two o'clock.—Admission, 1s.

ROSHERVILLE GARDENS.—Admittance by SIXPENCE.—These beautiful gardens, the [illegible] NOVELTY, are now seen in perfection. The fêtes and daily amusements as usual. Every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday there will be a brilliant display of Fireworks. Dinner in the Hall at Five o'Clock. Quadrille Band. M. C. Military and Quadrille Bands. Refreshments of first-rate quality. Excursion parties liberally treated with an equal portion to the proprietor. Admission, sixpence. Open every day.—The Promenade Gate at the Rosherville pier, next half hour.

THE ROYAL CHINESE JUNK IS NOW OPEN to the EAST INDIA DOCKS, adjoining the Steam-Boat Pier and Railway Terminus, Blackwall, surrounded by an ample enclosure and promenade. Admission, 1s. Numerous additions have been made to this interesting and novel Exhibition, including a splendid Model of one of the most famous pagodas in China. Models taken from Life of first-class Mandarins and the Lady, a beautiful Court Costume. Grand Saloon of Curiosities. Naturalist's Room and Artist Sanctum, in Full Dress. Chinese Crew, [illegible] &c.—Close communication by Railway, Omnibuses, &c. Admission, 1s.—Catalogues to be had only on the premises.

THE GROTTO, in OAKLANDS PARK, WOKINGHAM, now open every day by the Duke of Norfolk, and visited by upwards of 240,000, is OPEN, for the benefit of the very [illegible] Schools, on Saturday, Sunday, and Monday Afternoons [illegible] for four persons, 3s 6d.; for six persons, 5s 6d. Tickets [illegible] Railway.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE, A.D. 1720. Incorporated by Charter of his Majesty [illegible] Great Office, in the Royal Exchange, Branch Office, No. 29, Pall Mall.

LIFE and MARINE FIRE ASSURANCES may be effected on the most advantageous terms with this Corporation, which has transacted business to all departments during a period of nearly a Century and a Quarter, and affords a spacious life security by its Capital Stock.

The investments of the Corporation are entirely in British Funds, and the Income, in addition to the Capital Stock, amounts to upwards of £300,000 per annum, from which the Profits are annually divided, and [illegible] per cent. on the amount of premium paid.

Bonuses or reductions have been made in the Annual Premiums payable by those of the Assurers who desired that their shares of profit should be so applied.

Prospectuses will be forwarded on application.

M. R. GREEN, Secretary

IMPORTANT TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS [illegible] PUPILS [illegible] LIBERAL TERMS.

LONDON AND METROPOLITAN COLLEGES (PERMANENT) BUILDING SOCIETY, and SAVINGS BANK INSTITUTION, No. 8, Charing-cross, London (Established September, 1848, pursuant to 6 & 7 Vict. cap. 32).

TRUSTEES.

Thomas Somers Cocks, [illegible], Charing-cross
Henry Cox Cocks, [illegible], Wimbledon House, Putney
Thomas Lucas, Esq. Hillingdon-court, Uxbridge, Middlesex.

This Society is projected to grant the following important advantages on liberal terms:

1. To enable Members, who do not wish to oh ain advances to purchase or build houses for themselves, instead of having them, to obtain nearly double the value at the same time by a small annual saving that is paid by an ordinary Savings Bank, and on a security equally good and even safer.

2. To enable Parents to provide Endowments Apprentice Fees, or Marriage Portions for their sons and Daughters, or other relations or friends, on their attaining any specified age.

3. To secure many provisions for persons of any age, young or old.

4. To enable members engaged in AGRICULTURAL or MERCANTILE PURSUITS in any part of the kingdom, to prove for the Debts payable on the DEMISE of their LEASES, at the expiration of any number of years, long or short.

Prospectuses and Rules may be had, by Mail Post, Inland Government Remittance, may be sent and on application to the Secretary, at the Offices, London, or by forwarding a postage stamp to Mr. WM. SWIRLY, Manager

INDIA, AUSTRALIA, CAPE of GOOD HOPE, &c.—The Cabin Passengers' OUTFITTING BRANCH of Messrs. SILVER and Co. is at 68 and 69, Cornhill, where they supply Outfits for Officers, Cadets, Civilians, and Cabin Passengers [illegible] at the lowest shipping rates. Silver and Co. [illegible] passages, give or obtain Calls and Information [illegible] arrival of ships, &c. [illegible] best agents, small parcels for their customers to [illegible] Australia, at sixty days' sight, of £50 [illegible] &c. They neither pay nor receive any commission [illegible] leaving their Outfit or Silver and Co. [illegible] to one a remedy paid to persons [illegible] The Engraving, fitting-out Branch [illegible] upon the London Tavern, where [illegible] for ladies (including bedding) [illegible] Female.—A Branch of each of the above at St. George's-crescent, Liverpool.

NEEDLEWORK.—Ladies can have their Needlework elegantly made up to a choice variety of designs in Elizabethan Chairs, Ottomans, &c., from two guineas upwards, either in rosewood or papier maché.—RICHARD A. C. LOADER, 34, Pavement, Finsbury, London.

CHUBB'S LOCKS and FIREPROOF SAFES. —CHUBBS PATENT LOCKS give perfect security from false keys, and also detect any alteration to open them. CHUBB'S PATENT DEEPROOF SAFES and BOXES are the best preservative for books, plate, &c. from fire and thieves. Chubb-boxes and Japanned Tin Boxes for Deed Boxes.—CHUBB and SON, 57, St Paul's-churchyard, London.

PIANOFORTES.—TOLKIEN'S splendid-toned Piccolos, with 6½ octaves. G. G. Fall, Metallic Plate, on a new principle. Parties requiring a first-rate instrument for a small money will do well to purchase at TOLKIEN'S old established Manufactory, 27, 28, and 29, Kelly Wilton-street, Queen's Bridge. Drawings of the instruments sent post free. Old instruments taken in exchange.

PIANOFORTES.—CRAMER, BEALE, and CO. have Second hand Pianofortes of every description, by Broadwood, Collard, and the most eminent Makers, Foreign and English, warranted, and may be exchanged if not approved of within Three Days.—Regent-street, and 67, Cornhill.

FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS, 30s. the half-dozen.—A Catalogue, containing the prices, with full directions for Self-Measurement, and an Illustration of the style and fit of those unequalled Shirts, may be had, post free, on application to RICHARD FORD, 183, Strand, London.

FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS.—Patterns of the New Colours Shirtings for making Ford's Eureka sent to all parts of the country post free, a Catalogue will be enclosed.
RICHARD FORD, 183, Strand, London

FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS.—The principal difference observable in Ford's Eureka Shirt is the improved mode of cutting the shoulder and arm-piece, which causes the Front [illegible] to set with unusual ease and freedom under any position of the wearer. Six very superior shirts for 30s.

FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS.—The attention of gentlemen re-using SHIRTS is solicited to this truly unique article, the only one that can be thoroughly combining ease, elegance, and comfort. Now ready, all the new patterns in Fancy Coloured Shirtings, in stripes, spots, flowers, spots, &c., registered under the New Designs Act.

SIX VERY SUPERIOR SHIRTS for 26s.—Made from the best and Largest Stock in London—Satisfaction (or money returned). Sent carriage paid to any part of the country. For terms in Coloured Shirts, six for 21s.; also, Boys' Shirts in all sizes, well-made, at very low prices, varying from 2s. to 3s. each. Any size for measurement, post-free.—RODGERS and CO., Shirt Makers, 53, Strand (Adelaide-street), and 4, New-street.—Established 60 years.

SHIRTS.—The ZETETIQUE SHIRTS, Registered May 7, 1849, Act 6 & 7 Vict., c. 65.—The [illegible] Shirt [illegible] prevented. Caution.—Every shirt is stamped [illegible] Three for 24s.—N. B. The New Guernsey Shirt, size for 20s., and 30s. Also, all the newest patterns in [illegible] Instrument, with set of rules, sent post-free.—JAMES BLACKBURN, 67, Chancery-lane, corner of Cursitor-street.

THE CORAZZA SHIRT.—Gentlemen at any distance may have these Shirts made by sending the following measures, taken tight:—round the neck, round the chest, round the waist, round the wrist, length of the arm from the centre of the wristy. The fronts or Collars may be traced upon the order. Prices by the dozen or half-dozen.—Knickerbocker Cotton Shirts, with fine linen fronts, collars, and wristy, 6s. to 10s.; Linen Shirts, 6s. 6d. to 18s.; Dress Fronts, 6s. to 7s. 6d.; Detached Collars, 1s. 6d. each. Any size sent by the mail, as a sample of size ordered, at 3s. 6d. upwards, sent free to carriage, to any part of the kingdom.—Observe the address or reference carefully.
CAPPER and WATERS, 26, REGENT-ST.

THE NICOLL PALETOT WAREROOMS, 114, 116, 120, REGENT-STREET, and 22, CORNHILL; also for Ascot Races, 22, Cornhill, as usual, [illegible] Country, Riding, Walking, Seaside &c. [illegible] Jackets adapted for the Season, &c. Many have assumed the [illegible] word Paletot, but Messrs. NICOLL are the sole Patentees of the Design and Material

MESSRS. NICOLL'S Wholesale and Country Mantle Department for the London Trade is now being [illegible] and will be found in CHANDOS-ALLEY, CORNHILL, [illegible] LONDON-STREET.

HOLLYLAND'S SHOOTING SUITS for the coming season, and all kinds of Sporting Coats Waistcoats and Trousers, [illegible] and [illegible] of style and [illegible] to [illegible] Sportsmen.

TO SPORTSMEN.—BERDOE'S WATERPROOF SHOOTING JACKETS only a trifle more than an ordinary coat. Breathable, [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] approved of by celebrated Sportsmen. A very large Stock to select from. Also, the Waterproof Shooting Coat, [illegible] Guns will take part in the Sports. The well-known WARRANTED PALLIUM (a large Overcoat for all seasons) [illegible] Medical Testimonials, and popular garment ever invented. Price 63s and 50s.—To be had in London, at 96, New Bond-street, and 69, Cornhill, only.

AND BERDOE'S TO THE QUEEN AND PRINCE ALBERT, 96, NEW BOND-STREET.

WEDDING AND GENERAL OUTFITS.
JOHN CAPPER and SON, 69, Grasshopper-street.
[illegible]
LADIES' READY-MADE LINENS.
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Patterns and Prices Current sent to Ladies on application.

ON MONDAY, TUESDAY, and following Days, will be offered, by BEECH and SERRALL, 63 and 64, Edgware-road, a choice of 20,000 yards of elegant Printed Lawns, Jaconets, and Cross SILKS in all the new Autumnal Colourings and Designs, 8½d., 9½d., and 10½d. per yard.

The above goods have been bought for cash of a manufacturer [illegible] Patterns sent for inspection to any part, postage free.
Address, BEECH and SERRALL, 63 and 64, Edgware-road.

PATTERNS of SILKS, POSTAGE FREE. Ladies residing in the country are most respectfully informed that KING and CO., SILKMERCERS, &c. (late of 243, Regent-street), have forwarded Patterns of all the New Silks, Satins, Irish Poplins, Velvets, Ribbons, and Fancy Dresses, and Shawls, as above. An opportunity is thus offered to Ladies living in the most remote [illegible] of purchasing their Autumnal Silks, Velvets, Dresses, Shawls, Mantles, Wedding, and Dinner Dresses from the [illegible] Houses of London and Paris, [illegible] Agents. [illegible] Silks, Satins, and Velvets, [illegible] neighbourhood, where very often Novelties in Silks, &c. cannot be obtained, are [illegible] Patterns sent to Ladies residing in such Country Towns, and Cross Silks in all the new Autumnal Colourings and Designs, 8½d., 9½d., and 10½d. per yard.
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BONNETS, PARISIAN MILLINERY.—To Ladies who are Cash Purchasers, and wish to avoid the charges of private milliners, conquers the following prices.—French tulle of Gauze Illusion, all shades, crape and velvet, 19s 6d to 16s 9d. Mourning Satin, or Dacape, richly trimmed, patent crape, 14s 6d to 21s 6d. Velvet Bonnets, with double crape veils, 16s 6d to 25s 6d. A superior Crape, all colours, drawn, or en Paris net shapes, 42s 6d to 63s. White or Black Lace, elegantly fashion, 18s 6d to 24s. Patent tulle, for Brides, one guinea each; Fine brown chips, 10s 6d to 16s 6d. Mourning Bonnets, 16s 6d to 21s 6d. More fashionable or more becoming Bonnets cannot be procured at any price, and the Largest Stock in London to select from; Dunstable White Straws, the new shape, 18s 6d to 24s 6d. Fine Brown Straws, 10s 6d to 16s 6d. Leghorn Hats, Prince of Wales shape 3s 11d; very fine, 5s 11d. For Cash only, at the CRADDOCK HOUSE, No. 25, Cranbourn-street, Leicester-square. Proprietors, E. WORLEY and COMPANY

EMIGRATION and COLONISATION.—The Emigrants' Printing-ink Branch of S. W. SILVER and Co.'s, No. 4, Bishopsgate-street (opposite the London Tavern), offers a comfortable Pot-ink for Male or Female (including Bedding) may be obtained for Four Pounds. Parties remitting a larger amount by Government Bill, or deposited in the Bank of England, to the credit of the Messrs. SILVER and Co., will have their passages secured in the best Ships, and at the lowest Rates. Apply to S. W. SILVER and Co., 4, Bishopsgate-street, London.

PARR'S LIFE PILLS.—The extraordinary properties of this medicine are thus described, by an eminent physician, in the words after particular observation of the action of Parr's Pills, I am determined, in my opinion, that the following are their true properties.

First—They increase the strength, whilst most other medicines have a weakening effect upon the system. Secondly—They act from three to four or more days, whilst four hours, and other medicines are [illegible] Thirdly—They will be found to have no [illegible] nauseous qualities, [illegible] Fourthly—They act [illegible] upon the [illegible] secondly in their operation they go direct to the disease. After [illegible] a short time you will become less and less by every dose you take. [illegible] Fifthly—They [illegible] with taking from three to six pills [illegible] Sixthly—They [illegible] are entirely removed from the system.

[illegible] "PARR'S LIFE PILLS" are [illegible] red ground on the Government stamp, pasted round each box; also the fac-simile of the signature of the proprietors, T. ROBERTS and Co., Crane-court, Fleet-street, London, on the direction.

Sold in Boxes, at 1s. 1½d., and family packages, at 11s. each, by all respectable medicine vendors throughout the world. Full directions are given with each box.

FLOORCLOTHS, Best quality, warranted [illegible] 2s 6d per square yard
Handsome [illegible] patterns, ditto 2s 9d ditto
Common quality, from [illegible] 1s 10d ditto
N.B.—No higher prices.
LOWETT Manufacturer, 332 New Oxford-street.

BROOKMAN and LANGDON, 28, Great Russell-street, British Museum, Manufacturers of every description of [illegible] PENCILS, Their [illegible] may be obtained of any stationer. EVER POINTED PENCILS of Gold and Silver, with Mines.

The elasticity and hardness of this metal retain the leads in their place, and assist the points of the leads to endure very long the wear and perception attendant.—The Trade supplied.

SKETCHING from NATURE.—DICKINSON'S VADE MECUM, a portable combination of all [illegible] containing colour box, [illegible] in an [illegible] small compass, and so [illegible] Leather, as to [illegible] The Invention [illegible] as to that nothing has [illegible] and is designed to [illegible] Manufacturers, by Messrs. DICKINSON and Co., 114, New Bond-street.

PICTURESQUE SKETCHES OF LONDON.
PAST AND PRESENT.
BY THOMAS MILLS.

CHAPTER XIII. HOLIDAYS OF THE POOR.

Food and raiment, household shelter, and a grave, are all the Poor-Law allows to the pauper; for there is no clause in that act permitting him the enjoyment of the sweet air of heaven, or the open and unwalled sunshine (the gold which God scatters down for all), beyond what bare and beaty space the narrow courtyard in which he is doomed to walk—the Prisoner of Poverty. The birds he there hears sing are the dirty sparrows, that roost under the soot-blackened eaves, and weary the heart with their unchangeable chirrup. The hum of the bees is the buzz of the bloated blue-bottle, ever hovering around, and endeavouring to slow and spoil the morsel of meat that is doled out to him with a niggard hand. The murmur of his streams is heard in the flushing of the poisonous sewers, running of his town. The coarse garments that dangle on the clothes-lines—for in such places it is ever washing-day. His blue sky is the little morsel of the face of heaven which, (by straining his neck) he can see roofing the tall bare walls that surround him. His flowers are the morsels of chickweed, the two or three dwindling blades of grass, or the dank green moss, that shoot up beside the damp wall, or between the fissures of the pavement. His fragrance, a life-destroying atmosphere, a compound of all unwholesome smells.

Day after day, week after week, month after month—throughout the budding spring—all the while the long-leaved summer reigns—when Autumn is throwing her rainbow-hues over the forest, and Winter comes forth, in his shroud of snow, and with ice snow-flakes hanging on his hair—throughout all these changes he feels but cold and heat; can only tell when it is spring by hearing the cry of "primroses" without the walls; summer, by the hot pavement on which he treads; autumn, by the drawing in of the days and the chilly evenings; and winter, by the cold that seems to eat into his very bones. This is his life; these all the changes he knows, unless the roking of the monotonous year is varied by the days he never let his idea-bud, or the weeks he spent in the hospital. The very walls are ever the same; he has counted every fissure in the pavement; almost every morsel of gravel is familiar to his eye: he knows how many sabs are cracked and broken; at what hour the sun will have gruel; when a change to potatoes. He knows the days when the pea-soup and porringer and plate his only comforters, until sleep comes and steeps his senses in forgetfulness. He knows when it is Sunday by receiving his clean shirt, and attending church.

Poverty is the country—however poor it may be, however low it may have fallen—is still surrounded with a few fragments of the Paradise which was once man's possession. There we see the blue of the sky bending and resting upon the dim rim of the horizon, or losing itself in the depths of the woods. The gladed green of the refreshing earth ans below like a rich velvet carpet which God hath diapered with flowers of "all hues," and thrown down for man to tread upon. The solemn avenue of stately trees rises like a tall temple, roofed in by his mighty hand; and as we gaze upward, we feel the heart worshipping Him unawares, and walk along surrounded with the awe of an old religion. Every rounded pebble beside which the stream plays and murmurs, sends up its tuny voice through the bubbling silver, and his is the praise in the great ear them which Nature hymns in His praise. In the greenless and sunless streets of the busy city we see not this God-created life, this old world, which has lived on ever since a broad leaf waved; long, perchance, before Eve was planted her wild-wood bower. But on the rounded daisies that blowed in Eden, when the voice of God was heard "walking in the garden in the cool of the day." (Genesis iii. 8.)

The visions when St. John the Evangelist was raised in the Spirit, and saw the golden gates were never closed; of a river clear as crystal, and trees bearing beneath their load of fruit. Isaias also saw there "the glory of Lebanon:...the fir tree, the pine-tree, and the box together, to beautify the place of [illegible] sanctuary." And in our own dreams of those immortal realms, we but catch a few glimpses of what is beautiful on earth—a peaceful country, green and flowery; and over the sunshine which sleeps thereon, the shadows of angels are ever passing.

Those who never see the beauties which God hath scattered over the face of this earth, can never imagine anything of heaven, or dream of delights beyond the worship which they join in here below.

Our forefathers were a holiday-loving people. With what delight they set out to bring home May! Herrick has told us in striking verse. they hung a green bough on every door, and suspended from window to window, in the centre of the streets, endless garlands of flowers. The dance under the Maypole was surely preferable to reeling out of a gin-shop; and the archers perching on the roof of a summer evening, under the trees in Moorfields, much better than a sitting skittle-ground, reeking with tobacco, gin, and beer.

If the country is a little further from London that it was in those days, we are enabled to reach it as soon as they did, when linked to that space-eaving thunder-bolt, a railway engine; and quick and far away as the flowers have flown, we can still overtake them in a few minutes.

We have great fun in these holidays of the poor; for whatsoever contributes to their happiness removes a portion of what is evil, and supplies the place with what is good. To make a poor weary heart happy and contented for only a few hours, is to lessen the evils of life—it is a rest in the desert, a spring flowing its "loosened silver" through the arid sand, at which they drink, and taking heart go on their way again more cheerfully. A more selfish and depraved class live not, than those who only think of their own pleasure; who never dream of the delight there is to be found in making others happy.

How grateful the generality of the poor are for favours! They return the donor thanks, sincere thanks—they can offer God no more.

We pay our poor-rates because we are forced; but is a parochial board to be the limits of our charity, is there nothing required beyond food, raiment, and household shelter, for the poor? Ask Joseph brown, and he will point with a proud finger towards Bethnal green, to those whom he led forth like a second Moses, out of a wilderness of bricks, mortar, and ruin, to a land where summer reigns, where he smote the rock, and sent the gushing waters bubbling and sparkling among a thousand brick-dried and dusty hearts.

At his bidding the little double-up old woman left on roasting chest-nuts at the corner of the street, and went out to see them grow. The pale-faced girl for one day ceased her cry of water-cresses, and saw the clear brook in which they stood; while the pretty flower girl gazed with wonderment over the gardens or Havering Bower, and thought how fresh and beautiful the flowers looked there compared with those she sold in the streets of London. The old man, bent with age, left his box of lucifer matches (the beggar's last shift) at home, and went to see the butterfly once more alight on the blossoms. And Joseph Brown walked at the head of these immortal souls, those poor children of sorrow and misery, as they knelt down on their march to heaven, whose folded wings may in another state touch our own, when we kneel with bowed head and clasped hands on the star-paved floor of heaven, blushing to think how many tribulations they waded through without a murmur, while we looked on nor extended a helping hand.

The last trumpet, when it awakes the dead, will have no soft and savery sound for the silken sons and daughters of luxury, but send out the same earth-rending peal, and startle all from their long deep slumber.

These Bethnal-green holiday-people were a poor and homely race, looking what they really are, a badly-fed and badly-housed populace. They are small in stature and limb, and unwholesome in appearance, like flowers crammed into the bit of ground behind the smoky alleys in which they live, that dwindle and pine and get less and less every year they live: so were these poor people—they had neither bulk, bone, nor muscle; they were like the trees in our city squares compared with the giant oaks of Sherwood Forest. Some of the girls were rather pretty but pensive: they seemed happy, and yet it did not look natural for them to appear so; you could not tell how it was, yet you "felt" it to be so. The ugliest and dirtiest were in appearance the happiest; the saw only the present, they left the past behind them, quite sure that the old cares, privations, and sorrows would not run away while they were absent. Peace be with them, and all happiness attend such cared-for beings as Mr. Joseph Brown, Rev. Thomas Bunch, the Curate of Bildeston; the Rev. R. H. Herschel, and all the kind friends who assist them by contributing their mite to these Holidays of the Poor.

During one of our rural wanderings this summer, we chanced to stumble upon a holiday group of charity-scholars, [illegible] which had been brought [illegible] by a [illegible] in a [illegible] waggon. They had not been [illegible] half-a-score of such pleasure-vans as our Artist has sketched in this page, and they had not had all the freedom we should have liked to have seen them enjoy: it one or two straggled a little out of bounds, they were called back. Poor little things! they seemed to envy the bees and birds that new sang, and we wish that they had no teachers to watch over them. We fancied how many of them had slept on the previous night, through thinking about their country excursion; how often they had looked at the sky, and hoped that it would not rain—that it would surely be fair one day in the year, the only day on which they got a holiday. It made us sign to look at some of them—they were such little specimens of humanity, especially when, on enquiry, we found that many of them were fatherless and motherless. They seemed to look on nature with that childish wonder which is pleased with everything it sees: they gathered the white dead-nettle, the ox-eye, and red poppy, and thought that such were beautiful flowers—little darlings, that could only sob and weep when they were beaten, and tender closer to one another for comfort, seeming to look about with their pretty eyes as if in search of some friend to protect them. Others we saw with forbidding countenances, who had, no doubt, been beaten and starved, and felt a savage satisfaction in punishing such as were less than themselves, as if copying the examples they had suffered from.

Some had eaten their dinners before reaching their journey's end, and gazed with longing eyes on such as had been more provident; though we strongly suspected that many had been tempted by false promises and the hope of sharing the dinner of their companion—hopes not likely to be realised in many cases, judging from what we saw.

Oh, how we longed to have had those children under our own guidance for the day, to have taken them to one or another of the sweet spots we knew, so different from the dusty patch of ground by the road-side, where the pleasure-vans were drawn up: such spots as we have often described—roads and lanes that lead only to fields; green nooks that seem too beautiful ever to be broken up into highways; as if Heaven would be a law to crush those lines of white daisies that seem to stretch onward and onward, as if trying to find their way to where, in spring, the primroses and violets and blue-bells nestle on the wood-side banks; spots which for ages have formed an old highway of flowers, over which have flown armies of birds, and bees, and butterflies; places beside which there ever went singing along with sunbeam voice some little brook, that seemed to chafe if only a pebble checked its course, as if it hurried on to be free again away from the flowers that grew further on, and which had come a long way down the hills to look at them whence the breeze had first blown the tidings about the beauty of the spot in which they grew; and ever over the stream the creeping May-buds waved, as if they tried to imitate those whiteness gazing from a cloud that lay mirrored below, while here and there great trees threw their arms across it, chequering its onward course with cooling shadows, as if for a little time to give it a pleasant resting-place before it went on again to where the unfooded sunshine falls for where that pleasant stream goes broadening out, the gaudy dragon-flies meet together to play, and where it runs narrowing in, the burnt bulrushes, the feathery reeds, and the golden wallflowers bend and bend themselves together, as if they were never weary of telling one another how pleasant is the scenery around which they grow; spots

PLEASURE CANAL-BOATS, SKETCHED AT THE PADDINGTON BASIN.

where the birds seem to come for new songs—sweet notes which they gather from the lapping of the water and the whistling of the reeds, and these they sing to the blossoms, and the blossoms breathe them back again to the bees, and the bees whisper them into the bells of the flowers they plunge into, and every insect that alights thereon catches the note, and all day long is humming the low tune high up in the air. To such places as these ought the dear children to be taken, while the pleasure-vans await their return beside the dusty high-road, where only the plantain, the ox-eye, the dead-nettle, and the hemlock grow.

But while the railway rushes on in its lightning-like speed, and the steam-boat tosses the water aside with proud disdain, as if angry that it should, for a moment, check its course, the slow-moving canal-boat, drawn leisurely along by horses, has also its crowd of holiday people; such as our beautiful engraving here represents as another of the moving pictures of London. This is, no doubt, one of the cheapest and safest methods of spending the day, after all. Here there is no rushing and thronging as on the railway, no dashing and rocking as in the steam-packet, nor any shaking in going over the ground as in the pleasure-vans. The ripple the boat makes is scarcely heard. You can even distinguish the rustling of the tiny waves among the sedge that sways idly to and fro on the banks of the canal. It is a beautiful sight to see these boats full of holiday passengers, gliding slowly along within a yard or two of the shore in the summer sunshine; to look down and see them all mirrored in the water, even to the little girl that is leaning over the side, and rippling the surface with her hand, beside the woman in the red shawl that deep down is clear-shadowed. Pleasant it is to stand a little way off, and, while the boat is towed

PLEASURE VANS—SCHOOL CHILDREN'S HAMPTON-COURT HOLIDAY.

slowly along, to hear some old solemn hymn chanted; low at first, then gradually swelling higher, and to distinguish the children's voices mingling with those of men and women; and nothing to drown the harmony, save the measured tramp of the horses which haul the boat, the creaking of a gate, or the short, sharp crack of the driver's whip—sounds which disturb not your thoughts. Not that we would have them always singing hymns, or listening to pious addresses, but leave them a little breathing time to look on nature, to "commune with their own hearts," to enjoy themselves on the lawn (as the kind Curate of Bildestone allowed them to do the other day, after giving them a hearty meal of plum-cake and tea; and, when wearied with their sports and pastimes, carrying home, as he did, every poor child with a huge lump of plum-cake in its hand).

In the north of England the school feasts are called "Potations," for so is the word sounded, the origin of which we have never been able to discover nor to find any other meaning for it than that of drinking; yet it signifies a childish feast or holiday in the midland counties. We want a better compound word than "Pic-nic" for these holidays of the poor, and hope that some of our learned readers will help us to one, and that next year we shall have to record the good deeds of many Joseph Browns.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, of 198 Strand, aforesaid Saturday, August 11, 1849.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 386.—VOL. XV.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1849. [SIXPENCE.

THE CULTIVATION OF FLAX IN IRELAND.

IRELAND is no longer a stale subject. Its condition, its grievances, its fears, and its hopes are no longer voted to be bores, or avoided as topics of discussion and study by the politician and the philosopher. A new light has been thrown upon a subject that was once thought to have been worn threadbare; and the Irish question is acknowledged in all quarters to be not only the most important, but the most interesting of all the questions of the present age. As long as Mr. O'Connell lived, and with his vain babble insisted that the evils of his country were entirely political or religious, people in England were disgusted or disheartened; but now that he, with his followers and successors, have been removed, and that Famine and Misery have become the teachers of the people, the truth has dawned upon the understanding of most men that the evils of Ireland are purely social. In this respect, Famine and Misery, though severe, have proved valuable teachers. They have let in a flood of day upon places that were formerly dark as midnight, and have pointed out to the Irish and the English people the true and only remedies to be attempted. Of course these remedies are many. There is no universal panacea for social ills, any more than there is for those which afflict the body. He who, by a long course of bad living, has impaired his constitution, must not depend on any one nostrum to restore it. He must not only renounce his old bad habits, but he must acquire new and good ones. He must not only avail himself of this or that aid from the pharmacopœia, but he must attend scrupulously to fresh air, exercise, and diet, with cleanliness of body and serenity of mind. So with Ireland. She is not to be cured by a Poor-law blister, by a legal pill for the expurgation of landlords, or by the phlebotomy of emigration. A thousand other circumstances affecting her general health must be taken into consideration, or, like many other patients, she will die of her doctors.

No one who has travelled in Ireland can avoid seeing that the country is divisible into two great districts—the prosperous and the unprosperous. In the remote parts of the country, where the population is entirely agricultural, the stupendous wretchedness is scarcely credible to those who have not beheld it with their own eyes. In the neighbourhood of large cities like Cork, dependant on foreign trade, the face of the country and the condition of the people improve; while in the north of Ireland, which does not depend upon agriculture entirely, but carries on an extensive manufacture, comfort is the rule, and misery is the exception. An extension of trade and manufactures, therefore, is one of the great wants of the country, and one of the surest means of raising the people from the Slough of Despond into which a too exclusive reliance upon agriculture has led them. These, however, are matters that cannot be forced. It is beyond the power of any Government or Legislature to establish a trade in any particular locality; and the State can no more found a prosperous manufacture than it can invent a new plant. Still, much may be done in the way of persuasion and instruction of the people; and we rejoice to see that the Irish Executive, under the able headship of Lord Clarendon, has not been negligent of the important subject of Irish manufactures; and that her Majesty and Prince Albert, in their recent visit to Belfast, have expressed an interest in the cultivation of flax, which may be the means of drawing the attention of English capitalists to the capabilities of the Irish soil for the production of a material which is essential to the prosperity of the only prosperous manufacture in Ireland.

There has been established in Belfast for some years a Society for the Promotion and Improvement of the Growth of Flax, which has obtained the patronage of the Queen and Prince Albert. This society is principally supported by the prosperous linen-manufacturers of the counties of Antrim and Down, and by the landlords of the North, who have sense enough to see that wherever manufactures flourish, agriculture thrives; and that the best friend of the landlord is the trader or manufacturer who gives employment to the people. Under the auspices of this society, all available means are made use of to spread throughout the rural population a knowledge of the culture of flax. We select a few facts from the published Reports of the Society, to prove the vast importance of the subject to all interests in Ireland. At present the manufacturers of Belfast are obliged to im-

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE LINEN HALL, BELFAST.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

port large quantities of flax. It appears by the official reports of the Board of Trade, that for the six years ending the 10th of October, 1845, the imports of flax into Great Britain and Ireland amounted to 388,897 tons, of which the value was no less than £19,44 2,750; in addition to 1,500,000 quarters of flax-seed. Mr. Sharman Crawford, in a speech delivered in Belfast in 1846, computed that Great Britain and Ireland paid no less, upon an average, than £6,000,000 per annum for foreign flax, seed, and oilcake; the whole of which might have been produced in Ireland. The importation has not much, if at all, diminished since that time. It is the object of the manufacturers of Belfast—in their own interest, of course—and of the landlords of the North of Ireland, who cooperate with them equally for self-interest, that this importation should cease, and that Ireland should produce all the flax that it needs. The only impediments in the way are want of capital and skill on the part of the people, and want of capital on the part of Irish landlords generally. The Society endeavours, by means of its paid agents, to remove the first impediment. It publishes instructions, in a plain and accessible shape, to the small farmers; and it sends its emissaries through the country to point out the advantages of a flax crop to the tenant and to the landlord. Good flax has been grown on bog land, which was valued at only 2s. 6d. per acre.—(*Society's Report for* 1847, page 9.)

At the flax exhibition of 1846, Mr. Armstrong, of Kippure Park, county Wicklow, exhibited some flax grown on the top of a mountain surrounded with heather. He stated that he had not read the advantage of any instruction from the society's agriculturists, which would account for the inferiority of its management; but, such as it was, it proved that, even at these high altitudes (900 feet and 1050 feet above the level of the sea), where flax had not hitherto been introduced, there was ample arena for its cultivation. The Marquis of Downshire corroborated this statement, and said the district where this flax was grown was "not one better than a grouse mountain." In fact, flax will thrive "not one better than a grouse mountain." In fact, flax will thrive with ordinary care, as well, if not better, in Ireland, than in any country of the world, and, were it only as extensively cultivated in Munster and Connaught as would meet the exigences of the linen manufacturers of Belfast, those now wretched districts, teeming with an unhappy population, cooped up in union workhouses, eating the bread of idleness, and dragging all the classes down with them into the common level of their own pauperism, would be raised to the enviable condition of the people of Ulster. In the South and West of Ireland, the only food of the peasant is the potato; and, when that fails, the Indian corn, called the potato; and, when that fails, the Indian corn, called out to him by a demoralizing charity. In the North of Ireland, where flax is cultivated, and where the linen manufacture flourishes, the peasant has never been reduced to a potato diet. "In the North of Ireland," says the Society's report for 1848, page 15, "oatmeal is much used as food, since flax and other crops afford the means of paying the landlords claims. During the present year (1848), in districts of the South and West, where the society has introduced the cultivation of flax, the people have been enabled in very many instances to meet the demands of the landlord and tax-collector by means of the produce of their little crops of flax. This has enabled them to retain the grain which would otherwise have been devoted to that purpose; and, in fact, to reserve all the food produce of the farms for the support of their families and live stock. It is evident, therefore," adds the report, "that the general adoption of flax cultivation would be a direct step towards the use of a grain diet, as well as of the introduction of many of the comforts which the population of Ulster enjoy."

During the spring of 1848, the Commissary-General placed in the hands of the committee 690 bushels of Dutch flax-seed imported for the purpose by the Government into Ireland. It was distributed through the agency of relief committees and individuals, among the poorer classes of farmers in the counties of Cork, Limerick, Clare, Galway, and Tipperary. The price charged was 8s. per bushel, which was under the market value. The breadth of land sown with this seed was 274 statute acres, and the produce was about 80 tons of flax, worth about £35 per ton,—or £2800. Mr. Blakely, of Warrenstown, county Down, grew upon three acres 100 stone of flax, valued at 1½ a stone, or £75, which was converted into cambric by the manufacturers of Belfast. The process of its conversion is described in the report of the Society for 1846 (page 20) as having given employment for a twelvemonth to 210 persons, whose wages amounted to £2217 6s. 8d. It was to him a profit, after paying for the flax, of £332 13s. 4d.

We have not at present any further space to bestow upon this interesting subject, but we think we have quoted enough to direct public attention to it. We believe the statements issued under the careful superintendence of the Belfast Society to be strictly accurate; and we agree with Mr. Sharman Crawford, in the elaborate address delivered by him in 1846, that the more extensive cultivation of flax in Ireland "is calculated to open a wide field of employment for the people; to afford to the small landholders a means of paying their rent better than any other which can be devised; to afford proper means, also, for the creation of what is admitted on all hands to be so much required in Ireland—capital; to lead to the increase of national as well as individual wealth; and, finally, to form the best and only effectual bridge, which would be most desirable to form in the country—a bond of union and connexion between the manufacturing and agricultural interests."

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE LINEN HALL AT BELFAST.

This splendid establishment, the head-quarters of the staple trade of Belfast, was the greatest point of attraction in the whole route of the Queen's visit on Saturday last. A beautiful arch was erected over the door at which her Majesty was to enter the exhibition-rooms. The sides of this arch were of green moss; the [illegible] interwoven with flowers. The arch was flanked by two splendid Irish yew trees, taken with fruit, from the conservatory of Robert Langtry, Esq., of Portwilliam.

In the centre of the Quadrangle a large mast was erected, from which to unfurl a Royal standard as soon as her Majesty entered the Hall; and various other flags floated in the breeze.

A little before three o'clock it was announced that her Majesty had left the pavilion and was on her way to the Hall, and in a few minutes the cheers of the multitude outside gave notice of her approach. The Lord Lieutenant [illegible] Duke of Abercorn, [illegible] Lord Chancellor [illegible] the Marquis [illegible] Lord Adjutant [illegible] Lord Downshire, [illegible] which was dressed with layers of the flax plant in the growing state, surmounted with laurel, and on the top a harp and crown in flowers, with the words "Royal Flax Society" in dahlia letters underneath—the carriages entered the inner gate, passed through the porch, and, on emerging upon the carriage-way which skirts the inner quadrangle, the Royal [illegible] Lord Chancellor and Committee of the Society [illegible] Lord Adjutant [illegible] Lord Downshire, [illegible] Lord Lieutenant [illegible] Duke of Abercorn, [illegible] Lord Chancellor [illegible] Marquis

late Monarch the title of "Magnanimous," and decreed the erection of his statue in the Court of Honour of the Senatorial Palace.

The King of Sardinia has directed that the mourning for his Royal parent shall last for six months.

Two steamers of the Royal navy had been ordered to Oporto to convey to Piedmont the remains of Charles Albert. The Prince de Carignan, Prince de Masserano, and General Solaroli were to proceed to Portugal on this mission.

VENICE.—Accounts dated the 5th instant state that 17 large and small vessels had been sent out from Venice to pick up Garibaldi and his men. The Venetians fancy some the Continent with 500 infantry and 600 horse, and collect an immense quantity of provisions and oxen.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The occupation of Raab, which we briefly noticed in our Postscript last week, is regarded by the Austrians as a terrible blow. All the artillery at Ataab and Moson was taken by the Hungarians, who took four batteries to Komorn, and spiked the rest. One battalion of the regiment Mansochal was captured; 40,000 cwt. of copper money, 50,000 uniforms, and 100,000 cwt. of flour were taken in Raab; and at Gyönyö the Hungarians took five vessels loaded with corn and with 17 cwt. of gunpowder. Near the city of Marchfeld, the Hungarians intercepted a Russian transport of 30,000 regimentals. The principal engagement in this affair took place at Aatsh, when General Klapka, with 8000 men, attacked the Imperialists, who mustered 5000, and who had five batteries of 6-pounders.

It is stated that there are two parties in the Austrian Cabinet. Schwarzenberg, Bach, and Schmerling insist upon continuing the war, and attempting to crush the Magyars by Russian aid. The Generals Haynau and Kramm are said to wish for peace. The prevailing feeling in Vienna is in favour of peace. The sympathy expressed in England for the cause of the Magyars has made a profound impression there.

The Austrian Premier, Prince Schwarzenberg, set out for Warsaw on the 6th inst., on a visit to his Majesty the Czar, for the purpose, it is thought, of consulting with his Russian Majesty on the steps to be taken to ensure a greater unity of purpose between the allied armies.

The latest accounts from the seat of war are conveyed in some bulletins which the Russians have published, boasting of great advantages they had obtained over the Hungarians in several engagements that had recently taken place. They admit, however, that they had been beaten in the pass of Ojtu, where they sustained a loss of 40 killed and 120 wounded.

At the latest date, the 11th inst., the communication between Vienna and Pesth, on the right bank of the Danube, was entirely interrupted. On the left bank, the position of the Hungarians was excellent.

SPAIN.

A ministerial crisis, involving the probable retirement of MM. Mon and Pidal, is expected at Madrid

The Duke of Aumale has arrived at Puerto de Santa Maria, on a visit to his brother the Duke of Montpensier.

PORTUGAL.

The only news from this stagnant quarter is that of a peculation of a very serious nature which has lately been brought to light in the Custom-house at Lisbon—some very high in authority are said to be implicated. The sum abstracted from the Sete Casas (Custom-house) is about £70,000 (300 contos). The critical position of the Bank of Lisbon causes great alarm.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The session of the Legislative Council was opened on the 16th of June, by the Hon. Mr. Montagu, his Excellency the Governor being unhappily, from the effects of his late indisposition, unable to attend in person. The usual minute was read, detailing the principal measures which are to be submitted to the Council during this session; but, important as many of those measures are, their announcement was listened to with manifest coldness and absence of mind, not only by the crowd in the gallery, but by the members of the Council. The subject that occupied all thoughts was one not named in the minute, namely, Lord Grey's proposal and apparent determination to make the colony a receptacle for felons. The greatest excitement prevails on the subject, and meetings continue to be held, at which strong resolutions are unanimously adopted against the proceeding. It appears that the Governor, Sir Harry Smith, and the Legislative Council are also opposed to this scheme of Earl Grey; but the former has stated, that, as he has received direct orders to carry the plan into effect, he felt bound to obey his instructions, although he felt great pain in doing so.

UNITED STATES.

The news from the States by this week's arrival is of little or no interest. The cholera still continues its ravages unabated.

Three negroes have been executed at Charleston, South Carolina, for having knocked down a gaoler and made their escape from prison!

At St. Louis there has been another conflagration, in which three vessels full of freight were consumed.

Shocking outrages continue to be committed on the plains and the Rio Grande by the Indians.

CANADA.

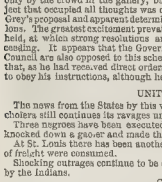
The latest accounts state that the ill-feeling created by the recent outrages o the Orangemen had not altogether subsided.

The proceedings of the British League, which had commenced its session in Kingston, Canada West, have not yet assumed any importance.

A conflagration had taken place in Quebec, where damage to the extent of £30,000 had been done.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED

FRANCES, COUNTESS OF DARTMOUTH.



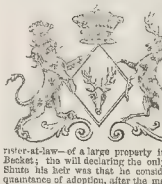
HER Ladyship, whose death is just announced, was second daughter of George, fifth Viscount Barrington, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Robert Adair, Esq. She was born 20th October, 1802, and became the second wife of the present Earl of Dartmouth on the 25th October, 1826. The issue of the marriage consists of fourteen surviving children—six sons and eight daughters.

The eminence of the Barrington family was caused by the singular bequest—to the Countess's great-grandfather, John Shute, Esq., bar-

rister-at-law—of a large property in Berkshire, by John Wildman, Esq., of Becket; the will declaring the testator had the power to make Mr. Shute his heir was that he considered him the most worthy of all his acquaintance of adoption, after the manner of the Romans, a mode of settling property of which he had always approved.

Shute Barrington, the excellent and estimable Bishop of Durham, was granduncle of Lady Dartmouth.

MRS. CROMWELL RUSSELL, OF CHESHUNT PARK, HERTS.



We have this week to record the demise of Elizabeth Oliveria, only daughter and heiress of the late Oliver Cromwell, Esq., of Theobalds, who was great-grandson of Henry Cromwell, Lord Deputy of Ireland, third son of the Lord Protector, OLIVER CROMWELL. Henry Cromwell, the Lord Deputy, had, besides his son Henry, from whom Mrs. Cromwell Russell descended, a daughter Elizabeth, who became the wife of William Russell, Esq., of Fordham Abbey, and is now represented by William Andrew Dyer, Esq., of Gloucester-place.

After the death of Oliver Cromwell, in 1658, Richard, his eldest son, succeeded to the protector power, but his rule lasted only seven months and twenty-eight days. He preferred the tranquillity of private

life, and survived, in retirement, to the advanced age of eighty-seven. Pennant, the quaint historian, mentions that his father had told him that he used often to see, at the Don Saltero Coffee-house at Chelsea, poor Richard Cromwell, "a little and very neat old man, with a neat plaited countenance, the effect of his innocent and unambitious course." Richard left no male issue; consequently, the representation of the Lord Protector's family was carried on by the descendants of his (Richard's) next brother, Henry, of whom, as we have already stated, Mrs. Cromwell Russell was the heir and representative. Her father, Oliver Cromwell, a solicitor of eminence, and clerk to St. Thomas's Hospital, succeeded, under the will of his cousin the Miss Cromwells, to the estate at Theobalds, Herts, which had been granted by Charles II. to General Monk for services in restoring the Monarchy! He published some very interesting memoirs of his ancestors, and was honourable proud in his descent, that, wishing to perpetuate the name of his great ancestor, he applied for permission that his son-in-law (the husband of his only daughter) should assume the surname of Cromwell, a permission the illiberality of the Government of the day refused.

The late Mrs. Cromwell Russell has originated three new remarks on the form of it in the case of the late Count Lavradio, was born at Rio, and died at Paris, 1801, Thomas Aremberg Russell, Esq., by whom she had several children.

SIR THOMAS READE, KNT.

INTELLIGENCE has arrived of the death of this respected gentleman, her Majesty's Consul at Tunis. Sir Thomas, who attained the rank of colonel in the army in 1837, was formerly Deputy Adjutant-General at St. Helena. He received in 18 , the third Class of the Order of St. Ferdinand and Merit for his services near Messina, in 1810, being then Assistant Quarter-Master-General to the forces in Sicily; and was knighted by his own Sovereign in 1815.

On application to the authorities by the Board of Health, the Ordnance department have ordered tents to be supplied to the inhabitants of Megavesey, Cornwall, for them to live under whilst their village is being cleaned, during the prevalence of cholera there. Her Majesty's lighter *Rochester* sailed from Devonport, with the tents, on Tuesday last.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*H. P.*" *St. Johns.*—1. *There is a brief catalogue of Chess works appended to Cochrane's treatise on the game, but it is very far inferior to the elaborate and valuable list of Lorenzi and another. These books green in Walker's "Art of Chess-Play."* 2. *The only edition of Ozno's scarce work, with which we are acquainted, is dated* 1766. *Philip Stamma's "Essai sur le au des Echecs" was published nearly thirty years before.*

"*Hon. Sec.*," "*F. D.*," "*Omega*," *and others. The termination of the contest between the Clubs of London and Amsterdam is not likely to be long delayed. Upon its conclusion we shall give the game in full, accompanied by very copious notes, critical and explanatory.*

"*A. H.*" —1. *The positions have not sufficient merit for publication.* 2. *Both are excellent composers.* 3. *See our notice to "C. W. R." in the last Number but one.*

"*Omicron*" *will have seen from our last Notices that on No.* 469 *the Q B stands at* K 6 *th.*

"*R.*" *Bolton.* *The "Chess Euclid" is published at the office of the* Chess-Player's Chronicle *King William-street, Charing-cross.*

"*President,*" ——*Cleb.*—*The great collection of original games and problems published in the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS *is only procurable by the purchase of back volumes. Apply to the publisher.*

"*Dudu.*"—*Have the goodness to examine them scrupulously many times, and, when quite convinced of their accuracy, send them to us on diagrams.*

"*Beta.*"—*You are quite right respecting Enigma No.* 447, *as we mentioned some weeks since.*

"*Constantia.*" *Tadmorton.*—*See our notice to "C. W. R." and "Dudu," in the paper for Aug.* 11.

"*Wallace.*"—*The celebrated match by correspondence, between the Chess-clubs of London and Edinburgh, began in April,* 1824, *and terminated in July,* 1828.

"*Argus.*"—*The new treatise by Major Jaenisch was published lately, we are told, in St. Petersburgh, but it has not yet reached this country.*

"*I. H. F.*"—*There is no mate, as you suppose. You have overlooked the Black Pawn at Q Kt 2d.*

"*H. E. F.*" *Hardly up to the mark of your previous efforts.*

"*W. L., Jun.*" *They shall not be forgotten.*

Solutions by "K. E. R.," "K. C. F.," "Dorcas," "Bellamy," "Otho," "Rev. C. L.," "F. R. S." "Major," 61*st*; "*F. U.*" "*Joy,*" "*Chirurgus,*" *are right. Those by "K.," Bolton*; "*M. D.*," "*S. P. Q. R.*" *are wrong.*

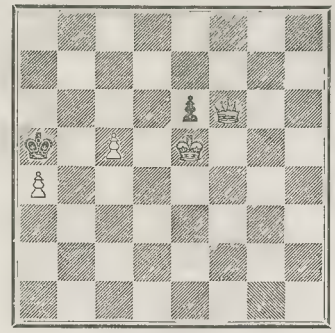
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 290.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. K to his B 6th	K to Q 4th	4. K to his 7th	K moves
2. Kt to K B 7th	K moves	5. R mates	
3. Kt to Kt 8th (ch)	K moves		

PROBLEM No. 291.

This elegant little stratagem is the invention of Mr. KLING.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS BY CORRESPONDENCE,

BETWEEN LEIPSIC AND MAGDEBOURG.

For the proceeding moves in this contest, see the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for July 7th.

WHITE. (Leipsic.)	BLACK. (Magdebourg.)	WHITE. (Leipsic.)	BLACK. (Magdebourg.)
15. Kt to Q 2d	K Kt to K B 3d	20. Kt to Q B 5th	Q to her 3d
16. Q to her sq	Q R to K B sq	21 Kt takes K R	B takes Q R
17. Q to K B 3d	R to Q 8th	22. B to Q Kt 4th	Q takes Kt
18. Kt to K 4th	K R to Q R 3d	23. B takes R	
19. B to Q 2d	B takes Q Kt P	Magdebourg to play.	

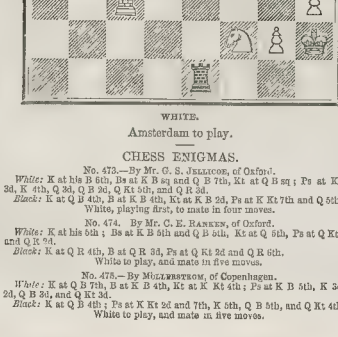
MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE

BETWEEN THE LONDON AND AMSTERDAM CHESS CLUBS.

WHITE (Amsterdam).	BLACK (London).
38.	Kt takes Kt
39. R takes Kt	K to his Kt sq

POSITION OF THE FORCES AFTER LONDON'S 39TH MOVE.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Amsterdam to play.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 473.—By Mr. C. S. JELLICOE, of Oxford.

White: K at his B 6th, Rs at K B sq and Q B 7th, Kt at Q B sq; Ps at K Kt 3d, K 4th, Q 3d, Q B 2d, Q Kt 5th, and Q R 3d.

Black: K at Q B 4th, B at K B 4th, Kt at K B 2d, Ps at K Kt 7th and Q 5th.

White, playing first, to mate in four moves.

No. 474. By Mr. C. E. RANKEN, of Oxford.

White: K at his 5th; Bs at K B 5th and Q B 5th, Kt at Q 5th, Ps at Q Kt 5th and Q R 2d.

Black: K at Q R 4th, B at Q R 3d, Ps at Q Kt 2d and Q R 6th.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

No. 475.—By MÜLLERSTROM, of Copenhagen.

White: K at Q B 7th, B at K B 4th, Kt at K Kt 4th; Ps at K B 5th, K 3d, Q 2d, Q B 3d, and Q Kt 3d.

Black: K at Q B 4th; Ps at K Kt 2d and 7th, K 5th, Q B 5th, and Q Kt 4th.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel preached on Sunday morning as a Baptist minister, in Mr. Evans' chapel, John-street, Bedford-row, the same place in which the hon. and rev. gentleman was baptized on the previous Thursday evening last.

On Monday the flags of all the ships of the General Steam Navigation Company, in the river, were hoisted half-mast high, in token of respect to the memory of the highly-esteemed and deeply-lamented secretary of the company, the late John Wilson, Esq.

Mr. Heald and the Countess of Landsfeldt (Lola Montes) arrived in Paris on Friday and occupy apartments at the Hôtel Windsor. It is said Mr. Heald has settled £2000 a-year on the lady.

Mrs. Jermy passed through Preston on Monday on her way to the Lakes, where she is about to remain for a short time. Her servant, Eliza Chestney, was with her.

A fire, which is attributed to malevolence, burst out on the 2d in the forest possessed by Mdme. de Ségur, in the neighbourhood of Lue, not far from Toulon (France). The greatest part of this fine forest was destroyed, and the flames then spread to the plantations of M. de Colbert, which also suffered very much indeed. The damage is estimated at 500,000f

The Paris Court of Assizes has condemned M. Gustave Leroy, for a song which he composed, called "Le Bal et la Guillotine," to six months' imprisonment and a fine of 200 francs. The burden of the song was, that while the guillotine was cutting off the heads of the alleged murderers of General Bréa, the great inhabitant of the palace of the Elysée (Louis Napoleon) was enjoying a ball.

On Friday week, as Captain Badcock, of Lymington, was out on the Solent in his sailing-boat, accompanied by his brother, by Mr. Clayton, and his two sons, aged respectively ten and twelve years, they accidentally came in contact with a yacht, by which the boat was upset, and Captain Badcock and his two sons were unhappily drowned, and that gentleman himself escaped with much difficulty, and is at present very ill from the effects of the calamity.

On Tuesday week a lad, while taking a walk, entered "Nanny Rowley's Wood," near Earnuses colliery, a short distance from Gateshead, and found upon the ground the body of a youth, with a cord round his neck. On the branch of a tree above, a handkerchief was made fast, and a cord; and it was evident that the deceased, after being suspended, had fallen to the ground through the breaking of the cord. The body was indentified as that of Joseph Wyse, the son of a mason.

The munificient sum of £1000 has been promised to the Royal Isle of Wight Infirmary, through the medium of the Rev. W. Spencer Phillips, Vicar of Ryde. The name of the generous donor has not transpired, but it is understood that the Institution is indebted for this noble benefaction to the kind intervention of some members the Ryde Castle family

At Lothers, near Salisbury, during the storm on Tuesday night week, a bull and two pair of heifers were destroyed by lightning, and a large oak tree in the neighbourhood was shattered to pieces.

Early on Wednesday morning week two horses, the property of Mr. Yeasley, landlord of the Antelope Inn, of Salisbury, were found dead in a field, called the West Ward, on the outskirts of the town. The animals lay within a few yards of each other; and, on examination, the marks left by the electric fluid were observable on the chest of one, and running down one of the fore-legs of the other. The horses were valued, one at £30, the other £15.

The official table of exports shows that, in the month ending 5th July last, the total value of the coals exported from the United Kingdom amounted to only £81,763, whereas, during the corresponding month of last year, it reached £93,996. Nearly the whole of this immense falling off, if not the whole, is attributed to the blockade of the German ports and rivers, by Denmark, during the recent hostilities.

The festivities of the past week in Dublin have not been without their drawback. In consequence of the tremendous rushing at the station on Sunday night, a young lady, Miss Jones, of Capel-street, fell between the carriages, and had both her legs broken. On the following day amputation was performed, but it was too much for the poor sufferer, who expired under the operation.

At Lemberg, in Galicia (Austrian Poland), on the 31st ult., a milliner, accused of making Kossuth cockades, and of having persuaded or coaxed her husband to play the spy, was taken to the barracks, and there punished with thirty blows from rods, or rather sticks, on her bare back.

Emigration has taken place lately to a considerable extent from South Uist, on the properties of Colonel Gordon of Cluny and Lord Macdonald. A fine large Clyde ship, the *Tusker*, sailed on Tuesday from Loch Boisdale for Quebec, conveying 500 souls, and a second ship, the *Monarch of Elphinstone*, was expected to sail later in the week with about 380 souls. The most, if not the whole of these people were from Colonel Gordon's property; and he assists them by taking their crops at a valuation, the emigration agent at Glasgow taking the stock also at valuation.

Mr. E. Brown, late of Preston, who has made some important discoveries in chemistry, has, since his paper on "The Prevention of Poisoning by Chloroform and Sulphuric Ether" was read before the Royal Society, discovered the liquification of hydrogen gas, a desideratum to chemists since the liquification of chlorine was effected by Faraday, in 1836. Mr. Brown intends contributing a paper on the subject to the Royal Society.

The site fixed upon for building the New University Museum at Oxford is in the parks, near the Wadham College Gardens. Merton College, to whom the land belongs, have consented to let the University have four acres for that purpose. The building, &c., it is expected, will cost upwards of £50,000, a great portion of which will be raised by subscription, and the remainder will be made up from the University chest.

General Cabrera, the celebrated Carlist chief, arrived in London on Saturday evening last.

On Monday, the waters of the River Thames fell unusually low, and at four o'clock the usual channels of the navigation were impassable, and many vessels grounded above bridge, the surface of the water was found to be of unfathomable shoals, and at the steam-boat piers planks, &c., were compelled to be hoisted out to land and embark passengers, at Waterloo Bridge the whole of the arches, except two next the Middlesex shore, were dry.

On Monday information was received by the police that the residence of Lord Seymour, 18, Spring-gardens, had been entered and plundered of £300 worth of silver plate, consisting of knives, forks, and silver waiters, &c., bearing the crest, a Tree with a Saw through its Trunk: motto, "Through," by a lad, having the appearance of a cheesemonger's shopman, who obtained admission under pretence of calling for orders.

An arrival of gold, to the amount of £195,000, took place last week from Russia. £95,000 was on Government, and £100,000 on private account—the latter by special permission, the export of gold, under ordinary circumstances, being still prohibited

The imports of pork, bacon, hams, &c. into Liverpool, for the fortnight ending the 8th instant, are as follow, which, though light nominally, are in reality, considering the very advanced season, heavy. Formerly Ireland supplied these, and got paid from England, now America supplies us, and gets the cash:—1938 barrels of pork, 1047 boxes of bacon, 16 hogsheads of hams, and 376 kegs of lard.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the great seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland granting unto Henry Murray Lane, gentleman, the office of Bluemantle, Pursuivant of Arms, vacant by the promotion of George Harrison Rogers Harrison, Esq., to the office of Windsor Herald.

Mrs. Butler's (Fanny Kemble's) case has at last been ended by a compromise, which secures her 1500 dollars per annum, and the enjoyment of her children's society for two months in a year. The gifted lady will reside permanently in Massachusetts.

Not long ago Mr. Richard Rawcliffe, of the Wild Boar Farm, Out Rawcliffe, sustained a very heavy loss by the death of the greatest portion of his cattle in the sovereign epidemic. On its becoming known to his landlord, T. Butler Cole, Esq., of Kirkland, he most generously forgave him a full year's rent, although it was the first year of his tenancy

The promised contributions to the building fund of the Normal College for Wales now exceed £3000. The sum of £50 was unanimously voted to be applied to the same object, by the Committee of the "Voluntary School Association, London," on the 30th ult

His Highness the Queen Dowager, with her usual munificence, has just transmitted to the Institution of the Sailor's Home, in Wells-street, Londondocks (a receptacle for seamen paid off from their respective ships in the port of London), £400, being the cost of building the eighth and last dormitory.

A vessel just arrived in the docks from Seville has brought 3500 barrels of quicksilver, consigned to a house of commercial eminence

The public executioner of Presburg (Hungary) has refused to execute the sentences of death by hanging passed by court-martial on some Hungarian nobles, and has offered his resignation. The executioner of Buda had according y been sent to Presburg. He made little difficulty in the matter.

The Mexican inhabitants of Rio Grande city recently lynched a man named Jack Mills, for murdering a respectable Mexican citizen of that place by deliberately shooting him down with his revolver as a *bonâ fide*. A meeting was held, resolutions determining upon Mills' extermination were passed, and a committee appointed to carry the resolutions into effect, which they did most fatally, by perforating his body with full thirty balls.

It is now decided that the "Vernon testimonial" shall consist of a marble bust of Mr. Vernon, and ornamented pedested, to be placed in the National Gallery.

A farmer in Suffolk, within the last few days, was fined one pound and costs, for drawing blood from an old woman whom he called a witch, by scratching her head with a nail. He said she had bewitched him.

The Havanna authorities have acceded to an application requesting that copperas may be allowed to be landed at one of the wharfs on the south side of the Thames; the report of their principal officers thereon having recommended that copperas may be added to the list of articles allowed to be landed at all the first-class sufferance wharfs on the river side.

Mr. Nicoll, the sheriff elect for London and Middlesex, has appointed the Rev. Thomas George Patteson Hough, M.A., incumbent of Ham, Surrey, to be his chaplain, and Mr. David Williams Wire, of St. Swithin's-lane, to be his under-sheriff.

THE QUEEN AND PRINCE ALBERT'S VISIT TO THE BANK OF IRELAND, DUBLIN.—COURT OF PROPRIETORS' ROOM, FORMERLY THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

(From our own Correspondent.)

DUBLIN.

In the late edition of our Double Number of last week we recorded the Royal sojourn at Dublin, to the departure of her Majesty for Belfast.

We now Illustrate three of the Royal visits to three of the public establishments of the city of Dublin: these are—the Bank of Ireland, the Female Infant School of the National Board of Education, and the Botanic Garden. The visit to the Bank has been already described, at page 87; the visit to the National Board of Education, in the same page; and the visit to the Botanic Garden, in page 86.

The Bank faces College-green. it is the old Irish Parliament House, where, before the Union, the Irish representatives

Sat in grand committee,
How to plague and starve the city.

This is the finest building in Dublin, and one of the very finest in the kingdom. Since its conversion into a bank, the interior has undergone an entire change, except the House of Lords, which yet retains very much of its original appearance. This is now the Court of Proprietors Room, shown in our Illustration: in the semicircular recess once occupied by the throne is a statue of King George III. The walls are hung with Dutch tapestry, which is very fine.

The Botanic Garden is close to the ancient village of Glasnevin, on one of the leading roads from Dublin to the eastern portion of the county, and also the county of Meath distant about a mile and a half from the Post-office.

The Tolka, which divides the garden from the village, is a classic stream. On its banks the celebrated Addison, along with Swift, Parnell, Steele, and Tickell, lived during considerable periods of their lives. The ground now occupied by the Botanic Garden was the demesne of

ARRIVAL OF COMPANY IN THE COURT-YARD, DUBLIN CASTLE.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE FEMALE INFANT SCHOOL OF THE NATIONAL BOARD OF EDUCATION, IN MARLBOROUGH-STREET, DUBLIN.

ROYAL VISIT TO THE BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN.

Tickell, who came to Ireland in 1714, with Addison, who was secretary to Lord Sunderland, the then Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. The house in which the poet lived is still in tolerable preservation, and now that in which the curator resides. A distant view of it appears in our wood-cut representing the entrance-gate, where the arched bed-room windows and roof appear in the background. Immediately adjoining the garden is the great Glasnevin Cemetery, where the remains of the late Daniel O'Connell rest; and not far distant, in the same place, lie the ashes of the once celebrated lawyer and orator, John Philpot Curran.

The handsome range of conservatories represented in our wood-cut has been recently built, and the expense mostly defrayed by special parliamentary grants. The garden is one of the largest in Europe, as well as one of the most comprehensive in design, containing as it does nearly thirty statute acres.

The Illustration of the Court-yard of the Castle represents the arrival of the company to the Levee, described at page 89.

We next give a few additional details of the events of Thursday.

GRAND REVIEW IN PHŒNIX-PARK.

On Thursday morning, soon after dawn, the crash of military music resounded in every street; the gleaming of arms and the waving of standards were visible in every great thoroughfare, as the troops marched to the ground. Nothing could be finer than the appearance of the various bodies of men—the solid columns of infantry bristling with bayonets, in their scarlet and gray; the gay Lancers fluttering about the field, the very butterflies of war—the Hussars, all radiant with finery, and looking steam-and-gold—the quick step-jobours roll of the field Artillery, cutting deep into the sward, and still moving as nimbly as the horsemen beside them; then the splendid squadrons of the Enniskillens, and the sombre and steady-looking masses of constabulary in their uniforms of dark green, scarcely distinguishable but by their superior bulk and stature from the Rifles basi-a them. The troops on the ground comprised two regiments of Hussars (7th and 8th), the 6th Carabineers, the 6th Enniskillens, and the 17th Lancers. The infantry consisted of the 1st Royals (2nd battalion), 2nd Queen's Royal Regiment, the 40th, 48th, 55th, 60th Rifles (2nd battalion), 71st Highland Light Infantry, and 9th Foot—in all 6160 men.

At ten o'clock the Royal standard was hoisted, and the Queen left the Lodge. Her Majesty was in an open barouche, drawn by four horses, with postilions and outriders. She was accompanied by the Royal children, and attended by the Countess of Clarendon. Prince Albert was mounted on a magnificent dark chesnut charger, and was dressed in the uniform of a Field-Marshal. He wore a star on the left breast.

The troops having been marched to the front of the Royal standard flag-staff, near which the Royal carriage was stationed, Prince Albert took the command with Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Blakeney.

(Continued on page 124.)

HER MAJESTY AND PRINCE ALBERT LEAVING KINGSTOWN HARBOUR.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, August 19.—Eleventh Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 20.—£100,000 was given by the Empress of Russia, at Amsterdam, for a single diamond, 1772!
TUESDAY, 21.—Length of day 14h. 12m. Sun rises 4h. 50m., sets 7h. 9m.
WEDNESDAY, 22.—Sun due east 6h. 40m.
THURSDAY, 23. -Sir William Herschel died, aged 85, 1822.
FRIDAY, 24. St. Bartholomew. Sun rises 5h. 0m., sets 7h. 3m.
SATURDAY, 25.—Moon's First quarter 6h. 36m. P. M.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 25.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m
2 35	2 55	3 20	3 40	4 5	4 25	4 50
A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m
5 10	5 30	5 55	6 15	6 40	7 0	7 25

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*G. V.*," *Dublin, is thanked for his letter. Our Correspondent is of opinion that the fatty matter, or "bog spermaceti," mentioned in Mr. Rogers's paper on the Bogs of Ireland, read to the Botanical Society of London, and printed in our Number of last week, is identical with the "Fossil Butter" frequently found in the northern counties of Ireland, sometimes in rudely-formed barrels (see specimens in the collection of the Royal Irish Academy, Dublin), and well known to Irish antiquaries. This, G. V. considers to set aside the idea of the "bog spermaceti" being a mineral substance; therefore, as usually as one of the industrial resources of Ireland is at once evident.*

"*P. B. S.*"—*Your William and Mary five-guinea piece, date* 1691, *will not bear a premium, and cannot be legally tendered.*

"*Cumberwell.*"—*Next week.*

"*Juvenis.*"—*The child's "History" gives the names.*

"*Wilhelmina.*"—*A description of the various woods was printed in the "Transactions" of the Society a few years since. See Ackermann's work on Construction.*

"*Q. E. D.*" *Peckham.*—*Our inquiry has not been successful.*

"*H. G.*" *Bristol. The artist's error.*

"*H. C. F.*" *Passage West. Apply at* 131, *High Holborn.*

"*B. C. E.*"—" *Hand-book for New Zealand,*" *published by Parker, Strand.*

"*J. T. B.*" *St. Martin's-lane. We believe not.*

"*Vortex.*"—*The register is considered correct.*

"*S. G.*" *Sauughall-street.*—*Darley's elementary works on Algebra.*

"*Alpha Beta.*"—*We do not understand*

Affiers," *Hauwell Asylum. We cannot interfere.*

"*An Old Subscriber,*" *Stockton.. The secretary*

"*An Old Subscriber.*"—*Rouh's "Principles of English Composition."*

"*A Subscriber.*" *Eder's Diamond Cement, sold by druggists.*

"*R. P. L., Hertford.*—*We cannot find room for the letter or paragraph.*

"*Van Tromp*" *is recommended to take or send his "noble d' Elcard III." to Mr. Winter, dealer in coins,* 17, *Great Russell-street, Covent-Garden.*

"*Staines.*"—*Apply to the Clerk to Hetherington's Charity to the Blind, at Christ's Hospital, London, not by letter, but through a friend or agent. Petitions for persons duly qualified are issued between October 1 and November 30.*

"*A Constant Reader,*" *Teguuouth.*—"*The Garden of England*" *has been applied to more than one picturesque portion of England: perhaps Kent has the best claim to the distinction.*

"*Jota.*"—*Any five consecutive Numbers of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS *may be had at Sixpence each; if less than five Numbers, or not consecutive, One Shilling each is charged for each Number one month after the date of publication.*

"EATIS."—*It would be illegal to give you the information sought, even were we in possession of it.*

"*S. S.*" *The sketch of the sublime scenery in the West of Ireland reached us too late for insertion.*

"*G. H.*" *Bishopsgate-street, is thanked.*

"*Chopin.*"—*See the "Musician's Ramble."*

"*Basquaes*" *is thanked.*

"*C. D. M.*" *should apply at a foreign bookseller's.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Watford.*—*The number of births registered in England in the year* 1849 *was* 612,339

"*T. C. J.*"—*We regret that we had not room.*

"*A Subscriber*" *may obtain a freedom of the city of London for a sum under* £20.

"*J. B. S.*" *Penzance.*—*Probable, next week*

"*J. C.*" *Dublin. The signature would be illegal*

"*Miriam.*" "*Real Life in India*" *is published by Houlston and Stoneman,* 65, *Paternoster-row.*

"*H.*" *Dublin.*—*We have not room for the lines.*

"*J. B.*" *Cheadle.*—*The notice is legal.*

"*Shamrock.*" *Declined.*

"*Alpha.*" *Still, you do not say in what department of engraving on metal.*

"*An English Pedestrian*" *is thanked for his notes; but we have not room to print them.*

"*B. Bits G.*" *The "song" does not suit.*

"*J. B.,*" *Nether Hall.*—*The finely engraved portrait of "Raphael," at fifteen, from the picture in the Louvre Gallery, will be found in No.* 184 *of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

"ERSTALON."—"*The "Railway Anecdote Book,*" *published by Smith and Co.,* 136, *Strand, may be had, by order, of any bookseller.*

"*An Astronomical Enquirer.*"—*We believe that Lord Rosse's telescope does not render the diameters of the fixed stars appreciable. The remark of Sir W. Herschel is to be understood as referring to diameters alone.*

"*A Constant Reader.*" *The Hon. and Rev. Baptist W. Noel is brother of Charles, present Earl of Gainsborough. He has just completed his 40th year.*

"*V. V. V.*"—*The arms of Back are "Arg. a saltire az. between a mullet in chief and a crescent in base gu. a chief of the second." The arms of Strahan are "Arg. four bars embattled counter-embattled az. over all, on a escutcheon gu." Crest*—"*An eagle with wings expanded standing on a man's hand in armour couped at the wrist.*" Motto—"*Suspere tenta.*"

"*L. W.*"—"*Hamma nobis*" *are those persons that are noble by descent. The "mamma anobilat," those that are themselves ennobled*

"*C. W.*"—*The arms enclosed are those of the family of Thompson-Baron Haverscres.*

"*Y. H.*"—*Liveries are governed by the arms. the "field" is the principal colour of the coat; the first "charge," "turnings up."*

"*Audax Iapnus.*"—*The fee at the Herald's Office for sending a copy of a shield of arms is one shilling; it is very trifling.*

"*Frederick.*"—*The arms of the Macdonalds, of Fersuly, who eventually became Earls of Dumfries, were, "Az. a lion rampant arg. gorged with an antique crown, and imperially crowned, or. Crest: A lion's gamb erect and erased. Supporters: Two wild men wreathed about the head and middle with laurel, holding in their hands flaming daggers proper, all surmounted, par. Motto, over the crest: "Vincere est mori," and under the arms, "Pro Deo, Rege et Patria."*

THE QUEEN IN IRELAND.—The auspicious event of HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO IRELAND, and the "Excursions to the Lakes of Killarney," will be Published in a separate Part of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, entitled the "Part for Ireland," in an appropriate wrapper, containing Six Numbers of the Journal, to be ready on Monday next, August 20, price 3s.

THE DOUBLE NUMBER of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—containing "The Royal Visit to Ireland"—published August 11, may be had at the original price (1s.) until September 8; after which the charge will be 2s.

* In the present Number appears an Engraving of her Majesty presenting the Royal Children on board the Yacht, at Kingstown Harbour. The same Incident was engraved in a small portion of the early edition, but was cancelled.

HER MAJESTY IN SCOTLAND.—Next week we shall engrave two additional Illustrations of the Royal Visit to Glasgow.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1849.

HER Majesty has concluded her Irish trip: has gratified Dublin—pleased Glasgow, the most important city of her domains, next to London—and is, by this time, safe in the Highland retirement of Balmoral, in the enjoyment, as her people devoutly hope, of all the blessings that can fall to the lot of humanity. Her progress has been in the highest degree satisfactory; and she has left behind her impressions of good which will not be effaced. There is every reason to believe that her visit to Ireland is but the first of an annual series, and that the mutual satisfaction of the Queen and people of Ireland towards each other will lead to a still more intimate acquaintance on both sides. Her Majesty's delight at the unexpected cordiality and enthusiasm of her Irish people is no secret. She has found her way into their hearts; and we trust that in future years both England and Ireland will see the happy results of the confidence that will date from her first visit. Her Majesty has taken occasion to show the Irish people the interest she takes in their country, by conferring upon the Prince of Wales the title of Earl of Dublin—a small matter in itself, but one which shows, in connexion with many others, the current of her feeling. If, as is supposed, it should be resolved that she shall hold her Court annually in Dublin, a still more substantial mark of her good intentions will be conferred, and a foundation will be laid for the fair, free, and kindly introduction of the English and Irish people to each other. Hitherto, they have been estranged by their mutual ignorance—an ignorance maintained and fostered by unwise politicians and uncharitable sectarians. Her Majesty promises to be the means of removing it; and we trust that many a now miserable and uncultivated district, covered with unroofed cottages and squalid paupers, will have cause to bless the day when Englishmen were induced to follow in the footsteps of the Sovereign; and learn the capabilities of that rich soil, and the many good qualities of a long-suffering and long-slandered, but grateful and affectionate people.

But, perhaps, the most gratifying of all the gratifying circumstances connected with the visit is the letter which, by command of her Majesty, Sir George Grey has addressed to the Earl of Clarendon. We present the document without further comment, feeling assured that both in England and in Ireland it will be perused with the highest satisfaction by all classes of the people:—

Royal Yacht, 13th August, 1849.

MY LORD,—It is with sincere pleasure that I perform the duty which devolves upon me, in obedience to her Majesty's command, of expressing to your Excellency, at the close of her Majesty's visit to Ireland, the heartfelt satisfaction which she has derived from her reception in that portion of the United Kingdom over which your Excellency presides with universally increasing credit. From the time of her Majesty's arrival at Cork to that of her departure from Belfast, of warm and devoted loyalty and attachment to her throne and person, and of affection for every branch of her family. The circumstances which have attended this visit cannot fail to strengthen the deep interest which your Excellency is aware has long been felt by her Majesty in all that concerns the happiness and welfare of her Irish people.

Her Majesty rejoiced to observe among the multitudes who enthusiastically greeted her appearance, the absence of all distinction of class and party; and she indulges the hope that the feelings elicited on this occasion may tend to promote, among all her faithful subjects in Ireland, that union of heart and affection which is essential to the prosperity of their common country.

I am further commanded to express the high satisfaction with which her Majesty remarked the general regard and esteem entertained for your Excellency, which have been so justly earned by your able, judicious, and impartial discharge of the high trust confided to you.

I am, with great truth and regard, my Lord,
Your Excellency's obedient servant,
(Signed) G. GREY.

THE French nation is fairly entangled in financial difficulties. The corrupt extravagance of the reign of Louis Philippe dwindles into insignificance when compared with the reckless extravagance which has characterised the Republic. The Ministers of the Monarchy, although they may have expended lavishly, were wise enough to hold firm by the sources of revenue at their command; but the National Assembly of the Republic not only authorised an immense outlay out of resources diminished by the commercial panic that always follows Revolution, but, with insane generosity, abolished some of the most prolific of existing taxes, without providing substitutes for them. In the remarkable message of the President to the present Assembly the naked truth was very plainly told. The additional charges rendered necessary by the Revolution, including the expenditure of the Provisional Government, the absurd national workshops, the redemption of the pawn-tickets of the mob of Paris, the salaries of members of the Chambers, the maintenance of the *Garde Mobile*, the cost of powder and shot for foreign and home service, and of the largely-increased army, amounted, in round numbers, to 205 millions and a half, or £8,220,000 sterling. In addition to this evil reckoning, the public debt in 1848 was increased by the creation of *rentes* to the amount of 56 millions and a half of francs. The tax on wines and spirits, producing one hundred millions of francs, or £4,000,000 sterling, was abolished by the National Assembly during the last days of its existence, in order to please the populace of the capital. The estimated deficiency for 1848, notwithstanding an increase of 40 per cent. on the assessed taxes imposed upon the wealthy, and borne with some grumbling, and the increased debt already alluded to, amounted to 72 millions of francs; while the deficiency for 1849 is estimated at 180 millions. To restore the duties upon wines and spirits is too dangerous even for the present strong Government; and to invent new taxes that shall have the essential quality of productiveness, is beyond the skill of mortals.

The President and his ministers have, if it be possible, to extricate the nation from this dilemma. Hitherto, as we have seen, they have discovered no expedient more statesmanlike or more just than to borrow;—tiding over the evil hour, and leaving the next year or the next generation to provide for itself. But even this unworthy and unsafe policy has proved unsuccessful, by the President's own showing, and they have been compelled at last to have recourse to an income-tax—the most unpopular, the most odious, and the most easily avoided of all taxes. There is one element of fairness about the French Income-tax which is not possessed by the Income and Property-tax in this country;—it is to extend to all incomes whatsoever. In a country like France, where incomes are far more equal than amongst us, and where the vast majority of the people, including the multitudinous owners of small pieces of land, do not possess incomes of more than a thousand francs a year, upon the average, the very fairness of the tax will increase its unpopularity. Were the Income-tax rendered necessary by a coalition of the great Powers against France, it would be paid, were it ten times as excessive; but in a state of things where the national glory in foreign conquest is not to be flattered, and the national existence as an independent state is not threatened, we fear that the President will find that, to get out of one difficulty, he has but run into another—and that the rigorous collection of the tax will concentrate against his Government an amount of hostility in the highest degree perilous to the existing quietude of the country.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

RUMOURED ROYAL VISITS.—It is currently reported in well-informed circles that during the sojourn of her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert at Balmoral, Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, at Dunrobin Castle, and the Earl of Aberdeen, at Haddo House.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER.—Monday was the anniversary of the birthday of her Majesty the Queen Dowager. The usual loyal demonstrations were made in the Royal parishes during the day, and in the evening her Majesty's tradespeople illuminated, in celebration of the auspicious event.

THE DUCHESS OF KENT.—The anniversary of the birthday of the Duchess of Kent was celebrated with great rejoicing on Friday, at Tonbridge Wells, where her Royal Highness is at present sojourning.

HIS IMPERIAL HIGHNESS THE GRAND DUKE OF LEUCHTENBERG. This illustrious member of the Czar's family arrived at Southampton on Saturday last, in the Russian steam-frigate *Kamschatka*. His Imperial Highness came to town the same day, and was received at the railway terminus by Baron Brunnow, the Russian Minister, by whom he was conducted to Ashburnham House, where he has remained during the present week. On Saturday his Imperial Highness went to the Opera, and on Sunday the Prince made calls on the Duke of Wellington, Viscount Palmerston, Prince Metternich, &c. During the early part of the week the Prince "Hoofed" in London, visiting all the principal public establishments, private exhibitions, &c.; and on Tuesday Baron Brunnow gave a grand banquet in his honour, at which Lord John Russell, Viscount Palmerston, and several foreign Ministers were present. On Thursday the Prince left town and re-embarked at Southampton, *en route* for Malorca, where his Imperial Highness purposes to reside during the ensuing winter for the benefit of his health, which is somewhat unsatisfactory. The Duke of Leuchtenberg married, in 1839, the Grand Duchess Mary, eldest daughter of the Emperor Nicholas, by whom he has a family of four children. The Grand Duchess, being at this time in an interesting situation, is prevented from accompanying her husband.

The Duke of Wellington left Apsley House on Monday for Walmer Castle. The gallant and noble Duke, who is in the enjoyment of excellent health, will shortly receive a succession of visitors

POSTSCRIPT.

THE EARL OF LINCOLN, M.P.—The health of the Earl of Lincoln is far from being in a satisfactory state, his Lordship having recently had repeated attacks of the gout, which have invariably had a tendency to the heart; his Lordship's medical attendants, however, do not anticipate any actual disease there. His Lordship, accompanied by his brother, Lord Robert Pelham Clinton, Mr. Greene le Vernon, jun., and three or four other gentlemen, will set out in the *Grana* yacht on Monday next, for Spain; and it is the present intention of the party to remain abroad for eight or nine months, during which they will visit the Holy Land, Sicily, and Italy, and proceed up the Nile as far as the cataracts.

LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.—The half-yearly meeting of this company was held at the Euston station yesterday; G. C. Glyn, Esq., M.P., in the chair; when a report was presented, which stated that the directors had to report a diminution of the passenger traffic as compared with the corresponding period of 1848, of £22,150; the coals traffic showed a decrease of £1,622, but the miscellaneous traffic showed an increase of £3,669, which had been obtained at a very trifling augmentation of working expenses, while the ordinary working expenses were reduced. The aggregate receipts from traffic had been £[illegible], the working expenses being £5054 less, leaving a net increase of profits of £2,886, with about the same mileage. With a view of providing a deterioration fund for the replacement of the line, a sum of £7525 had been placed aside for the half year. The directors had concluded a beneficial arrangement for working in conjunction with the Midland Railway, the Eastern Counties Railway, and the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway; and negotiations were also going on with the North Staffordshire Railway Company, with a view to conducting to the public interests. Negotiations were going on with the Great Western Railway, which, it was hoped, would lead to a similar arrangement, by which many materially advantageous to both parties. In conclusion, the directors recommended the payment of a dividend of 3½ per cent. for the half year, being at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum out of the disposable balance in hand of £[illegible], leaving a balance to be carried to the next account of £5,901 10s. 1d. The report was adopted; the dividend declared payable on the 27th inst.; and, one or two formal resolutions having been passed, the meeting separated.

BOULOGNE AND AMIENS RAILWAY.—The half-yearly meeting of this company was held at the Euston station yesterday; Sir H. Verney, Bart., in the chair; when a report was presented which stated that the works on the line were proceeding in a satisfactory state, and that the directors hoped they would be ready for opening in the spring of 1850. In order to economise the expenditure and accelerate the completion of the works, the directors had determined to lay down single lines from Clayden Junction to Oxford and Banbury, and putting down the Electric Telegraph for the service of the railway. Negotiations were going on with the Great Western Company to provide a better terminus than that at present occupied by the latter Company, and on favourable terms of exchanging traffic. The accounts showed the total receipts to have been £881,384 17s., and the expenditure £844,231 19s., leaving a balance at the bankers of £37,152 18s. The report was unanimously adopted; and, after some formal resolutions, the meeting separated.

STRIKE AT BIRMINGHAM.—A turn out (which commenced during the past week) among the cellars of South Staffordshire, extends, and promises to be a general one. About 600 colliers struck work on Monday morning at Netherton and Briery hill ceased work on Thursday. Instead of quietly submitting to a reduction of 6d. a day, as proposed by the masters, the men now require an advance of 6d. on their previous wages. Although some thousands are out upon strike at present, everything is quiet and peaceable.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

According to our advices from Paris last night the French Government had received information that Austria had applied to Bavaria for military assistance, and that the latter Power was about to send 50,000 troops to protect the Austrian capital, so as to leave all the Imperial forces free to act in Hungary. This intelligence is said to have disturbed the French Government very much, because of the irritation likely to be excited in France

A modification in the Ministry was thought likely by the retirement of Messrs. Dufaure and Odilon Barrot

The troops left at Rome by General Oudinot have exhibited strong feelings of dissatisfaction at not being permitted to return to France.

HAMBURGH.

On Monday last, the 13th instant, a sanguinary affair took place here between a body of 800 Prussian soldiers and the populace, arising out of the political ill-feeling entertained towards the former. The corps was the 2nd battalion of the 34th Regiment of Prussian Infantry, and on its marching from Altona into Hamburgh, not people gathered in great masses and pelted them with stones. Another party tried to shut the gate by which they entered against them. The soldiers used their arms against the people, and there was a regular battle, in the course, the military loss was comparatively insignificant, while that of the people was considerable. Ten soldiers were carried off to the hospital; five rounds were fired by the soldiers. During the night a part of the burgherwehr were sent for to assist the soldiers to barricade Altona to the Riding School, where the battalion was quartered. At these barricades fresh conflicts ensued. Towards the morning the barricades were cleared away, and later everything was quiet. Of the people there were 40 conveyed to the hospital, badly wounded.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

Accounts from Vienna of the 12th mention the defeat of Bem by the Russians, in Transylvania. The loss of the Hungarians, as given in the bulletin, is evidently exaggerated, as it is stated to be 1000, while that of the Russians was 44 The Russian General, Sastiatin, was killed by a cannon ball.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

ORDINATIONS.

The Lord Bishop of Lincoln's next ordination will be held in the Cathedral on Sunday, the 23rd of September next. Candidates are required to send their papers to his Lordship six weeks previously.

The Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells intends to hold an ordination in the Cathedral Church of Wells on Sunday, the 23rd of December next.

The Lord Bishop of Exeter will hold his next general ordination in the Cathedral Church of Exeter on Sunday, the 23rd of September next. Candidates for holy orders are desired to transmit the requisite papers to his Lordship's secretary, Mr. Ralph Barnes, at Exeter, six weeks before the day of ordination.

The Lord Bishop of Ely's next ordination will be holden on Sunday, the 23rd day of September next. Candidates for holy orders are desired to transmit the requisite papers (prepaid) to his Lordship's registry, John Burder, Esq., 27, Parliament-street, Westminster, on or before the 23rd day of August next. The Bishop requires from all candidates from the University of Cambridge applying for deacon's orders, a certificate of their having passed the voluntary theological examination. And all candidates for deacon's orders (except on college titles) are to give immediate notice to the Bishop, at the Palace, Ely, of their intention of applying for ordination, unless they have already had communication with his Lordship, or his chaplain, the Rev. Professor Corrie, St. Catharine's Hall, Cambridge. The Bishop particularly requests that due attention be paid to papers being sent in on or before the 23rd inst.

The Lord Bishop of Salisbury proposes to hold his next ordination on Sunday, 23rd December. Candidates for deacon's orders are requested to send their names to the Bishop not later than the 20th of September next.

PREFERMENTS.—Rev. J. Morgan to the rectory of St. Andrews, Glamorganshire; £398. Rev. J. Bardley to the perpetual curacy of Bradford-road, Manchester. The Rev. C. Bridges to the rectory of St. Mary's, Weymouth. The Rev. C. Rivers to the rectory of Christ Church, Blackfriars-road.

The Rev. J. Bennett to the rectory of Ibstock; £964. The Rev. R. B. Greenlaw to the rectory of Bradwell-near-the-sea, Essex; £1624.

NEW CHURCHES.—On Tuesday, the 14th inst., the first stone of St. Bartholomew Church, at Claygrass, in the parish of North Wingfield, Derbyshire, was laid by G. Turbutt, Esq. On Tuesday, the 7th inst., the new church of St Thomas-in-the-Butts, Coventry, was consecrated by the Bishop of Worcester.

The pupils of St. Alban's Grammar-school have presented the head master, the Rev. H. Hall, with a handsome silver salver

All persons who desire to be employed in the service of the Church by the Bishop of Cape Town, must apply for testimonials to one of his Lordship's examining chaplains—the Rev. Dr. Williamson, Sutton Coldfield; or the Rev. E. Coleridge, Eton College.

PENSIONERS FOR AUSTRALIA.—We understand it is the intention of the noble Lord at the head of the Colonial Office, in conjunction with the Secretary at War, to adopt measures to encourage a certain number of our pensioners to the colonies. It is proposed to send out a company of these men in charge of each convict ship that is to proceed to Australia, and arrangements for this purpose will be made with the shipping agents. The pensioners on this visit will be enrolled in a local force, and placed under the charge of the staff officer of pensioners for the district in which the men are to reside. By this means a resident military force will be provided for each colony, and the wives and children of the pensioners selected will, we believe, be sent out free several months after their husbands.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH BETWEEN LONDON AND PARIS.—The French government has accorded to Mr. Brett the requisite assistance to establish, as soon as practicable, a submarine electric telegraph between Calais and Boulogne, which, crossing the Channel, will go to Dover on the coast of England. The treaty entered into with Mr. Brett guarantees certain advantages to the French government, and leaves all the expense at the charge of Mr. Brett, assuming him, however, a privilege for ten years in case the experiment should succeed. The works must be terminated by the 1st of September, 1850, at the latest; but it is probable that they will be finished sooner. This first application of the submarine electric telegraph, if it should succeed, as from the long examinations which have been made there is every reason to hope, will produce on the relations between France and England results of which it is impossible at present to estimate the importance. Dover, the point at which the submarine telegraph is to join England, is united to London by a direct telegraphic line; the capitals will, therefore, be in this manner in almost instantaneous communication.

COUNTRY NEWS.

SYMPATHY WITH THE HUNGARIANS.

On Monday, at Birmingham, a town's meeting, convened by the mayor of the borough, was held at the Corn-Exchange, for the purpose of sympathising with the people of Hungary, and memorialising the Government to recognise the independence of the Hungarians

Amongst those present were Samuel Thornton, Esq., mayor; Mr. Scholefield, Esq., M.P.; Alderman Palmer, George Dawson, Esq., Joseph Sturge, Esq., town clerk, Alderman Martineau, ex-mayor; Joseph Sturge, &c.

The Mayor, in opening the proceedings, said he was happy in being able to respond to the highly respectable requisition which had been presented to him.

W. Scholefield, Esq., M.P., moved the first resolution, viz.:—

"That, as Englishmen, as lovers of freedom, civil and religious, as true Conservatives, and as friends of progress, this meeting feel it a sacred duty to express their earnest, entire, and unreserved approbation of the Hungarian struggle for independence, and their humble and hearty admiration of Hungarian heroism."

The Rev. Dr. Raphall, Jewish minister, who seconded the resolution, Mr. Gill, and Mr. Joseph Sturge, briefly addressed the meeting.

The resolution was carried.

G. M. Muntz, Esq., M.P., moved the next resolution, which was as follows:—

"Resolved,—That we look with deep and unmitigated abhorrence on the savage and horrible manner in which Austria carries on the war, and as friends of the rights of nations and the freedom of the world, emphatically protest against the unrighteous intervention of Russia."

Mr. Lawson seconded the resolution, which was put and carried, after which the meeting was addressed by Mr. James Mason, Mr. Baldwin, and others, and the following resolutions were also agreed to:—

"That a petition be presented to the Queen, praying the Government to give an emphatic expression to these universal feelings of the people, by immediately recognising the *de facto* Government of Hungary; and that the Mayor be requested to sign the same on behalf of the meeting, and to secure its presentation."

"That a committee be appointed, with power to add to their numbers, to organise a subscription, and to take all desirable means for aiding the Hungarians throughout the struggle."

MEETING AT DERBY.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in Derby, in the Town-hall, on Monday evening. From 800 to 1000 were present. The meeting was convened by the Mayor, in compliance with a requisition signed by men of all parties, clergymen and dissenting ministers, &c. The object was to express with the citizens of London and other towns in an expression of sympathy with the Hungarians, and to consider the propriety of addressing a memorial to Government. By an oversight, the Russians were omitted from the heading of the requisition, and the resolutions were therefore limited to the cause of the Hungarians, though several of the speakers—the Mayor among them—referred to the position of the Russians

The chair was taken by the Mayor

Mr. Alderman Moss gave a brief history of the Hungarians and their connexion with Austria, and, after alluding in the strongest manner the interference of Russia, and the horrid barbarities committed by Haynau, proposed the following resolution:—

That this meeting recognises the right of every independent nation to manage its own internal affairs; that it deeply sympathises with the Hungarians, who have suffered so much calumny while heroically contending for this right; and protests against the armed interference of Russia to deprive those gallant people of national freedom, and to entail on them and their posterity a forced subjection to arbitrary power.

The Rev. C. P. Shepherd, curate of St. Peter's, seconded the resolution, which was carried by acclamation.

Mr. Bass, M.P. for the borough, proposed the next resolution, viz.:—

That a memorial, signed by the chairman in behalf of the meeting, be presented to her Majesty, through her Majesty's Foreign Secretary, expressive of the sense of this meeting, and earnestly praying for the immediate recognition of the Government *de facto* of Hungary, as demanded not less by justice, policy, and the commercial interests of both countries, than by a solicitude to stay the effusion of human blood, and to terminate the barbarous atrocities which mark the progress of the Austrian and Russian armies.

The Rev. J. Gawthorn having seconded the resolution, it was carried unanimously, as also was the following memorial

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

The memorial of the inhabitants of Derby, assembled at a public meeting convened by the Worshipful the Mayor, and held in the Guildhall, August 13th, 1849—Sheweth, That your memorialists deeply deplore the unrighteous interference of the Governments of Austria and Russia with the struggle of the Hungarian people in their rightful and heroic struggle to secure for themselves and their posterity the advantages of free institutions and of good government; That your memorialists cordially sympathise with your Majesty's Government in protest against the interference lamentably, but generally boasted your Majesty's Government to protest against the interference of Hungary by the Russians, and, by timely mediation, to preserve all the more humane sympathies in behalf of the liberties of the oppressed people of Hungary. And that your Majesty's Government will not fail to recognise, without delay, the independence of that nation.

Mr. Bass is to present it to her Majesty, through her Majesty's Foreign Secretary. The meeting closed with three cheers for Kossuth, Bem, Dembinski, and Görgei. Three for Mr. Bass, and three for Lord Palmerston. A subscription has been opened in the town for the Hungarians.

REPRESENTATION OF KIDDERMINSTER.—Agitation increases in this borough. In addition to Mr. Osborne and Mr. John Best, as candidates, a third gentleman has intimated himself to the electors in the person of Mr. Crawshay Bailey, son of Mr. Bailey, M.P. for Brecknockshire. Mr. Bailey, Mr. Best are both Protectionists, and the difference in their position, if any, arises from purely local causes. Mr. Bailey, however, is said to be the nominee of Lord Ward. Mr. Osborne continues to seek the suffrages of the electors in the most independent spirit. The new writ for the borough has been issued, and fixes the election for next Thursday week, the 23th instant.

THE HARBOUR OF REFUGE AT DOVER.—This gigantic undertaking, which has been steadily progressing for some time, and which, in the course of two years more, will be completed by his Grace the Duke of Wellington on Wednesday, was visited and inspected by his Grace the Duke of Wellington on Wednesday, with the progress of the work. The plan of the proposed harbour may be described in brief to consist of the enclosure of about 500 acres of water, extending from about 100 yards west of the old harbour nearly to the South Foreland. That portion of the contract already let consists of a wall or pier running out from the main land 800 feet into the sea. This pier is 53 feet in width, and 29 feet above low-water mark. The west wall consists of 18 feet, and the east wall of 16½ feet of solid masonry, Portland and Bramley Fall stone of the best quality being used in their construction. The centre is filled up with pier rubble, composed of the proportions of shingle, hydraulic lime, and porcelanne (or lava from the burning mountains), obtained at Civita Vecchia, the extraordinary binding qualities of which, when ground to the fine powder, and mixed with water, have been discovered. The foundation of this wall is laid 6 feet below low-water mark, and the operations for this portion of the work are carried on in tunnels, several diving bells, the arrangement of which is so perfect that the men remain under water for five hours at a time, hewing the rock and fitting in the stones, the least of which, by the terms of the contract, must weigh two tons.

COLLIERY EXPLOSION, AND LOSS OF LIFE.—On Friday week a dreadful explosion of fire-damp occurred at Mr. William Thomas's colliery, situated about two miles from the village of Aberdare, near Merthyr Tydvil. The shock was felt for miles round. Soon after the fatal event, a frightful scene of horror took place—mothers hurrying in search of sons, wives in search of their husbands, their cries rending the air as corpse after corpse was brought to sight. The number of persons in the pit at the moment of the disaster was first stated at 119; and of the 51 who were killed, 37 lost their lives through suffocation, the remaining 14 being burnt to death. Seven horses out of eleven were also killed; and a rumour prevails in the neighbourhood that, at the colliery, previous to the accident, was not in a fit and proper condition. It is confidently asserted that the cause of this most awful catastrophe was the negligence of one of the colliers in going to a dangerous heading without a safety-lamp. It is scarcely a year since twenty-seven human lives were destroyed by an explosion of the same nature and near the same pit.

DESTRUCTION OF FARM PROPERTY BY FIRE.—On Sunday night, shortly after eight o'clock, a fearful conflagration occurred upon the estate of Sir Thomas Leonard, situate at Wennington, near Rainham, in Essex, about eighteen miles from London. The property in which the disaster commenced was tenanted by Charles Richard Webb, Esq., and consisted of 1,000 tons of hay. The flames, when discovered, were raging in a wheat rick on the south-east corner of the stack-yard. Mr. Parratt, the agent to Sir Thomas Leonard, with a great number of villagers, hastened to the scene, and tried, by every possible means, to get the fire under, but without effect, and in the course of a few minutes the fire had seized upon a number of ricks of wheat, by, and straw, so that there was property covering upwards of half an acre in a general blaze. Lieut. Sinclair and Mr. Greensill, with a strong body of artillery and several engines, instantly started from Woolwich barracks to the scene; but the flames continued to progress, and the light being seen in London, caused the firemen of the brigade in Watling-street, and also that of the West of England Company, in the Waterloo-road, to start in search of the fire. When the London engines reached the spot the whole of the property, except the dwelling-house and the cart-lodge, was in an immense sheet of flame. The engines were kept at work during the night, and the whole of Monday morning. The property destroyed by the disastrous event is very considerable; and had it not been for the exertions of Mr. Parratt, Sir Thomas Leonard's steward, and the military, there is no doubt that the whole of the cattle on the premises would have perished. Owing to the great number of fires that had been wilfully caused during the preceding few days, Superintendent Corn; Mr. James Thomas, one of the trustees, in the chair. From the report it appeared that the institution was founded in 1842, for the purpose of relieving the distresses of poor, aged, or infirm persons, of good character, who had been occupied in any of the branches of organ-building during a continued period of two years, and of extending the like relief to their widows. As yet, the slender resources of the society do not permit the election of annuitants. The receipts for the year end ng the 30th of June last amounted to £77 5s. 8d., and an economical administration of the society's affairs reduced the annual expenditure to £13 7s. 8d. There appears to be an increase in the year's income over last year, and yet there has been a considerable deficit in the amount of annual subscriptions, occasioned by the removal or death of some of the members, circumstance which induced the committee to consult the utmost economy in the expenses. Another fund has been opened by the society, who have determined, as soon as they have means, to build an asylum for decayed members; and to this object, in addition to £14 invested during the year in the joint names of Mr. James Thomas and Mr. G. S. Bishop, a sum of about £20, realised from a pleasure excursion, will be devoted. The next assets of the society on the 30th of June last amounted to £648 7s. 1½d., of which £568 was invested in the Three per Cents. The report, after acknowledging the assistance which the society in its operations has received from employers and others, concluded by appealing to the help of all connected with the musical world, or interested more particularly in the perfect development of the powers of that fine instrument in the formation of which the principles of the society ground their physical and mental energies. The report and statement of accounts were adopted, and the officers of the society were re-elected for the ensuing year.

CITY OF LONDON RAGGED AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—On Wednesday evening the half-yearly general meeting of the friends and supporters of the Ragged Schools assembling in Foster-street, Half-moon-street, Bishopsgate, was held in the school-room. Henry Edmund Gurney, Esq., presided. The report of the Committee of Management of the School for the past six months, after particularising various instances of good effected through the instrumentality of the school, during that period, among the children of the district, stated that during the six months the average attendance of scholars had been, in the afternoon—boys, 33; girls, 37: in all, 70. In the evening—boys, 24; girls, 25: in all, 128. Mr. Althaus, in moving the adoption of the report, commented on the extent of the work yet before them. There were in the metropolis upwards of 25,000 children eligible for ragged schools, but up to the present time they had not been able to reach more than one-tenth of that number; part of the committee had at present been allowed to continue in the state of wretchedness and ignorance they were now in, so long might they expect their goals to be crowded with juvenile delinquents. The report was then adopted.

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL.—CHOLERA WARDS.—On Wednesday a meeting of subscribers and board of management was held in the boardroom of the institution, in the Gray's-inn-lane-road. The Rev. Dr. Rice in the chair. The report stated that the prevailing epidemic brought to the gates of the hospital daily between 400 and 500 out-patients, and the numbers were on the increase. Two large unoccupied wards had been opened for the reception of cholera patients. The medical report for the past year stated that 667 totally destitute patients had been admitted as in-patients, and 37,944 out-patients; making a total since the foundation of 282,357. The receipts were £4601 12s.; the expenditure £4843 9s. 8d., out of which outstanding debts (which are now nearly liquidated) to the amount of £2062 7s. 7d. had been paid. The following legacies have been received:—John Brown, Esq., £372 7s. 6d.; Thomas Smith, Esq., £300; Nathaniel Stevens, Esq., £200; Thomas Howes, Esq., £100, &c.

BANK OF ENGLAND.—On Wednesday, John Oliver Hanson was elected a director, in the room of the late James Pattison, Esq.

FOREIGN SUGAR.—The following numerous arrivals of foreign sugar took place into the metropolis on Monday, from the places mentioned:—The vessel *Calder*, of the United States, from Matanzas, brought 401 boxes and 275 boxes the *Rosamonde*, of Prussia, from Cienfuegos, 567 hogsheads, 50 tierces, and 100 barrels; the *General Jones*, of the United States, from Trinidad, 1,2 boxes; the *Sylph*, from Havannah, 60 boxes; the *Savannah*, from Havannah and Matanzas, 714 boxes from the former, and 1196 boxes from the latter place; the *Amazon*, from Bahia, 573 cases and 2 other packages; and the *Eugenie*, from Matanzas, 1950 boxes of the article.

METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS—SEWERAGE.—Workmen are now actively employed in Parliament-street and in the more immediate vicinity of the Houses of Lords and Commons, in effecting, under the direction of the Commissioners of Sewers, what has long been looked upon as a very great desideratum in that important locality. For many years it has been matter of complaint to members of the Legislature, that stenches of a most offensive description were had at this period of the year, whenever the numerous gully-holes with which the streets are surrounded, not only to the great annoyance of the olfactories, but in some cases even to the extent of affecting the health of the noble and honourable persons alluded to. It appears that these gully-holes were originally intended merely to convey an accumulation of rain-water from the surface of the streets into the main sewers; and at first the system was found effectually to serve the object in view. Latterly, however, owing to the bad state of the drainage, the refuse matter has thrown back their filthy exhalations into these contributary channels, and the effluvium from the gully-holes has been most pestilential. To remedy this inconvenience the present plan is being adopted. The old gully-traps from the contributary channels are being removed, and new ones are substituted for them. Connected with the gully grating is a cast-iron trap, which is hermetically sealed against any exhalation from the sewer, by the interior water with which it is filled. When the trap is filled with water from the streets, it flows over and empties itself into the main sewer, so that there can be no sensible fear of flooding, whilst, as before stated, the stenches arising from the sewer have

HER MAJESTY LANDING IN THE HARBOUR AT BELFAST.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO IRELAND.

(From our own Correspondent.)

BELFAST.

The prosperous, beautiful, and loyal town of Belfast resolved not to be outdone by the Irish metropolis in the splendour and enthusiasm of its reception of her Majesty and Prince Albert. The accounts which we have already published of the proceedings at Cork and Dublin—from the hour at which the Royal squadron appeared in the splendid harbour of Cove, until the Queen stood on the paddle-box of the *Victoria and Albert* in the harbour of Kingstown, and waved her handkerchief as a last kind farewell to the assembled multitudes of Dublin—show that every step of the Royal progress was an ovation and a triumph. Her entry into, and departure from, Belfast, were no exceptions.

The preparations had been long making; and their elegance, variety, appropriateness, and completeness reflected the highest honour upon the judgment of all concerned.

We described in our last the exterior of the grand Pavilion erected on the quay: its interior was equally imposing.

After the pavilion, the next object that presented itself in the line of route was the grand triumphal arch, as high as the roofs of the adjoining buildings, and a most creditable specimen of architectural skill and embellishment. It was built of wood, very strongly put together, and covered with paper of marble pattern. Along the top were intermingled wreaths of laurel very gracefully hung. On the frieze facing the pavilion the words "*Ceud mile failte*" were worked in large letters formed of dahlias; and on that facing High-street "God save the Queen," of the same floral fabric. In the two panels on each side of the archway were the letters "V." and "A." On each side of the pavilion were erected handsome galleries, that on the left in front of the Custom-house having been built at the private expense of the Corporation, for the use of the families of the Town-Council, while one on the right was erected by the Harbour Commissioners, and another a little lower down by Mr. James Lemon, both of which imparted a very lively and picturesque character to this portion of the Queen's route.

Early on Saturday morning a notice was issued by the Mayor, to the effect that her Majesty was to leave Kingstown Harbour at six on Friday evening, and calling upon the inhabitants, official and non-official, to be early at their posts to give her a hearty welcome. The windows, balconies, and platforms began to fill before eight o'clock; and before nine the line of procession was almost impassable. It was expected that her Majesty would make her entry into the town at ten o'clock, as information had been received that the Royal squadron had anchored in the Belfast Roads, near Craigavad, as early as four in the morning. Ten o'clock passed over, and the thousands of eyes that from house-tops and balconies, and the mast-heads of the numerous vessels in the river, were directed towards the Belfast Lough, could discover no sign of the anxiously expected squadron. The Marquis of Londonderry's carriage, with four grey horses, drove soon after ten to the first triumphal arch on the Quay, to be in readiness to receive her Majesty on passing through the covered pavilion at the landing-place. The arrival of the carriage, followed by the noble Marquis and Marchioness in another vehicle was greeted with hearty cheers by the crowd. The

THE ROYAL ARCH HIGH STREET BELFAST.

THE ROYAL PROCESSION IN THE HIGH-STREET, BELFAST.

Marquis was attired in the uniform of Colonel of the 2nd Life Guards. About six in the morning the wind had blown pretty freshly, and there had afterwards been a very heavy fall of rain. The weather, up to ten or half-past, was cloudy and lowering; and much fear was felt that the rain would mar the beauty of the procession, and compel her Majesty to drive through the town in a close carriage.

About eleven o'clock a steamer was observed approaching the quay. It was speedily ascertained that it had brought official notification from Sir George Grey, that the Queen would embark in the steam-yacht the *Fairy*, at one o'clock, and might be expected in Belfast about two. It was intimated, also, that her Majesty had had a rough passage from Dublin, and needed a little repose.

HER MAJESTY'S LANDING AT BELFAST

At a few minutes after two, the discharge of artillery from various stations on the river announced that her Majesty was approaching. The wreaths of curling smoke—first from one steam-boat in advance, then from a second, and soon after from a third—made it evident that the squadron was close at hand, and the vast multitude made ready to receive the Queen. The scene, as the gilded sides and rakish yellow chimney of the *Fairy* were first descried, was exceedingly beautiful. All down the river the shores were lined with people. The wharves and quays were crammed. A line of vessels extended on the side opposite the Royal landing-place, and included five large steamers, and about forty merchant vessels, the decks and yard-arms of which were black with human creatures. The fine wide bridge was impassable for the crowd of people. The scene, looking downwards into the town, was exceedingly brilliant—the glittering flags, the garlands of evergreens, the beautiful arch, the balconies and platforms filled with elegantly-dressed ladies, the gay attire and accoutrements of the military, the striking costume of the bishops, clergy, professors, and doctors of laws, all mingling together, not in confusion, but in order and regularity, formed a gorgeous spectacle. The guns fired, the military band struck up the National Anthem, and the people shouted, far and near, with a roar like thunder among the hills, as the *Fairy* came alongside of the quay, and afforded the dwellers in the "North" an opportunity of beholding the Sovereign of their love. Her Majesty stood upon the deck, attended by Lady Jocelyn, and bowed with a smiling and evidently happy face to the delighted multitude around her. Prince Albert also appeared upon deck, and bowed his acknowledgments to the crowd. The Earl of Forteacue, Sir George Grey, and other officials were in attendance upon the Queen.

The deputations which had addresses to present then proceeded on board. The Mayor of Belfast went first, accompanied by his chaplain the Rev. Richard Oultan, the cushion-bearer, and Aldermen Harrison Stirling, and Crawford, to present the addresses to her Majesty and Prince Albert from the Town-Council.

The address having been then graciously received by her Majesty Sir George Grey intimated to the Mayor her Majesty's desire that he should kneel, upon which the Queen, receiving the sword from the Marquis of Londonderry, Gold Stick in Waiting, and touching the Mayor first on the left and then on the right shoulder, said, "Rise, Sir William Gillilan Johnson." The Mayor retired, and the other members of the deputation, and the Town-Clerk and Chaplain, were severally presented to her Majesty. The Mayor and deputation then presented the address of the Council to Prince Albert, with some complimentary observations from the Mayor.

His Royal Highness expressed himself highly gratified by the address and the compliment paid him.

The Marchioness of Londonderry was then announced to the Queen by Sir George Grey. Her Majesty shook hands with the Marchioness and entered into conversation with her, as did also Prince Albert. The Marchioness then introduced her daughter, Lady Adelaide Vane to the

BELFAST, FROM FORT BREDA.

Queen, who shook her warmly by the hand. The Marchioness of Londonderry then presented her Majesty with a small parcel, containing a specimen of needlework, we believe, by the noble Marchioness' daughter, and her Majesty received it evidently with much pleasure.

The presentation of these addresses did not occupy more than a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes, when her Majesty, leaning on the arm of Prince Albert, disembarked amid renewed salvos of artillery, and renewed shouting and waving of hats, handkerchiefs, and flags, on the part of the immense and unanimous multitude. She entered, with the Prince, the carriage of the Marquis of Londonderry, attended by Lady Jocelyn and another Lady-in-Waiting—Lord Londonderry himself mounting the box with the footmen. The procession then formed; and the crowd on the quay, which the police and military found it impossible to restrain, burst over the barriers into the pavilion, and fell into the line of procession, with loud shouts of "God save the Queen!"

On either side of the pavilion at the head of the street the roofs of several houses were entirely taken off, and suitable erections made in their stead for viewing the procession. In fact, the inhabitants rivalled each other in fitting up private accommodations in every place along the route, each studying to make their decorations most pleasing to the Royal eye.

DONEGALL-PLACE.

The people who congregated here to witness the procession were not to be easily numbered. Thousands lined the street on each side, and all the windows and house-tops that could be made available had their occupants. A very large gallery sweeping round the Castle Buildings appeared very conspicuous. In the front of Messrs. Lindsay's establishment an elegant and commodious balcony was erected, covered in front with blue, white, and pink calico. A gallery boxed in was erected immediately above the balcony, and an excellent band was stationed in it, and whilst her Majesty was passing they struck up "God save the Queen." Her Majesty and Prince Albert, and the ladies in waiting, all noticed the handsome erection, and her Majesty and the Prince graciously smiled in recognition of it. Underneath the balcony was written "Welcome, Victoria and Albert!" From the window of the American Consul's house, a splendid flag with stars and stripes was suspended. A very handsome pavilion was erected at the Royal Hotel, over the iron railings of the palisade. It was hung with crimson drapery, fringed with white, and the covering supported with small pillars tastefully decorated, and each surmounted by a small flag. In the centre of the pavilion was a neatly executed painting of her Majesty in her robes, with the crown on the head, and his Royal Highness Prince Albert in a Field-marshal's uniform; and another painting, lower down to the left, represented her Majesty alone, with the crown above, and surmounted by the words "Long may she reign!"

Her Majesty first visited the Linen Hall, the inspection of which occupied some time. A detailed report of the exhibition will be found at page 114.

The procession, on leaving the Linen Hall, moved on through Wellington place, which was densely crowded, into College-square East. The Royal Academical Institution had a number of handsome flags flying over the roof, and the railings to the street were lined by crowds of well-dressed persons, who cheered her Majesty with infinite enthusiasm. Passing Fisherwick and Glengall-place, the Ulster Railway terminus, which was beautifully ornamented with wreaths of laurel and gay with handsome flags, attracted the Queen's attention, and seemed to be much admired both by her and Prince Albert. Proceeding slowly on, past Victoria-place and Albion-place, where her reception was to the full as enthusiastic as at any other portion of her route, the next great features in her Majesty's progress were

THE QUEEN'S COLLEGE AND BOTANIC GARDEN.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert, still preceded by the Mayor, and attended by Sir George Grey, passed through the turnpike, underneath a triumphal arch, decorated in a beautiful and pleasing manner with evergreens and flowers. Here again the enthusiastic cheering and hearty welcome of the assembled multitudes sounded far and wide, and which the Royal party acknowledged in the most gratifying manner.

Having passed the turnpike, where the remainder of the long train of carriages stopped until their return, they proceeded at a slow pace to the entrance of the Union Workhouse, over the door of which was erected a most magnificent arch. Having stopped here for a short time to view the exterior of this building, and also that of the Deaf and Dumb Institution, the Royal party entered into Elmwood demesne, the residence of Edward II. Clarke, Esq., amidst loud cheers.

Having passed through the avenue which leads from the Lisburn to the Malone-road, the Royal party proceeded immediately to the entrance of the Botanic Gardens, where they were received by the committee and the curator, Mr. Ferguson; and, after driving through the principal walks of this beautiful place, of which they expressed themselves in terms of the highest admiration, they continued on the Lisburn way back to town visited that beautiful architectural structure the Queen's College.

On arriving at the entrance, where the president, Rev. Dr. Henry; vice-president, Dr. Thomas Andrews; Dr. Stevelly; W. J. C. Allen, Esq., the registrar; Professor Hodges; and Captain Larcom, one of the Commissioners of Education in Ireland, were awaiting them, her Majesty and Prince Albert alighted from their carriage, and were conducted by the Mayor, first into the entrance-hall, then through the examination-hall, and round by the cloisters to the grand entrance. Charles Lanyon, Esq., the eminent architect of the College, was in attendance, and described the different parts of the edifice to the satisfaction of her Majesty and Prince Albert, the latter having expressed his approval in a warm manner. Prince Albert was also pleased to signify to the Rev. Dr. Henry the intention of her Majesty and himself to give their Royal autographs in an album to be preserved in the library, in commemoration of her Majesty's gracious visit to the College immediately after the appointment of its professors.

BRIDGE-STREET.

The appearance of this street while the *cortège* was passing through it was most picturesque. The house-tops were most profusely hung with elegant flags: and, as the street is narrow, the tops of the flags met each other almost; and as the fronts of the houses were tastefully and elaborately ornamented with flowers and evergreens, the whole appearance, to a person passing, strikingly resembled an arbour with a magnificent canopy over it.

Thousands of persons filled Donegall-street as the procession wended along. The enthusiastic cheering of the people, thronging everywhere along the sides and up in the windows, seemed to affect the Queen and her Royal Consort evidently with pleasure and delight, and their acknowledgments of the plaudits were both gracious and continuous. The front of Messrs. Scott, Brothers', house presented a most interesting spectacle. The decorations were of flowers and evergreens, and were particularly noticed by the Queen and his Royal Highness. In the front of the house of the Messrs. Scott were the words, "Erin greets Victoria and Albert;" and underneath was the inscription, "God bless our good Queen." The letters were formed of dahlias and other choice flowers, and the whole appearance was distinguished in the extreme. The Commercial Buildings were also very handsomely decorated with flags, &c. The *Banner of Ulster* office also appeared very attractive, from the tasteful and excellent manner in which it was decorated. It had on the front the letters "V. A.," with the harp between them, formed with dahlias and other beautiful flowers, and besides this an elegant blue flag with the harp, round tower, and wolf-dog upon it, surmounted by a gold crown and the inscription, "We bid thee welcome," in beautiful letters. Several other nice flags were suspended from the windows. The front of the house was decorated with evergreens and choice flowers.

HER MAJESTY'S EMBARKATION FOR SCOTLAND.

On the return of the Queen to the pavilion, her Majesty, leaning on Prince Albert, was conducted by the Mayor on board the *Fairy*. The Queen, previous to her departure, intimated through Sir George Grey that she desired an interview with the Mayor, who immediately attended, when her Majesty said—"Mr. Mayor, I am greatly gratified by the reception I have met with." The Mayor said that her Majesty's approval would be a great satisfaction to the inhabitants of Belfast, who humbly hoped that her Majesty would, on some future occasion, honour them with a similar mark of her Royal favour. The Prince also expressed in warm terms the pleasure which his visit to Belfast had afforded him. The Mayor made his acknowledgments for his Royal Highness' approval. Sir George Grey shook hands cordially with the Mayor, and said that her Majesty's reception was magnificent, that nothing could be more gratifying, and that the arrangements in all respects were most creditable to Belfast. The Mayor and other official personages having withdrawn, her Majesty proceeded on board the tender, which was in readiness for immediately departing. The cables were then slipped, and the *Fairy* put out amidst the most deafening acclamations from the thousands who had pressed forward to obtain a parting glance of their Queen. The cheering from both sides of the river, and from every point on shore or on board the different craft whence the tender was visible, was indeed intense, and the effect on her Majesty of these cordial greetings seemed to be impressive. While the tender bore down the Lough, the acclamations still more loud and prolonged; and her Majesty having communicated her wishes to Lord A. Fitzclarence, the seamen of the vessel, having come as near the stern as was allowable, raised their hats, and returned three cheers, in the true British tar style, to the applauding spectators. During the time the vessel continued in sight, which, from her rapid sailing powers, was not long, the enthusiasm of the people was evinced by deafening huzzas

There was no general illumination in Belfast, as it had been previously resolved that such a mode of manifesting the popular joy was not necessary. A few private houses were illuminated, and in the evening [illegible] Bonfires were lighted on the surrounding hills. After her Majesty's departure, the Mayor, Sir W. Gillilan Johnson, entertained a distinguished party at dinner in the Donegall Arms. Among those present were the Marquis of Downshire, Marquis of Londonderry, Lord Dungannon, the members for the borough, Major-General Bainbrigge and staff, Colonel Stewart, 15th Regiment, the members of the Town Council, and a select party of the gentry of the town and neighbourhood.

At an early hour on Sunday morning, the *Victoria and Albert* Royal yacht came to anchor a short distance from the shore below Holywood, evidently from stress of weather. At two o'clock, the *Banshee*, which was in attendance upon the Royal Yacht, put off for Belfast with orders, and had not returned at the hour the *Victoria and Albert* sailed. Precisely at half-past three o'clock, the *Victoria and Albert* put to sea, followed by the other vessels which formed the squadron, passing the Grey Point, and afterwards steering off towards the Scottish shore. At her departure she was loudly cheered by a large throng of spectators on the shore, and saluted by several yachts which had there been stationed waiting the approaching regatta. From Carrickfergus Castle some guns were also fired in compliment to the Royal visitors.

Her Majesty stood on the deck of the yacht, waving a white handkerchief, in recognition of the affectionate greeting of her people, and continued to occupy this station and attitude until the last glimpse of her person had faded from view.

Thus terminated the Royal Visit to Ireland—the precursor, we believe, of many more. The people of Ireland will long treasure the occurrence in grateful remembrance, and fondly hope that to the Sovereign herself her short stay among her Irish subjects has proved a source of as much delight as it has to them. Never before did a Queen achieve such a triumph; and as for disaffection in Ireland, it may very safely be predicted that as long as Queen Victoria lives (may she live to see her great-grandchildren!) there will be no disaffection—no disloyalty in Ireland. St. Patrick himself was not a more benign visitor to the Green Isle than her Majesty has proved herself; and, like the Saint, she too has banished some disagreeable vermin that have too long infested it. Her amiable heart has banished distrust, jealousy, ill-will; and introduced in their stead the confidence which was alone wanting to make a good beginning for the future welfare of Ireland.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

In consequence of the debility brought on by her late severe inoculation, the general favourite of the public, Madame Sontag, on Saturday, the last night of the *subscription* season. The subscribers, who have this year had the good fortune to enjoy the talents of such singers as Lind, Alboni, Parodi, and Sontag, had even on that occasion a full share of "Lucrezia Borgia" being performed—which, adorable in the cast of its first part, has for the representatives of its smallest characters artists such as Coletti, Beletti, &c. The "God save the Queen," twice repeated, afforded once more the most splendid of *coup d'œils*, and wound up to the utmost the enthusiasm of the audience.

On Tuesday night Madame Sontag re-appeared as *Susannah*, in the "Nozze di Figaro," supported by the most extraordinary cast—Parodi and Tamburini, the three unrivalled singers of the world, Lablache, and Ronconi. So many great talents—and they all laid new claims to the highest eulogy, and were applauded and encored, each in their turn, most enthusiastically —would be more than our time and space will allow. The general interest and the greatest curiosity were concentrated in the novelty of Madame Sontag's appearance in one of the greatest *chefs-d'œuvres* of Mozart—Mozart, who died exactly three years and a half ago this month at Coblentz! Every critic, in every journal as yet published, has agreed that, great as her former triumphs were, that which she achieved on Tuesday far surpassed them. It must be remembered that in the original comedy of Beaumarchais, *Susannah* is the character rather of a *confidante* than even of a head servant. With a frivolous husband, a no less frivolous and intriguing master and mistress, she is obliged to find constant resource in her mother wit; and whilst appearing to give way to the caprices of each in turn, maintain her character and govern the whole family and household of Almaviva. Mozart, in his musical poem, has remained perfectly faithful to the inspiration of the dramatist: throughout, the music is marked most intimately with the original conception: the words and action remain, in unison almost unexampled, transparent through every operatic theme with every other point. The immense difficulties thus presented to the performer only offered opportunity of displaying her mastery to Mdme. Sontag, of which she availed herself apparently with an ease, as well as success, which astonished as well as delighted every one. Her singing—totally devoid of effort, subdued, delicate, and elegant—was still full of the finest humour and the most spirited *espièglerie*. She was expected to sing exquisitely the duet (with the *Count*) "Crudel, perche," but no one had even imagined the comic traits which she introduced, and which conferred a new spirit on this piece of music—one of the greatest beauty, but which hitherto had been (as far as acting goes) most tamely rendered. The truth of her acting was shown in the smallest traits, as for example, when the mischievous *Page* jumps out of the window, her manner created the greatest surprise and the utmost amusement. As to her singing, it surprised no one that, having so marvellous a voice, and being herself of German extraction and a devoted admirer of Mozart, she should have sung *Susannah* as it never was before. That in which she surpassed all other previous singers was, the total absence of effort in rendering the music, and in eliciting an enthusiasm, on the part of the audience, which sought every possible mode of expression.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

On Saturday (last week) and Tuesday, Meyerbeer's "Prophète" was given for the eighth and ninth time—attractive as ever—to crowded houses. On Thursday, in which was included the subscription night of the 25th inst., the "Huguenots" was performed for the thirteenth time this season. This evening (the 18th), the subscription season will terminate with "Lucrezia Borgia" and the first act of the "Prophète," so that the entire strength of the company will appear; but there are to be three farewell performances in the ensuing week, beginning on Tuesday with the "Huguenots," for the Benefit-night of Tamburini, on Thursday, for the third time, "Le Prophète;" and on Friday, the closing night of the season, Mozart's "Don Giovanni," with the novelty of Viardot's first appearance in the country, in the character of *Zerlina*: the other parts being sustained, as usual, by Grisi and Costa, Tamburini, Mario, Fraschini, Lavia, Marini, and Marra. These three farewell nights, in order to afford to every class of musical amateurs an opportunity of hearing the powerful *ensemble* at the Royal Italian Opera, will be at reduced prices. The objection to these arrangements is in the giving only a portion of "Le Prophète" on one occasion: such a work ought only to be presented in an entire form.

HAYMARKET.

The drama of "Flying Colours" was performed on Monday, followed by the operatic burlesque of "The Devil's Violin." On Wednesday Mr. Wright took his benefit, when one act of "The Green Bushes" was performed, with the farce of "How to settle Accounts with your Laundress," and "Did you ever send your Wife to Camberwell?"

At the NEW STRAND, Mr. Mark Lemon's drama of "Hearts are Trumps" continues to be deservedly attractive.

SADLER'S WELLS, if possible, will open on the 25th inst., with Shakespeare's tragedy of "Antony and Cleopatra" the part of the heroine by Miss Glyn. This arduous character, with its infinite variety and force, will put a definitive test to the powers of this young but most accomplished actress, to whom the critics have already applied the *soubriquet* of the "Rachel of the English stage."

IRISH PRESENT TO HER MAJESTY.—A magnificent Irish bog oak bracelet was presented to her Majesty on her late visit to the Irish metropolis. This superb ornament was manufactured by Mr. Denis Connell, of Nassau-street. The several links of the bracelet, which are joined by loops of Wicklow gold, compose the name "Victoria;" and the clasp is an Irish harp. The bracelet is inclosed in a beautifully inlaid case of the Arbutus wood, so indigenous to the mountains of Killarney. The present was forwarded to the Countess of Clarendon, by whom it was presented to her Majesty, who was pleased graciously to receive this tribute of genuine Irish loyalty.

MUSIC.

THE FESTIVALS

The programmes for the forthcoming meetings at Birmingham, Liverpool, and Hereford have been issued. The Birmingham Musical Festival is held once every three years, in aid of the funds of the General Hospital, an institution founded in 1778, for which patients of every class, without limitation as to place of residence or birth, are admitted. It is stated that, up to this period, 78,742 in patients and 218,718 out-patients—in all, 297,500 persons—have been aided by the institution. It seems that, within the last year, a considerable addition to the average number of applicants for relief has been remarked, rendering the success of the present Festival of increased importance. The Committee, of which T. F. Lelland is chairman, and Mr. J. Stevens, secretary, have evidently exerted themselves to uphold the high character of these musical gatherings. The engagement of Mr. Costa, with *carte blanche* for the formation of an orchestra, has been attended with the anticipated result: the unrivalled musical director has secured a phalanx of instrumental talent never before assembled on this or any other country. There are 24 first violins, with Sainton and Blagrove as principal; 24 second violins, with Watkins as principal; 16 violas, with [illegible] as principal; 16 violoncellos, with the patriarch Lindley as principal; 15 double basses, with Howell as principal; 16 players for the wind band, 13 for the brass, and 4 for percussion, making in all 122 executants, all distinguished in their various instruments. What the effect will be of their playing of the "Pastorale" and C minor symphonies of Beethoven, of the A minor symphony of Mendelssohn on the "Leonora" overture of Beethoven, of the "Oberon" overture of Weber, of the "Ruy Blas" and "Walpurgis Night" overtures of Mendelssohn, and of the "William Tell" overture of Rossini, may be readily conceived. The orchestra in the Town Hall has been entirely re-constructed, expressly for the occasion, under Mr. Costa's plans; and the great organ has been also carefully improved for the occasion. There will be four organists to develop its colossal grandeur and proportions; namely, Dr. Wesley, of Leeds; Mr. Stimpson and Mr. Simms, of Birmingham; and Mr. E. Chipp, of St. Olave's Church, London. The solo instrumentalists will be Sainton, of the Royal Italian Opera, for the violin; M. Thalberg for the piano; and Signor Bottesini, for the double bass. The principal vocal performers are: *Soprani*, Madame Sontag, Madame Castellan, Miss Catherine Hayes, Mdlle. Jetty de Treffz, Miss A. Williams; *Contralti*—Mdlle. Alboni, Mdlle. de Meric, and Miss M. Williams; *Tenori*, Signor Gardoni, Mr. Wilbraham, and Mr. Sims Reeves; *Bassi*—Mr. Machin, Signor F. Lablache, Herr Pischek, and Signor Lablache. The schemes for the morning performances are, on Tuesday, Mendelssohn's "Elijah" and Mr. Sterndale Bennett's "May Queen;" and on Wednesday, Handel's "Messiah," and Mozart's 12th Mass, in which Mario will sing in English the air, "Then shall the righteous;" on Wednesday, Mendelssohn's "Athalie," the poem recited by Mr. Bartley; with a selection from Handel, Haydn, Rossini, Beethoven, and Spohr; and Handel's "Messiah," and, on Friday, Handel's "Israel in Egypt;" with gleanings from Mozart, Marcello, Costa, Handel, Haydn, and Mendelssohn. The chorus will comprise 80 trebles, 76 altos, 70 tenors, and 80 basses—in all 316 singers. In the programmes for the evening concerts of Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings, selections from the most popular French, German, English, and Italian operas have been made, including gleanings from Meyerbeer's popular "Huguenots" and "Le Prophète." The festival will take place on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, September 4, 5, 6, and 7, and will terminate with a ball at the Town-hall

The 126th meeting of the Choirs of Hereford, Gloucester, and Worcester, for the benefit of the widows and orphans of clergymen in the three dioceses, will be held in the Cathedral and Shire Hall of Hereford, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th of September. The stewards are the Earl of Powis, Lord Bateman, Sir Velters Cornewall, Bart., Captain Sir T. Hastings, R.N., Frederick Peel, Esq., M.P., the Rev. Dr. Ogilvie, the Rev. W. P. Haggard, and the Rev. A. Clive. Mr. Townshend Smith, the organist of the Cathedral, is the conductor; Mr. Arnott, of Gloucester, presiding at the organ; Mr. W. Done, of Worcester, at the piano; Mr. Blagrove is the leader of the morning performances; and Mr. Willy, leader of the concerts. The band will consist of fifteen first and second violins, six violas, five violoncellos, four double basses, and twenty for the wood, brass, and percussion instruments. The Cathedral organ will be augmented for the occasion by the festival. The chorus will comprise professors from the London concerts, Worcester Choral Society, the choirs, &c. The schemes for the morning performances include Mendelssohn's "Elijah," Haydn's "Creation," Spohr's "Last Judgment," Beethoven's Symphony in C, selections from Spohr's "Calvary," Haydn's "Creation," Mendelssohn's "Paul," J. S. Bach's anthem "Blessing and Glory," Mendelssohn's anthem "Not unto us," Handel's Jubilate in Dmin, and Jubilate, &c. For the evening concerts, the musical attractions are also great. The overtures of "Der Freyschütz," of Weber; "Egmont," of Beethoven; "Nadiea," of Sterndale Bennett; "Midsummer Night's Dream," of Mendelssohn; Mozart's Symphony of Mozart, Beethoven's Cantata "The Praise of Music," and a selection from Weber's "Euryanthe," besides gleanings from the operatic works of composers of every school, have been judiciously selected. Mesdames Castellan, Miss A. Williams, and Mr. Wilbraham, Miss Poole, Messrs Sims Reeves, Hobbs, Lockey, Machin, and Phillips, are the principal vocal performers. The renovation of the beautiful Cathedral, and the musical treat thus presented, will no doubt prove attractive to this ancient festival.

The week's musical performances in Liverpool, commencing Monday, the 27th inst., and ending on Friday evening, the 31st, with a fancy dress ball, are to celebrate the opening of the new concert-room in Hope-street, erected by the Philharmonic Society. There will be evening concerts on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, and morning performances on Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday. Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise," Beethoven's Mass in C, Handel's "Messiah," and selections from Handel's "Solomon" and "Israel in Egypt," will be the principal sacred works. The selections for the concerts will be from Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable," Mozart's "Don Giovanni," Auber's "Fra Diavolo," Rossini's "Stabat Mater," and selections from Handel's "Solomon" and "Israel in Egypt," will be the principal sacred works. The selections for the concerts will be from Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable," Mozart's "Don Giovanni," Auber's "Fra Diavolo," Rossini's "Nozze di Figaro," "Zauberflöte," "Così fan Tutti;" Cimarosa's "Matrimonio;" "Rosini's "Donna del Lago," "William Tell," "Semiramide," "Barbiere di Seviglia," "Otello," "Gazza Ladra," "Lucrezia Borgia;" Bellini's "Sonnambula," "Norma;" Spohr's "Faust," &c. The conductors are Messrs. Benedict and J. C. Herrmann, and Mr. W. T. Best is the organist. The principal vocalists will be Mesdames Alboni, Ernst, violin; Piatti, violoncello; Bottesini, double bass; and Vivier, horn. The band will consist of ninety players, and the chorus of 220 singers. Mr. W. Sudlow is the Hon. Secretary of the Society, and on Saturday last a meeting, at which the festival has been held in the town since 1836 (the year Malibran died), Manchester will be very [illegible]. The *artistes* engaged are—Grisi, Alboni, and Viardot; Miss C. Hayes, Mdme. Gortani, Miss A. Williams, Mdlle. Jetty de Treffz, Mdlle. L. Gortani, Messrs. Machin, Miss W. Williams; Signori Marlo, Bartolini, Polonini, Tagliafico, and Lablache; Messrs. Sims Reeves, Lockey, Benson, Whitworth, and Herr Carl Formes.

MUSICAL EVENTS.—For the first time in this country, an English adaptation of Meyerbeer's opera of "Les Huguenots" was produced on Thursday night at the Surrey Theatre. Miss Romer was *Valentine*, Mrs. Weiss *Marguerite de Valois*, and Mr. Leffler *De Nevers*. Mr. Treverbeck *Raoul*, Mr. Leffler *Nevers*, Mr. Delavanti *St. Bris*, Mr. Horncastle *De Cossé*, Mr. C. Romer the *Huguenot Soldier*, and Mr. Weiss *Marcel*. We shall notice this performance in a future Number. The piece was brought out under the direction of Mr. Loder.—On Wednesday night, Mr. Harris, who superintends the spectacle at the Royal Italian Opera, gave a concert at Drury Lane Theatre. An apology was made for the absence of Mario, on the ground of indisposition; and Grisi and Tamburini sang Mozart's duo, "Crudel, perche," in the place of the air announced for the tenor. Viardot and Tamburini were encored in the comic quarrelling duo of the *prima donna* and manager, from "La Prova;" her imitation of Mr. Bunn's manner of addressing a gathering, was also encored in a charming Spanish song, accompanied by herself on the piano. Mr. Weiss was encored in Mr. E. Loder's ballad, "Sing me, then, the songs of old." The other vocalists were Mademoiselle Angri, Mademoiselle de Marie, the sisters Corbari, Miss Poole, Miss Catherine Hayes, Mrs. Weiss, Herr Mengis, Signori Marini, Tagliafico, Calzolari, Polonini, and Paglieri. Miss Dolby, Mr. Sainton, and Mr. Lindley executed a charming trio and violin duet, and a band, selected from the Royal Italian Opera, played overtures. Mr. Lavenu ably officiated as conductor. There was much irregularity in the obtaining and distribution of programmes, and we shall endeavour to place the pieces were presented.—The directors of the Philharmonic Society for the season 1850 are Messrs. Anderson, Calkin, Chatterton, Grosbeak, Lucas, Machurdy, and Neate Mr. Anderson is Hon. Treasurer, and Mr. Hays Secretary. The proposed grant of £24,000, in aid of the Parisian theatres, has been rejected by the Ministry and standing committees of the National Assembly.—Meyerbeer's "Prophète" is announced at the Theatre Royal Opera, with Mdlle. Mequillet *Fides*, Mdlle. Julien *Berta*, Octave *Jean of Leyden*, MM Dignat, Brémond, and Martin, the three Anabaptists.—An article in *Galignani*, announcing the sale of the Opera to Mr. Bunn, is pronounced by that correct; Romeo is the director, and is making his engagements for the season 1849-50, to begin in October.

ENGLISH OPERA.—A meeting was held on Thursday afternoon at the house of T. Chappell, in Bond-street, to take into consideration the expediency of forming an English Opera House. Amongst the persons present were Messrs. Bowley, Messrs. Blake, Wallace, Macfarren, T. Chappell, Olivier, Harrison, Nicholson, and Lovey. Some discussion ensued. After some discussion, it was resolved that a committee of composers, singers, publishers, operatic authors, and amateurs be formed, to decide on the preliminary steps to be adopted in order to carry out the establishment of an English Opera House. The following persons were nominated members of the committee: Sir H. R. Bishop, Messrs. Balfe, Planché, Fitzball, Harrison, Stretton, Charley, Grüneisen, T. Chappell, and Beale.

Joseph Ady has been endeavouring to ply his trade at the hitherto secluded village of Ingleton, but the move was unsuccessful

REPORTED DEATH OF DR. CONQUE: A report has been most industriously circulated of the death of Dr. Conquest, of Finsbury-square, by Asiatic cholera. Although the statement has been contradicted in the *Times* and other journals, the report has been revived during the last few days. We are happy to state that it is wholly without foundation, the Doctor having been in perfect health for some time past.

THE HUSBAND OF LOLA MONTES.—Lieutenant Heald has resigned his commission, as appears from the following letter from the Colonel of the 2d Life Guards, which has appeared in an evening paper.—"Sir,—In allusion to your remarks on me, as Colonel of the 2nd Life Guards, in your paper of the 11th instant, it is right that the public and you should know that I received Lieut. Heald's resignation, under his own hand, through Colonel M'Donnal, commanding the regiment, and forwarded the same according to my bounden duty, to be laid before her Majesty, with the promotion in succession. I remain, sir, your obedient servant, VANE LONDONDERRY.—Mount Stewart, August 13, 1849."

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

MEETINGS.

EAST LINCOLNSHIRE — August 10: Half-yearly Meeting: London: Mr. Packe in the chair. The report announced the receipt of the first half-year's dividend from the Great Northern (at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum). The line is in good working order, and the receipts are increasing.

BOSTON, STAMFORD, AND BIRMINGHAM—August 10: Half-yearly Meeting: London: Mr. T. Macaulay in the chair.—The report stated that the offer by the Great Northern to pay 6 per cent. on half the capital, by giving in exchange an equal value in shares of the Royston and Hitchin, was accepted. The works were all being rapidly forwarded.

NORTH BRITISH.—Aug. 9: Adjourned Meeting: Edinburgh: Mr. Lashington in the chair.—The report from the Committee of Investigation detailed the facts respecting the property, past management, and future prospects of the company. The land purchased from the chairman, adjoining the Edinburgh station, at £29,300, has been obtained at a fair price. The works at Meadowbank are well adapted for the maintenance of the line. The directors erred in their purchase of stock during the contest with other lines. A loss has occurred of £94,126; but the board acted throughout in good faith. The damages by the floods in 1848 amount to £21,949; but the responsibility of repairing them, whether by the contractor or the company, is not yet determined. Reductions in the number of officers and servants are recommended. A resolution for allowing five per cent. on the quarter shares was to be rescinded, as unjust to the general body. The English shareholders are to be represented at the board, and two auditors appointed. The traffic is expected to increase from various local causes, and from the development of railways in the north and east of Scotland. The report by Mr. Cope, the accountant, declares the accounts to have been faithfully kept, but suggests certain amendments.—The report was adopted, after a discussion, which led to no result, save the dismissance of the committee that all the errors had arisen only from want of judgment.

GREAT NORTHERN.—August 11: Half-yearly Meeting: London: Mr. E. Denison, M.P., in the chair.—The report alluded to the opening to Gainsborough, and the intended extension between Retford and Doncaster, in December. The directors believe that the Yorkshire traffic will come upon this line when opened into that district, and that the line from London to Peterborough may be opened in next spring. They intend to give the guaranteed proprietors the option of taking 25,000 of the 5 per cent. perpetual preference shares of £10 10s. each, on payment of £10 10s. per share. The auditors specially report the economy with the accounts. Much discussion took place as to expending the works between Peterborough and Retford and from Askern to York, which, it was argued, were the most valuable portions of the line, but the report and its recommendations were eventually adopted.

HULL AND SELBY.—August 11: General Meeting: Hull: Mr. Tottie in the chair.—Declared a dividend at the rate of £9 18s. per cent. per annum. The legal advisers of the company repudiated the rumoured insecurity of the lease by York and North Midland, which was valid and perpetual. The explanation was deemed satisfactory, and the report was adopted.

BIRKENHEAD, LANCASHIRE, AND CHESHIRE JUNCTION.—August 11: Half-yearly Meeting: Birkenhead: Alderman J. Bancroft in the chair. The report showed a balance of £4,358 applicable to dividend. There is a large increase in the revenue. The working expenses have been reduced, and the goods traffic has been more than doubled. Arrangements for the transport of goods over the Mersey have been advantageously effected. Six per cent. per annum on the £27 10s. and £22 shares, and four per cent. on the £51 shares, were announced. The Chairman alluded to the non-success of the law proceedings taken by a certain party of shareholders to interfere with the works of the Cheshire Junction. The report was adopted; and the forfeiture of 10,024 shares, on which £50,000 had been paid, was confirmed.

EAST LANCASHIRE.—August 10: Adjourned Meeting: Bury: Mr. J. Grundy in the chair.—After some opposition and suggestions for the appointments, the two auditors were elected as proposed by the board.

CHESTER AND HOLYHEAD.—August 15: Half-yearly Meeting: Euston Square: Captain Moorsom in the chair.—The report stated the opening of the Mold line as advantageous. The competition between the steamboats of the Government and the company is injurious, and entails loss. The London and North-Western have advanced £100,000 on security from a further creation of preference shares. Shares representing the amount of interest which should have been paid on the original shares are to be created and issued to the proprietors, distributed from payment of calls. The board is reduced to twelve directors, with £1000 per annum. A dividend of 8s. 3d. is declared on the preference shares. Delays in the Britannia-bridge, and the Irish famine, with other causes, have much detrimented. The engineer believes that one line will be finished in November, or before this year's end. The chairman complained of the slowness of the works in the Holyhead harbour by the Government, who treated the company shabbily, in competing for the Post-office service. He anticipated better times. The reports were adopted without remark

GREAT NORTH OF ENGLAND.—August 14: Half-yearly meeting: Darlington.—The usual dividend of 10 per cent. was declared. The rumours respecting the invalidity of the lease by the York and North Midland were subsequently contradicted

GREAT WESTERN.—August 16. Half-yearly Meeting: Bristol: C. Russell, Esq., in the chair.—After a short preliminary discussion, the registers of proprietors for Shorts and Bonds to Extension Bonds were declared closed. In the course of this discussion it was admitted that Mr. Stevens, the late solicitor of the company, had misapplied £45,000 of the company's money; but it was so far secured, that little, if any, loss was expected to fall on the shareholders. The dispute which had existed between the secretary of this company and the South Devon Company, relative to the payment of calls, it was stated, had been settled in a manner honourable to both parties; and the directors were fully convinced that Mr. Saunders, in the course he had taken, had been actuated by the purest motives. A report was then read, which stated that the traffic of the half-year had been upon the line of railway for the first four months, and 929 miles for the two months, the lease of the Bristol and Exeter Railway having expired on the 30th of April. It was satisfactory, however, to know that the revenue on the Great Western Railway for the first six months of the present year was £1,000 in advance of the same period of 1848, by £13,000. The only additional line opened were two branches to Westbury and Basingstoke, together 27 miles, but the traffic on both was somewhat marred by the opening of a rival line of the South-Western Company to Windsor. There had been a total reduction of expenditure of £9,400 on the six months, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, and the directors were making every effort further to reduce the expenditure. The directors felt deep regret at being compelled to recommend a dividend for the half-year at the rate of only four per cent. per annum, but they had felt constrained to do so—a considerable sum expended as interest for other undertakings in progress, or, as it was hoped, unproductive, having been carried to the revenue instead of to the capital account, as heretofore. The auditors having suggested a committee of consultation by the shareholders, to arrange with the board as to many of the measures now under the consideration of their affairs, the directors had willingly assented to this suggestion, and at the same time had resolved that four of the present board should retire, with a view of giving the shareholders an opportunity of an office distinct of the whole, or partial choice With respect to the lines belonging to this company beyond Oxford, the directors were in communication with the London and North-Western Company with a view of saving unnecessary expenditure by the construction of duplicate lines. The Birmingham and Oxford line as far as Banbury, was expected to be completed next spring, and the Windsor Railway would be finished in October. With regard to the Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth, and the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton lines, arrangements were pending with a view of putting them into active operation, without, however, entailing any further responsibility upon the shareholders in this company. The report concluded by expressing a hope that the termination of the directors to co-operate in every possible way with the committee of consultation, with a view of benefiting the proprietors. After a very long discussion, the report was unanimously adopted. The dividend declared on certain debentures made in the by-laws with a view of enabling the shareholders to appoint new directors should they see fit; it being understood that a special meeting should be called for the purpose in the course of next month, to which time the arrangements of the committee of consultation was also adjourned.

CAMBRON'S COALBROOK AND SWANSEA AND LONGHOR: August 16: Adjourned meeting: London: Captain Northcote in the chair.—After some discussion, it was resolved that the directors should endeavour to borrow a sufficient sum, on mortgage, to pay off the pressing liabilities of the company; and arrangements should be then, if possible, made to bring the company into working order. Directors having been filled up, and auditors having been appointed, the meeting separated.

The LONDON and NORTH-WESTERN dividend is at 3½ per cent. for the half-year. The GREAT WESTERN afford but 2 per cent.; and the SOUTH-WESTERN but 1·66 per cent., for the same period.

THE ENCUMBERED ESTATES COMMISSION.—Mr. S. W. Flanagan, nephew of the late Chief Baron Woulfe, has been appointed secretary to the Commission for facilitating the Sale of Encumbered Estates in Ire and

M. LAMARTINE.—Among the advertisements which figured in the Paris papers during the past week is one which causes great regret in France, and will cause regret elsewhere. M. de Lamartine, though known to us only as one of the glories of France, and one of the heroes of the Revolution of February, has been, in fact, one of its first victims. He is completely ruined; and, after making efforts, almost as great as those of our own Sir Walter Scott, to save his patrimony, it is at length to be inevitably consigned to the auctioneer's hammer. Amongst the *causes Funestes* of the Paris papers is to be seen—"A vendre la terre de Milly, appartenant à M. de Lamartine," &c. This is the place where M. de Lamartine was born, where he passed his earliest years, and which he has immortalised in his "Confidences." At one time it was thought that the place could be saved. One of the principal publishers of Paris agreed to pay off the whole of the debts affecting the property. M. de Lamartine agreeing, in return, to supply the publisher in question with a certain number of volumes. The arrangement was complete, the money was about to be paid down, when the Revolution of February occurred. The publisher offered to keep to his bargain, but informed M. de Lamartine that in doing so he should be irretrievably ruined, upon which M. de Lamartine at once tore up the bond. The debts continue as great as they were before the Revolution, while the value of the property has greatly diminished. Great forests are numerous; and, in short, the place must be sold for whatever it will fetch, and that will not be nearly the amount of the debts affecting it.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The "turf" proceedings this week have not been marked by any event of importance; and the attendance of its most influential supporters, owing to the commencement of the grouse shooting, has been slack. Reading and Chelmsford were the only meetings which offered any inducement to the Metropolitans. Of the fixtures for the ensuing week, York stands conspicuously in the foreground; the principal to be competed for are numerous, and they are so judiciously arranged that each day has its "feature." The meeting will occupy three days, commencing on Wednesday. The other appointments are Bickwich on Monday, Huntingdon and Aberystwith on Tuesday, Tunbridge Wells—an indifferent place for sport, but worth a visit for the sake of the scenery—Plymouth, and Stourbridge on Thursday.

The Aquatic Register embraces a considerable number of regattas and matches of more or less interest. On Monday, King's Lynn and Exmouth regattas; and rowing matches at Chelsea, Hammersmith, Isleworth, and Lambeth. On Tuesday, the Teignmouth and Cornwall regattas; and a rowing match at the Custom-House. On Thursday, matches at Putney and Barnes; and the Beaumaris regatta. Altogether, a great week for the amateur "bank jackets."

Some of the cricket matches to come off are very interesting; the most generally so will be at Canterbury on Monday, between Kent and England, and at the same place, on Thursday, between the gentlemen of Kent and the gentlemen of England. Two of the great All England matches come off on Thursday; one at Leamington, between a picked "eleven" against eighteen Leamingtonians; and the other at Norwich, between another "eleven" against twenty-two of Norwich and district. Matches will also be played at Brixton on Wednesday, at Clapton on Thursday, and in various parts of the country.

TATTENSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The room was but thinly attended this afternoon, and the business transacted on a small scale, at the following quotations.

EDGE HANDICAP.

6 to 1 agst Gisella	8 to 1 agst Ellerdale (t)	12 to 1 agst Cockermouth (t)	
7 to 1 —— Bleacher (t)	12 to 1 —— Glen Saddel (t)	12 to 1 —— Lavinsky (t)	
8 to 1 —— Malton (t)		12 to 1 —— The Knout	

ST. LEGER.

2 to 1 on Flying Dutchman (t)	15 to 1 agst Ursi	19 to 1 agst Chatterer (t)	
		20 to 1 —— Honeycomb (t)	

DERBY

25 to 1 agst Windhound (t)	40 to 1 agst Voltigeur (t)	60 to 1 agst The Nigger (t)	
	50 to 1 —— Paul (t)		

THURSDAY.—Two or three small investments were made, at the following prices

EDGE HANDICAP.

	to 1 agst Gisella	8 to 1 agst Glen Saddel	
	8 to 1 —— Ellerdale	13 to 1 —— Executor	

No others mentioned.

ST. LEGER.

	2 to 1 on Flying Dutchman (t)	15 to 1 agst Ursi	
		20 to 1 —— Honeycomb (t)	

DERBY

	11 to 1 agst Voltigeur (t)	50 to 1 agst The Nigger (t)	
	20 to 1 —— Paul (t)		

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

GRAND REVIEW AND SIEGE OPERATIONS AT PORTSMOUTH.

On Wednesday, Major-General the Right Hon. Lord Frederick Fitzclarence G.C.H., Lieutenant-Governor of Portsmouth, gave a splendid field entertainment to his illustrious visitor, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, and the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, who arrived at the Government House on Tuesday evening.

At half-past o'clock the troops marched to the ground, Southsea Common, and took up position. They consisted of about 3000 troops, artillery, sappers, marines, and infantry, under the personal command and direction of Major-General Lord Frederick Fitzclarence.

At three o'clock the Royal visitors left the Government-House in open carriages, and proceeded to the Common, escorted by the General and staff, where already had preceded them a numerous assemblage of rank and fashion from the metropolis and the surrounding country.

The brigade was intended to represent a rear guard of an army, whose passing of a defile in its rear it was intended to cover.

At the close of the grand field movement, General briefly expressed the gratification of his Royal guests and himself at the movements performed by the troops, which reflected the highest credit upon officers and men; and the troops returned to quarters.

The party then returned to the residence of Lord Fitzclarence, who entertained some forty distinguished persons at dinner; after which, all adjourned to the King's Rooms, Southsea, where a ball, given by the gallant General and lady had appointed to meet others of their friends, to the number of about 200, at a *dié danzante*.

At nine o'clock the whole of the brilliant assemblage left the rooms to witness a night attack upon the fortress, which terminated with a grand display of fireworks. A ball and banquet concluded the entertainments of the day, which was throughout successful, and afforded a delight and edification of thousands of strangers who had arrived to see the brilliant spectacle.

The Lords of the Admiralty are at present on a tour of inspection to Portsmouth, Plymouth, and the other Royal dockyards.

MILITARY SAVINGS-BANKS.—A return, published by order of the House of Commons, shows that the total number of military depositors in savings-banks on the 31st of March, 1848, amounted to 6385; whose deposits reserved during the year ended on that day the sum of £48,883. The amount withdrawn by depositors during the year was £34,464; and the balance due by the public on the 31st of March, 1848, £31,5[illegible]

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Consols, at the commencement of the week, were heavy, at 92¾ ⅛; and, from the amount of stock thrown on the market, a decline to 92½ was registered on Tuesday. These operations, however, were connected with the settlement of the account, which turned out rather *Bullish*. The quantity of money stock enabled the sellers to deliver; prices, consequently, for the moment declined. Although on Wednesday there was but little animation, the market revived about ¼ per cent.; and, on Tuesday, 92⅞ ¾ for Money, and 92¾ ⅞ for the September settling, were the prices marked. The unfunded debt has receded a few shillings in consequence of an increasing demand for money. This is satisfactory in itself, but at present money is too easy to hope for any decided improvement in the rate of interest. Railroad quotes below the market average, and a change from Consols at present prices may be advantageously made. At the close of business the market was steady at the following prices:—Bank Stock, 195; Reduced, 92⅛; Consols, 92⅞; New Three-and-a-Quarters, per Cent. Annuities, 103; Long Annuities, to expire January 1860, 8 15-16; Ditto, Thirty Years, October 10, 1859, 8 11-16; India Bonds, £1000, 74 p; Ditto, under £1000, 73 p; Consols for Account, 92⅞; Exchequer Bills, £1000, 74 pm; Ditto, £500, 74 p.

The following arrangements have been agreed to by the agent for the South American bondholders and the Government of Mexico, relative to future dividends on Mexican Stock:—The interest falling due between July, 1846, and July, 1850, to be reduced to 3¾ per cent. per annum; and besides the present assignments on the customs duties at Vera Cruz and Tampico, the silver duties at the Pachuca, Zacatecas, and the tobacco monopoly Government grants the circulation duty on the precious metals on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and the export duty on silver from ports in the Gulf of Mexico. From the American indemnity money 4,000,000 dollars will be appropriated, and divided among the three years' arrears of dividend, and to be received out of the three remaining instalments due from America, besides an additional 500,000 dollars, as a compensation for the difference of interest given up under the present arrangement. All moneys remitted shall be paid into the Bank of England, under the joint control of a Mexican Commissioner and the English Committee of Bondholders. Thus, all agencies and involvements with firms will be avoided, and a large sum in addition be saved to the Government. It must be added, however, that this agreement is subject to the approval of the Mexican Congress; at present, therefore, it is more speculation to act on it.

Business had been rather more active in the Foreign Market; Peruvian, Portuguese, and Mexican having been extensively dealt in. Peruvian has been recovered as high as 83, Portuguese Four per Cents 29¾, and Mexican has advanced from 26¼, Ex Coupons, to 28¼, in consequence of the proposed arrangement recorded above. The market at the close of the week was not active at the following prices:—Austrian, 5 per Cent., 76½; Brazilian Bonds, 85½; Buenos Ayres Bonds, 6 per Cent., 59½; Equador Bonds, 3½; Granada Bonds, 1 per Cent., 17½; Mexican, 5 per Cent., 1846, Ex Coupons, 28¼; Ditto, Account, 28¼; Peruvian Bonds, 4 per Cent. Active, 82½; Ditto, Deferred, 46½; Portuguese, 4 per Cents, 29½; Ditto, Account, 29½; Russian Bonds, 106; Spanish, 5 per Cent., 1840, 18½; Ditto, Account, 18½; Venezuela Bonds, 2½ per Cents., 20½; Ditto, Deferred, 5½; Ditto, [illegible]

There have been several fluctuations in Great Western and South-Western Railway shares, in consequence of the diminished dividends. The Great Western directors only advise the payment of 2 per cent. for the past half year; while the prospects of the line are scarcely in favour of that low rate being maintained, after the opening of the Birmingham and Oxford line—when, according to that Act, all the fares must be reduced. South-Western offer about 1¾ per cent. for the past half year; and, on looking at the accounts, a committee of inquiry into the past management of this once-magnificent undertaking [illegible] appears highly necessary. It is to be hoped that proprietors in both cases will attend numerously, and not be prevailed over by the plausible politeness of directors and managers. Amongst the rest of the two stocks, it will have receded, the first having been done at 72, the latter at 32½. The last prices of lines dealt in were—Caledonian, 21⅞; Chester and Holyhead, 14; Ditto, Preference, 12; Eastern, Deferred, 3⅜; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 41; Great Northern, 24; Ditto, Half, A Deferred, 3¾; Ditto, Five per Cent. Preference, 3⅜; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 31½; Great Western, 73; Great Western, Half shares, [illegible] Western, Quarter Shares, 18½; Do., New, £17, 9½; Lancashi and Yorksh[illegible] Ditto, New Quarters, 14⅞; Ditto, Fifths, 4⅝; London and South-Western, 36½; [illegible] Thirds, 8½ dis.; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 1½; Manche[illegible] and Lincolnshire, Quarters No. 1, 14½; Midland, 63½; Ditto, £50 Sh[illegible] North British, Quarters, 2½; North Staffordshire, 11½; Ditto, 1, [illegible] and Wolverhampton, 16½; South-Eastern, 21½; Ditto, Scrip No. 4, 6½; South Wales, 13; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 19½; Ditto, Newcastle Extension 13¾; Ditto, G.N.E. Preference, 3½; York and North Midland, 28½; Ditto, Preference 7[illegible] Boulogne and Amiens, 6½; East Indian, 32½; Orleans and Bordeaux [illegible]

FOREIGN MARKET.—Consols were buoyant yesterday, quoting 92¾ ⅞ for Money, and 92⅞ ⅜ for the next Account. The Foreign Market was supported. Shares remained without alteration.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Friday.—The arrivals of English wheat for our market, during the present week, have been moderate, amounting to 650 quarters. By land carriage very few samples have been received, and the supply on offer here to-day was very limited, the demand for all [illegible] being late, owing to the rapid progress [illegible] of large imports [illegible] From [illegible] have received 7,490 quarters of [illegible] but all other qualities ruled heavy, at [illegible] ing today in floating cargoes. Notwithstanding [illegible] what [illegible] that article was slow sale, and the turn in favour of the buyers. [illegible] and only a retail inquiry for malt, and previous prices were not easily obtained even for the finest quality. Owing to the small arrivals, oats were firm, at [illegible] per quarter. Beans ruled [illegible] peas were in request. Beans ruled [illegible]

ARRIVALS. English: wheat, 1650; barley, 20; malt, 620; oats, 440; flour, 1670. Irish: oats, ——. Foreign: wheat, 7190; barley, 1280; malt, ——; oats, 1240 quarters.

English —Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 38s to 42s; ditto, white, 42s to 52s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 35s to 42s; ditto, white, 44s to 48s; rye, 32s to 34s; grinding barley, 21s to 22s; distilling ditto, 23s to 25s; malting ditto, 26s to 30s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 72s to 76s; brown ditto [illegible] Chevalier [illegible] Lincoln [illegible] pigeon beans, 30s to 32s; tick beans, new, 28s to [illegible] grey peas, 28s to 30s; maple ditto, 30s to 32s; white ditto, 30s to 32s; Kent and Essex [illegible] Essex, 37s to 42s; Suffolk, 28s to 34s; Stockton and Yorkshire, [illegible] per sack.

Foreign: Danzig and Konigsberg wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s, per quarter. Flour, American, 22s to 24s per barrel; Baltic, 22s to 23s.

The Seed Market.—We have no change to notice in the value of any article. The general demand is extremely quiet [illegible]

LINSEED, English, sowing, 54s to 60s; Baltic, crushing, 38s to 42s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 40s to 46s; Bombay, 32s to 33s per quarter; Coriander, 16s to —s per cwt. Brown mustard seed, [illegible] per bushel; white ditto, [illegible] per bushel. Rapeseed, new, £20 to £26 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, 4l 10s to 5l 0s; ditto, foreign, 4l 5s to 4l 7s per 1000; Rapeseed cakes, 4l 10s to 4l 15s per ton. Canary, 110s to 120s; extra fine, [illegible] Coriander, [illegible] Tares, [illegible] Foreign, red, —l to —l; extra, —l; white, —l to —l; extra, —s per cwt.

Seeds.—The prices of whoesen bread in the metropol.s are from 7d to 7½d; of household do, 5d to 5½d; per 4lb loaf.

Provisions.—*Yesterday's Average*—Wheat, 47s 4d; barley, 23s 8d; oats, 19s 9d; rye, 26s 7d; beans, 34s 8d; peas, 31s 1d.

Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 48s 1d; barley, 22s 11d; oats, 19s 9d; rye, 26s 11d; beans, 34s 11; peas, 32s 0d

Prices on Foreign Corn Wheat, 1s 6d; barley, 1s 0d; oats, 1s 0d; rye, 1s 0d; beans, 1s 6d; peas, 1s 6d

BUTTER.—Public sales of 30,300 packages have taken place this week. About 4000 have found private quotations. Privately, the demand is tolerably firm, and prices are well supported.

Sugar.—Fine qualities of West India, Bengal, and Mauritius sugars have sold to a fair extent, this week, at fully previous rates. In other kinds, only a moderate business has been transacted. Refined goods have met a slow inquiry, at from 48s to 50s per cwt. English crushed, dull.

Coffee.—There is less activity in the demand for this article, at barely the late improvement in value. Native Ceylon has sold at 35s to 37s per cwt.

Rice.—The market is dull for nearly all kinds, and prices must be considered the turn lower

Provisions.—A fair amount of business has been transacted in Dutch butter this week, at full rates of currency. Fine Friesland is selling at 78s to 80s; fine Kiel, 76s to 78s; fine Holland, 74s to 76s; and inferior marks, 64s to 68s per cwt. Irish butter is very dull, at further reduction in prices of from 4s to 7s per cwt. Carlow, Clonmel, and Kilkenny, firsts, landed, 76s to 86s; Cork, 64s to 68s; Waterford and Limerick, 62s to 64s, and Sligo, 56s to 62s per cwt. English butter moves off heavily, on somewhat lower terms. Fine Dorset, 76s to 80s; middling ditto, 68s to 74s per cwt; and Cork, 70s to 76s per cwt. Irish bacon has further declined in value, 2s to 3s per cwt. Prime small Waterford, landed, 54s to 56s; heavy, 50s to 52s; and Limerick, small, 60s to 62s per cwt. In other kinds of provisions we have no change to note.

Tallow.—The demand is still in a very languid state. P Y C on the spot is selling at 32s to 32s 3d; and, for forward delivery, 32s 3d to 32s 6d per cwt. Town tallow, 27s 6d per cwt. Rough fat, 1s 1½d per 8lbs.

Oils.—Linseed oil is dull, and prices have a downward tendency

Spirits.—Brandy moves off steadily, at the late improvement in value. In rum and gen there is only a limited business is doing.

Hay and Straw.—Out Monday last, £3 18s to £3 12s: new ditto, £2 5s to £3 0s, old ditto, £4 to £5 5s. New Clover, £3 5s to £4 5s; old ditto, £4 5s to £4 14s per load.

Wool.—The market privately is firm, at full the late improvement in value.

Potatoes.—The supplies being considerably on the increase, and of excellent quality, the demand is heavy, at from £3 10s to £5 5s per ton.

Coals (Friday).—Hartley, 16s 6d; Wentworth Coke, 19s 6d: South Durham, 16s 3d; Hilton, 16s; Eden Main, 17s; Holywell, 16s 6d per ton.

Hops (Friday).—The plantation accounts at hand this morning are to the effect that no important change has taken place in the general appearance in the bine. Blight is still prevalent. The hops are, therefore, held at full prices, yet the buyers act with caution. In old hops very little is doing. Thoughout is sold £60 000 to £70,000

Sussex pockets, £3 10s to £4 10s; Weald of Kent ditto, £3 3s to £4 10s: Mid and East Kent [illegible]

Newspaper Stamps.—The supply of beasts on offer in to-day's market being limited, and the attendance of buyers on the increase, the best trade was somewhat active, at, in most instances, full prices. In the [illegible] of sheep and lambs, the general tone was rather quiet, at barely previous rates. Calves moved off freely, at an improvement in value of 2d per 8lbs. In other [illegible] pig, and scarcely, all fully previous currencies. There was a considerable falling-off in the supply of calves. The veal trade was steady, at extreme quotations. Pigs ruled dull, but were [illegible] somewhat cheaper. Milch cows sold at from £14 to £18 each, including their small calf.

Per 8lb to sink the offal—Coarse and inferior beef, 3s 10d to 3s 6d; second quality ditto, 3s 8d to 4s; prime large oxen, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; prime Scots, &c., 4s 2d to 4s 4d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; second quality ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime ecoud woolled ditto, 3s 10d to 4s; prime lambs, 5s 0d to 5s 4d; large coarse calves, 3s 8d to 4s; prime ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; prime small ditto, 4s [illegible] 4d; large hogs, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; neat small porkers, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; lamb, 4s 0d to 5s 0d. Suckling calves, 18s to 24s; and quarter old store pigs, 18s to 21s each. Total supplies: Beasts, 630; cows, 142; sheep and lambs, 11,250; calves, 200; pigs, 320. Foreign supplies: Beasts, 44; sheep and lambs, 690; calves, 98. Scotch: beasts, 84; sheep, 200.

Newspaper and Londonhall (Friday).—Those speaking the demand ruled firm, and prices had an upward tendency

Per 8lb by the carcase:—Inferior beef, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; middling ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; prime large ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime small ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; large pork, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; inferior mutton, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; middling ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; prime ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; veal, 2s 10d to 3s 6d; small pork, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; lamb, 5s 10d to 6s 10d.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 14.

WHITEHALL, AUGUST 11.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the great seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, granting unto Henry Murray Lane, Gentleman, the office of Bloodmatic Pursuivant of Arms, vacant by the promotion of George Harrison Rogers Harrison, Esq. to the office of Windsor Herald.

PRIZE MONEY.

Notice has been given to Captain (then Commander) Henry Chads and the officers and crew of Her Majesty's steam-vessel Spiteful, now in port Plymouth, and entitled to share in the proceeds arising from the capture of the slave vessels *Quatorze de Novembre*, *Senora Anna*, and *Cidade d'Angra*, that the distribution thereof will be made on the 25th day of September next, at the Spiteful, and that any claim [illegible] Majesty's Proctor, Mr. Hetty's shop *Lorne*, that a distribution [illegible] will be made on the 25th day of September next, at the Spiteful, and that any claim [illegible] Majesty's Proctor, Mr. Hetty's shop *Lorne*, that a distribution [illegible] will be made on the 30th day of August, 1849, and the unclaimed shares will be re-called at the same place and time for distribution [illegible]

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

J. B RAMSKILL, Dover-road, Southwark, victualler [illegible] W PERRY, Swindon, Staffordshire, corn-dealer. D EVANS, Merthyr Tydvil, Glamorganshire, ca[illegible] to Walworth Marlock, Somersetshire, innkeeper.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 17.

ADMIRALTY, AUGUST 10.

Lieut. Edward P B Hudson to be Captain, v[illegible] Usshar

AUGUST 11.—Second Lieut G F C Fraser to be First Lieutenant, v[illegible] Usshar

AUG. 14.—J G Travers to be Second Lieut. v H L David to be Second Lieut.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

G SQUIRE, Saint Neots, Huntingdonshire, merchant

BANKRUPTS

J HODSON, Whaplode, Lincolnshire, draper. J ROBERTS, Smethwick, Staffordshire, [illegible] [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] ham, boot and shoe-maker. J HONIES, Chelsea-bun, [illegible] T ASHWORTH, Liverpool, merchant. J TURNER, Oldham, Lancashire, cotton-spinner. J FLETCHER, Manchester, auctioneer. J PAVIS, Colt-street, Limehouse, [illegible] C BALL, Kensington-common, horse-keeper. R B BURTON and G BULPIN, Dublin, drapers. J HARDLEY, Manchester, tailor and draper. G STUART Creed's-place, Greenwich, banker. J BODILY, Scotham, Warwick, farmer.

BIRTHS

On the 9th inst, Annie, the wife of Mr. Joseph Kitchin, Grange-road, Bermondsey, of a daughter.—On August 7th, at Grove House, St Peter's, Margate, Mrs Pitcher, widow of Captain Pitcher, R.N., of a daughter.—On the 9th inst, at Hyde Park-terrace, the wife of Dr England, M.D, of Wisbeach, of a daughter.—In Clarges-street, Lady Mary Hompesch, of a daughter.—At Ambleside, Lucas, the wife of Captain A B F Holmesdale, of her Majesty's 13th Light Dragoons, of a daughter.—On the 11th inst, at Portman-square, the wife of John Randle I, M.D, of a daughter.—In Dorset-place, the Lady [illegible] Kelly, of a son.—At Lee, the wife of Lieut. R. Hart, of a daughter.—At Lee, the wife of Lieut. Cane, of a son.—At the Royal Crescent, Notting-hill, the wife of the [illegible]

At Tavistock, the wife of the Rev. [illegible] Tupper Bulteel, of a son.—At Tarr Steeeny, the wife of the Rev R S Bowden, of a [illegible]—At Mount Beam, the wife of the Rev. [illegible] Thrupp, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

[illegible] Mackarness, Vicar of Tardebigge, in the county of Worcester, [illegible] Christ Church College, Oxford, to Adelaide Buchanan, youngest daughter of the late Major [illegible] 86 Mary's Buttery, Christ Church, Oxford.—At Marylebone, Lieut. Col. Sir Neil Jas Archibald Campbell, of Petersboro', to Augusta, youngest daughter of the late John B Cowell, Esq.—At Bexley, the Hon John Jocelyn, Lord Jocelyn and President of the Council of the Bahamas, to Ethel, second daughter of Francis Baker, Esq.

DEATHS.

On the 11th inst, at No. 1, Beer-terrace, Dowry-square, Liverpool, aged 61, Hannah, the beloved wife of Mr George Nuttall, formerly of Buenos Ayres.—At Madras, the Hon Sir Edward Ryan, Knight, eldest son of the late Hon Charles W Warner, Her Majesty's Attorney-General for Trinidad.—At Hertford, Catherine Ann Jenner, second daughter of the late Rev Edward Bearcroft, rector of Bramfield, Herts.—At Worth rue Minster, Dorset, Jane Phillips, the beloved wife of the Rev H P Cockerell, aged 38.—At St. Baton-terrace, the Infant son of Captain and Lady Caroline Kane.—At No. 11, Jermyn-street, Henry Burton, M.D, 86.—[illegible] Commander Sangster, aged [illegible] At his residence, Southampton-hill, John Wilson, Esq, Secretary to the General Steam Navigation Company, aged 69.—[illegible] relict of Dr Pearson, M.D, late of Suffolk-place.—At Richmond, Surrey, Ann, daughter of Major Richard Gardiner, Bengal Service, aged 23.—At Brighton, Lieut.-Colonel [illegible] Alexander Watson, late Artillery, in the 85th year.—At the Vicarage, West Bilney, Northamptonshire, Margaret Malcomb, the beloved wife of the Rev Hugh M Ross.—At Chelsea, on the 15th inst, at his residence, 14, Sidney-square, Commercial-road East, Capt Ann William Rainey, in his 59th year.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

(*Continued from page* 116.)

Prince George of Cambridge accompanied them.

Shortly after eleven o'clock the review commenced. The troops marched past the Royal standard, beneath which her Majesty's carriage was stationed, in slow and quick time. Several rapid charges of cavalry followed; and a series of beautiful evolutions, brilliantly performed, were gone through by the infantry regiments. The troops then commenced firing in line, by platoons, and in square; whilst the Artillery displayed the perfect training of its men and horses by a number of splendid evolutions and the lightning rapidity with which the guns and their ponderous carriages and ammunition waggons were whirled from one point to another at the sound of the trumpet, the guns unlimbered, and shot after shot delivered. The firing of the regular troops in line was sustained with great regularity, and the rapid movements of the regiments from line into hollow square were beautifully performed. The cavalry charges were splendid, as the whole cavalry force on one occasion advanced from the extreme distance at a trot, and then broke into a charge, the earth reverberated like distant thunder beneath the hoofs of the advancing squadrons.

After the firing ceased, two grand charges of cavalry followed, the troops formed in square, and marched to the extreme end of the field. Prince Albert, General Blakeney, Prince George, and the whole staff then galloped over to the position held by the troops. On the command being given, the cavalry formed in squadrons to the right and left, and the infantry deployed into line, with the artillery stationed in the rear centre. The whole mass of troops then moved forward to the music of the regimental bands, and when within full view of the spectators, they charged bayonets, and rushed on at double-quick time to the music of that terrible war-cry, half British cheer and half Irish hurrah, and halted only some twenty yards from the Royal carriage. The colours of the different regiments were then advanced, and the bands pealed forth the National Anthem. The troops then gave three tremendous cheers, which were echoed loudly by the spectators in the vicinity of the Royal carriage, and taken up by thousands of voices along the lines. The troops then stood with grounded arms, and the horses were led out and put to her Majesty's carriage This was a signal for a hearty cheer for the Queen, originating with a group of military officers and civilian gentry in the inner lines; the cheer was responded to heartily, and cordially repeated. From the same body of gentlemen emanated a call for another cheer for his Royal Highness the Prince Consort and the Royal children; this, too, was warmly responded to. Another cheer was claimed for the Queen amongst the crowd of people, and again even more warmly and heartily given. By this time her Majesty's carriage was in motion, the lines were broken, and a vast crowd assembled round the Royal equipage, following it, and cheering enthusiastically. At length the Royal carriage got clear of the crowd, and drove off at a rapid pace to the Viceregal Lodge, the Queen bowing gracefully in acknowledgment of the repeated evidences of goodwill that greeted her on all sides. The troops then filed off the ground, and the vast crowd began to disperse.

HER MAJESTY, PRINCE ALBERT, AND STAFF AT THE GRAND REVIEW, IN PHŒNIX-PARK, DUBLIN.

HER MAJESTY'S DRAWINGROOM.

The first Drawingroom of Queen Victoria in the metropolis of Ireland was held at Dublin Castle on Thursday evening. So early as seven o'clock the carriages began to set down at the Castle, and vast crowds in the streets interested themselves by looking into the equipages, and observing the brilliant costumes of the several visitors. The police arrangements were excellent, and the carriages all going through Parliament-street afterwards took up their company in Dame-street, near the lower Castle Gate. The scene presented to the eye of the spectator was one of peculiar brilliancy. Hour after hour the long lines of equipages succeeded each other. It literally appeared as if there would be no termination to the arrivals, and the blaze of light from the Castle, the Royal Exchange, and other buildings which were illuminated on this auspicious occasion, made every object appear almost as discernible as if it were clear day.

At twenty minutes after nine o'clock the Queen and Prince Albert, the Lord-Lieutenant and Countess of Clarendon, entered the Castle gates, the three state carriages being preceded and followed by a squadron of the 6th or Enniskillen Dragoons. Cheers, long, fervent, and earnest, burst forth on every side; and those who occupied the carriages in the line which was formed by the Royal *cortège* joined in the plaudits —one common feeling of loyalty actuating all classes.

Shortly afterwards her Majesty, accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Albert and the officers of state, entered the Presence Chamber. Her Majesty was attired in a superb pink poplin dress, elaborately figured with gold shamrocks, ornaments, and diamonds of the most splendid brilliancy. Her Majesty most condescendingly delayed her departure more than an hour, in order to meet the wishes of her loyal Irish female subjects to obtain the high honour of presentation—the number presented altogether exceeded 1700.

ROYAL VISIT TO THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF LEINSTER.

On Friday, the 10th instant, her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert honoured the Duke and Duchess of Leinster with a visit at Carton, near Maynooth, the ancient and princely seat of the Fitzgerald family. The building is a spacious structure, composed of granite, having a large centre with wings. It is situate in a most picturesque locality of the county of Kildare, about sixteen miles distant from Dublin, and about one mile from the celebrated Roman Catholic College. The Duke is the only nobleman of the Irish peerage holding that title, a circumstance which may be ascribed to the small number of ducal creations which took place when the title occupied an inferior position.

The arrival of her Majesty was fixed for one o'clock, and, as that hour approached, the scene betokened the activity and extent of the preparations for the Royal arrival. The pleasure-grounds, which exhibit floricultural taste of no common character, are situate at the rear of the mansion, facing the state hall; they were, on this occasion, most tastefully decorated with flags; and handsome marquees were erected in various parts of the ground. The pleasure lawn is divided from the park by a small trench, outside of which the public were allowed to assemble in large numbers, and were thus afforded a most commanding view of all around. In the state hall a most sumptuous *déjeûner* was laid out for her Majesty and a select circle of the visitors, numbering in all thirty. M. De Vevay, his Grace's *chef de cuisine*, officiated as Master of the Ceremonies.

The company invited to meet the Sovereign comprised upwards of three hundred of the nobility and gentry, &c., at present in Dublin The family circle comprised their graces the Duke and Duchess of Leinster, the Marquis and Marchioness of Kildare, Lord Gerald Fitzgerald, Lord Otho Fitzgerald, Mr. Repton, M.P., son-in-law to the Duke, and Lady Jane Repton. The general company included his Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, his Grace the Primate, his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, the Rev. Dr. Murray, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, the Marquis and Marchioness of Waterford, the Marquis and Marchioness of Downshire, the Marquis of Abercorn, the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, the Marquis and Marchioness of Worcester, the Marquis of Clanricarde, the Marquis of Hereford, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl and Countess of Portarlington and Lord Adolphus Vane, Lady Adelaide Vane, the Earl of Bandon, the Earl of Belfast, the Earl and Countess of Donoughmore, and the Ladies Hutchinson, the Earl of Fingal, the Earl and Countess of Listowel, the Earl of Roden, the Earl of Clare, the Earl of Courtown, the Earl of Stradbroke, the Earl of Kintore, the Earl and Countess of Clancarty, the Earl and Countess of Caledon, the Earl and Countess of Milltown and the Ladies Leeson, the Earl and Countess of Desart, the Earl of Howth and the Ladies St. Lawrance, the Earl of Rosse, Viscountess Clements Viscount Suirdale, Viscount Jocelyn, Vis-

THE REVIEW.—ADVANCE OF THE ROYAL ARTILLERY.

THE QUEEN PRESENTING THE ROYAL CHILDREN, ON BOARD THE YACHT, IN KINGSTOWN HARBOUR.

count and Viscountess Monck, Viscount and Viscountess Brabazon, Lord William Fitzgerald, General Sir Edward Blakeney, the Lord Chancellor, the Master of the Rolls, Lord Bloomfield, the Earl and Countess of Erne, the Earl Mountcharles, Sir William Somerville, the Marquis and Marchioness of Drogheda, &c.

The general company having arrived, the Royal *cortège* made its appearance.

At half-past eleven o'clock the Royal party quitted the Viceregal Lodge, in an open barouche, escorted by a troop of the 8th Royal Irish Hussars, commanded by the Hon. Mr. Sandilands. Leaving the Phœnix Park, the Royal carriages descended the hill, and were driven along the beautiful valley of the Liffey, passing beside the Strawberry Beds. Travelling through the fine and diversified scenery in this district, the Royal party took the direction of Woodlands, the splendid seat of Colonel White, at which a handsome triumphal arch, composed of evergreens and flowering shrubs, was erected in honour of her Majesty. Having driven through this magnificent demesne, the Royal party changed their escort. On arriving at Woodlands, the Hussars returned to Dublin, and were relieved by a troop of the 17th Royal Lancers, under the orders of Captain Willett, by whom the Royal equipages were escorted during the rest of the journey. On quitting Woodlands, the Royal travellers drove in the direction of Coldblow, from thence towards Leixlip, near which they were met by the students of Maynooth College, dressed in their academics, who, as the Royal equipages passed, cheered with the utmost enthusiasm—a compliment which her Majesty and her noble Consort very graciously acknowledged. The Royal party shortly afterwards arrived at Carton, and entered the demesne by the Kellystown gate.

At one o'clock, the Royal equipages entered the demesne, and soon afterwards drew up opposite the mansion. The first carriage contained her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and their Excellencies the Earl and Countess of Clarendon. A second carriage contained the Earl Fortescue, Viscountess Jocelyn (Lady-in-Waiting), the Hon. Miss Dawson (Maid of Honour), and Sir George Grey. The Duke and Duchess, with the members of the family already recounted, had in the meantime assembled at the grand entrance, for the purpose of receiving their Royal and distinguished guests. The noble Duke handed her Majesty out of the carriage, while the Prince gave his arm to the Duchess. The distinguished party then walked into the gardens; and, on being recognised by the crowd from without, a most hearty cheer was given. The bands of the 1st Foot and 6th Dragoon Guards, which were stationed on either side of the grounds, played "God Save the Queen," "The Coburg March," and other national airs.

After walking through the grounds for about twenty minutes, the Royal party and attendants returned to the house and partook o luncheon: the general visitors being entertained in the marquees.

After the *déjeûner*, her Majesty, leaning on the arm of the Duke of Leinster, again appeared on the esplanade in front of the mansion, and made a further inspection of the rare collection of flowers, plants, vases, and statuary works, &c. The Prince Consort followed with the Duchess of Leinster; while another group comprised the Marchioness of Waterford, the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, and his Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge. The most amusing incident of the day soon afterwards took place. Her Majesty and party were conducted to the front of the lawn, close to the trench dividing it from the park, where the people had assembled, and there witnessed what we may term a genuine Irish jig, danced to the music of an Irish piper, by several of the

DANCE OF PEASANTRY ON THE LAWN AT CARTON.

Duke's tenants and their wives and daughters. The dancing was kept up with great spirit "for upwards of half an hour," to use the words of Barns, the Royal presence having "put life and mettle into their heels." Her Majesty laughed most heartily at the performances, particularly at the antics of one couple, who, after concluding some most diversified evolutions, concluded by advancing in front of their companions, and making a very low bow, which the Sovereign acknowledged by a most pleasing smile. All the dancers, we learned, were disciples of Father Mathew—as, indeed, their neat and comfortable appearance would indicate.—(*See the Illustration at page* 125.)

The Royal party were subsequently driven through the most attractive portions of the demesne by the noble host, who accommodated his illustrious visitors during portions of the excursion, by a ride on one of those strange vehicles, an Irish jaunting-car. The Royal cortège, leaving the mansion behind, drove slowly through the lawn, in the direction of Kellystown Lodge, and from thence along the "Precipice"-road. It then turned towards Carton manor once more, and, having passed by Otho-bridge, and arrived at the wooden hand-bridge, the Royal *cortège* stopped, in order to enable the Royal party to inspect the very elegant thatched cottage, or rural summer retreat, erected on the opposite side of the lake. Her Majesty was here handed out of the carriage by his Grace the Duke of Leinster, and, together with her noble Consort and suite, was conducted by his Grace across the bridge, and from thence to the cottage.

LORD BANDON'S COTTAGE.

Having inspected and expressed their admiration of this specimen of rustic architecture, and visited the pretty garden attached to it, her Majesty and the Prince were again escorted to their carriage, and driven back to the mansion-house; while some of the other visitors of his Grace took boat, and were rowed about the lake for a short time, enjoying its superb scenery. Almost immediately after the Royal party returned from their pleasant ride through the demesne, they bade adieu—it is to be hoped for a short space only—to Carton. At four o'clock the Royal carriages, containing the same illustrious personages on whom they arrived in the manor, and escorted by the Lancers as before, quitted Carton, being loudly cheered as they were driven away in the direction of Leixlip.

Thus terminated the Royal visit to Carton. The Royal *cortège* slightly changed the route on returning to the Viceregal Lodge. The display of triumphal arches was greater and more brilliant than in the former

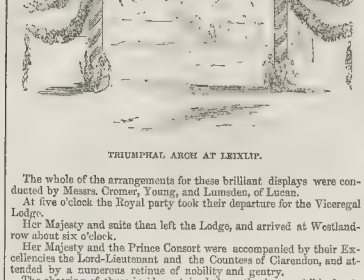
GATEWAY TO MRS. VESEY'S GROUNDS.

one. Lucan, the seat of the Vesey family, made a display most particularly brilliant. Mr. West Archer, a gentleman of property, erected

TRIUMPHAL ARCH AT MR. WEST ARCHER'S.

two arches, the one at the entrance and the other in the centre of the hamlet. The latter was composed of evergreens, and surmounted by a crown made of rich flowers. Above floated the union jack, underneath was the word "Welcome" emblazoned on scarlet, having on either side the letters "V." "A." In another part of the village was a second arch, which exhibited in very neat detail the arms and motto of the Prince of Wales. Her Majesty passed from the Leixlip road into that of Lucan, through Lucan Park, the seat of Mrs. Vesey, the representative of one of our oldest Norman families. Both entrances were highly finished with the choicest flowers by the lady's Scotch gardener, Mr. Lumsden. In the park stands the monument erected several years since to the memory of the celebrated General Sarsfield, one of the supporters of James II., and whose family were formerly possessors of the manor.

At Leixlip three tasteful arches were erected.



TRIUMPHAL ARCH AT LEIXLIP.

The whole of the arrangements for these brilliant displays were conducted by Messrs. Cromer, Young, and Lumsden, of Lucan.

At five o'clock the Royal party took their departure for the Viceregal Lodge.

Her Majesty and suite then left the Lodge, and arrived at Westlandrow about six o'clock.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort were accompanied by their Excellencies the Lord-Lieutenant and the Countess of Clarendon, and attended by a numerous retinue of nobility and gentry.

The cheering of those inside sustained the enthusiasm exhibited outside, and her Majesty, the Prince, and the Royal children having entered the Royal carriage, and the remainder of the party the first-class carriages allotted for their accommodation, the train, at twelve minutes past six, left Westland-row terminus, and proceeded at the ordinary pace; and every roof-top, every window of the houses on either side, added their contingents of expressive loyalty and affection.

DEPARTURE OF HER MAJESTY FROM KINGSTOWN.

The *Victoria and Albert*, at four o'clock, had been moored close to the jetty, and a crimson covered gangway led from the pavilion to the yacht. When on the platform, a space was kept clear, in order that her Majesty and the Royal procession might have an uninterrupted view of the truly glorious scene spread before them, and a few minutes had thus elapsed before the steps leading to the covered way were descended. The Queen wore the same attire as at Carton, and with her Majesty were his Royal Highness Prince Albert and the Royal children, who walked abreast at her Majesty's right hand. His Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant walked immediately behind the Queen, followed by his Royal Highness Prince George, and the Countess of Clarendon—a most interesting group—the Princesses wearing round straw hats, with a circlet of wild flowers, and being simply and tastefully attired.

As the Sovereign passed along the covered way, several bouquets of flowers were strewed at her feet by the ladies who occupied the enclosed seats; and, amidst the most fervent and swelling cheers, the roar of cannon, presented arms, and the blessings of an attached people, Queen Victoria was again on shipboard. The guard of honour consisted of a company of each of the infantry regiments in garrison—the 1st Royals, 2nd (Queen's Own), 40th, 43th, 55th, 60th Rifles, and 71st Highland Light Infantry. The embarkation took place at twenty minutes to seven o'clock, in the midst of a chorus of voices that swelled to the greatest volume that ever was heard in Ireland. The Queen cordially bowed her farewell. At length the gangway was about being removed, and, stepping up to the Countess of Clarendon, her Majesty caught her Excellency by the hand, and kissed her twice most affectionately; then, turning to the Lord-Lieutenant, she gave him her hand to kiss—a mark of favour quite unusual, unless at presentations, and consistent with her demeanour towards him during the whole period of her visit, as she has exhibited the most marked anxiety not only to sustain and dignify the office of Viceroy, but to do honour to the individual filling it. Looking his Excellency ardently in the face, her Majesty spoke to him for a minute or so, and bade him farewell. Her Majesty next turned to H.R.H. Prince George, shook hands with him, and kissed him on the cheek.

The six distinguished personages having come ashore, the gangway was removed, and the Royal Yacht, bearing her precious freight, moved slowly away from the jetty, amidst the pealing of cannon and the loudest concert of human voices that ever ascended from a people in praise of any Monarch. Her Majesty then paced the deck for a little time, and on approaching the extremity of the pier near the Lighthouse, where vast numbers of people had congregated, she parted with the two Ladies-in-Waiting, with whom she was up to this time in conversation, looked towards the crowd—ran along the deck with the sprightliness of a young girl—and, with the agility of a sailor, she ascended the paddle-box, which is a tolerably high one, and was almost at its top before she was observed by Prince Albert, who, with the Royal children, for some time previously had been standing on its summit viewing the scene he was leaving. Her Majesty, on reaching the top of the platform, was assisted by Prince Albert—and, taking his hand, she gracefully waved her right arm towards the people on the pier. After some time, she waved a white handkerchief, appeared to converse with the Commandant; immediately the paddles ceased to move, and the vessel floated on with the impetus it had already received. Her Majesty remained in this position (the vessel moving very slowly and as close to the pier as was safe with safety) waving her handkerchief, and the cries of the people of the town and the crowd had scarcely ceased to reverberate, when the paddles were again set in motion, and the Royal Yacht drifted, rather than seemed to, past the pier-head, until the Royal Yacht had passed the last of the lighthouses, the speed was not altered, nor did her Majesty leave the paddle-box, but continued gracefully to acknowledge the manner in which she had been received by the citizens of Dublin; and, even far away out at sea, she did not cease to express her regards by a signal that could be discerned—when her Royal person was obscured in the distance. She commanded that the Royal standard should be lowered half-mast high, as the signal of salute to her faithful people—a ceremonial unprecedented in the annals of history. She commanded that this ceremonial of a Royal salute to the Irish people should be repeated; and, in obedience to her Majesty's commands, the Royal standard was five times lowered half-mast high. The steamers laden with passengers kept close on the side of the Royal Yacht for some distance, and again the yacht slackened speed, and the little steamers, bidding her Majesty farewell with a hearty cheer, returned to wait in Kingstown Harbour.

When the Royal squadron had ceased to be in view, the vast multitude began to return to their respective homes, and until long after midnight the railway trains and the cars were busily occupied.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.

GLASGOW, Monday morning, 11 A.M.

THE Royal squadron left Belfast on Saturday evening, and had to put in for shelter during the night to Loch Ryan, a small arm of the sea indenting the north coast of the county of Galloway. A better place for shelter could not have been selected; the wind, which was blowing in fitful gusts, and accompanied by torrents of rain, having been in the south and west.

At half-past ten on Sunday morning, the Royal yacht, with her Majesty on board, passed Strone Point, at the entrance of Loch Long. The morning was bleak and stormy when the squadron left Loch Ryan; the wind, which was favourable, continuing to blow with almost unabated violence until it entered upon the comparatively quiet waters of Loch Long. Loch Long is one of the most wild and romantic of the many arms of the sea which so deeply indent the west coast of Caledonia. At Greenock, the Frith of Clyde trends suddenly to the eastward, Loch Long being a narrow prolongation of it in the northerly direction which it takes up to that point. The loch has a dark and gloomy aspect, from the deep and massive shadows which are thrown upon its waters by the ranges of lofty and heath covered mountains which flank it on either side, here rising in steep swelling masses, and there dashing down for many hundreds of feet precipitously into the lake. The neighbouring hills are all overtopped by the bold and serrated range known as the Duke of Argyle's Bowling-green, which breaks into a wild succession of conical eminences and splintered peaks, at an elevation of about 3000 feet above the level of the sea. The lake, which is upwards of twenty miles long, is deep, and easily navigated; and about twelve o'clock the Royal squadron arrived at Arrochar, at its extreme northern limit. There are few places in the west which can boast of a wilder situation than this remote Highland village. The reception which her Majesty here received was in every way enthusiastic, the whole population, not only of the village, but also of many of the contermínous parishes, having turned out to give her a true Highland welcome. Many of those present were elaborately dressed in the national costume, and the wild but inspiriting note of the bagpipes mingled heartily with the acclamations of those assembled to welcome the Sovereign to this sequestered nook of her dominions. A transient gleam of sunshine smiled on the scene, bringing out with special effect the towering mountain masses around; but it was short-lived, and the rain poured down again in torrents, ceasing occasionally for a few minutes only, to come down with redoubled violence.

On arriving at Arrochar, the Queen made three successive attempts to land. All failed, however; and the idea of her Majesty proceeding any further was relinquished. But, to mitigate the disappointment that would be felt along the whole Vale of Leven, where every preparation had been made for the expected Royal visit, Prince Albert landed at length, and proceeded alone to Loch Lomond. On landing, he was received by Sir James Colquhoun, of Luss, in whose carriage he was conveyed from Arrochar to Tarbet.

At Tarbet, the *Waterwitch*, which had left Balloch at an early hour in the morning, was in waiting, with her steam up, to receive her Majesty and suite on board. Several of the directors of the company to which the boat belonged were in attendance to conduct her Majesty through the many channels of the Loch, and to point out to her the more interesting points on its banks. The wind still came in heavy gusts from the south-west, and the lake was tossed wildly about and lashed into foam. The Prince, however, embarked at a quarter to four, and immediately proceeded towards the head of the lake. The wind somewhat moderated, and the sky partially cleared, as he approached the foot of Ben Lomond, whose lofty peak was enveloped far up in the heavy trailing vapours which begirt the bulk of the mountain

Having ascended the lake to the district known as "Rob Roy's Country," but few points of which were visible through the thick overhanging mists, the *Waterwitch* bent her course downwards towards Balloch

As soon as the steamer was in sight, the fact was announced by the booming of cannon from the point at which the Leven emerges from the lake. All eyes were turned up the stream towards the lake, a small portion of whose still agitated surface was visible from the landing-place. A regular salute was fired are the boat left the lake for the stream, and made its way gently towards the jetty. The band on board played the National Anthem as the boat approached, and in a few minutes the Prince, attended by Sir James Clark, landed amid the hurrahs of the assembled crowd. He was received, on landing, by Mr. William Campbell, of Tillichewan, Mr. Smollett, M.P. for the county of Dumbarton, and Mr. Colquhoun, sheriff of the county.

It was not only at Balloch that preparations were made to welcome the advent of the Queen. From Balloch to Dumbarton the distance is about five miles, in making which you pass through a series of large and industrious villages. At each of these, arches were erected, evergreens used abundantly in the work of decorating, and stands erected for the accommodation of spectators. The news of the non-approach of the Queen soon spread along the whole line to Dumbarton. As the Prince drove rapidly along he was warmly greeted; but it was evident that a feeling of the deepest disappointment prevailed the successive crowds which he passed. At Dumbarton the disappointment was particularly severe, for there the preparations were on a very extensive scale. On arriving in this town the *cortège* drove immediately to the principal wharf, where the *Fairy* had been for some time in waiting for his Royal Highness. On embarking he was attended by the Provost and magistrates of the town, and by many of the principal gentlemen of the county. On the completion of this ceremony, a little after noon, a Royal salute was fired from the lofty battlements of the Castle; and the Prince departed amid the hurrahs of an immense concourse of spectators, to rejoin her Majesty on board the Royal Yacht, which, having in the meantime descended Loch Long, was by this time at anchor at the "tail of the bank."

HER MAJESTY'S ARRIVAL AT THE BROOMIELAW, GLASGOW.

The grand stand was occupied at an early hour by the Magistrates and Town Council of Paisley, the Magistrates and Town Council of Dumbarton, of Port Glasgow, and a deputation from the Magistrates and Town Council of Ayr.

Notwithstanding the discouraging nature of the weather, the stand and the surrounding platforms, and every piece of vacant ground, were closely occupied. The rain fell heavily; but on both sides of the Broomielaw, and on all the vessels of the river, an immense concourse of all classes were congregated. A plain arch was thrown over the landing-place, fringed beautifully with heath; and the steps from the quay to the landing-place were covered with crimson cloth. The covered way to the carriage was laid with a rich carpet, enclosed in wreaths of evergreens, and lined with some majestic Scotch thistles. A flag-staff reared at the landing-place bore the flag of England. The thick forest of masts and yards in the river were covered with innumerable flags, that fluttered in the cool breeze and the somewhat heavy rain, the only representatives of gaiety on the river. The yards of many of the vessels were manned. A platform had been erected on the river side of the quay, immediately opposite the principal stand, which was well decorated with evergreens, and bore covered mottoes, wreathed with flowers. The concourse of spectators on both sides of the river, on the quays at the foot of Oswald-street, and on the slups and boats, was immense. A guard of infantry and cavalry lined the quay.

At twenty minutes to twelve the approach of the *Fairy* was announced by cannon, which continued to telegraph her approach as the steamer passed the various points where they were placed.

A few minutes afterwards the Royal standard was observed, while the artillery at this point fired a salute; and the cheering from the north side of the Broomielaw, and of the seamen who manned the yards of the vessels in the river, left no doubt that her Majesty had arrived. The cheering was most enthusiastic when the *Fairy* came up to the Quay. After a short interval, the Lord Provost and magistrates went on board the *Fairy*, were introduced by Sir George Grey to her Majesty, and presented the address from the city. The Queen was pleased to request Mr. James Anderson, the Lord Provost, to kneel, and conferred on him the honour of knighthood. This act was the signal for renewed and great applause. Lord Belhaven and a deputation from the county presented the county address. A deputation from the Established Presbytery, consisting of the Rev. Principal Macfarlane, Dr. Black, and Dr. Lochhead, presented an address from that body. The Rev. Dr. Buchanan, Dr. Smith, and Dr. Lorimer were then introduced by Sir George Grey, and presented the address of the Free Church Presbytery.

The addresses were of the customary, and, in this case, sincerely loyal description.

Immediately after, preparations were made for her Majesty and suite leaving the Royal yacht. The Queen passed up the steps and covered way leaning on the arm of Prince Albert, preceded by the Prince of Wales and the Princess, and followed by Lady Jocelyn with the other children of the Royal family.

The scene on her Majesty's entering her carriage was of the most exciting description. Her reception was most enthusiastic, from one of the largest concourses of her subjects that she can ever have seen assembled, occupying every inch of ground on the two quays, every bit of standing room on the slups and the platforms, and crowding all the windows on the line; while the immense number of flags, and the various decorations, transferred the usually busy Broomielaw into a princely scene, that will not oft be realled.

The order of procession having been formed, the Royal *cortège* passed through Jamaica-street, Argyll-street, Buchanan-street, George-street, and Upper Highstreet, towards the venerable Cathedral of St. Mungo, the pride of the people of Glasgow. The streets were filled with a joyous multitude. The banners and devices were numerous and brilliant; but we have not space to describe them. If we had, it would be a mere repetition of the description of the Royal progress in Ireland. Our Glasgow readers must, therefore, excuse us if we merely state in few words that they were not behindhand in the expense to which they went, and in the ingenuity and taste which they displayed in rendering their streets and houses as beautiful and ornamental as the joyous occasion demanded. Nothing could exceed the hearty and clamorous enthusiasm which greeted her Majesty at every turn of her progress.

The visit of her Majesty and Prince Albert to the Cathedral was strictly private. The Queen was received by the Very Rev. the Principal Macfarlan, who conducted her Majesty through the various portions of the building. Her Majesty and the Prince took great interest in examining every part of it, even to the crypts; and, after finishing her own inspection, the Queen, meeting the Royal children in the nave, returned, as it were, down, reviewed the interior. [In our paper of next week we shall present our readers with two splendid Engravings, from designs taken on the spot by Mr. S. Read: the one, of her Majesty's Arrival at the Cathedral; and the other, of the Visit of the Royal party to the Crypts.]

The Queen, on leaving the Cathedral, re-entered the carriage. The Royal cortège proceeded down High-street to the College, where Her Majesty, the Prince, and the Royal children alighted. Her Majesty was received by the Principal and Professors, and was conducted to the Faculty-hall, where a loyal address was presented.

(*Continued on page* 128.)

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—... Proprietor, Mr. W. BATTY. Continued and increased success ... —Brilliant Equestrian Entertainments.— ... This, the performances will commence at 7. ... Grand Military and Equestrian Spectacle ... or, the Conscript of the Polish ... ENTS of the ARENA, supported by the ... and eminent. To conclude with a favourite Melodrama. Box-Office open from Eleven till Four.—Stage Manager, Mr. W. West.

ROYAL SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—The Public is informed that, in consequence of the general satisfa... and the great success attending it, the GRAND MILITARY FETE ... ase of Ensemble will be repeated on ... NEXT, August 20th ... or complete Military Bands ... Coldstream, 2nd, and Life Guards, Royal Horse Guards ... Grace's, and Royal Artillery, which, aided by the ... Company, forms an ensemble of 250 performers ... Mr. Godfrey. The following eminent artistes will each perform a Solo:—Messrs. Richardson, Prospere, Lazarus, and the celebrated Welsh harpist, Mr. E. Roberts. The Misses Wells and Mr. G. Tedder will, star several favourite Duets. Fireworks ... Doors open from 2 in the morning. Feeding in the ... Gates will be closed ... Booking of Bulk, or at 10.—Notwithstanding ... and explosive ... Gates will be ... Carriages must enter by the Kennington Gate only. ... may set up their ... compound by their Juvenile Band, will visit these Gardens.

CREMORNE GRAND MORNING ENTERTAINMENTS.—Extraordinary and unparalleled Success of the EGLINTON TOURNAMENT and SPORTS of the HIPPODROME. In order to give the Million an opportunity of witnessing these exciting sports (so popular on the Continent), the Lessee has the honour to announce, he has arranged with Mr. W. BATTY, of Astley's Amphitheatre, for his talented company of Equestrians and Highland Gentlemen, Fifty Horses, for THREE GRAND FETES ... on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, At ... —Doors open at Two; Commence at Half-past ... Splendid Entertainments of this varied Establishment as usual. No extra charge.—Admission, One Shilling.

BANVARD'S GREAT ORIGINAL PAINTING of the MISSISSIPPI RIVER ... now remaining on its banks, between Cairo, the capital of Illinois, and the second entrance in Public. Painted by H. Warren, J. Fahey, and J. Banvard, from Drawings by the latter, made during a residence of many years in Egypt.—Open, Six Till, Saturday, Half-past Seven.—Admission, Eight in the Evening.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION. —First Series of DISSOLVING VIEWS, illustrating ROME, with a Description embracing the most interesting points connected with the subject. Daily, at Half-past Four; and every Evening, at a Quarter to Ten o'Clock. Lectures on Chemistry, by Mr. J. M. Ashby, Daily, at Half-past Twelve; and on the Electric Telegraph, Astronomy, and Friday, at Nine o'Clock. Lecture, by Dr. Bachhoffner, on Master's Patented Process of Forming Dessert Ices, &c. The Oxy-Hydrogen Microscope ... Daily, at One o'Clock; and every Evening at ... Diver and Diving-bell. Admission, in Schools, Half-price.

ROSHERVILLE GARDENS.—Admittance ... SCAPENGE.—These beautiful gardens, the ELYSIUM ... LAND, are now open as a Pleasure-Ground ... as usual. Every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday the ... will be a brilliant display of Fireworks. Dancing in the Hall, at Five o'Clock; Quadrille Band. M. C. Military and Quadrille Bands. Refreshments of first-rate quality. Excursion parties ... with the approbation of the secretary ... Rosherville, Gravesend.

THE GROTTO, in OATLANDS PARK, WEYBRIDGE, constructed by the Duke of Newcastle, at a cost of £40,000, is OPEN, for the benefit of the Weybridge Parochial Schools, on Saturday, Sunday, and Monday Afternoons.—Entrance, 1s. for four persons, 6d. for six persons, 3d.—Trains from Waterloo Bridge, and Stations of the South-Western Railway.

REMITTANCES to INDIA.—The undersigned London Agent of the Agra and United ... authorised to grant Drafts at the exchange of the ... thereon, on the Head-Office and Branches of the ... Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay. H. B. HENDERSON, ... Agent, St. Mildred's Court.—The Agency also buys approved Drafts drawn against Funds, or upon parties in India.

DALBEITH HOUSE, near GLASGOW, for the PRIVATE EDUCATION of GENTLEMEN'S SONS.
Principal: Rev. JAMES P. D. DUNBAR, Head Master of the Edinburgh Academy.
Department in the High School of Glasgow.
Classical and Mathematical Tutor: Rev. JOHN TAYLOR, M.A., St John's College, Cambridge.
TWO CLASSES for YOUNG GENTLEMEN, from Eight to Fifteen and from Ten to Twenty Years of Age, will Open on Wednesday, 22nd August. The Course ... every Two Months and Five Vacancy Monthly ... with certain ... Five Years. The Domestic Arrangements are under an English Lady. The Boys take their meals with the Family. Have Horses, Well-furnished Bed-rooms, with separate beds, and an excellent Play-ground at the house. The House, possessing ample accommodation and beautiful grounds, is in a healthy and retire... situation, two miles from town. The Fares, by the Trains, are the same as those of the High-level Church; but any one may attend whatever place of worship ... parent desires.
Board, 50 or 60 Guineas per annum, according to age.

CLERICAL, MEDICAL, and GENERAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the usual DIVIDEND of five per cent, less ... on the paid-up Capital on the Shares of the Society will be ... after MONDAY, the 20th day of August next.
ANNUAL SAVINGS.—In addition to assurances on healthy lives, this Society continues to grant Policies on the lives of persons more or less favourable than the ordinary standard, on the payment of a premium proportioned to the increased risk.
Further information can be obtained (free of expense) by addressing a letter to ... G. H. P. NCKARD, Resident Secretary.
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... LAY ... —On the drive, the ride, ... preparation ... should ever be ... ... ANDS ...

... ...

HER MAJESTY LANDING FROM THE "FAIRY" YACHT, AT GLASGOW.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.

(Continued from page 126.)

Before leaving the Faculty-hall, her Majesty examined with much interest the curiously-carved antique chair occupied by undergraduates at their annual examination on what is called "the Black Stone."

Her Majesty then proceeded through the other streets embraced in the route, and on arriving at the terminus of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, alighted, partook of refreshments, which had been laid out for the Royal party in the Ladies' Waiting-room, and then, shortly after two o'clock, left in a handsome carriage provided for the occasion, with special engine, for Balmoral, viâ Perth.

Her Majesty arrived at Perth on Tuesday, at half-past three, after a pleasant journey. She was met at the station by the magistrates, and conducted to the Royal George Hotel, amid the rejoicings of the people. Prince Albert and Sir George Grey at five o'clock proceeded to the Penitentiary, where they remained a short time and inspected the system of prison discipline adopted there.

A little after six o'clock her Majesty, accompanied by the Prince and several of her suite, took a drive in the direction of Moncrieff-hill, and returned to dinner soon after seven. Her Majesty started for Balmoral on Wednesday morning.

Although half the distance might have been accomplished by railway, it was arranged that her Majesty and suite should post from Perth into Aberdeenshire. The streets were crowded at an early hour to witness the departure. The weather was exceedingly favourable; and, throughout the route, her Majesty's progress was quite an ovation, triumphal arches being erected at several places, especially at Blairgowrie, Cally, &c., where the Royal party were received with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of loyalty.

HER MAJESTY PASSING THE ROYAL TRIUMPHAL ARCH AT GLASGOW.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1849.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 387.—VOL. XV.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1849. [SIXPENCE.

RED MEN AND WHITE MEN.

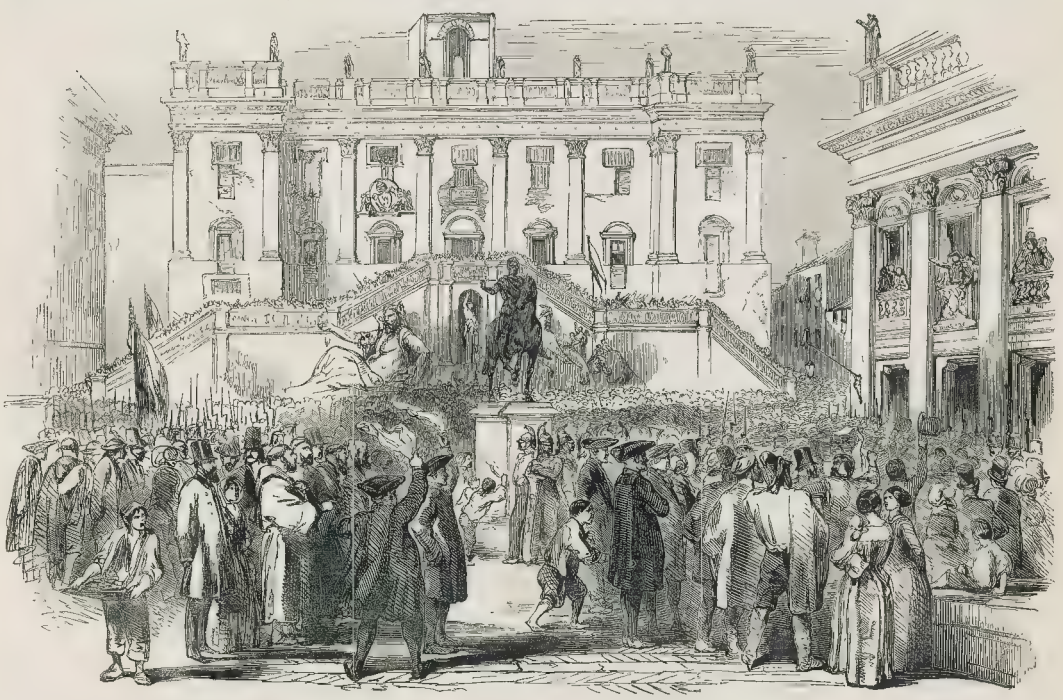
THE address presented by the Chiefs of the Chippewa nation to the Governor-General of Canada, which has recently gone the round of the daily papers, is an interesting document. Its poetical style will doubtless recommend it to the many, who read for amusement; but we must own that, to us, it possesses a more serious importance, and that its melancholy but dignified remonstrance against a wrong, which is not theirs alone, but that of their whole race, is inexpressibly touching. No graces or eccentricities of style could make their way to the heart like the simple story which the Chippewas tell; and we trust that it will excite the respectful attention and commiseration of all who take an interest in the progress of humanity, and who do not desire that the advancing footsteps of civilisation should lie with crushing weight upon the heads of those who are only uncivilised for want of teaching.

The Chippewas, deprived of their lands, seek to regain them or to be paid for them. They consider that they have been defrauded, and they complain. No one can say that their complaint lacks dignity, or that, in the expression of their sense of wrong, they have forgotten what is due to themselves and to others. Hitherto, the bargains made by the white man with the inhabitants of the wilderness have been generally upon the easiest terms for the stronger party. A knife, a gun, a blanket, or an embroidered coat has paid for thousands of fertile acres; and the red man, if, in cooler moments, he have repented of his bargain, has generally respected it, with a sense of honour which we should do well to make our model.

It is probable that the Chippewas do not demand any exorbitant advantages in lieu of those of which they have been deprived by the miners on the Canadian shore of the Great Lake; and that an attempt will yet be made to recompense them in the manner they desire, for being dispossessed of their hunting-grounds and the graves of their forefathers. However this may be, their sorrowful complaint to the representative of British power in America, opens up the deeply-interesting subject of the wrongs of the aborigines, and the crimes of those who should have only conquered in order to civilise them, and who, in creating rights for themselves, should have remembered the sacred rights of their fellow-men. Europeans, in their intercourse with the natives, in all new countries where they have penetrated, have been guilty of many atrocities, and of sins of omission as well as of commission. It is difficult to say in which respect they have most widely departed from those eternal principles of equity and justice which have their foundation in the human conscience, and which exist as well in the breast of the untutored and naked savage, as in that of the man who is heir to all the learning and all the refinement of civilization.

Leaving out of view the forcible seizure of lands which were not our own, and the fraudulent bargains with which, in early and later times, we have effected by cunning what we could not accomplish by force, and all the pettifogging and quibbling with which the civilized man has gained the mastery over the unsuspecting denizen of the woods, it is sad to reflect that, whatever may be the advantages which Europeans have gained in their intercourse with the aboriginal Americans, no corresponding advantages have ever accrued to the weaker party. The white man has been the great monopolist. He has received all things, and has given nothing in return. The red man has not even acquired instruction from the new-comer, unless it be a tutoring in evil. He has paid the penalty of his ignorance and simplicity. He has not been encouraged to become the friend and equal; and he has been unable to cope successfully as a foe with the superior skill, energy, and rapacity of the pale-face. The consequence has been that he has gradually given way—dispirited, decimated, and demoralised. The Chippewas say of their nation, and of the English who came originally as guests amongst them, that the strangers have become a great people, while their entertainers have melted away like snow beneath the sun. And, in the sad process, what wrongs have they not undergone? Civilisation has conquered them—not with its virtues, but with its vices; and has given them nothing in return for the stately though rude independence which it has overthrown. A keen satirist of modern times affirmed a gibbet on the way-side to be an encouraging proof to a shipwrecked sailor that he had been cast upon a civilised land. The Chippewas and the other aborigines of America might, without satire, affirm with far more truth the melancholy fact that gunpowder to destroy their foes, and alcohol to destroy themselves, have been the principal gifts which they have received from the civilisation of the "pale-faces." They have seen but little of its good, while its worst evils have been sedulously instilled into them. They have not been imbued with its laws, its intelligence, or its religion; but they have caught the contagion of a bad example, and learned but too surely its debasing and enervating vices, its cunning and its crimes. In some instances, they have been demoralized upon system, and plied with alcohol, that they might be the more easily destroyed. Even where this has not been the case, they have seen but the dark side of the European mind, and have sat under the shadow of our civilisation without knowing that to them it was deadly as the shadow of the upas—a place where they could not linger and live.

There is little doubt, however, that in the eternal balance of Fate and Providence, the invasion of the wildernesses of the New by the swarming multitudes of the Old World, has produced good to humanity in general. But the aggregate of good is no atonement for the evil means by which men have been instrumental in working it out. In some instances, there has been no bright side to the picture at all, and the invasion has been one of unmitigated ferocity and wrong. The most unscrupulous dispossessor of the aborigines, the most obstinate contemner of their rights, will scarcely assert that the race of idle, vindictive, and superstitious Spaniards, which has succeeded the mild and philanthropic Incas of Peru is an improvement upon the aboriginal stock; and that the civilizations



THE FRENCH IN ROME.—REPLACEMENT OF THE PAPAL ARMS AT THE CAPITOL.—GENERAL OUDINOT ADDRESSING THE PEOPLE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

which Cortes and Pizarro destroyed have been replaced by anything so vastly superior as to atone for the means by which the change was effected. In cases of absolute inferiority of structural development among the tribes we conquer, and where amalgamation of races is not expedient, or possible if it were, all that the best and wisest of men can do, is to see that the inevitable disappearance of the weaker race is left to time and nature to effect; and that it be not hastened by any cruelty or oppression on our parts. But, in the case of the aborigines of America, and other regions where the natural race existed in the noblest form, a more exalted duty ought to have been performed. Here, there was no mental inferiority or physical incompatibility. Man for man, the accidents of education excepted, they were our equals, and possessed all the capability for being elevated from the savage or semi-savage state into a full participation in all the blessings of a higher civilization and a purer religion. Our intercourse with them ought to have been founded upon the strictest justice; and we should have thought it as great a sin to rob them of a single foot of land as we should think it in Europe were we to plunder a babe or poison a suckling with fiery liquors. Being the stronger and the more intelligent, we should have proved ourselves the better and the more beneficent of the two. We should have met the wisdom and justice of the savage by a superior wisdom and more exalted justice of our own. If we conquered, we should have taught them. If we civilized, we should have refined them. This, however, we have not done. We have cheated, where we should have protected. We have introduced vices amongst them which they never previously knew; and we have given them no example of any virtues which they had not previously practised more assiduously than ourselves. Such, with rare and individual exceptions, is the epitomized history of the intercourse of the Old World with the New. We see the results in the gradual disappearance of a race not only noble in itself, but that might with fair treatment have been made coequal with ourselves. The blood of his red brother lies upon the head of the white man; and the cruelties of Pizarro have been outdone by the slower murders of demoralization committed in our time.

As for the poor Chippewas, whose remonstrance has called forth these reflections, we trust that the apparently cold and laconic answer which Lord Elgin gave them hides a kinder meaning than we can discover; and that, to use their own words, "they will yet feel their hearts great within them, and know that they are a nation."

THE FRENCH IN ROME.

IN our Journal of the 28th ult. was recorded the proclamation of the Pope at Rome on the 16th, the hoisting of the Pontifical colours on the Castle of St. Angelo, and their salutation by the artillery of the fort. This was followed by a religious service at St. Peter's, a review of troops, illuminations, &c.

To this fateful recognition have succeeded other instances, as the replacing of the Papal arms upon the official buildings of the city. Thus, on the 29th, they were restored on the Chancery of the Law Courts; and on the 31st, the replacement on the Capitol was made under the superintendence of General Oudinot, who likewise addressed the people. The latter scene has been sketched by our Artist at Rome, and is engraved upon the preceding page, as one of the series of characteristic illustrations of the recent struggle in Rome.

On the day previous to this replacement, Prince Odescalchi, the President of the new Municipality, arrived from Gaeta, stating that a commission had been appointed by the Pope, composed of three Cardinals, namely, Cardinals Altieri, Vannicelli, and Della Genga, who were empowered to form a Ministry, and restore the temporal authority of the Supreme Pontiff.

THE PIRATES OF BORNEO AND SIR JAMES BROOKE.—Advices from Labuan to the 22d June are of the most gloomy nature, owing to the prevalence of fever, which was general. In the list of persons attacked, and still suffering when the *Nemesis* quitted the island, were the officials, excepting the Lieutenant-Governor, the European non-official residents, and the natives employed in Government works or on the coal seam. Her Highness's ship *Royalist*, acting as guardship, had suffered severely; the commander and three officers, and 20 of the crew, were on the fever list; and one of the crew had died of Labuan fever. The Governor (Sir James Brooke) had returned from his visit to the island of Sulu, where he had succeeded in making a treaty which was to be confirmed by the Sultan. This treaty includes a provision for the suppression of piracy, and also a clause by which the Sultan binds himself not to cede any island or portion of territory without the assent of the Government. When the engagement was concluded, Sir James Brooke went from Sulu to Zamboanga, the Spanish settlement at Mindanao, and handed a copy to the Governor, who forthwith issued a protest against it, which was answered by a counter-protest. This, however, which was looked upon as a mere matter of course. The Spaniards had a few days before attacked and burned a village on one of the islands near Mindanao. At the date of these advices, the *Nemesis* was about to proceed to the *Nemesis* for Sarawak, in order to commence operations against the Sakaran and Sarebas dyaks.

MAGYAR PRONUNCIATION.—A few hints may prove acceptable to some readers who meet with an apparently unpronounceable word in print. The vowels are short or long. When short, they are without any accent; but when long, they have the acute accent placed over them; *o* and *u* may have also two dots over them, they are then short, but to make them long the acute accent is placed over those dots, or the dots are rejected, and two acute accents written instead. The short *a* is pronounced like ours in "what," the *a* with the acute accent, or long *a*, nearly like our *a* in "salt;" their accented or long *e* like the French, or our *ay* in "day," thus, *éjen*, "let live;" the dotted and also the accented *o* have a deep full sound. The other vowels are nearly as in Italian, only all the long vowels must be lengthened in sound and carefully distinguished from the short vowels. Some of the consonants have a peculiar pronunciation: *cs* is our *ch* in cherry, and therefore Kecskemet is to be sounded *Ketchkemet*; so, likewise, *ács* as *atch*. *Cz* is our *z*, therefore *czukor* (sugar) like *tsookor*. *Dz*, or *dzs*, or *ds*, is our *g* in *gin*; thus *hondzár*, "a starer," as if it were *hongsur*; *dz* like our own in *adz*. *Gy* is like a hough *d*, hence *é Magyar* (the Hungarian), as if it were *ee Modyor*; *nagy*, "great," as *nodge*. *Ly* is the liquid French *l*, or the Italian *gl*, thus *lyuk*, "aperture," *gyuk*, "a needle," *ly* must be jerked out after the *l*; therefore *Vkodrhely* sounds *Vaudsharhelly*. thus *vándr*, "a fair," and *hely*, "a place." In the same way in *ny*, the *n* is liquid, as *gn* in French and Italian; and *nagy*, "great," "summer," *ő*, a word unknown to us; it is our *ih*: the President's name, therefore, Kossuth, sounds *Kogh-shoo*[illegible]"an eagle," like *shash*; on the other hand, *sz* like a hissing *s*; and the great plaintst, *Lisz* (which word, very unpoetically, means *flour*), sounds like our *lis*; next, "spirit, mind," like the first syllable in *sesame*. *Ty* is the liquid *t*; their *s* like ours; their *sz*, however, like ours in *azure*, or the French *j*; hence *asszó*, "a few," as *azde* would be in a Scotsman's mouth. *Tz* is like *ts*, as in *cats*. *Zs* as given above; *lez* is our double *z*; *ly* as *lily*; *gyy* as *goggy*, and so on. The *y* at the end of noblemen's names, and the sign of nobility, as *O'* with the Irish, sounds like our *a* at the end of a word.

THE NEW PRUSSIAN MUSKET.—The German journals are filled with descriptions and observations concerning a new-invented musket which they call zundnadel (touch-needle), and with which a great part of the Prussian army is now armed. The Prussian Minister of War is said to have aimed at present the secret of the new method, and to have refused to communicate it to their friendly governments which have made applications respecting it. The *Cologne Gazette* declares, however, that it is able to give the following explanation:—The name of this new musket has been given to it because the explosion is produced by a metallic blade, or needle, which is inserted into the cartridge. The bore is rifled, and the balls pointed, cone at the point, cylindrical at the centre, and round at the large end. The cartridge is provided with a layer of some explosive substance near the bullet, and the powder is placed at the bottom of the cartridge, which is introduced at the butt-end of the musket. In pulling the trigger, a fine steel blade (a needle) introduces itself by an opening in the back of the tube, traverses the cartridge and powder, and arrives at the explosive substance, which is the same as that employed for filling percussion-caps. The explosion takes place in the cartridge, which is consumed to the last grain. The charge of powder is the one-eighth of an ounce, whilst that for a common percussion gun is generally a quarter of an ounce. With these muskets a soldier is able to load and fire six or eight times without letting go, and the longest range of his weapon is a thousand toises. He can take a correct aim at 800 toises: common muskets don't carry beyond 400 toises; so that the Prussian soldier is able to open the fire at a double distance of the enemy. A troop of soldiers marching at gymnastic pace (double quick time) would go over the distance in four minutes, and would have to stand during this time from twenty-five to thirty discharges, the cartridge of which passes over 800 toises in two minutes and a half, would have sustained twenty discharges. Grape-shot produces only weak results at 800 toises, therefore gunners may be picked off and killed one by one at their guns by the Prussian soldiers.

A brutal murder was recently committed at Malta on a sailor of the *Terrible*, named John Parker. He was walking with an artilleryman, when a Maltese, running at speed, passed between them and stabbed the poor fellow in the abdomen, of which wound he died, the next morning, in the hospital. There was no possible motive for the act, which must have been perpetrated under the maddening excitement of liquor. No trace of the murderer was detected, and he has since eluded all enquiry. The sailor for several minutes did not even know he had been stabbed.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The adjournment of the Legislative Assembly has brought with it the usual dulness characteristic of a Parliamentary recess.

The President of the Republic took up his residence at St Cloud on Monday. He proposes to remain there until the meeting of the Legislative Assembly. M. de Falloux set out the same morning for the baths of Neris, for the benefit of the mineral waters, in consequence of an inflammation of the lungs with which he has been attacked within the last few days, and which has prevented him from taking any part in public business. Meanwhile the Ministry of Public Instruction has been confided to M. Lanjuinais, the Minister of Commerce.

M. Dassy, Minister of Finance, it is understood, is about to retire from the Cabinet, as he could not obtain the support of his colleagues to his plan of an income-tax, to recruit the revenue; and M. D'Andrifret, M. Benoit, and M. Achille Fould are spoken of as candidates for the office.

The general dullness of Paris was relieved on Monday and Tuesday by arrivals of deputies from England and America, to attend the Peace Congress, the first meeting of which was held on Wednesday. At twelve o'clock, the hour fixed upon, a goodly muster of plainly-dressed gentlemen assembled in the Salle St. Cecille—a mus c hall in the Chaussé d'Antin, which was fitted up and decorated for the occasion. Victor Hugo took the chair, when the manifesto of the Congress, in the shape of eight resolutions, was read, which inculcates the necessity of submitting all international differences to the arbitration of a Supreme Court, which shall be appointed by a Congress of Nations.

The resolutions to be passed by the congress are as follow:

1. As peace alone can secure the moral and material interests of nations, it is the duty of all Governments to submit to arbitration all differences that arise amongst them, and to respect the decisions of the arbitrators to whom they may choose.
2. It is advisable to call the attention of Governments to the necessity of entering, by a general and simultaneous measure, into a system of disarmament, for the purpose of reducing national expenditure, and of removing, at the same time, a permanent cause of disquietude and danger from among nations.
3. The congress recommends all the friends of peace to prepare public opinion, in their respective countries, for the formation of a congress of nations, whose sole object should be to frame a code of international laws, and to establish a supreme court, to which should be submitted all questions relating to the reciprocal rights and duties of nations.
4. The congress declares all loans and taxes intended for aid the prosecution of wars of conquest and ambition.
5. The congress recommends all its members to endeavour to eradicate from the minds of all in their respective countries, both by means of a better education of youth and by other methods, those prejudices and military hatreds which have so often been the cause of disastrous wars.
6. The congress addresses the same invitation to all ministers of religion, whose sacred mission it is to encourage feelings of goodwill among men; as well as to the various organs of the press, which exercise so powerful an influence over the development of civilization.
7. The congress requests the Peace Society to take the necessary measures for communicating with the friends of peace and reform; for the universal adoption of the same standard of weights, measures, and money; and for the establishment of a general association, which shall keep up a correspondence with each other.
8. The congress decides that the committee be instructed to draw up an address to all nations embody ag the resolutions of the congress, and that this address shall be presented to the various Governments of Europe and America, and particularly to the President of the French Republic.

M. Victor Hugo, in addressing the Assembly, said, he believed the object they had at heart was a religious one, and not only desirable, but practicable and feasible. "Four centuries ago," said the speaker, "the different provinces of France made war against one another; and he expected to see the day arrive when that which took place with respect to the provinces of one country would mark the whole of Europe; and that, as Normandy and other provinces formed one France, at peace with itself, so the different nations of Europe would dwell in harmony as one country. Then would be no longer war, but civilisation; and cannon would only be seen as curiosities shut up in museums." M. Hugo proceeded to descant upon the vast expense of keeping up standing armies, and the great advantages that would arise if such money were thrown into the channels of labour, by which commerce would be promoted, and intelligence advanced.

It was then announced that 500 fr. would be given for a peace essay, and 500 fr. for the best collection of facts showing the horrors of war.

The Rev. John Burnet, a dissenting preacher, addressed the meeting at great length in support of the principles propounded by the society, whose sentiments met with a cordial response from all present.

The Congress then broke up.

The order of business was that there should be one session each day, lasting from twelve to five o'clock. The last session to take place on Saturday (this day). The Archbishop of Canterbury and other individuals have given their adhesion to the object of the meeting. The Vice-Presidents are Messrs. Cobden, Vessches, Coquerel, Desnoyery, and Durkes; and secretaries, Messrs. Joseph Garnier, Henry Richard, and Emile Burrits, and A. Coelin.

M. Ledru-Rollin, who arrived in Paris last week with the intention of standing his trial, has since left, by the advice of his friends, who think his condemnation much more likely than his acquittal.

SPAIN.

The Ministerial crisis has been terminated by the accepted resignation of M. Mon. General Narvaez will not only hold the Presidency of the Council, but also the Ministry of Finance, being assisted in the latter office by M Olivan, as Under-Secretary, with the title of Director-General. The Duke of Rivil will be the Minister for Foreign Affairs. On the evening of the 16th inst., at Madrid, the King, the Queen Mother, and the Duke de Rianzares assisted at the fight between a bull and a lion, which proved a complete failure. The lion, when let loose, jumped on the back of the bull, but the latter, having shaken him off, made him feel his horns, and completely put him to flight. The bull returned many times to the charge without being able to engage his adversary, who constantly fled before the bull. The latter was killed by the lion, but he quietly went to seat himself by the lion. The bull having attacked him, a battle ensued, which ended to the advantage of the bull. The people, in their disappointment, continually made exclamations that a bull fight with the fierce *cornete* would have probably followed if the armed force had not interfered in time.

ITALIAN STATES.

VENICE.—The latest authentic accounts from Venice are to the 7th inst. They state that between 40 and 50 persons daily died of cholera in that city, and from 30 to 40 at Chioggia. The city was in a dreadful state from want of provisions. The bombardment continued, but had as yet inflicted no very material damage. It was reported that the wife of Garibaldi had died at Chioggia of the excessive fatigue she had endured.

PIEDMONT.—From Turin, under date of the 16th inst., we find that the Chamber of Deputies had assembled in secret committee to hear the explanation of the Ministry relative to the peace concluded with Austria. The Minister of the Interior had demanded the appointment of the Secret Committee, which was declared by the Chamber to be urgent. The Minister declared that the treaty of peace contained no secret clause. He then requested the Chamber the funds necessary for the payment of the war indemnity, fixed by the treaty at 75,000,000f., of which 40,000,000f. are to be paid forthwith, and the remainder within 30 months. The Chamber of Deputies almost unanimously refused the supply demanded. The Minister persevered in his demand, adding that six days only were allowed for accepting the treaty. The Chamber deferred its final decision, which has not yet been made known.

The Prince Belgiojoso among the Lombards excluded from the Austrian amnesty.

ROME.—From Rome, under date of the 13th instant, we learn that a "reactionist" layman, M. Camillo Acquarelli, had been appointed Minister of Commerce, Agriculture, Fine Arts, and Public Works.

We learn from Gaeta that the Pope was very unwell, and presented a swollen appearance. A letter from Gaeta says that the individuals insinuated that poisonous drugs had been administered to both invalids

A deputation of Ravenna had been favourably received by the Pope, who had, however, declared that he would duly grant the Councils, with deliberating votes and an extensive secularisation. These propositions, it is said, had been refused by France, and M. de Corcelles was instructed not to yield, but to insist on a preliminary liberal institutions

The Pope, whilst waiting the result of the negotiations pending between the ambassadors of the great Powers, is about to pass some days at Naples, where the King is preparing to give him a magnificent reception. General Oudinot had received orders to remain at Rome until M. de Corcelles should be completely recovered. We learn from the Paris *Presse* that the French Government on Tuesday last forwarded a despatch to the Pope at Gaëta, announcing to his Holiness that General Oudinot had gone beyond the instructions in granting unlimited powers to the commission of Cardinals. This dispatch further intimates that the French Cabinet will receive to themselves the last word in all acts of the Papal Government, and that should the Pope object to their determination, France will enforce its right by an appeal to the army of occupation.

From the Roman provinces we find that in consequence of the insolent behaviour of the Spaniards quartered at Velletri, the people rose and drove them out of the town. An insurrection has also taken place at Poggio Mirteto, a small place in the Pontifical States, where the people declared that what was going on was against the will of Pius IX. 400 Spaniards have been sent to restore order there. The Extraordinary Pontifical Commissioner of the four Legations has announced to the town of Ferrara that his Holiness has deigned to absolve it from the remainder of the war contribution which was imposed upon it in February last.

GERMAN STATES

The Grand Duke of Baden made his solemn entry into Carlsruhe on the 18th instant, where he was received with the greatest enthusiasm. The Grand Duke shortly afterwards issued a proclamation, expressing his deep grief at the anarchy that had prevailed, and which had compelled him to withdraw for a time from his dominions; but now that he had returned, he would introduce, as circumstances might enable him, those reforms which he had proposed prior to the breaking out of the insurrection; and he trusted that all good citizens would second his efforts.

The Government of Grand Ducal Hesse has declared in favour of the constitution promulgated by the Kings of Hanover, Prussia, and Saxony.

A Royal ordonnance of the King of Bavaria convokes the Chambers for the 3rd of September

RUSSIA

There is no political intelligence from Berlin.

Prince Nicholas of Holstein-Oldenburg, a Lieutenant in the 2nd Regiment of Dragoons of Prussia, died on the 18th at Berlin, from having taken poison in mistake. He was under treatment for a disease of the skin, for which internal and external remedies were ordered. On returning from the theatre, he by error took a dose from the phial containing the remedy to be applied externally, which was a violent poison. All the assistance of the physicians was of no avail. His sufferings lasted forty-eight hours.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY

The news this week from the seat of war, if confirmed (and of that there appears to be at present little cause to doubt), is the most important that has yet reached us since the commencement of hostilities, as it indicates the speedy, if not the immediate, close of the war, in a manner unfavourable to the liberties of the gallant Hungarian nation. The accounts of the state of matters are twofold—from Warsaw and Vienna; and though there is some discrepancy in details, both concur in the main fact—the surrender of Görgey

Görgey, it appears, had been invested by the Hungarian Assembly with the authority of Dictator, in the room of Kossuth, who had been displaced. Görgey thereupon opened negotiations through the medium of Russia, and submitted at Villagos, with his whole force, and on the part of the entire Hungarian body, to the Russian Commander-in-Chief, Marshal Paskiewitch. The Russians, it is said, are to use their best endeavours in favour of the Hungarians.

Vienna papers and letters of the 17th inst. confirm the above news. The following proclamation was posted at Vienna on the 16th:—

"HIS EXCELLENCY BARON HAYNAU TO HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR.

"Have the honour to inform your Majesty that my General Haynau informs his Majesty the Emperor that the rebel chief Görgey, with a large part of his army of 30,000 to 40,000 men, surrendered on the 13th inst., unconditionally, at Villagos.

"VIENNA, Aug. 17, 1849."

Bem was defeated a second time by the Russian troops, in the Rothenthurm defile, on the 5th of August, when the combined forces of the Russian General Lüders and Harford simultaneously attacked him, and totally dispersed his corps, taking fifteen pieces of artillery, upwards of 1000 prisoners, and killing or wounding about as many more.

Görgey fled off with the Hungarian army before Paskiewitch at Grosswardein, on the 11th, the arms being all delivered up. Although Görgey was Dictator, it does not appear that he acted upon his own judgment alone, for we are told by the *Cologne Gazette* that Kossuth, Görgey, and Bem held a council at Arad, when Görgey frankly declared that all was lost for Hungary, and that all further resistance was vain. Kossuth and Bem were for continuing the war. Görgey's arguments were conclusive with a number of Hungarian officers, who insisted upon yielding to the Russo-Austrian powers. A great portion of the besieging army at Temeshvar, amounting to between 30,000 and 40,000 men, also were in favour of submission. These demonstrations being made in so unreserved a manner, Kossuth and Bem found it necessary to open negotiations for peace, which were gladly acceded to by the Russian Commander-in-Chief. Kossuth, taking with him the insignia of the Hungarian empire, immediately quitted Arad with the view of crossing the Turkish frontier, in company with Bem, Perczel, and a number of the principal officers of the deposed cause. Görgey hopes to obtain a pardon for himself and a free amnesty for the troops under his command, and he has given himself up as a holocaust to his country.

The cholera has assumed a menacing character at Vienna, and, in consequence of it, the Emperor left for Istril.

TURKEY.

Accounts from Constantinople, to the 1st inst., state that the influx of foreign political fugitives into that capital is daily so much on the increase, that the Porte has sent orders to all the various consulates, that they shall in future give no passports to Constantinople to persons of this description, the only place where they can take refuge being in some remote parts of the kingdom.

Hussad Effendi, the Minister of Finance, was struck with a fit of apoplexy on entering the Cabinet Council on the 26th of July, and died the following day. He is succeeded by Hafiz Pacha.

Sir Moses Montefiore, during his recent visit at Damascus, gave large sums of money to the poor; and at his departure, a further sum of 3000 piastres for establishing a Jewish school.

UNITED STATES.

Intelligence from New York to the 8th inst. has been received. The cholera has begun to decrease, not only in the western, but also in the eastern states.

The "right of way" across the narrow strip of land, in Central America, that separates the Atlantic from the Pacific Ocean, seems at present likely to create "a difficulty" between the United States and England. The question has been raised by Mr. Barclay, the British Consul at New York. He has intimated to Messrs. Clapp and Brown, who, as agents of the New York and New Orleans Steam-boat Company, had bought a right of communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans of the Government of Nicaragua, per the river San Juan, &c., that the said Government had no power to sell such "right;" that the property sold belongs to the King of Mosquito, and not to Nicaragua; and that the British Government is bound to protect the King of Mosquito in the exercise of the territorial rights which he possesses," &c. American journals, which, no doubt, pounce on the subject as a god-send in these dull days of autumn, enlarge upon the grasping spirit of the English, and declare the protection of the territory in question by England to be a "lame pretext," an "unfounded claim"—which must be resisted," &c. by the United States.

Mr. Barclay's letter is as follows:—

"Her British Majesty's Consulate, New York, 31st July, 1849.

"SIR,—Her Britannic Majesty's Government being informed that an agreement [illegible] has been entered into by the Government of Nicaragua with Messrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, David D. Brown, citizens of the United States, and agents of the New York and New Orleans Steam Navigation Company, of which Company you are a principal, for a grant of the exclusive right of transit across that country, I am directed by my Government to protest the King of Mosquito in the exercise of the territorial rights which he possesses over Grey Town, and over the lower part of the St. John's River, and that the Government of Nicaragua has no interest in the place where it has no competence. I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient servant.

(Signed) "ANTHONY BARCLAY.

The returns of the elections to Congress—which, however, were not yet complete, from several of the southern states—show that the democrat are gaining ground; and it is now probable that there will be a majority in the Senate as well as in the House of Representatives against Generals Taylor, his Cabinet, and their policy.

The loss by the recent great fire at Albany has been ascertained to be about 80,000 dollars; by that of St. Louis (mostly steam-boats destroyed), 60,000 dollars

The Indian outrages in Florida still continue. Several persons have been killed by the savages, and a small party of militia had to retire before superior numbers.

A shocking accident occurred at Princeton, on the railroad between this city and New York, on Thursday, the 1st inst. Owing to a "switch" or turn-out having been left open, the express train from Philadelphia and passengers cars were precipitated into the canal. Two persons were instantly killed, and seventeen grievously wounded.

The Prince de Joinville has been invited to Philadelphia. Great preparations were being made at Baltimore to receive the reverend Father.

CANADA

The latest accounts from Montreal are to the 7th inst. The chief feature of interest in the late ligence thus received is the close, on the 31st ult., of the session of British Parliament at Montreal, which, as before stated, caused the forerunner of an agitation having for its object the separation of Canada from the British empire. The whole thing is regarded as a failure. The League was but in its infancy, and consequently was unable to exert the influence which, and, on its rising, it issued a manifesto, inculcating union and federation with the sister provinces of the British Crown in the North American continent. It also was resolved that "a president, six vice-presidents, secretaries, a treasurer, and an executive committee of ten, be appointed by the convention for the purpose of conducting at the seat of Government the general business of the league. Every township, village, and county in the province will have a branch, and in each district the presidents and vice-presidents of its branch leagues will form an executive body for district business; and all these officers, together with those first named, at the general meeting, will constitute the central league. Protection to home industry, with the view of encouraging the establishment of domestic manufactures; retrenchment in the expenditure of the Government, and the bitter opposition of all such expenditure to the existing means of the province, and an extension of our home markets, and the consolidation of British interest, by the union of the colonies—these present specific objects worthy the employment of our highest efforts for their attainment." The convention adjourned, giving "three times three" cheers for the Queen.

A public meeting of the citizens of Montreal was held on the 31st ult., at which it was all but unanimously agreed to lend the credit of the city to the extent of 500,000 dollars to the completion of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railway, which will connect Montreal with Portland (Maine), and open out the splendid intermediate country. This, with 500,000 dollars from other sources, to which a degree of public enthusiasm was the result, and the grants of the Legislature under a general act comes in; and an expectation is entertained that the other half may be borrowed in England, on the joint security of the railroad and the province.

The cholera is on the decline in the Canadian towns and cities.

AUSTRALIA.

The latest accounts from Sydney are to the month of May. The all-absorbing topic was the agitation against resuming transportation of convicts to the colony. In such a degree of public excitement as this, all serious transportation reached, that should it be resumed, and a convict vessel arrive at Sydney, a public meeting is arranged to be convened on the ground adjacent to the Circular-quay, a bonfire in front of the Government House, in which the hulk of again making New South Wales a penal settlement." The advertisement convening this meeting shows the decided feeling which exists in the colony; and concludes:—"The sanction of blood has already commenced. Soldiers are in the market for slaves—convicted and contaminated slaves who are to set aside the rights of the free people of Australia." Since the arrest of Governor Bligh, no subject has so called into action the unanimated execration of the colonists. Considerable excitement prevailed amongst shippers to the California market, which at the above date was the greatest outlet for the surplus goods in the Sydney market. The government Gazette contains the usual abstract of the revenue for the quarter ending 31st of March. The total revenue for the quarter (exclusive of Port

Phillip) is set down at £59,955 4s. 1d., being a decrease on the same term of the former year to the extent of £562; the Crown revenues are put down at £9,937, being an increase on the corresponding quarter of last year of £1663. The decrease in the general revenue is in the spirit duties. Mr. Justice Manning was seriously ill, having been seized with a fainting fit while discharging his duties in the court. No immediate danger was apprehended. Mr. W. Hart has been removed by the directors of the bank of Australasia from the office of Inspector of Colonial Establishments, the duties being temporarily performed by Mr. Fawkner, the assistant inspector.

From Port Phillip we have it announced, in proof of the ill success of the system of sending exiles to the colonies, that at the last Melbourne criminal sessions there were 34 prisoners for trial, of which number 11 (nearly one third) were exiles, one of whom was convicted and executed for murder. 1358 exiles had been landed at Port Phillip, or about one-fifteenth of the whole adult population; and yet the exiles furnished one-third of the criminals charged with the most serious offences. This result ought to satisfy Earl Grey of the total failure of the experiment.

An amphitheatre and circus, after the manner of Astley's, was in course of erection at Melbourne.

The wheat raised in this colony has obtained the highest degree of cultivation, and is much valued by the grain of any other country; but as plentiful has been the late harvest, that the farmers in the neighbourhood of Geelong declare the current prices of wheat so low as barely to cover the expenses of raising it. The farmers were, in consequence, driven to a search for remunerative exportation.

WEST INDIES.

The *Avon*, with the usual monthly mails, arrived at Southampton on Tuesday.

From Jamaica the dates are to the 23rd ult. A little excitement consequent upon the general elections, which were being proceeded with, had in a measure tended to divert the minds of both parties, connected with the mercantile and planting interests, from every other subject. The writs for the election of members to serve in the new House were made returnable on the 4th of September, and it was expected the House would be summoned to meet for business shortly afterwards. The island was in general healthy. The prospects of the planting interests were exceedingly gloomy.

Meetings were still being held on the subject of the slave treaties with Spain and Brazil, and petitions adopted to be presented to her Majesty. The colonists were using every endeavour to induce the Home Government to enforce the treaties.

From Barbadoes we learn that fine rains had fallen, and the country was looking well for the next crop; the same in Trinidad and generally among the other islands. In Trinidad the Legislative Assembly had again met, pursuant to adjournment, but no measure of the slightest importance had occupied the attention of the members.

The Combined Court met at Demerara on the 13th ult. The Governor, in a conciliatory spirit, withdrew his veto on Mr. Croal's resolution, and Mr. Croal, in consequence, withdrew the resolutions. The answer to the Governor's address was severe, but it is believed that no serious misunderstanding will arise to prevent the court from bringing the financial business to a close. The Court has taken up the estimates of 1848, which ought to have been passed last year. The Demerara Railway is before the Combined Court. The Franchise Bill has made some progress. A joint-stock company is forming to purchase and cultivate land upon an improved system.

In St. Vincent's the small-pox continued to rage with unabated virulence. The number of deaths had been great—equal, in short, to fourteen per cent. It was thought the malady would increase as the warm months approached.

At Moquito the cholera is raging, and great complaint is made on account of the absence of any Consul from that place.

From Bermuda, we learn that copious showers of rain had fallen since the last packet sailed, which had materially assisted vegetation. The parched and withered aspect of the country, occasioned by an almost unprecedented continuance of dry weather, had, in some measure, already changed its appearance.

The last of August being the anniversary of the extinction of slavery in the British possessions, passed off quietly in Bermuda. The House of Assembly was sitting.

INDIA.

Intelligence anticipatory of the overland mail arrived during the week. It is dated Calcutta, August 2, and is of little interest. There has been an insurrectionary movement on a very small scale in the Gwalior territory. Two or three of the leading chiefs, encouraged by the absence of the usual amount of military force, had taken the field, but sufficient troops were soon collected, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Graves, to destroy the principal stronghold of the insurgents, and some minor forts which they endeavoured to defend.

Sir C. Napier arrived at Simla on the 16th of June, and was expected to proceed almost immediately to Lahore. At least in all the stations of the Punjaub is described as intense, and in Lahore especially the troops had suffered severely.

Lord Dalhousie remained at Simla, and it was said that he contemplated summoning the Supreme Court from Calcutta to join him there, as much inconvenience was occasioned by their separation. The measure has been long contemplated as a necessary result of the extension of our territory in the north-west.

The trial of Moolraj was still proceeding at Lahore, and excited much attention. The case for the prosecution had just been completed, and was considered to establish his complicity in the murders of Agnew and Anderson.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, SANDHURST.

The following new regulations relating to the students at the Senior Department have just been published :—

1. A candidate for admission to the Senior Department of the College must be a commissioned officer in the army, and must have completed the twenty-first year of his age. He must have actually served as a commissioned officer with his regiment three years abroad, or four years at home; unless he should have been prevented by half-pay before the completion of such period, when his claim will be considered.

2. His application (addressed to the Governor of the College) must be supported by satisfactory testimonials of character and conduct, as likewise of his being well grounded in the duties of the particular branch of service to which he belongs.

3. These testimonials must be from the officer commanding the regiment in which he is serving; or, if on half-pay, from an officer of rank in the service.

4. Every officer on joining the senior department will be subjected to an examination in the following subjects: if deficient therein he cannot be received into the institution:—In arithmetic, he must be acquainted with the first four rules, simple and compound, proportion, fractions, and the use of logarithms. In languages, he must have some knowledge of Latin, of French, or German, so as to be acquainted with the construction of one of them. He must be prepared to answer some simple questions in history and geography. In fortifications, he must have read some easy elementary work on the subject, and have received instruction in the use of the mathematical drawing instruments.

5. The time prescribed for the course of education at the Senior Department is two years from the date of the admission of each officer, unless he has been educated at the Junior Department, in which case the period allowed is one year and a half only.

6. At the close of every half-year of residence the student is required to undergo an extensive examination in progressive portions of the course of instruction, when, if he is found not to have made the advancement required in the six months, he will be recommended to join his regiment, without waiting for the period allowed for the completion of the course.

7. Officers performing the required course of studies are, at the close of their residence, presented with certificates of their qualifications from the commissioners of the college, according to the degree of proficiency and talent evinced at the public examination.

8. The number of students in the senior department is at present limited to fifteen

9. Each student pays into the funds of the college such sum annually as has been previously determined by the board of commissioners.

10. The annual subscription at present is thirty guineas.

11. Every officer, on becoming a student, is required to subscribe two pounds to the College Library Fund.

12. Quarters are provided at the college for the officers of the senior department, and forage for one horse (under the authority of the College Board) is allowed to such as have made sufficient progress in their studies to qualify them for sketching in the field. Officers of cavalry do not receive forage money in lieu, under the authority of the Secretary at War, dated 26th January, 1843, draw forage for one horse from the contractor, in the same manner as with their regiments.

13. There are only three married officers' quarters, and above that number will have to provide lodgings at their own expense.

14. Every officer studying at the senior department is required to wear his uniform, with the same strictness as if on duty with his regiment.

15. In case any officer belonging to the senior department conducts himself in such a manner as may appear to be at all detrimental to the institution, or to hold out a bad example to the young gentlemen of the junior department, either by want of application or other respects, a report upon his conduct will be transmitted by the Governor to the Adjutant-General, with a view to his being withdrawn from the institution.

16. Regimental officers on full pay, who obtain permission to become students at the senior department of the Royal Military College, are allowed to retain their regimental servants, and are to be reported in the regimental returns in the column of "Officers absent on Duty," for the period during which they remain at the College.

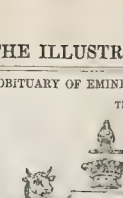
17. Officers, on leaving the senior department of the Royal Military College, are to rejoin their regiments within one month after quitting the institution.

The new Barracks at Rinmoil, Galway, are to cost £10,000 for building.

Some time since, an application was presented to the authorities at Somerset House, on the part of certain newspaper proprietors in Glasgow, craving that an establishment for stamping newspapers should be instituted in that city, to obviate the trouble and expense of sending to Edinburgh for their stamped paper. From a letter addressed to Mr. Hastle, one of the representatives of Glasgow, it appears that the request has been declined.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

THE EARL OF AIRLIE



DAVID OGILVY, Earl of Airlie, Baron Ogilvy of Airlie, and Baron Ogilvy of Alyth and Lintanbaw, in the peerage of Scotland, and a representative peer for that part of the United Kingdom, was born the 16th December, 1786; his father was Walter Ogilvy, Esq., who, but for the attainder of the dignity, would have been eighth Earl of Airlie. In 1826, however, David Ogilvy, the son, was restored by Act of Parliament, as ninth Earl of Airlie, to the honours of his family, which had been forfeited by his ancestors in their support of the cause of Prince Charles Edward.

The Earl married, the 7th October, 1812, Clementina, only child of the late Gavin Drummond, Esq., by whom (who died in 1835) his Lordship leaves, with four daughters, a son and successor, David Graham, now Earl of Airlie. His Lordship married secondly, the 15th November, 1838, Margaret, only child of the late William Bruce, Esq., by whom (who survives him) he leaves two sons. The Earl died on the 20th instant, at his residence in Regent-street. A short time before his death, a numerous meeting of the Lieutenancy of Forfarshire had passed resolutions expressive of regret at his Lordship's resignation of the Lord-Lieutenancy of that county, which he had held with universal respect and esteem for more than twenty years. The Earl, indeed was much and deservedly beloved in his neighbourhood, and by all who knew him, on account of his great benevolence and charity.

SIR CUTHBERT SHARP, KNT., F.S.A.

This learned and distinguished antiquary, the author of several historical works, died a few days since. At the period of his decease he held the appointment of Collector of the Customs of Sunderland, and, at one time, served as Mayor of Durham. He was knighted in 1814. Sir Cuthbert was son of Cuthbert Sharp, Esq., of Sunder.and, by Susannah his wife, sister of Ryan Crosby, M.P. for Durham, who distinguished Lord Mayor of London in 1771, who made, in that year, a successful struggle for the free publication of the Parliamentary debates, and suffered imprisonment in the Tower of London, during the session, for having signed a warrant against the messenger of the House of Commons in the affair of the printers. Sir Cuthbert Sharp has left one brother, the present Hercules Sharpe, Esq., of Oakiands, Sussex, a magistrate for that county, who married Anne Mary, eldest daughter and eventual co-heir of Sir Anthony Brabazon, Bart.

THE HON. LADY PELLEW.

HARRIET LADY PELLEW, whose death occurred on the 7th instant, was only daughter of the late Sir Godfrey Webster, Bart., of Battle Abbey, by his wife, Elizabeth Vassall, afterwards Baroness Holland. She married 9th June, 1816, Rear-Admiral the Hon. Sir Fleetwood Broughton Reynolds Pellew, C.B., K.C.H., second son of Edward, first Viscount Exmouth, and had an only surviving child Harriett Bethia Frances, who wedded in 1841 Lord Walpole, the eldest son of the Earl of Orford.

MEHEMET ALI.

THIS extraordinary warrior-statesman, the greatest of modern Eastern Princes, leaves behind him a name of note in the annals not only of Turkey and Egypt, but of the world.

Mehemet Ali was born in 1769, in the town of Cavalla, in Roumelia, the country of Alexander the Great. Mehemet's father, it is said, was a watercarrier, and he himself commenced life in his native town as a tobacconist. He afterwards volunteered into the army. In his new career he soon obtained high favour with the Governor of Cavalla by his efficient assistance in quelling a rebellion and dispersing a band of pirates; and on the death of his commanding officer he was appointed to succeed him, and he married his widow. In 1798 the town of Cavalla having been called upon by the Sultan to provide its contingent of 300 men for the expulsion of the French from Egypt, the Governor sent the required number, headed by his son, with Mehemet as their leader; but, shortly after landing at Aboukir, the son returned to Roumelia, and left Mehemet All in command. In all the engagements with the French Mehemet distinguished himself by his conduct and valour. He rapidly rose in rank, and became powerful in his ascendancy over the minds of the soldiery. The contest which arose after the evacuation of Egypt by the French, in 1801, between Mehemet Khosrew, the Capitan Pasha, and the Mamelukes, who were endeavouring to regain their ancient rule, led to the further advance of Mehemet Ali. He joined the Mamelukes, and they together succeeded in removing the Turkish Viceroy from Egypt. In 1806 Mehemet Ali was himself installed in the Pashalic of Egypt, on the payment of a tribute of 4000 purses to the Sultan. His dominion was gradually extended by cessions from the Porte, and he soon found himself in reality the independent and supreme Prince. In 1811 he consolidated his power by a treacherous and sanguinary massacre of his former allies, the Mamelukes. He then made war upon the Wahabites, a race of fanatics in Arabia, which brought into notice his famous son, Ibrahim Pasha. In 1815 Mehemet Ali raised a new army, which was drilled by French and Italian officers, whilst his former troops went, under his son Ismael, to the conquest of Dongola and Sennaar. In 1824 he aided the Sultan with a fleet and an army, in his attempt to suppress the Greek insurrection. Ibrahim Pasha commanded, and committed great cruelties, after the then Turkish fashion. The battle of Navarino, the 20th October, 1827, put a stop to his excesses

Three years afterwards, the great struggle arose in Syria between Mehemet Ali and his nominal lord and master, the Sultan. Battle after battle was fought, and victory after victory gained by Ibrahim Pasha, until a peace was signed in 1833, which gave Syria and Adana to Mehemet A i. So matters remained till 1839, when the Porte, after making another ineffectual endeavour to regain its power, called in, by treaty, the co-operation of England, Austria, Russia, and Prussia. This brought on the collision between the Egyptians and the English and other Europeans, when Mehemet Ali's army was defeated at Beyrout, and Acre was taken from him. Further resistance became hopeless, and he at last yielded up Syria to the Porte, on condition of the hereditary Pashalic of Egypt in his own family being secured to him.

During the period that the English were attacking his troops in Syria, and blockading Alexandria, Mehemet Ali, to his immortal honour, allowed our Indian mails to proceed as usual through Egypt, unmolested.

The rest of Mehemet's eventful history may be soon told. He continued to administer the government of Egypt with great efficiency, until a severe illness, in 1848, shattered his constitution, and prostrated his mental faculties. The administration of affairs passed to his son (Ibrahim Pasha), and the ancient Viceroy spent the remainder of his life in seclusion. He closed his mortal career at Alexandria on the 2d inst., after outliving Ibrahim, whose successor (Abbas Pasha) now also succeeds his grandfather Mehemet in the hereditary Viceroyalty of Egypt.

Mehemet Ali was interred in his own alabaster mosque at Cairo, amid the regrets of all people in Egypt. Since his retirement, the loss of his sagacious and steadfast friendship was felt; and it will doubtless be long before the land of Pharaoh finds such another Sovereign to rule her.

(Portraits of Mehemet Ali have already been engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, Nos. 3 and 120.)

The address from the Cork merchants to her Majesty, which was so generally praised as a hearty, truthful piece of composition, was from the pen of a gallant gentleman well known in the literary world. The Right Hon. R. M. author of "History of the King's German Legion," "An Essay on Cavalry Tactics," and a variety of other works. The gallant officer was formerly in the Guards, but he is now the acting partner in the great brewery carried on by the firm of "Beamish and Crawford."

DIFFICULTIES AT THE "DIGGINS," BETWEEN THE AMERICANS AND CHILIANS.—Spanish Bar, Middle Fork of the Sacramento, June 3, 1849.—Some 300 miles from here, on the North Fork of the Sacramento, last week, the Americans and Chilians had a grand row, which resulted in taking all the gold from the Chilians, and their expulsion from the river. They were first warned to take their provisions and gold, and leave in a certain time, but did not go: so, Oregon-like, the Americans came down on them, and made a "fine day's digging," in the language of one who was in the affray. No lives lost. On the Stanislaus digging, the foreigners were the most numerous, and trampled on the rights of the Americans, and there were so few Americans they could not resist, so the Oregon men from the North Fork sent them a deputation of sixty well-armed men to act in concert with about the same number already there, to turn some 700 to 1000 Chilians from their diggings. They have not done it yet; but we can find notices on almost every tree, that Chilians found in the mines after the month of June will be shot down, unless sufficient excuse can be given for later days, and you may rest assured, that if the Californians and Congress will not do anything to protect the citizens in California, there is a sufficient force (though in comparison not a handful—not one to five) to protect themselves against the aggressions of the armed powers of Purvians, Chilians, Portuguese, Mexicans, Indians, &c., and they will do it.—*New York Tribune.*

THE DESERTERS FROM THE "CHILDERS."—Lieut. Graham and Mr. Elliott, master, formerly of the *Childers*, pleaded "Guilty" to the charge of desertion, before the Court, on Wednesday last, at Devonport; and, in mitigation of punishment and palliation of their grave offence, pleaded continuous tyrannical and oppressive conduct on the part of Commander Pitman. Under the circumstances, the Court, after a short deliberation, sentenced both prisoners to be dismissed her Majesty's service; and Lieutenant Graham to be imprisoned for the space of twelve months, and Mr. Elliott to be also imprisoned for six months.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE WIRE-WORM.

To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

SIR,—The very prominent position which the wire-worm takes amongst those *creatures* considered as opposed to the labours of mankind, induces me to forward for publication in your Journal the extraordinary result of certain experiments, the object of which was the destruction of the Wire-Worm. Some years since, the locality in which I was residing was more than usually troubled with the Wire-Worm—many hundred acres of wheat, presenting all the appearance of health, vigour, and abundance, were completely destroyed; and I believe the same evil exists at the present time, differing only in amount with peculiar change in seasons and other circumstances. At the time alluded to, I begged of a farmer to furnish me with a quantity of the Wire-Worm in their natural state, that is, in the earth where they were found. In my fire-engine department, I tested their tenacity for life with the most corrosive and powerful poisons. Preparations of corrosive sublimate and arsenic were used in vain. Their immersion in solutions of these poisons occasioned them no inconvenience; in fact, it appeared to give them more pleasure than pain. I then tried the effect of vitriol and aquafortis: these liquids certainly destroyed the worm, but only after a very considerable time. At length, by accident, I was induced to try the gas-lime. The result was marvellous; in an instant these creatures, which had hitherto resisted with comparative indifference the most deadly and corrosive acids and poisons, were shrivelled up, and reduced almost to the state of a cinder. Finding that ammonia possessed this astonishing power, it then occurred to me that this agent might be employed in an extremely simple and effective way. I took a portion of the earth containing the worms, and mixed with it a small quantity of lime: to this I added a quantity of powdered sal-ammoniac; the effect of this was the decomposition of the sal-ammoniac by the lime, and the liberation of ammoniacal gas: this had precisely the result of the liquid ammonia; the worm was instantly destroyed as by an electric shock.

Now these experiments are the more remarkable, from their showing that these destructive creatures can only be destroyed by that which constitutes the most valuable manures. It might, perhaps, be worth while to try this experiment on an increased scale. As an experiment only, it is exceedingly curious, and may be performed by any farmer in a tea-cup; sal ammoniac can be purchased at any druggist's or grocer's, and common slaked lime can be procured anywhere. All that is necessary is to moisten the earth first with a little water, then stir in the lime and add the sal-ammoniac. The escape of ammonia may be easily detected by its smell. This discovery may, possibly, be impracticable, under certain conditions; at all events, I trust its novelty and scientific interest will be a sufficient excuse for this intrusion on your valuable space. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

W. LITTLE.

The late Rev. Charles Brune Henville, formerly vicar of Portsmouth has left the following bequests: To the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, £300; to the Clergy Orphan Society, £300; to Winchester County Hospital, £300; to the Clergy Orphan Society, Winchester, £100; to the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, £300; to the vicar of Portsmouth, as an endowment for St. Mary's Chapel, £1,000; to the vicar of Portsea, as an endowment for Trinity Chapel, £1000. The last two free of legacy duty. Mr. Henville died on the 17th of last month.

PREMATURE BURIALS.—The *New York Mirror* has the following:—"A poor man, residing in the upper part of the city, left home at the usual hour, some days since, to perform his daily labour, and, on returning in the afternoon, found that his wife had been seized with cholera during the forenoon, and conveyed to the hospital in Thirteenth-street. He immediately went there, and as he entered the place six coffins were carried out, to be conveyed to Potter's-field. The poor fellow proceeded to the room, and inquired for his wife, when he was informed that she was dead, and that one of the coffins he had just encountered her body, but which of them they could not tell, as no mark was placed upon them to distinguish one from the other. The man, in an agony of grief, started in pursuit of the conveyance, and accompanied it to Potter's-field, when he pleaded so hard to be permitted to look once more upon the face of his wife, that permission was given, and the coffins were opened. When the body of the woman was exposed, she seized it frantically in his arms and pressed it fondly to his bosom. For a moment no fiancié he felt the beating of her heart, and, seizing her, he exclaimed: 'My God she is not dead!' At that moment the woman opened her eyes and recognized her husband; she was conveyed home, and is now quite recovered."

PIRACY IN THE LEVANT.—The pirates continue to scour the Archipelago. They have even had the audacity, within the last two or three weeks, to attack a large French vessel which was anchored at the entrance of the port of Cerigo, the island of Milo (Antiliere), and stripped it of everything it contained, after having killed two of the sailors. The *Tartarus*, a steamer, commanded by Sir Godfrey Webster, which is stationed at Constantinople, has again left that place in quest of the pirates. This is the third cruise which the steamer has undertaken, for the same purpose: and too much praise cannot be given to Sir Godfrey Webster for the activity and perseverance he shows in sweeping the piratical Archipelago. In the first two cruises, of which the details have been given in the *Journal of Smyrna*, there was not a creek or bay that was not visited. He disembarked parties of his men at places known as the resort of pirates, carried on general *battues*, and inspected the papers of several vessels which appeared to be suspected. These (on the part of a foreigner) extraordinary proceedings were freely authorised by the Porte. In a report which he addressed to his Excellency Moussa Safety Pacha, the Governor-General of the Ottoman Archipelago, Sir Godfrey Webster pointed out the many highly fanciful the measures the adoption of which would have the most salutary effect on the safety of the seas. Moussa Safety Pacha is at present at Constantinople, and it is hoped that he will bring the recommendation of the commander of the *Tartarus* under the notice of the Porte.

GREAT PUBLIC MEETING AT CAPE TOWN.

THE capital, as well as every district, of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, was, at the departure of the mails just received, in a state of great excitement, caused by the expected arrival of a ship-load of convicts, and the consequent conversion of the settlement into a penal colony. Public meetings have been held on this important subject, and memorials have been presented to the Governor, Sir Harry G. W. Smith, Bart., protesting against this unpopular measure of Earl Grey; the memorialists loudly complaining of their treatment by the Colonial Secretary, who, in the words of the memorial, "has ordered the first detachment of convicts to be conveyed to the Cape from Bermuda, who are now, worthwhile, within a few weeks' or days' sail of our shores." The memorialists complain that "the colony has never been, from the time of its first settlement to this day, a place of detention and punishment for criminals, transported from the mother country; and that it has been preferred, as their home and the home of their children, by thousands of the most respectable colonists, on the faith and firm belief that the dangers and degradation, inseparable from a penal settlement, never would be forced upon it by the British Government."

The memorial then states that in 1842, when Lord Stanley, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, proposed that certain juvenile delinquents should be sent to the Cape, there to be dispersed among the inhabitants as apprenticed labourers, the colonists entered a remonstrance against the measure in a body; and both Houses of Parliament, and the project was forthwith abandoned. It then appears, by the Governor's official announcement in the *Gazette* of November 16, 1847, that Earl Grey's Secretary of State for the Colonies "deemed it advisable to have the opinion of the Colonists at large on the subject, offering the measure," of sending convicts with tickets-of-leave to the Cape, "to their acceptance, and not demanding it to be carried out." This measure the colonists declared as stoutly as they did in 1842; notwithstanding which second resistance, Earl Grey has ordered to be despatched the offensive shipload, it is stated, in consequence of the expenses incurred by Great Britain in the late Kaffir war, which the colonists, on the other hand, maintain was neither caused, conducted, nor in any way controlled by them. The memorialists then declare that they will not employ the convicts on their arrival, and they call upon the Governor to prevent their disembarking, and assure his Excellency of indemnity in case of any expenses incurred in this step, for which purpose a "Guarantee fund" of upwards of £2000 had been subscribed by the principal mercantile houses in Cape Town.

On the 16th of May last a very large and influential meeting of the Colonists was held at Cape Town, for the purpose of protesting against the obnoxious measure of Earl Grey. The place of assembling was the area in front of the Commercial Exchange. The weather was remarkably fine; the banks, offices, and stores were closed at 12 o'clock, and all business was suspended. Besides some 7000 of the most respectable of the citizens, a great number of ladies were present on the object being, in the words of the *South African Commercial Advertiser*, "To express, in words which could not be misunderstood, their reply to the 'Proposal,' and their defiance of the threat of Lord Grey, that the Colony shall be made a place of detention and punishment for convicted felons, under sentences of transportation from the mother country. That no man's vote might be caught by surprise, or merely by the effect of eloquence from the hustings, Resolutions and Counter-Resolutions for judgment were previously published in the newspapers and in printed slips, which were every where distributed in the course of the forenoon. That the Local Government might be able, as witnesses and upon personal observation, to report faithfully to Lord Grey, as he at first desired, what are the wishes and opinions of the colonists on this subject, the heads of departments, from the Secretary to Government downward, received notice of the meeting, and were respectfully invited to be present. His Excellency himself was not absent, but also have been invited but not been able still suffering from indisposition with whom and with his family all sincerely sympathize."

At twelve o'clock, Mr. Ebden was called to the chair, amidst the deafening cheers of the largest meeting ever held in Cape Town," [sic] throughout orderly and attentive. Mr. Ebden having addressed the meeting, Captain Varnenen proposed a resolution to the effect that no one should be allowed to address the meeting who had been bankrupt, a convicted libeller, or who had committed himself in any way or other. Upon this, Mr. Advocate Ebden proposed as an amendment, not only to this, but to any other resolution which might thwart the regularity of the meeting's proceedings, "That the order of the day be proceeded with;" which, being seconded by Mr. Prince, was carried with acclamation.

A series of resolutions was then carried unanimously, the proposer and seconder of each addressing the assembly at some length. Dr. Adamson, in

DEPARTURE OF THE WHALING-SHIP, "SAMUEL ENDERBY," FOR THE AUCKLAND ISLANDS.

moving the second resolution, stated that the 100 or 130 convicts then on their way were not all that the colony had to expect; it being intended that like numbers should be sent till they amounted to 10,000. The Rev. Doctor concluded with the expression of his conviction, that the powers of Holland and France would, at the request of their descendants, undoubtedly interfere with their Ambassadors at the Court of Great Britain, to plead the cause of their children, and to avert the degradation in store for them.

Mr. Advocate Ebden, in moving the third resolution, said that Sir Harry Smith could not allow the convicts to land: "he was loved by the people because they felt grateful for his acts. But all gratitude would cease—all the good he has effected will be drowned in this one incalculable evil—if he allow the convicts to land. He loved Sir Harry, and as a friend he would caution him to seek advice, not from the Colonial Secretary, but from the people—from those who, having an interest at stake in the colony, are concerned in its good government. He was satisfied that, if the Governor consulted his own inclination, he would never consent that these convicts are landed." In conclusion, Mr. Ebden adverted to the morals of the people of the colony, which he considered comparatively free from any amount of crime of a heinous nature; though this speaker was interrupted by Dr. Gird, who stated that scarcely one case in a hundred was reported.

Mr. Wicht, in moving the fourth resolution, drew attention to the accumulation of crime in Australia, adding, upon undeniable authority, it had been stated that evidence could be obtained for a glass of rum—that these men insinuated themselves even into the jury box, and that no man's life was safe from the verdict of a set of contaminated jurors. In conclusion, Mr. Wicht urged, in the great want of labour, that there were many poor in England, untainted by crime, who would gladly come to the Cape, could they obtain a free passage.

The Rev. Mr. Morgan, in moving the sixth resolution, asked: Would the ministers of religion, the judges and advocates, the members of the medical profession, the country farmers, the post riders, and others, consider themselves safe in travelling, as they now do, in the discharge of their several duties, if this were to become a penal settlement? The speaker concluded his address by an earnest appeal to heads of families, respectable mechanics, industrious and honest labourers, colonists of all classes, cordially to adopt and firmly to carry out the pledge contained in the resolution.

Mr. Anthing, in proposing an amendment to the seventh resolution, maintained that, if Lord Grey ordered the Governor to receive the convicts, Sir Harry Smith could not do otherwise than obey his orders; but this speaker was driven from the platform amidst tremendous uproar, and the original motion was carried with only one dissentient voice.

Mr. Watermeyer, in proposing the eighth resolution, concluded thus:—"We declare—we this meeting unanimously—and for the honour of the colony, on behalf of the whole colony, we declare, that should any surcharge be made by her Majesty's Government for expenses incurred by prohibiting the debarkation of convicted felons in this colony, his Excellency will be by us indemnified for such charge incurred in the faithful discharge of his sacred duty."

At the close of the proceedings, the meeting quietly dispersed.

On the 21st, the chairman of the meeting transmitted to the Governor a copy of the resolutions, and stated that a memorial founded on them was in course of signature, to be presented to his Excellency. The chairman added, that the conduct and demeanour of the immense meeting was most orderly, and highly creditable to the city; and the Governor, in his reply, observed that he fully participated in the chairman's feeling of satisfaction at the order and regularity which prevailed at the meeting, and that he was proud and happy to assure him that he never anticipated any other from the loyal inhabitants of Cape Town.

FUNERAL OF SIR THOMAS READE, AT TUNIS.

IN our journal of last week we recorded the death of this highly respected gentleman, Consul-General of England to Tunis, at his country-house at La Maya. His obsequies were celebrated with pomp and solemnity which have never been equalled at Tunis, the Bey having desired that the highest honours should be paid to the deceased representative of Great Britain. The body was conveyed to town in a carriage belonging to the Bey, covered with black, drawn by six mules, and escorted by

HOUSE OF THE LATE SIR THOMAS READE, AT LA MAYA, NEAR TUNIS.

300 cavalry. Next day the bier was conveyed to the burial-ground preceded by two regiments, with their bands, between lines of soldiers, surrounded by the Greek clergy, who officiated in the absence of a Protestant minister. Immediately before the cross carried by the clergy was a group sparkling with gold and diamonds, and composed of Messrs. Raffo and Boga, the two Christian Ministers of the Bey, and all the generals and principal officers of the regency, marching under the fierce beams of a tropical sun, with measured and slow steps. These grand Mussulman dignitaries rarely deign to walk, especially in their state of faintness consequent upon the fast of Ramadan, and therefore it was no small sacrifice they were performing to the will of their master. It is thus that Bey Ahmet is wont to prove his tolerance and progress in international relations. The whole consular body and a crowd of Europeans accompanied to their last abode the remains of the English representative. No oration was pronounced over his tomb, and the French were, probably, not sorry for it, as they never could forget that Sir T. Reade was one of the gaolers of Napoleon at St. Helena. It was through Sir Thomas's influence that slavery was abolished at Tunis. At his suggestion the Bey ordered the slave market to be pulled down, and proclaimed that slavery had ceased; and Sir Thomas Reade had the satisfaction of being regarded by thousands in Tunis as the author of their freedom. The country-house at which he died is on the western extremity of the site of ancient Carthage, and at the edge of the plain which separates that place from Tunis.

SOUTHERN WHALE FISHERY.

DEPARTURE OF THE PRELIMINARY EXPEDITION TO THE AUCKLAND ISLANDS.

THE *Samuel Enderby*, represented in the accompanying Engraving, is one of the three whaling ships (the others being the *Brisk* and *Fancy*), which have just been despatched by the Southern Whale Fishery Company to their settlement at the Auckland Islands. This fine vessel has taken out Mr. Enderby, the projector of the enterprise, in the double character of Commissioner of the Company and Governor of the Islands. Mr. Enderby is accompanied by able assistants, besides surgeons, and a sufficient number of persons for the whaling establishment on shore, several of them taking with them their wives and families. The Expedition is provided with all requisite stores and provisions for a lengthened period, both for the crews and settlers.

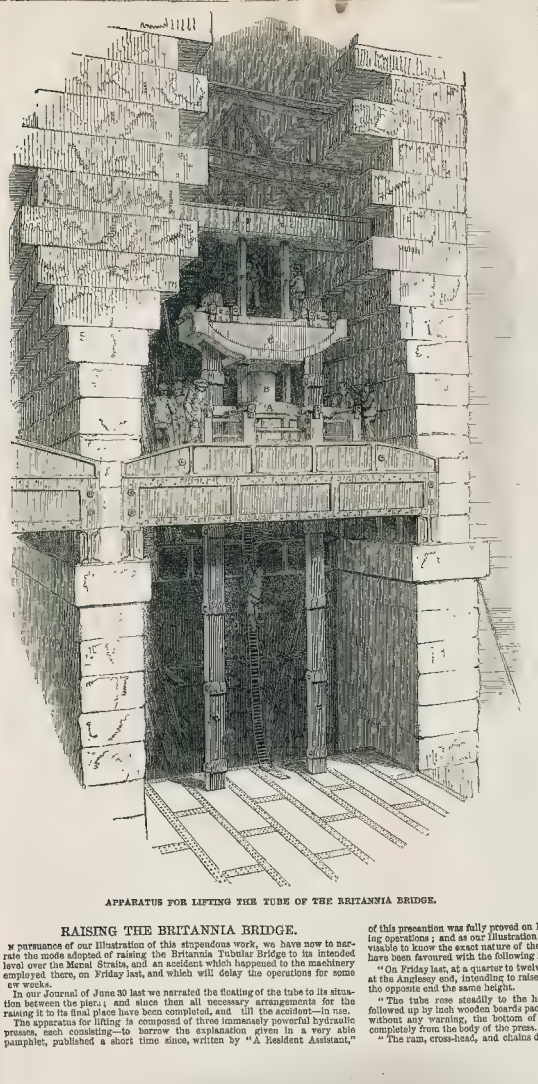
After landing the settlers and the surplus stores at the islands, the vessels will proceed on their whaling voyages, and return with their produce to the station, for re-shipment from thence in other vessels; the settlers making, meanwhile, the necessary preparations on shore for its reception and despatch. Several framework buildings have been sent out for the accommodation of the settlers, until such time as they can erect houses for themselves. The departure of this no less interesting than important expedition opens a new era in the annals of our Whale Fisheries, and we may fairly hope that it will lay the foundation for re-establishing that valuable branch of the national industry. We hear that the Company proposes to despatch, as soon as possible, some further vessels, and to begin at once building some expressly for the purpose, the three vessels which have already sailed having been purchased in the market in order that no time might be lost, and being merely the precursors to the rest.

Mr. Enderby embarked at Plymouth, and previous to his departure (on Friday last) had, we understand, an interview with the Lords of the Admiralty on board her Majesty's ships *Queen* and *Gryffin*, in harbour there, who expressed the greatest interest in the undertaking, and their satisfaction at seeing a commencement made. We also learn that this interest is shared by the naval officers at Plymouth generally, many of whom expressed to Mr. Enderby their gratification at the prospect now held out of the Southern Whale Fisheries being no longer almost wholly monopolized by our enterprising brethren across the Atlantic.

The *Samuel Enderby*, 422 tons, is of handsome model, and was built by White, of Cowes: the hull is kyanized.

Our readers will recollect that we have already detailed the plan of the new settlement, and given two views of the Auckland Islands. (See ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No. 339.)

GREAT MEETING AT CAPE TOWN, TO OPPOSE THE INTRODUCTION OF CONVICTS INTO THE COLONY.



APPARATUS FOR LIFTING THE TUBE OF THE BRITANNIA BRIDGE.

RAISING THE BRITANNIA BRIDGE.

In pursuance of our Illustration of this stupendous work, we have now to narrate the mode adopted of raising the Britannia Tubular Bridge to its intended level over the Menai Straits, and an accident which happened to the machinery employed there, on Friday last, and which will delay the operations for some few weeks.

In our Journal of June 30 last we narrated the floating of the tube to its situation between the piers; and since then all necessary arrangements for the raising it to its final place have been completed, and till the accident—in fact.

The apparatus for lifting is composed of three immensely powerful hydraulic presses, each consisting—to borrow the explanation given in a very able pamphlet, published a short time since, written by "A Resident Assistant," and called a "General Description of the Britannia and Conway Tubular Bridges"—of a large and heavy iron cylinder, like a mortar (A, in the annexed figure); a strong piston or plunger (B), also of iron, called the ram, which works up and down inside the cylinder, and is fitted with a leather collar at the shoulder, so as to be watertight. An exceedingly thick and heavy beam of cast iron (C, in the Illustration), strengthened by wrought-iron ties across the top, rests like a yoke upon the shoulder of the ram; it is called the cross head of the press. The two chains (D D) pass through square holes at either end of the cross-head, and are securely gripped at the top of it by an apparatus called the *clams* (E E), consisting of two strong cheeks of wrought iron, drawn together by screws, like a blacksmith's vice—the shoulders of the links being made square, so as to afford a secure hold between the clams."

This hydraulic press stands on two massive beams, composed of wrought-iron plates; and to steady the action of the cross-head, when rising, two guide rods (F F) are fixed into the head of the press, and into a beam, twelve feet above the press. The power of the press is exerted on the tube by aid of chains (G G in Illustration), the links of which are six feet in length, bolted together in sets of eight and nine links alternately; and as the ram raises the cross-head six feet each stroke, when that height is attained, a lower set of clams, on the beams, grip the next set of links, and thus prevent them from slipping down whilst the clams on the cross-head are unscrewed, the upper links taken off, and the cross-head lowered to take another stroke. The cylinder and apparatus on the Anglesea pier, the subject of our engraving, are of the most prodigious size, strength, and weight. "In length the cylinder is 9 feet 2 inches; outside diameter, 3 feet 6 inches; and the ram 1 foot 8 inches in diameter; the whole weighing above forty tons, and is, in fact, the most powerful machine ever constructed." The sides of the cylinder are eleven inches in diameter, and the pressure it was estimated it would resist was eight or nine thousand pounds per square inch; and it was considered alone capable, if worked to its full extent, of raising the tube, a weight of eighteen hundred tons. The two hydraulic presses in the Britannia Pier are capable of sustaining enormous pressure, each having the power to lift about 1250 tons.

The pamphlet before referred to says:—"The water is forced into the presses by two steam-engines of 40-horse power each, with tubular boilers, as in a locomotive. The steam-cylinder is horizontal; a continuation of the piston-rod, which passes through both ends of the cylinder, forms the pistons of the force-pumps, which are placed one at each end, in the same line as the cylinder. The diameter of the pumps is one inch and one-sixteenth; that of the ram of the hydraulic-press twenty inches; their respective areas being in the proportion of one to three hundred and fifty-four. The pipe through which the water is forced into the press is of wrought iron, and is much smaller than would be expected, not being more than half an inch in diameter." These steam-engines are placed in the Anglesey pier and Britannia pier respectively.

To guard against all chance of injury to the tube during the lifting, and to ensure perfect security, "a contrivance is adopted by which the chains, as they rise, are followed up by wedges, so that, in the event of any accidents happening to the lifting machinery, no injury would happen to the tube." The importance of this precaution was fully proved on Friday last, when the cylinder broke during operations; and as our Illustration was then preparing, we deemed it advisable to know the exact nature of the accident; and, in reply to our enquiry, have been favoured with the following interesting statement:—

"On Friday last, at a quarter to twelve o'clock, we commenced lifting the tube at the Anglesey end, intending to raise it six feet, and afterwards to have raised the opposite end the same height.

"The tube rose steadily to the height of two feet six inches, being closely followed up by inch wooden boards packed in beneath it, when, suddenly, and without any warning, the bottom of the hydraulic press gave way, separating completely from the body of the press.

"The ram, cross-head, and chains descended violently on to the press, with a tremendous noise—the tube sinking down upon the wooden packing beneath it. The bottom of the press, weighing nearly two tons and a half, fell on to the top of the tube, a depth of eighty feet.

"A sailor, named Owen Parry, was ascending a rope ladder at the time, from the top of the tube into the tower: the broken piece of press in its descent struck the ladder, and shook him off; he fell on to the tube, a height of fifty feet, receiving a contusion of the skull and other injuries of so severe a nature that he died the same evening. He was not engaged in the raising, and had only chosen to cross the tube, as being the nearest road from one tower to the other. An inquest was held on the following day, and a verdict of accidental death returned. No one actually engaged at the operation was injured, although Mr. Edwin Clark, who was superintending the operation on the top of the cross-head, and his brother Mr. L. Clark, who was standing beneath it, had both very narrow escapes.

"The tube is not at all injured, but some portions of the cast-iron lifting frames are broken, and require repairing; some weeks must elapse before a new cylinder is made and the operation continued. The preparations for floating the next tube are quite complete, and only await the raising of the present tube, to be borne to its destination."

In our Illustration, the front of the lifting apparatus is shown, and a portion of the top of the ponderous tube as gradually rising. The steam-engine for forcing the water, being at the rear, is not visible from the spot whence our view is taken.

THE NEW SILVER COINAGE.—THE FLORIN.

We cannot more completely describe the florin than by reprinting the following notice just issued by the Postmaster-General:—

"In obedience to a proclamation of her Majesty the Queen, a new silver piece called a 'florin,' or one-tenth of a pound sterling, and of the value of 2s., which has recently been coined, is for the future to pass and be received as current and lawful money of the United Kingdom. The above-named coin has for the obverse the Queen's effigy, crowned, with the inscription 'Victoria Regina,' and the date of the year; and for the reverse the ensigns armorial of the United Kingdom, contained in four shields crosswise, each shield surmounted by the Royal crown, with the rose in the centre, and in the compartments between the shield the national emblems of the rose, thistle, and shamrock, surrounded by the words 'One florin, one-tenth of a pound,' and with a milled graining round the edge."

THE SILVER FLORIN.

We annex a few interesting particulars of the ancient florin in gold:—

The "Florin," or "Florence," was introduced in the eighteenth year of Edward III. It received its name from a beautiful coin minted at Florence in 1252, which was so universally admired by the different States, that it was imitated in France, Hungary, Bohemia, Bavaria, Rome, and other places; but England merely assumed the name by which the greater part of the gold then in circulation was distinguished, without closely imitating the type. It was then current at 6s. 8d.

We have seen (says our Numismatic Correspondent) the quarter and half-florin,* though never the florin: but, whenever it is brought to light, we have no doubt that it will correspond in type with the half-florin, as the half-noble and noble of the same Monarch imitate each other.

AUSTRALIAN EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

It is with deep regret that we have to record the complete failure of the Overland Expedition which left Sydney last year, for the purpose of exploring the country between Rockingham Bay and Cape York. This noble attempt to extend our knowledge of the Australian Continent has unhappily terminated in the tragical murder of the gallant leader of the exploring party, Mr. E. B. Kennedy, and the death of nine of his men from starvation.

THE LATE MR. E. B. KENNEDY, THE AUSTRALIAN EXPLORER.

We find the melancholy details of Kennedy's sufferings and death in the report of a judicial investigation into the circumstances at Sydney, which fills eight columns of the *Sydney Morning Herald*. This ill-fated Expedition to explore the interior of tropical Australia proceeded to Rockingham Bay by water; and on the 5th of June last the party consisted of Mr. E. B. Kennedy, and eleven companions, besides Jackey Jackey, an aboriginal native; Mr. Kennedy's instructions being to proceed from Rockingham Bay to Port Albany, at Cape York, where he was to meet a schooner with supplies, on receiving which he was to proceed down the western side of the peninsula, and return to Sydney. The evidence is contained in the journal of Mr. Carron, the botanist to the Expedition, which details the sufferings of the party, and the death of nine of them from starvation, besides Kennedy, their leader—Jackey, Carron the botanist, and a man named Goddard, being the only survivors; and they were rescued by the *Ariel* schooner at Port Albany and Weymouth Bay.

The sad details of Mr Kennedy's death are contained in the statement of Jackey Jackey, who started with his master from Weymouth Bay, for Cape York, on November 13, 1848, accompanied by three men, and leaving eight others at the camp at Weymouth Bay. The sufferings of the five explorers were very great: their supply of flour was soon exhausted; when they lived, for a time, upon horseflesh, which they had brought from the Bay, and fine of a horse which they killed in the morning, and smoked at night. At length, about three weeks after leaving the Bay, the three men were so ill, that they were left at Paddington Hill, near Shelbourne Bay, where they were to remain until Kennedy and Jackey reached Cape York, and returned with medical aid for the sufferers. Their route lay through creeks, swamps, and scrubby ridges, and heavy rain—Jackey's horse dying under him from fatigue. When they had reached the mouth of Escape River, they were within sight of Albany Island. In the afternoon they camped by the river side, and met a great number of blacks, who shouted out, "Foward, foward!" and rubbed their bellies. Mr. Kennedy thought them friendly, and gave them fish-hooks; and Jackey gave his knife to

CHOLERA AT MEVAGISSEY, IN CORNWALL.—ENCAMPMENT OF THE INHABITANTS AT PORT MELLON.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

* TYPE.—*Obverse:* EDWAR. D. GRA. REX ANGL. Z. FRANCE DUX. HID. A leopard crowned, with a banner of the ARMS of England fastened to its neck, and flowing back upon the shoulder.

Reverse: DOMINE DIRIGE NOS IN EUROPE TUO ARGUAN ME. In a tressure of four curves, with a lion of England at every outward angle, a cross fleury, having a quatrefoil opening in the centre and at the extremity of each limb.

one of them. The two explorers then went on: but, on looking round, saw the natives getting up their spears. Jackey became alarmed; but Mr. Kennedy still believed the "black fellows" to be friendly.

Some two or three miles on, they camped for the night, but in the shade, without a fire: they watched by turns, and saw the blacks stalking about in the moonlight, but nothing happened. At daybreak the explorers saddled their horses, and pushed onward: when they were closely followed by a great number of blacks. Towards evening, a party of them threw from behind a scrub several spears, one of which hit Mr. Kennedy in the back. Jackey fired, and hit one fellow in the face with buck-shot; he fell, and was picked up, and carried away, by two of his companions: the large spears in the meantime flew thicker about the poor travellers. Jackey at once pulled the spear from Kennedy's back, and cut out the jag with a knife; when he rallied, and snapped, but his gun would not go off. The blacks now sneaked along by the trees, speared Kennedy again in the right leg, above the knee, and Jackey was speared in the eye: their horses were similarly wounded, got restive, and plunged into the swamp. Jackey then went to look for the saddle-bags, while Kennedy fell down from fainting by the wounds, and his watch and hat were carried off by the blacks: but Jackey himself must narrate the last sad scene.—

I carried Mr Kennedy into the scrub. He said, "Don't carry me a good way;" then Mr. Ken. . . . a little way," very bad (Jackey rolling his eyes). I said to him "Don't look far away," as I thought he would be frightened. I asked him often, "Are you well now?' and he said, "I don't care for the spear wound in my leg, Jackey, but for other two spear wounds in my side and back," and said, "I am bad inside, Jackey." I could see him black fellow always lie when he got spear in him (in the body); he said, "I am out of wind, Jackey." I asked him, "Mr. Kennedy, are you going to leave me?" and he said, "Yes, my boy, I am going to leave you" he said, "I am very bad, Jackey, you take the horse, Jackey, to the capitals, but not the big ones; the Governor will give anything for them." I then find up the papers. He then said, "Jackey, give me paper, and I will write." I gave him the paper and pencil, and he tried to write, and he then fell back and died; and I caught him as he fell, and held him; and I then turned round myself and cried. I was crying a good while until I got well; that was about an hour, and then I turned round, and I digged up the ground with a tomahawk, and covered him over with logs, then grass, and my shirt and trousers: that night I left him near dark.

Poor Jackey having thus paid the last duty to his master's corpse, proceeded through the scrub, the blacks pursuing him with their spears, but at length he got clear of them by walking for half a mile with only his head above water, in the creek which runs into Escape River: he continued to walk nearly all night, and slept for a short time, in the bush without a fire. At length he reached Port Albany, on the 23rd of December, where he communicated to Captain Dobson, of the *Albion*, the death of Mr. Kennedy, and the unfortunate fate of the expedition. The schooner then proceeded with Jackey to Shelbourne Bay, where they landed and went in quest of the three men whom Kennedy had left there, but they could nowhere be found: two natives were, however, seen wearing cloaks of blue shirts, which induced Captain Dobson and Jackey to conclude the men had perished. The *Albion* next proceeded to Weymouth Bay, and there rescued Mr. Carron and Goddard; in doing which they had to fight for their natives in great numbers, who, as soon as the explorers had left, rifled the camp.

Immediately on the death of Kennedy being known at Sydney, the Colonial Government passed the following high eulogium on the brave leader and his unfortunate companions:—

The Government desires to record, without delay, the high sense which it entertains of their undaunted zeal and inflexible courage, under the circumstances of great peril by which he appears to have been surrounded, especially during the last days of his life, when, after the most fatigable exertions he made, faithfully and zealously to carry out the objects of the expedition, no less than the great personal risk to which he exposed himself in his anxious endeavours to relief for the unfortunate individuals of his party, whom he found it necessary, from their feebleness and exhausted condition, to leave at Weymouth Bay; and which, however, would have enabled him, had he survived, to the warmest thanks of the Government; as it is his noble exertions have called forth the highest admiration: and it is not doubted that the deep sympathy which is felt for his sudden and premature death, at a time when he was on the eve of overcoming the greatest difficulties of his position, is warmly participated in by the whole of the community. By the calmness and distressing event, the public service has been deprived of one of its most zealous and efficient officers.

We learn from a letter from Captain Owen Stanley, R.M.S. *Rattlesnake*, at Sydney, that the Colonial Government have generously rewarded Mr. Kennedy's papers by sending the black man, Jackey Jackey, to Escape River by the first ship bound through the inner passage. Jackey is quite confident that he can find the spot where he planted the saddle-bags, which contain Mr. Kennedy's journals, maps, and papers; as he says the saddle-bags were planted in a hollow log of wood, where they would be protected from the weather, and, at the same time, not likely to be found by the natives.

The name of Edmund B. Kennedy has been often most honourably mentioned in connexion with the exploration of the interior of Australia; and his untimely death is not less a misfortune to the cause of science than a source of deep affliction to his estimable family. He was the son of Colonel Kennedy, of Guernsey; he reached Sydney in the year 1840, and shortly afterwards entered the service of Government as an Assistant-Surveyor. He was first stationed in the Maitland Bay district, and was employed in surveying that locality, then entirely new: this work he completed in 1843. Since that period, he had been almost constantly employed in active, arduous, and hazardous services, which he performed most ably and efficiently. In March, 1847, Mr. Kennedy accompanied the Surveyor-General, Sir Thomas Mitchell, in his expedition to the newly-discovered Victoria River, with a view of establishing by it a practicable route to the Gulf of Carpentaria. After much suffering from want of water and other privations, the party found it impossible to proceed in the proper direction, and thus ascertained the fallacy of expecting any advantage to the country from the Victoria River.

CHOLERA AT MEVAGISSEY.

A PARAGRAPH has lately appeared in the public journals, stating that, "on application to the authorities by the Board of Health, the Ordnance Department have ordered tents to be supplied to the inhabitants of *Megaseney*, Cornwall, for them to live under whilst their village is being cleaned." "Megaveney" is, however, a misprint for "Mevagissey," where this extraordinary aid has been rendered to the inhabitants by the Ordnance. Mevagissey is a small town on the coast of the Channel, on Mevagissey Bay, seven miles to the left of the road by St. Austell and Grampound to Truro and Falmouth.

This town has been fearfully visited by the cholera; the number of deaths from the first breaking out of the disease to the 16th last. being 111, in a population never exceeding 1800, and reduced, from the panic on the appearance of the disease, through people leaving the town, to about 1600 or 1700. We learn from the *West Briton*, that the most active sanitary measures have been carried into effect. Ordnance tents have been brought from the capable of holding four or five hundred persons, and have been erected at Port Mellon, on the side of a hill; and in these tents, on Wednesday the 15th, about two hundred of the people of Mevagissey were located. The fish cellars at Port Mellon are also occupied, having been divided into compartments with canvass, under the direction of Mr. Bowle, the Government Inspector from the General Board of Health. A corps of scavengers is established, and a sluice is fitted at the bottom of the river, so as to flush the water through the greater part of the town, and cleanse the filth. So many people have left, and so disastrous has been the calamity, that the town does not now contain more than five or six hundred persons. Under the advice of the medical officers, it is determined that no party shall be worked about the fishery more than eight hours in the twenty-four, so that disease shall not be brought on by fatigue; also that every attention shall be paid to the food and conduct of those employed; and that the whole of the fish brought on shore shall at once be placed in bulk without being gutted, so as to produce as little filth as possible.

The *West Briton* records a singular exception to the general kindness shown towards the afflicted people of Mevagissey, by the neighbouring landowners and owners of property. Mr. Kendall, the owner of some unoccupied fish-cellars at Port Mellon, was applied to by the Mevagissey authorities for the use of one of his accommodation, for locating the sufferers. Mr. Kendall refused to let the premises, when Mr. Bowle, the Government Inspector, broke open the cellars, and fitted them up for the people.

In the Sketch, with which we have been favoured by a correspondent at Mevagissey, a refers to Mr. Kendall's cellars; *b*, other cellars; *c*, hospital, recently an inn; *d*, cellars; *e*, encampment of ordnance tents; *f g*, *h*, cottages occupied by refugees; *i*, the Bay of Mevagissey.

REMEDY FOR CHOLERA.—Mr. Leonard, registrar and district surgeon, Charing-cross, states, that "the cases of diarrhœa running into cholera increased rapidly in my district; but as long as the white or serous hæmorrhage from the bowels has not reduced the vital power so as to produce coldness of surface, anxiety of countenance, and failure of pulse, the following practice has been of service in 114 out of 120 cases. On first application a grown-up person has had administered a draught composed of powder of opium 2 grains, sulphuric æther 20 drops, and strong peppermint water an ounce and a half, mixed, and in an hour afterwards the following styptic mixture :A table-spoonful after each liquid motion," or if less urgent 'every four hours.'

Mixture of precipitated carbonate of iron, 3 ounces;	
Powder of opium, 2 grains;	
Mucilage, 3 ounces;	
Peppermint water, 2 ounces; mixed.	

Having used at first Dr. Saunders' formula with the rubigo ferri, I stated to Mr. Linder, the chemist, 104, Strand, that I thought it would have a more certain effect if more finely levigated; he suggested the use of the precipitate, which is thus prepared—

Sulphate of iron, 3 ounces	} Dissolve each in any quantity of water,
Carbonate of soda, 3½ drachms	} and mix.

Allow the precipitate to fall; pour off the supernatant solution of sulphate of soda, wash the precipitate with two fresh waters, and allow the precipitate thus formed to be suspended in 30 ounces of water for the mixture. After checking the serous hæmorrhage, other treatment, well known to the profession, is required to restore tone."

At the farmers' weekly tea, held at the King's Head Inn, Ipswich, on Thursday week, Mr. Hall, of the Bridge Farm, placed upon the table a substantial loaf from the wheat of the present harvest. It was of good colour and very firm.

A society has been projected at Hull, under the designation of the "Hull Penny Bank," upon a plan recently adopted in Greenock, where there is a population of 40,000; and from 9000 depositors £1106 17. 4d. was collected in 701 days. The object of these institutions is to create and foster habits of regularity and frugal economy—affording an opportunity for the weekly and daily deposit of the smallest sums of money, repayable at the end of every year. At Greenock the "Penny Bank" is open every evening, and the amount received is invested in the Savings-bank.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, August 26.—Twelfth Sunday after Trinity. Prince Albert born, 1819
MONDAY, 27. Sun rises 5h. 5m., sets 6h. 57m.
TUESDAY, 28. St Augustin
WEDNESDAY 29. St. John the Baptist beheaded
THURSDAY, 30.—The Slave Trade abolished by Act of Parliament, 1833.
FRIDAY, 31.—John Bunyan author of "Pilgrim's Progress," died, 1688.
SATURDAY, September 1.—Nicholas Breakespeare (Adrian IV.), the only Englishman that ever obtained the Pontifical chair, died, 1159. Partridge shooting begins.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 1.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. 7 15	M. 7 40	M. 8 10	M. 8 50, 9	M. 9 25	M. 10 5	M. 10 45
A. 7	A. 8	A. 8	A. 9	A. 9	A. 10	A. 11
m. 15	m. 0	m. 30	m. 20	m. 10	m. 0	m. 0
h. 11 20	h. 11 55	h. Tide	h. 0 35	h. 0 50	h. 1 20	h. 1 50
M. 11	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.
A. 11	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.
m. 45	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.
h.	h.	h.	h.	h.	h.	h.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"E. F. F.," St. Albans.—Declined.
"L. L. D."—We cannot avail ourselves of the sketches. The beheading-block in the Tower of London is of wood.
"M." should take his presumed old picture to a dealer.
"A. Z."—The price of Professor Smyth's "Evidences of Christianity" is 5s.
"Piston."—Apply, respecting the Pedometer, at Payne's, 68, New Bond-street.
"C. G."—It is frequently done.
"R. T." Brighton, shall be attended to.
"A. R. M." must give six months' notice, so as to leave on the same quarter-day he entered.
"P. C. G.," Manchester.—Carter, Bowyer, 36, Store-street, Bedford-square.
"Buttercup" and "W. C. G."—Your questions are not sufficiently explicit.
"Brighton."—Xylos are a Scotch breed of oxen.
"A Constant Reader."—A ship letter cannot be sent as you wish.
"M."—Apply, respecting the Photographic Apparatus, to Horne and Co., 113, Strand-street.
"A. C. K.," Atherstone.—Declined.
"A Subscriber for Two Years."—Trinity Church, Paddington, is engraved in No. 178 of our Journal.
"Pertinax."—We cannot inform you.
"Jessie."—The poetry of "The Treasures of the Deep" is by Mrs. Hemans, the name by her own desire.
"E. J. W."—Lola Montes was the assumed Spanish name under which she appeared on the stage.
"J. B. O'."—Declined.
"A. M. W."—Apply to the secretary of the college.
"A Subscriber," Sheffield.—The phrenological state the development of the skull of Rush to have corresponded with his career of evil.
"W. W. P." and "J. O. T. A."—Yours are cases for a solicitor.
"Graf."—Apply to Williams and Norgate, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.
"A Constant Reader."—Declined.
"S. G.," Bamphall-street.—The books in question are 5s. each, to be had of any bookseller.
"J. S."—We do not know of any work published on the subject.
"A Cork Subscriber."—We do not interfere in disputes at cards.
"W. C.," Great Grimsby.—We have not room.
"J. S." Lurgan.—We have not seen the work.
"W. H. V." Truro.—Apply to Mr. Pickering, publisher, Piccadilly.
"J. H." Long Acre.—Declined.
"A. Q." Truro.—We cannot advise you.
"A. B."—The Haymarket Theatre will be reopened next month.
"J. M. M." Whitehaven. We believe not.
"G. F. B." Aylesham, is thanked; but we have not room for the lines.
"H. B." Guernsey.—Foster on "Book-Keeping."
"J. O. M." Wexford.—We have not Mr. Ward's work: it may be had at No. 1, Paternoster-row
"J. W." Isle of Wight.—Thanks. We have not room for the subjects suggested.
"Juliet," Burningham.—Consult the most eminent actor in your own town.
"W. G." Cirencester.—We cannot give any opinion on the matter.
"Hamlet."—Apply to the directions of "Shakspeare," as also edited by Mr. Charles Knight; and the edition of Miss Edgeworth's works, published by Baldwin.
"Geo. Edmondson," "A Regular Subscriber," Making-place Hall, "E. T. C., Nantwich, and "A Subscriber," Athlone.—The address of Mr. Mounfield, the inventor of the new Liverpool gas-light apparatus, may be learned of Mr. Hare, 108, Fleet-street.
"Zeta."—To register an invention, apply at the office, 135, Lincoln's-inn-fields.
"A Lover of Fun," Hull.—Give your order to any music-seller.
"Nethouse" The work may be seen in the British Museum.
"J. S."—Taylor's "Short-hand," improved by Harding.
"Pisentor."—The work belongs to many proprietors.
"Jute" and "W. A. P."—We cannot spare room to give pronunciations, generally.
"L. E. L," Isle of Wight.—Say £50 per annum.
"Chirurgus."—Fitzpatrick.—A small "Companion to the Greenhouse" may be had of Groombridge and Sons, Paternoster-row.
"W. C. O."—The Ordnance Maps may be had of Mr. Wyld, Charing-cross.
"J. B."—We cannot inform you.
"D. S." St. John's, Newfoundland.—We have not room for the illustration.
"Maria."—The war impressions sent are from a sixpence of Elizabeth and a small copper medal. There is no value attached to either.
"A. H. T." Apply by letter to either the Secretary of Legation or the Consul of Austria in London. There is a Prussian Consul in Dublin.
"Argent." The widow of a person entitled to supporters has a right to continue them.
"B." The supporters are not included.
"An Old Subscriber" gives the following information in answer to the enquiry of a former correspondent:—Sir William Baynes, Bart., and Sir Edward Stuart Baynes, Consul at St. Petersburgh, are of different branches of the same family, which diverged from a common ancestor several generations back. Sir W. Baynes bears a different coat of arms. The Baynes's of Westmoreland and Shropshire a deuth's head in addition to the other bearings; but the elder branch, that of Sir E. S. Baynes, of which Edward Dacres Baynes, the present Governor of Montserrat, is the representative, was neither the death's head nor the vulture.
"1 W."—Apply to a solicitor.
"A Subscriber."—On receiving the appointment of Solicitor-General, a member of Parliament must vacate his seat.
"Sunken," Cephalonia.—Papers more than seven days old cannot be sent postage free to foreign parts.
"R. E." "E. L. C." Waltham; "Jesse;" "Dramatis;" "J. E. C." Snisp.—Declined.

FARNHAM.—The Royal party arrived in Lochleng on Monday, and not on Sunday, as stated in our Journal of last week.—At page 115, col. 3, para. 10 and 11, for Salisbury read Dorchester.

BOOKS, &c. RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

James's Guide to Building Societies.——Sinai and Golgotha.——Earp's Handbook to New Zealand.——Hurstthouse's Account of New Plymouth.——Before and After (3 vols.)——Man from the Cradle to the Grave.——The Pilot.——Sense and Sensibility.——Tales of the First French Revolution.
MUSIC.—My Childhood's Days.——The Duchess Polka.

THE QUEEN IN IRELAND.—The auspicious event of HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO IRELAND, and the "Excursions to the Lakes of Killarney," is Published in a separate Part of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, entitled the "Part for Ireland," in an appropriate wrapper, containing Six Numbers of the Journal, price 3s.

THE DOUBLE NUMBER OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS—containing "The Royal Visit to Ireland"—published August 11, may be had at the original price (1s.) until September 8, after which the charge will be 2s.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1849.

It was but a few days ago that the Hungarians seemed marching from success to success, and gaining such splendid and repeated victories over the combined forces of Austria and Russia, as to justify the anticipation that they would finally triumph in their arduous struggle. The fortune of war appeared to be on their side, and the very elements to be contending in their favour. Now, however, the case is reversed, and accounts have been received so positive and so circumstantial as to leave no room for doubt that the war is virtually at an end, by the defeat and unconditional surrender to the Russians of General Görgey, and the total rout of General Bem. The details, as far as yet known, will be found in another column. Some of our contemporaries, who saw no merit in the Hungarian cause, except when Fortune smiled upon its arms, and whose policy is to support the winning side, have already begun to qualify the praises which they formerly bestowed upon Kossuth and his able generals. We shall not imitate their example, but reiterate, in the day of their adversity, the opinion we expressed when they held the hordes of Russia in check, that their cause was a good one, and ably conducted, and that it deserved a better fortune than has befallen it. At the same time, while it is evident that the Austrian Emperor without Russian aid would have been unable to coerce the Magyars into obedience, there is ground to hope that the support of Russian bayonets will not be sought or given in the settlement of the future relationship in which Austria and Hungary must stand towards each other. A still more difficult task than the gaining of battles lies before the Austrian Court. The Hungarians, by a wise concession to reasonable and just demands, and by a prudent oblivion of the past, must be converted into firm friends and faithful subjects, or Russian aid will have been given in vain, and at some future, and not remote period, the struggle now closed will be recommenced with three-fold animosity. It is idle in the face of the Hungarian question to attempt to justify the bunders—not to say the crimes —of Austria, by picking holes in the private or public reputation of the men who have been thrown by circumstances into the foremost rank of the Hungarian leaders. The question must be considered without reference to such matters as these, upon the broad ground of its own merits. Unless the Emperor of Austria and his advisers will look upon it in that light, and endeavour—untrammelled by personal considerations or dislikes, or any questions of vengeance or severity—to convert the Magyars into friends, it is not even the overwhelming masses of troops that the Emperor of Russia may spare for her protection that will save from future destruction the Empire of Austria.

CONSIDERABLE alarm has been felt in Ireland in consequence of reports that the potatoes were again diseased. It appears, however, that these reports have been much exaggerated, and that, although the blight has certainly appeared in many districts, its ravages have not been, and are not likely to be, extensive. A very considerable breadth of land has been planted with potatoes this year. The peasantry, to use the words of Lord Clarendon, "cling with desperate pertinacity" to their favourite food; and not alone the great bulk of the lower classes, but all the rate-payers and landlords of Ireland look to the potato as the only means of enabling the country to pass the next twelvemonth without a renewal of the horrors of the years 1846-47. A failure of the crop would be indeed disastrous, and we rejoice to learn that as yet there is no real reason to anticipate such a calamity. The crop of oats and barley is beyond the average. The green crop—of which Ireland this year has exhibited a far greater breadth than was ever before known—is also abundant, and generally the harvest promises to be favourable. But so much, unfortunately, still depends upon the potato, that any change in the weather is watched with the most painful anxiety. Every gleam of sunshine sends hope into the hearts of millions. So fair was the prospect only a few days ago, that the workhouses even in the distressed districts of Cork and Kerry were rapidly thinning. In the month of July, the persons receiving out-door relief in the Tralee Union amounted to 10,000, and the workhouses were full. At present, the numbers receiving out-door relief are but 4000, and there is room in the in-door lists for 1000 persons. Similar accounts have been received from other districts; but the satisfaction derived from such statements has been checked by the apprehension that the potatoes have already suffered to some extent. There appears, however, to be no real ground for alarm, as the latest accounts represent that a sufficient quantity of the new crop has been already stored, to render anything like a dearth impossible.

THE Overland Mail conveys intelligence from India of a nature calculated to raise a suspicion that the power of the Sikhs has not yet been sufficiently humbled, and that another attempt will be made by their leaders against British supremacy, unless vigorous measures be immediately taken to prove to them the utter hopelessness of further hostility. The rumour, and it is yet but nothing more, alleges that Gholab Singh, our nominal and very cold ally during the late war, has, by some means not very clearly explained, contrived to possess himself of no less than one hundred and fifty pieces of artillery. It further states that he has increased his army beyond all necessity; and that disclosures have been made with reference to the complicity of Gholab in the plans of Shere Singh, which make it expedient for the Governor-General of India to keep a sharp watch upon his movements. It appears to be certain that he has been desired by the British Government to disarm, and that he has replied to the command by stating his own willingness to give up his guns, but the impossibility of his enforcing such a decree upon his unwilling soldiery. If the order have been really given, the British Government has no alternative but to compel obedience; but it seems scarcely credible, with the signal defeat of Shere Singh and the annexation of the Punjaub staring him in the face, that Gholab Singh or any other chieftain should run the risk of a second war. Such a game would be too desperate; and Gholab Singh, unless compromised to such an extent as to make desperation his only chance of safety, is too prudent and sagacious a man to play it. The intelligence, though not positive, is well calculated to excite anxiety for the next arrivals.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT BALMORAL.

Her Majesty and the Prince, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Princess Alice, and Prince Alfred, and attended by their suite, arrived at Balmoral on Wednesday, the 15th inst.

The Court has since enjoyed uninterrupted retirement. Her Majesty and the Prince take their usual walking exercise. The Queen drives out daily in the Forest, and Prince Albert has already been out deer-stalking more than once. On Sunday, her Majesty and the Prince, with the Royal household, attended divine service in the parish church at Crathie.

Lord John Russell arrived at Balmoral on Wednesday, on a visit to her Majesty. Sir George Grey has left on his return to the south.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge is expected in town next week, from Hanover.

The Duke and Duchess of Bedford have arrived at the Viceregal Lodge, Dublin, on a visit to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland and the Countess of Clarendon.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Worcester have gone to Ireland for the autumn. The noble Marquis's otter hounds and stud have just been started for the county Tipperary.

The Earl of Ellesmere, accompanied by his two younger sons, has left town on a continental tour.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR.—The noble and learned Lord, with Lady Cottenham and family, is at present staying at the Ship Hotel, Dover. The Duke of Wellington visited his Lordship a few days since.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE NORTH KENT RAILWAY.—The half-past eight o'clock train from London arrived on Sunday evening safely at Woolwich, the station of which place was much crowded on both sides, owing to the London trains being insufficient to convey the passengers. The entrance to the platform is by arches on the down-train; this train had just begun to start for Gravesend when a frightful scream was heard—a woman had fallen from the platform between the carriages. The last two carriages passed over her chest. She was conveyed into the station, but soon died.

The American idea of floating appears a little odd to the European mind. A general fast-day, which had been proclaimed by the President of the Republic on account of the cholera, has been solemnly kept through the country, in a novel fashion. The churches were filled, and prayers were devoutly offered up for the cessation of the cholera, but food was not rejected. Of all the religious denominations in the Union, the only dissentients from the observance of the fast were the Mormons, who denounced the measure as an act of hypocrisy, and General Taylor, in advising it, as "a base hypocrite, a bloody robber and murderer, and a usurper of power and authority that did not belong to him."

POSTSCRIPT.

THE BERMONDSEY MURDER.

ARRIVAL OF MRS. MANNING IN LONDON.—On Friday (yesterday) morning, at [illegible], Mrs. Manning arrived at the Euston station of the North-Western Railway (in custody of three officers of the Edinburgh police), by the mail train from Edinburgh. Inspector Sheppy and Sergeant Durkin, of the Adelphian, were in readiness to take charge of the prisoner. She was very respectably dressed in a brown silk gown, light shawl, white straw bonnet, and a white veil over her face. She walked with a firm step from the carriage, across the platform, to a cab that was there in readiness. At ten o'clock she was brought before the magistrates at Southwark police-court was in readiness, and placed in the felons' dock, when Mr. Yates, the Inspector of the M division, charged her with being concerned with another in the murder of Mr. Patrick O'Connor, a gauger in the Customs, at No. 3, Minver-place, Bermondsey, on the 9th instant. Having been proved, the case was remanded for a week, and she was conveyed [illegible] Gaol

THE ADJOURNED INQUEST.—Mr. Carter, coroner for Surrey, resumed yesterday (Friday), at the Leather Market Tavern, Bermondsey, an inquiry into the circumstances of the deceased's death, which he had formally opened on Saturday last. A vast quantity of evidence of a deeply crim natory character against the accused parties was adduced, and the proceedings, after extending over eight hours, were adjourned.

VISIT OF THE COUNT AND COUNTESS DE NEUILLY TO THE LORD MAYOR.—On Thursday the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress were honoured with a visit from the Count and Countess de Neuilly, at the Mansion House, at half-past two o'clock. They were accompanied by La Duchesse d'Orleans, Le Comte de Paris, and Le Comte de Chartres, and attended by La Duchesse de Marnalier, Le Marquise de Vieas, General le Comte de Chabannes, General le Comte de Dumas, &c. In order to give the ex-King and Queen some idea of the magnificent room in which the hospitality of the Lord Mayor of London is principally displayed, his Lordship caused the Egyptian Hall to be decorated, the Mansion-house plate to be exhibited, and the tables to be laid out in the style of splendour to which they have been accustomed during the present mayoralty. The drawing-room and the lofty corridor were prepared for the reception of the illustrious guests with equal care, and in the long parlour a *dejeûner à la fourchette* was laid, consisting of every delicacy of the season, and of wines of the finest quality. His Lordship invited the following distinguished persons to meet their late Majesties:—The Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England, the Chairman of the East India Company, the Deputy-Chairman of the East India Company, the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, Mr. Masterman, M.P., and Miss Masterman; Mr. Hume, M.P., &c. Having been shown over the Mansion House, the Royal party partook of *dejeûner*, at which some complimentary toasts were given, and they withdrew at four o'clock.

DEATH OF MR. ASTON KEY.—It is our painful duty to record the death of this highly-esteemed and justly-celebrated surgeon, from a sudden attack of Asiatic cholera, at his house in St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate, which melancholy event took place at seven o'clock on Thursday morning.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—Yesterday (Friday) morning, about eight o'clock, a dreadful circumstance took place on this railway, near the metropolis. A portion of the line, over which the express [illegible] passed to the up where the earth was emptied into, was insecure, and undergoing repair. Two trucks, drawn by two horses, were at some distance from the bridge, when suddenly the horses, frightened by the engine, ran behind the trucks. The driver was called on to stop, and cautioned as to the danger. The foreman, with an oath, ordered the driver to go on; and, on arriving on the centre of the bridge, it broke in: the beams or props, together with the horses and trucks, fell upon a driver named Jones, who was killed on the spot, whilst others narrowly escaped. One of the horses was also killed. The foreman was given into custody.

FIRE ON THE NORTH KENT RAILWAY.—Yesterday (Friday) morning), about two o'clock, a serious destruction of property took place at the North Kent Railway Station, opposite Charlton, Kent. The fire originated at some buildings on the platform, which with their contents, have been almost totally destroyed.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

From yesterday's Paris papers we learn that M. Léon Faucher continues seriously indisposed

The President of the Republic will assist at the inauguration of the Strasbourg Railway, on the 2nd of September; and that of the Lyons Railway on the 9th of September.

M. Odilon Barrot is about to propose a revision of the penal code.

The gentlemen forming the Peace Congress held their second sitting on Thursday. Much less interest was excited than at that on the previous day.

ITALY.

The latest accounts from Turin state that the Chamber of Deputies will grant the indemnity of seventy-five millions of livres, demanded by the Government of Austria. The committee to whom the question was referred has reported in its favour.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

Nearly all the German journals consider the war with Hungary at an end; for they contend that whether the submission of the insurgents be general or confined to the troops under Görgey will be of little moment, since the fact of the Dictator's surrender is undeniable, and this must have such a moral effect upon the whole army as to render all further attempts to oppose the Russo-Austrian troops worse than useless. Ozmorn and Arad, it is said, have surrendered to the imperialists.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD

The late Dr. Dowdeswell, Canon of Christ Church for the long period of forty-one years, has bequeathed the sum of £1000 to be expended in the restoration of the Cathedral, or on some public building belonging to Christ Church

ST. MARY'S HALL.—George Sidney Read, M.A., of this Hall, has been appointed Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in the new Government College at Cork. Mr. Read was placed in the first class in *literis humanioribus* in Michaelmas Term, 1846.

ORDINATIONS.

The Lord Bishop of Worcester purposes to hold his ordinations in future on the Sunday following the Ember Days of the spring and autumn in each year. The Lord Bishop will hold his next ordination in the Cathedral Church of Worcester on Sunday, the 23d day of September next. Candidates for deacon's orders are desired to make application to the Bishop through his Lordship's examining chaplain, the Rev. H. J. Stevenson, Hallord Vicarage, near Worcester, for permission to offer themselves, stating their age, college, academical degree, and usual place of residence. It is not necessary that the candidate so applying should be provided with a title at the time of his application. All candidates are requested to send their papers to his Lordship's secretary, Charles Evans, Esq., College-yard, Worcester, on or before the 1st of September next, after which due notice will be given of the time and place of examination.

The Lord Bishop of Lichfield purposes to hold an ordination for the diocese of Lichfield on Sunday, the 23d day of September next. The examination will commence at ten o'clock on Thursday, the 20th of September. Candidates for deacon's orders are requested to notify immediately to the Bishop their intention of offering themselves for ordination; and all candidates are requested to transmit the requisite papers, on or before the 1st of September next, to the Bishop's secretary. Candidates for deacon's orders from the University of Cambridge are required to send, with their other papers, a certificate of having passed the voluntary theological examination in that University. For forms and instructions, apply to the Bishop's secretary, R. W. Hand, Esq., Stafford.

The Lord Bishop of Chester intends to hold his next ordination at Chester, on Sunday, the 23d day of September next. Candidates are required to transmit the necessary papers, on or before the 1st of September, to Charles T. W. Parry, Esq., Chester; or John Burder, Esq., 27, Parliament-street, London, his Lordship's secretaries.

CONFIRMATIONS

The Lord Bishop of Exeter will hold confirmations at the following places and times: Sowton, on Wednesday, the 10th of September next, at two P.M.; at Broadclist, on Friday, the 21st, at eleven A.M.; at Ide, on Monday, the 24th, at ten A.M.

The Lord Bishop of Rochester purposes to hold confirmations at the following places in the neighbourhood of Dorking; notice will be given to the clergy of the days on which the confirmations will be held:—Chipping Barnet, Watford, Rickmansworth, Hemel Hempstead, St. Alban's, Ware, Cheshunt, Epping, Harlow, Ryefield, Much Hadham, Barkway, Saffron Walden, Thaxted, Great Dunmow, Bishop's Stortford.

MANCHESTER CATHEDRAL.—The Lord Bishop of Manchester has been pleased to collate the venerable archdeacon Rushton, and the Rev. F. R. Raines, Rural Dean of Rochdale, to Honorary Canonries in the Cathedral of Manchester.

CRANBORNE.—The neat little church at Alderholt, in the parish of Cranborne, Dorset, which has been erected at the expense of the Bishop of Salisbury, was consecrated on the 2nd inst. by the Bishop of Salisbury. The Rev. A. J. Lowth has been appointed by the Vicar of Cranborne the first minister of the new church.

PREFERMENTS.—The Rev. R. S. Barter to the rectory of Grinton, Somerset. The Rev. C Bridges to the rectory of St Mary's, Wearmouth. The Rev. R E. Reynolds to the vicarage of Whittlesey, St. Andrew, Cambridgeshire. The Rev. R Evans to the rectory of Wenvoe, Glamorganshire. The Rev. F. H Sewell to the vicarage of Cockersham, near Lancaster. The Rev. J. Theodosius to the vicarage of Renton, Staffordshire. The Rev. D. F. Jarmin to the incumbency of Bedford Chapel, Bloomsbury. The Rev. C. Bellamy to be chaplain to the new Borough Prison, Plymouth. The Rev. T. Bacon to be chaplain to the Royal Victoria Yacht Club, Eyde.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

EXTRAORDINARY MURDER.

On Friday week a discovery was made of the mutilated remains of a man in a cap of the [illegible] in a house in New Leather-market, Bye Weston-street, Bermondsey. The house in question is at present unoccupied, but belongs to Mr. Coleman, a builder, residing at No. 1. About six months ago he let it to a man named Manning, a discharged railway servant, who was accustomed to be frequently seen at their house, and subsequently in the company of Mrs. Manning. The name of the deceased was Patrick O'Connor: he was a gauger in the Customs at the London Docks, where he had for some time received a salary of £300 a year. He was in possession of nearly £4000 in foreign railway bonds and securities, which was well known to Manning and his wife, who were frequently in the habit of visiting him at his lodgings, 21, Greenwood-street, Mile-end road

On Thursday morning, the 9th inst., he left the latter place about half-past seven o'clock, and at five the same afternoon he was met by a friend near Manning's house, where he said he was going. He was not afterwards seen by any of his friends, but being in the habit of leaving home for days at a time, no notice was taken of it at the time; however, not returning on Saturday, handbills were circulated, offering a reward of £10 for his discovery.

Nothing further has been heard of O'Connor for some days, Barnes, an officer of the K division, was employed to look after him; and on that officer going to the deceased's lodgings, he found that his boxes had been opened, and emptied of all their valuable contents. He then ascertained that Manning had been there alone on Thursday evening, the 9th inst., which excited his suspicion.

On Saturday last Barnes and Burton, of the M division, proceeded to No. 3, Minver-place, which had been lately occupied by Manning, when Mr. Coleman, the landlord, afforded them easy access. Barnes had heard that Manning had used threats towards O'Connor, which led him to suspect that some unfair means had been used against him; he accordingly suggested to Burton the necessity of digging in the garden. They did so, but found nothing to excite their suspicions. Barnes then looked over the lower part of the house, and on searching the back-kitchen, he removed one of the flags, and, buried deep in the ground beneath, he discovered the body of the unfortunate man. He was lying on his face, with his legs doubled up, and tied with a rope to the haunches.

Mr Lockwood, a medical gentleman who was called in, examined the body, and found that the deceased had been murdered where he had been shot, as the slugs were discovered near the temple or frontal bone. The back of his head was also completely smashed as with a hammer.

Manning and his wife had all their goods by a broker in Bermondsey-street, on Tuesday, the 14th inst., and immediately absconded. Mrs. Manning, when at the murdered man's lodgings on the day he left and the day after, unlocked the drawers of the mahogany bedstead in the front room, for the purpose of doing so in his absence. £4000, chiefly consisting of foreign railway bonds and shares, and about £300 in cash, were taken away by her on the occasion.

The police have been ever since on the alert, and on Tuesday last Mrs. Manning was apprehended in Edinburgh. She is a very fine woman, a native of Lausanne, in Switzerland: her maiden name was Marie de Roux, and she had been formerly a lady's maid in the service of the Duchess of Sutherland. At the time of her arrest there were found in her possession letters addressed to the deceased to herself; also the following property:—Seventy-three sovereigns in gold, one £50 note, and six £10 notes—five of these latter bearing the numbers advertised as having been paid to Manning on Saturday, the 11th inst., on the presentation of one of deceased's cheques at the Bank. In addition to this money, there was also found on her all the missing scrip of the Sambre and Meuse and Boulogne and Amiens Railways, known to have been in the possession of the deceased man, and some articles of wearing-apparel belonging to him.

The circumstances connected with the arrest are curious. The cabman who conveyed her from her house on Monday afternoon, the 13th inst., having been found after much difficulty, on last Monday, by Shaw, a detective officer, he furnished the following intelligence. He said that about three o'clock that day he had with her three large boxes and a carpet bag. She directed him to drive to the London Bridge Station of the South-Eastern Railway, stopping, however, at the door of Mr. Ash, stationer and printer, of No. 1, Wellington-street, Borough, where she purchased half a dozen plain white cards, on four of which she wrote directions respectively as follows:—"Mrs. Smith, passenger to Paris, to be left till called for;" "Mrs. Smith, passenger, to be left till called for;" "Mrs. Smith, passenger to Paris, to be left till called for:" and "Mrs. Smith, passenger, to be left till called for." These were then, by the woman's desire, conveyed into the luggage office, with directions that they were to be taken care of until called for. She then re-entered the cab, and was driven to the London and North-Western Railway station, where she remained about a quarter to six o'clock. Kirk, the cabman, saw her luggage, consisting of one box and a carpet-bag, taken into the station; and, having been paid the amount of his fare, drove away and saw no more of the woman. Subsequent information, the police found it to be perfectly correct, and that a female passenger, whose luggage was marked with the name of Smith, had left the Euston station on the morning of Tuesday, the 14th instant, by the 6 15 A.M. train, having booked her place through to Edinburgh.

This intelligence was telegraphed to the police of the latter place, who in the early part of last week succeeded in arresting the above stated, in a house where she had taken an apartment. On Wednesday morning, at ten o'clock, the wretched woman was brought up from the Calton-hill gaol, for exam nation before Mr. Sheriff Arkley, Edinburgh, charged with the murder, or participating in the murder, of Patrick O'Connor. After being duly cautioned, she replied, and was asked what she had to say to the charge. She replied that she had nothing to say; whereupon she was remanded back to prison to await the arrival of officers to convey her to London

Manning has not yet been arrested He is supposed to be somewhere in the west of England.

DEATH OF A BURGLAR.—On Monday an inquest was held, before Mr. Bedford, at the St. James's workhouse, Poland-street, on the body of Henry Edgar Blackwell, aged nineteen. Mr. John Rables, farrier to her Majesty, residing at 332, Oxford-street, deposed that on Sunday morning last, between one and two o'clock, his servant disturbed him, and told him that two men were endeavouring to break into the first floor back window of the house. Witness immediately proceeded downstairs. The sight of him appeared to frighten the men. He heard a groan, and, on further investigation, discovered the deceased lying in the yard quite dead, his skull fractured, and the head surrounded by a pool of blood. After some further evidence of a general character, Mr. Thomas Wilkinson, a medical gentleman, of No. 270, Regent-street, was called. He briefly described the injuries which deceased had suffered, and gave it as his opinion that deceased must have fallen almost perpendicularly upon his head. Dennis Sullivan, who characterised himself as a "bad character," spoke to the generally depraved character of the deceased. Verdict, "Death from fractured skull, when attempting to commit a burglary."

DARING BURGLARY.—About nine o'clock on Saturday evening last, the premises of Mr. George Simmons, cut-glass, chandelier, and lustre manufacturer, 531, New Oxford-street, were broken open and robbed of a large amount of richly-cut glass, consisting of decanters, lustres, jugs, and tumblers; bottles with silver tops, amounting in value to from £40 to £50. The outer-door in Oxford-street was supposed to have been entered by false keys, but the inner door by a crow-bar, which the thieves left behind. A man about five feet four inches in height, of a sallow complexion, and shabbily dressed, was seen with a basket load of glass, about a dozen doors from the scene of the burglary, by a policeman in the E division, and some of the articles falling out of the basket, were broken, several pieces of which were picked up, and have been since identified

BIRTHS AND DEATHS FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, AUG. 18, 1849.—Registered in the week ending Saturday, Aug. 18, 1849. Deaths:—Males, 1116; females, 1114: total, 2230 of which 1230 were by cholera, 188 by diarrhœa. The deaths from all causes in the last seven weeks were 1070, 1305, 1741, 1931, 1997, 1905, and 2230; the deaths from cholera, 169, 339, 678, 783, 936, 823, and 1230. The deaths from cholera exceed those in the previous week by 407; but in that week the mortality declined. The population is about 2,320,000, so that one in 1900 of the inhabitants now die weekly. The deaths from all diseases, except cholera, are 1000, which is the average number of the season; and 539 were at ages under 15, 956 at the ages 15–60, 205 at the age of 60 and upwards. Of the 1230 persons who died from cholera, 318 were under 5 ages of 15; 721 were 15 60, and 191 were 60 and upwards: it carries off an excessive proportion of people in the prime of life. 597 males and 633 females died of the disease last week; at an earlier period of the epidemic, the deaths of males exceeded those of females. Of 1230 persons who have died of cholera in London since September, 1848, 3524 died on the south side of the Thames. It has now crossed the river. The mortality last week increased in the districts of St. George, Southwark, Newington, and Lambeth; it broke out with extraordinary violence at Greenwich; and on the north side of the Thames, in Stepney, Shoreditch, and Bethnal-green, there were 86, and 153 deaths were registered from this cholera. In the last two weeks were 35 and 125 in Bethnal-green, 21 and 93 in Shoreditch, 24 and 55 in Stepney, 42 and 76 in the districts of the east, west, and city of London, comprehending the jurisdiction of the city police. So called, 7 and 24 in Marylebone, 17 and 34 in Westminster district, 5 and 20 in Chelsea. The excessive mortality must be viewed with great regret. Looking to the numerous reports of the effects of general sanitary measures, and of domestic medical relief placed within the reach, or carried to the homes of the people, it is quite evident that the measures now in operation are unequal to the emergency. The deaths of which the sole or greatest claim for public succour are not idle, habitual paupers, but the hard-working artizans, in a state of want, due to some parishes the arrangements are such that medical relief is not procurable directly from the district medical officers, who are, to the utmost extent of their powers, discharging their painful duties with praiseworthy diligence and humanity. In a disease which so often attacks in the night, and is fatal in twenty-four hours, the poor have to procure orders before they can be treated. Unless some change be made in these simple administrative arrangements, the mortality from cholera may be higher than it has yet been in London. It is one of the characters of epidemic diseases, that in some years their fatality is inconsiderable, in other years excessive. Since 1832 and 1833, cases of cholera have appeared in the tables, but the deaths in the second week of August during the past five years have fluctuated from one to twenty-three.

THE POOR AND THE CHOLERA.—On Tuesday, at a meeting of directors of the poor of the parish of St. Pancras, held at the new vestry-room, King's-road, Camden-town, Mr. Carrickwarden Healey in the chair, Mr. McGahey, the clerk to the board, read the fifth notification from the General Board of Health, dated on the 17th instant, with respect to the measures to be taken with a view to the prevention of the spread of cholera. After some discussion, the board of directors resolved to carry out that portion of the recommendation which relates the production of an order from the relieving officer necessary for a medical man to visit a patient; and it was ordered that all the medical officers of St. Pancras be requested to attend every case immediately on application, without an order from the relieving officer.

PARLIAMENTARY AND FINANCIAL REFORM.—On Monday evening, a preliminary meeting, for the purpose of forming a branch society of the National Association in the parish of Lewisham, was held at the Beehive Tavern, Sydenham. The Rev. Wm. Linwood in the chair. The following resolution was agreed to: "That it is desirable that the members of the National Reform Association resident in Sydenham form themselves into a local association for the purpose of extending the influence and promoting the objects of the council; that the association meet weekly, viz. every Monday evening at the Beehive Tavern, Sydenham, to enrol members, hear lectures, and generally advance the cause of parliamentary and financial reform.

NEGLECT OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.—On Tuesday, Mr. Payne, jun., held an inquest at the Three Tuns, High-street, Southwark, on the body of Thomas Lee Payne, who died of cholera, at the Talbot inn, within a few doors of the place where the inquest was held. Deceased, it appeared, had twice sent for medical aid, and had since applied for admission to the workhouse, but no attention was paid to him. Mr. Foljambe, the landlord of the Talbot, stated that deceased resided at his house, where he was subject to quarter. On Saturday night he came from his bed-room, and complained of being ill of cholera. He was recommended to go to Mr. Woolridge, the parish surgeon of St. Saviour's. The medical gentleman gave him a pill, but refused him a draught, as he had no bottle with him. Deceased at the time vomited and purged violently. Deceased then went to the parish workhouse, where he was refused admission. He was then taken back to the surgery of Mr. Woolridge, who said the case was out of his district, and could not be assisted by him. Mr. Candell, another of the parish medical officers, was then applied to, but unsuccessfully. After hearing the evidence, which included the parochial medical officers, the jury returned as their verdict, "That they unanimously agreed that the deceased died of cholera;" and we also beg to express our deep regret that the deceased had not proper medical aid, and that he was not visited either by Mr. Woolridge or Mr. Candell, the medical officers appointed to the parish of St. Saviour's.

EMBEZZLEMENT BY POOR-RATE COLLECTORS.—In the act passed in the late session for the relief of the poor there is a provision with respect to indictments for offences which will obviate the difficulties that have arisen in indictments against such persons for embezzlement. It is now provided by the 11th section of the 12th and 13th Vic. cap. 103, as follows: "And whereas the guardians of certain unions and parishes under the said recited act and of the Poor-Law Commissioners, and of the Poor-Law Board, are empowered to appoint collectors of poor-rates and assistant overseers, for some one or more of the parishes comprised within their union, or for their parish, as the case may be, who collect and receive the money and other property of the parish or parishes for which they are appointed, and in cases of embezzlement or larceny of such money or property by such collector or assistant overseer, difficulty has arisen as to the proper description of his office in the indictment or other proceeding: Be it therefore enacted, that, in respect of such indictment or other criminal proceeding, every collector or assistant overseer appointed under the authority of any order of the Poor-Law Commissioners, or the Poor-Law Board, shall be deemed and taken to be the servant of the inhabitants of the parish whose money or other property he shall be charged to have embezzled or stolen, and shall be so described; and it shall be sufficient to state any such money or property to belong to the inhabitants of such parish, without the names of such inhabitants being specified."

VENICE.

VENICE, the "glorious city in the sea," which poets have for ages enshrined in their verse, and with which painters have ennobled their art, has for some time been beleaguered by the demon of war, and been threatened with entire destruction. A strong appeal to the sympathies of the besieging powers of Austria, on behalf of the doomed city, has appeared since our last publication, in a long letter addressed by the Archbishop of Paris to the Minister of Foreign Affairs; the rev. prelate considering the case of Venice as a question of justice, of humanity, and of civilisation, and proceeding as follows:—

> Austria refuses all concessions and all promise of a constitution; she no longer listens to the timid representations of the Powers: she refuses to negotiate. She will hear only Radetzki, the rebel city the conditions of its present and future existence. And [illegible] Venice? Is she a city of luxury only? Are there no arts flourishing in her confined walls? Venice in which the slightest generosity is to be seen? Does she not impose on that unfortunate city the necessity of choosing between disgrace and despair? To surrender at discretion, that is to say, to burden the people with an enormous load of debt, under which they cannot fail to fall; to drive from the city 300 officers of the marine, with their families, and to send [illegible] into exile! to select amongst the first citizens 40 victims on whom to wreak the pardon of an amnesty shall not be applied; to re-establish an unbridled and unlimited military despotism, with an indefinite state of siege, accompanied by daily executions and arbitrary taxes. Such, it is said, are the conditions of Austria. this is the manner in which she [illegible] to a people who dared at a particular moment to take advantage of the favourable circumstances to remember their former existence, and to wish [illegible] Venice cannot accept such conditions, and she is resolved to bury herself beneath her ruins rather than subscribe to them.

The rev. prelate then asks whether France or civilised Europe can permit these conditions to be imposed; and next urges the peaceful interference of France, and England also, by way of remonstrance with Austria, who, it is thought, won't not long resist, notwithstanding her known obstinacy. "That she should push things to the last extremity," says the Archbishop, "if required to do any thing dishonourable to her, may be comprehended; but when she is only asked not to be too cruel and too inexorable towards an unfortunate people, become by the force of arms, and the play of revolutions, an integra part of her empire, who can credit that she will refuse to listen to the voice of humanity and of universal civilisation? The accompanying pair of pictures, engraved from Drawings by Viscount Maidstone, present two of these scenes—one characteristic of the external peculiarities of the city, and the companion illustrative of its internal curiosities, which have excited the admiration of ages, but which the mysterious of modern warfare would soon reduce to a heap of ruins.

We shall not describe the construction of the city upon 72 islands, with pile and stone foundations for the buildings; or its division by the grand canal, and subdivision by 146 smaller canals, crossed by 306 public bridges. It is approached from Vienna by 41¼ miles of railway, and from Padua by 23¾ miles; a stupendous bridge carrying the line over the Lagoon of St. Giuliano, and entering Venice on the island of St. Lucia.

Rogers gives a general description of Venice, which is pleasing, and was correct when written; but the railroad has superseded the passage from the mainland in a gondola, and in more senses than one interfered with the poetry of the scene:—

> There is a glorious city in the sea
> The sea is in the broad and narrow streets,
> Ebbing and flowing; and the salt sea-weed
> Clings to the marble of her palaces:
> No trunk of man, no footsteps to and fro,
> Lead to her gates. The path lies o'er the sea,
> Invisible; and from the land we went,
> As to a floating city—steering in,
> And gliding up her streets, as in a dream,
> So smoothly, silently, by many a dome,
> Mosque-like, and many a [illegible] tower,
> The sunrise ranged; and, as we drew along
> By many a pile, in more than Eastern splendour
> Of old the residence of merchant-kings;
> The fronts of [illegible] with alien hand
> Still glow—with the richest hues of art,
> As though [illegible] would turn them back to [illegible]

One of the peculiarities of Venice is that her finest buildings can only be seen from the water, out of which they seem to rise. The first of the accompanying views—*The lagoons, with the fine church of St. Maria della Salute*—is an illustration. This cluster of buildings is situated at the mouth of the Grand Canal: The Dogana del Mare, or Custom House, is a noble edifice, with a magnificent marble colonnade, and a beautiful tower, crowned with a statue bearing a golden globe, to represent the world, emblematic of the ancient glory of the city. Santa Maria della Salute is one of the 120 churches of Venice, and was erected in 1632, as a monument of thanksgiving after the cessation of the great pestilence, of which 60,000 of the inhabitants are said to have died. It is a large octagonal edifice, crowned with a large dome and two smaller ones, and most sumptuously ornamented externally. Interiorly, the dome is supported on eight pilars. The side contains eight arched [illegible]; and there are eight recesses, seven of which are chapels, and the eighth forms the entrance. The effect is beautiful and picturesque. The interior is splendidly decorated by Titian, in his first manner; by Tintoretto, Salvati, and others. The right foreground of the illustration shows a portion of the Molo, near the southern end of the Paratta, showing one of the two famous granite columns, surmounted by the celebrated bronze "winged lion of St. Mark," and the symbol of the far-extended power of the Venetians. This point is considered as "the state entrance" to Venice from the sea.

In the left foreground we have the *Orologa*, or clock-tower, on the northern side of the great square, and in a portion corresponding with that of the Campanile; both these structures being almost regarded as appendages to the Cathedral of St. Mark, in front of which they stand. The Orologio is named from the dial which shares in the centre, resplendent with gold and azure, the sun travelling round the zodiacal signs which decorate it, and marking the time of twice twelve hours. Above are two figures of bronze, which strike the said hours upon a bell.

John Evelyn relates in his "Diary," that, towards the middle of the seventeenth century, a man is stated to have been killed by the famous clock in the square of St. Mark: which is repairing the works, he stooped his head in such a position, and in such a nick of time, that the quarter-boy struck it with his hammer, and knocked him over the battlements.

The Virgin, of gilt bronze, and, above, a gigantic lion of St. Mark, upon an azure and stellated ground, decorate the two upper stories. The tower was designed by Pietro Lombardo, 1494. The wings were added in the sixteenth cen-

VENICE.

FROM DRAWINGS BY VISCOUNT MAIDSTONE.

THE DOGANA AND THE CHURCH OF STA. MARIA DELLA SALUTE, FROM THE HARBOUR.

tury. Beneath the tower is the entrance to the *Mercería*, where nearly all the principal shops are concentrated.

This view is taken from the roof of the western porch of the Cathedral of St. Mark, in the centre of which stand the celebrated bronze horses. They were brought from the Hippodrome, at Constantinople, being part of the share of the Venetians in the plunder when that city was taken by the Crusaders. Antiquaries hesitate concerning the date and even the country of these horses. Their most generally received history is that Augustus brought them from Alexandria, after his conquest of Antony, and erected them on a triumphal arch at Rome; hence they were successively removed by Nero, Domitian, Trajan, and Constantine to arches of their own; and in each of these positions it is believed they were attached to a chariot. Constantine in the end transferred them to his new capital, since their removal from whence they have occupied their present position at Venice, except during their short visit to Paris, whither they were re-conveyed in 1815 the captain of the vessel selected for this service claiming descent from the great Dandolo. The horses are of gilt bronze, and not in the highest style of art. Poets have mostly been accustomed to regard Venice as

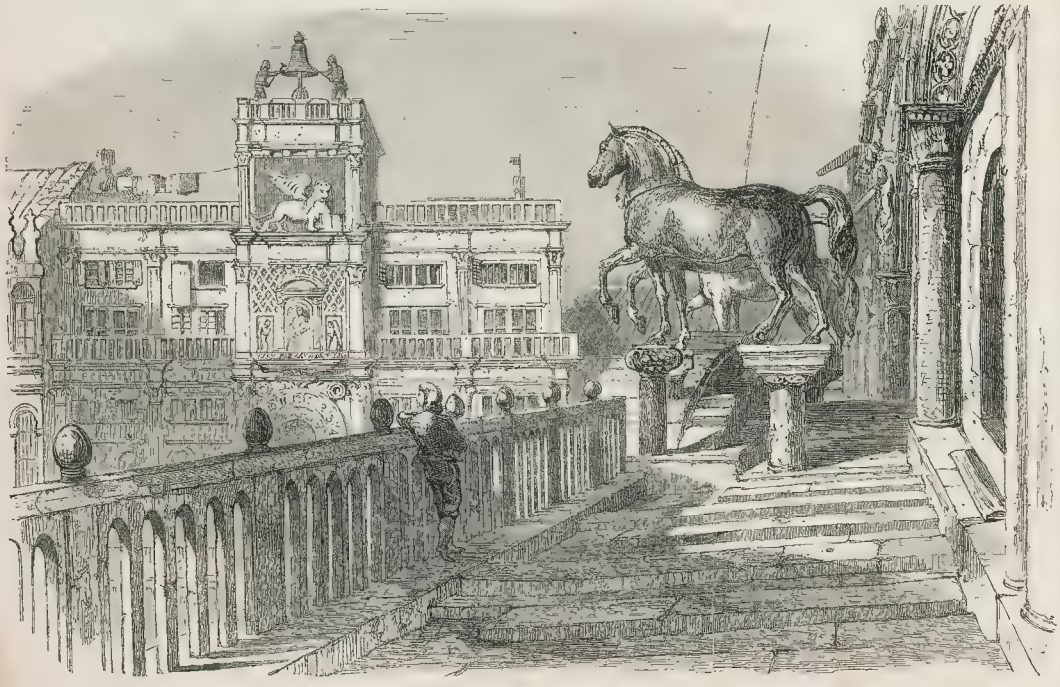
——the pleasant place of all festivity,
The revel of the earth, the masque of Italy

This sunny picture has, however, its reverse; for, curiously enough, we find a great living poet (Moore) thus premonitorily picturing the realities of the scene:—

If you would save some dreams of youth
From the torpedo touch of Truth,
Go not to Venice, do not sail
Your early fancies with the sight
Of her true, real, dismal state—
Her mansions, foul and desolate;
Her slave canals exhaling wide
Such fetid airs as work more deaths
Of secret guilt by their side,
Where step of living thing or gress or creeps
And those black barges plying round,
With melancholy, plashing sound,
Seem like a city where the dead
holding her last visitation;
And all, ere long, will be at rest—
The dead, save rest of dead men,
So look'd at nightfall oft to me
That ruin'd City of the Sea.—*Metropolitan Magazine*, 1832.

Who does not remember how exquisitely Lord Byron has sung the olden glories of Venice? The following stanza has, however, a peculiar interest at this moment, especially in association with the appeal of the Archbishop of Paris to the honour of England as well as France:—

Thus Venice, if no stronger claim were thine,
Were all thy proud historic deeds forgot,
Thy choral memory of the lofty drama,
Thy love of Tasso should have cut the knot
Which ties thee to thy tyrants: and thy lot
Is shameful to the nations,—most of all,
Albion! to thee: the Ocean-queen should not
Abandon Ocean's children, in the fall
Of Venice, think of thine, despite thy watery wall.



TOWER OF THE OROLOGIO THE HORSES OF ST. MARK, &c.

WATERING-PLACES OF ENGLAND.

WORTHING, FROM THE BEACH.

It is an ill wind that blows nobody good;" and the Revolutions of the Continent—the wars and the rumours of wars—the marchings and the counter-marchings of civil and uncivil battalions—the roar of artillery—the elevation of demagogues and the humiliation of Kings—and all the confusion worse confounded that reigns in central Europe, have made the hearts of one class of Englishmen and Englishwomen—the lodging-house keepers—rejoice. They have kept English travellers in England, and diverted from the long-used foreign channel into the home canal the fructifying gold of the tourist. People who, in ordinary seasons, ere Louis Philippe and M. de Lamartine threw politics off the rail, thought of the Long Vacation but as a time for visiting Italy, Switzerland, and Germany, have this year condescended to remember that there are numerous spots on the sea-coast and in the interior of England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, deserving of all admiration from men of leisure and refinement; that their own country, in fact, is rich in the loveliness of scenery, and offers attractions to all the lovers of the grand, the wild, the secluded the peaceful, and the beautiful. There can be no doubt that, in one of the great charms of foreign travel, our home scenery is in some degree deficient. It is not entirely the change of air and of locality that is refreshing to the jaded mind and weary brain of the overwrought man of business; it is the change of manners, customs, language, and character, that offers most novelty, and therefore most delight, to him who seeks relaxation. For this reason, foreign travel will always have its votaries, whenever the luxury is obtainable without such risks to comfort, or even to life and limb, as now attend it in many of the once favourite haunts of English idlers on the Continent. This class of tourists may even yet indulge themselves in the manner they prefer. Egypt is not shut up. Asia Minor is accessible, and as safe as ever it was; though that is not saying much for it. Norway, with its magnificent mountains and fiords, offers hospitable welcome to all who come with money in their pockets. Brother Jonathan loves all tourists who do not come to perpetrate a book of travels; and the hardy adventurer may try his fortunes in Mexico or Brazil, and give us, with advantage to the world, a book when he returns. But such wanderers are few; and the watering-places of England will, for a time at least, command the patronage of the vast majority of people, who delight at this season to throw off care and indulge in draughts of a pure atmosphere, after long residence in this smoke and filth-producing, but, alas! not smoke and filth-consuming metropolis.

Some of these places, both inland and on the coast, have long suffered from comparative neglect, and have been shorn of their ancient glories. The present convulsions of European politics will have the effect of making them better known; and, with the view of doing our part in guiding the wandering steps of those who pursue health, pleasure, and recreation, we have commenced the present series of Illustrations of the

TUNBRIDGE WELLS, FROM THE RACE-COURSE.

"WATERING-PLACES OF ENGLAND." We commence our series with Worthing and Tunbridge Wells.

WORTHING, SUSSEX.

WORTHING lies 56 miles from the metropolis, and 10 miles west of Brighton, by the road over the suspension-bridge, across the Adur, at Shoreham. The air is remarkably mild; the sands extend for a considerable distance, and the bathing is excellent. Not many years ago, it was an obscure fishing station; but at the close of the last century, when fashion caused the best points of the southern coast to be resorted to for health and pleasure, this town sprang up, and in consequence of its proximity to the Downs, and the richness of the surrounding country, it has continued to increase. The streets, squares, &c. are well built. Like Brighton, the town follows the line of the sea, the Esplanade extending for three-quarters of a mile along the shore.

Among the earliest patrons of Worthing was the Princess Amelia, who visited the place so early as 1798. In 1805 it had much increased in the number of elegant and first-rate houses, "particularly since the Princess Amelia bathed here." In 1807 the Princess Charlotte of Wales visited Worthing: it was, also, a favourite residence of her daughter, the Princess Charlotte.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS, KENT.

IT is like going back a century and a half to walk under the old trees of the Parade at Tunbridge Wells. The trees, the houses, and the walk are alike antique and quaint. The walk appears to have undergone but little external change since the days when gentlemen wore bag-wigs and swords, and strutted in all the majesty of court suits through public thoroughfares; and when ladies wore rouge and patches, high-heeled shoes and hoops—indulged in the luxury of monkeys instead of lapdogs, and talked scandal about the beaux and belles of the court of Queen Anne. As it is represented in the old drawing of Loggan, in the year 1748, it exists now, with a few changes, it is true, but with none of sufficient magnitude or importance to make it look very much less juvenile than it did then.

The town is situated in a beautiful country near the boundary-line between the counties of Kent and Sussex. When the famous Dudley North, to whom it owes its origin and prosperity, first tasted the waters of the spring, this part of Kent was considered very wild and rude; but now, with the sole exception of the fine common, at the foot of which the town is built, the landscape is rich and varied, and presents at every point some striking and beautiful view of waving woods and swelling hills. The Parade, however, turns its back upon the landscape, and all its splendid panoramas. The invalid, for whose benefit it was originally constructed, desires shelter from, rather than exposure to, the free air of the common, when indulging in a walk and a gossip, after the morning's draught of the chalybeate; and those who love scenery must leave the fountain and its attendant nymphs, and seek it upon the higher grounds of the common and the immediate vicinity.

Dudley North had seriously damaged his constitution by early excesses of various kinds, and had retired for awhile from the dissipations of the capital to recruit his health in retirement at Eridge House, not far from Tunbridge. He accidentally discovered a spring of water upon this common, the sourness and red appearance of which excited his curiosity. He took some of the water away in a bottle—submitted it to the inspection of a fashionable physician of that day, who pronounced it to be strongly impregnated with iron, highly valuable, and exactly suited to restore to their pristine vigour such constitutions as suffered from the effects of excess, or to impart vigour to constitutions that had never been strong. He highly recommended its use to Dudley North, who took the physician's advice, drank the water himself, recommended it to his friends, made the place fashionable, and laid the foundation of a prosperity which has never since departed from it. The *real* friend of the age of eighty—but whether from the effects of the Tunbridge Wells water we need not affirm, although, no doubt, the people of Tunbridge Wells were, and are, well contented that the fact should be so stated.

A new impetus to the fame of the Tunbridge water was given in 1630, by the arrival of Queen Henrietta Maria, wife of Charles I., who was sent to the Wells by her physicians, for the re-establishment of her health, after the birth of her son, Prince Charles. In 1670, Dr. Rowzee published a treatise on the waters, and named them "The Queen's Wells." The place participated largely in the galeties of the Restoration; Charles and his Queen, sojourning there for two months, as pleasantly chronicled in Grammont's "Memoirs." In 1652, we find John Evelyn and his wife, and Lady Browne, "in their little cottage by the Wells." In 1670, the Duke and Duchess of York, and their two daughters, the Princesses Mary and Anne, were at the Wells; in 1688, the Princess Anne of Denmark was some time there. Richardson the novelist, has left us agreeable gossip of the manners of the place in 1748, and a drawing of the Upper-walk, with the names in his hand-writing of the visitors then at the Wells; among whom are Dr. Johnson, Gilbert (Bishop of Salisbury), Lord Harcourt, Colley Cibber, Garrick, Beau Nash, Miss Chudleigh (afterwards Duchess of Kingston), the Earl of Chatham, the Speaker Onslow, Lord Powis, Lady Lincoln, Mr. Waiston, Mrs. Johnson, &c. Cumberland, the dramatist, wrote several of his plays here. Among the Royal visitors are the late Duchess of York, the Princess Sophia, and the Duke of Sussex. Her Majesty Queen Adelaide, the Duchess of Kent, and Queen Victoria (when Princess) have also honoured the Wells with their visits. Queen Adelaide was sojourning here a short time since; and the Duchess of Kent is at this moment staying here. On Friday last, the 17th, the anniversary of her Royal Highness's birthday was celebrated by public dinners, fireworks, and other rejoicings.

Tunbridge Wells may now be reached by railway, by a branch from the town of Tunbridge, on the South-Eastern Line.

TUNBRIDGE CASTLE

This once important fortress was held by Richard de Tonbridge at the Domesday Survey, and the town must likely grew around it, and was subordinate to it. Richard was a Norman, a kinsman of the Conqueror, and here, it is said, he built the castle, and congregated his retainers and vassals. After the death of William I., Richard espoused the cause of Robert Curtoise, in opposition to William Rufus, who had seized the Crown; when the latter marched an army to Tunbridge, and compelled Richard to submit. In the civil troubles of the reign of Henry III., the Castle was besieged and taken from its owner, Gilbert Rufus, Earl of Clare, Gloucester, and Hereford, by Prince Edward; and during the siege the garrison burnt the town. The history of the Castle is a long list of sieges, burnings, sappings, and slaughter.

Of the fortress, some fragments remain, seated on the northern bank of the river, which formerly flowed not only round the whole in a broad moat, but also around the base of the keep-tower. The exterior walls enclosed an area of about six acres. Part of the outer walls remain; also the lower portion of the water-tower, the mound of the keep, and the entrance gateway, flanked with round towers, and tolerably perfect, presenting a fine specimen of the baronial castle. The towers are very massive, and the only external apertures are the *oillets*, through which the archers discharged their arrows. In front of this entrance was a drawbridge across the moat, the archway and the interior doorways being guarded by portcullises. The towers are divided into four stories or floors, the lower being dungeons or prisons, and the upper a large and noble hall. It is contended that this part of the castle was raised in the time of King John or Henry III.

Our illustration shows the inner face of the castle remains adjoining which is a well-appointed dwelling-house; advantage having been taken of the very fine situation to render the site of the stronghold grounds a picturesque scene of rural quiet.

MUSIC.

THE MUSICAL FESTIVALS.—For the guidance of amateurs, we have to remind them that the great musical gatherings this year are at Liverpool, Birmingham, and Hereford; the first commencing on Monday next, the 27th inst., the second on the 3d of September, and the last on the 10th of September, each festival lasting through the week.

ITALIAN OPERA AT MANCHESTER.—Three performances, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, have been announced for this week, with Madame Sontag, Signor Calzolari, Signor Bellati, Signor Meriani, and the two Lablaches, with Balfe as conductor.

DEATH OF SIGNOR DE BEGNIS.—A letter from New York, of the 8th instant, announces the death, from cholera, of the celebrated basso-comico, Signor Giuseppe de Begnis. He was born at Lugo, in the Pontifical States, in 1794; and in 1813 made his first *début* at Modena, as Geronimo, in Paer's opera, "Marco Antonio." After playing at Sienna, Ferrara, Badia, Trieste, Cesena, Mantua, Udine, Rome, Milan, Parma, Bologna, in succession, it was at the last-mentioned town that he was united to the beautiful Mdlle. Ronzi *Dandini*, in "Cenerentola," was expressly written for De Begnis by Rossini. After seasons at Florence, Vicenza, and Verona, Rossini engaged De Begnis and his wife for the opening of the new theatre at Pesaro, and they appeared as the *Podesta* and *Martha* in "La Gazza Ladra." Afterwards they sang at Lucca, and in 1819 made their *débuts* at the Italian Opera House in Paris, with extraordinary success. After passing three brilliant seasons in the French capital, they engaged at the King's Theatre in London, in 1821, for £1200; 1822, £1800; 1823, £1900; 1824, £2200. In 1826 and 1827 De Begnis was engaged alone at £800: his popularity in this country was very great, and his rounds in the country at festivals and concerts were remarkably successful. Separation having taken place between De Begnis and his wife, the career of the Signor of late years was confined to the United States and South America, where he accumulated a handsome fortune. De Begnis's comic acting, like that of Rovere, was essentially Italian, that is, of the exaggerated *Polichinello* school. Mdme. Ronzi de Begnis is still living, and appeared at the Coventgarden Theatre as *Norma* a few seasons since.

MUSIC ON THE CONTINENT.—The spirits of the opera-going public have been raised by the announcement of the re-opening of the French Grand Opera on Monday, Sept. 3, with a new ballet for Carlotta Grisi, of which Perrot is the author, and M. Adolphe Adam the composer of the music.—Madame Viardot is to return in October, to resume her part of *Fides*, in "Le Prophète." Mdlle. Antonia de Mendi, cousin of Madame Viardot, has just been married to M. Leonard, a distinguished violin professor of the Brussels Conservatoire.—M. Meyerbeer passed through Berlin on the 10th, on his way to Gastein, a watering-place in Salzburg, in Austria.—Richard Wagner, the famed German composer, is now at large in Switzerland.—Weber's "Der Freyschütz" has been performed at the Italian Opera in Barcelona, with the greatest success [illegible] Mdlle. Rosa Garcia, and Signor Ronconi. Madame Sanchioli, Signor Rovere, Signor Tamberlick, Signor Bassi, and Signor Gardoni.

GRAND NATIONAL OPERA.—A general meeting of the professors and amateurs interested in the establishment of an English Opera House in London took place on Wednesday, for the consideration the report of the committee nominated, as to the best means to be adopted to establish a National Opera in this country. Sir H. R. Bishop was in the chair, and the resolutions of the provisional committee, with some verbal amendments, were agreed to. It was then resolved that the following committee should be appointed to carry out the objects of the meeting, and to report progress in the month of December next:—Sir H. R. Bishop, Messrs. Balfe, Planché, Chorley, Sims Reeves, Harrison, Morris, Grüneisen, Lucas, Blagrove, Lindley, and T. Chappell. Mr. Stretton was named Hon. Secretary, and Mr. T. Chappell Hon. Treasurer. It is proposed to arrange such a plan of action as will secure the working of the lyric establishment for three seasons, to begin in October, 1850, and that although English talent is to be fostered and encouraged, foreign aid is to be employed, whenever the efficiency of the *ensemble* can be secured. The choral and orchestral forces, as well as principals, are to be first-rate.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

On Saturday, the third of the additional nights, this theatre closed with "Le Nozze di Figaro," in which Sontag, Alboni, and Parodi sung with great brilliancy. After the performance the National Anthem was sung. The entertainments closed with the popular ballet of "Les Plaisirs d'Hiver." The house was crowded; and the principal *artistes*, at the close of the opera, were greeted with prolonged applause.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The subscription season, which commenced on Thursday, March 15, was completed last Saturday, the 18th inst., on which occasion Donizetti's "Lucrezia Borgia" was performed, for the benefit of Signor Tamberlik and Mdlle. Nissen's "Prophète." The Duchess of Cambridge, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and the Princess Mary of Cambridge were present in her Majesty's box. The acting and singing of Grisi and Mario in "Lucrezia," and of Viardot and Mario in the "Prophète," were immensely applauded, and the recalls were frequent. The *coup d'œil*, when the suil encs rose at the singing of the National Anthem, was superb. Viardot, Angri, and Grisi sang the three verses with such power and fervour that the most loyal demonstrations were elicited.

Although the subscription terminated on Saturday, the example of the two former seasons, in giving the additional representations at reduced prices, for the private boxes, pit, and orchestra stalls, was followed this week; and, on Tuesday, "Le Prophète" was played for the tenth time; on Thursday, the second and third acts of the "Huguenots," for the fourteenth time, and the second and third acts of the "Prophète" were performed; and, on Friday, the farewell night of the season, Mozart's "Don Giovanni" was represented for the fifth time, with the novelty of Madame Viardot's first appearance in this country in the part of *Zerlina*, one of her most popular assumptions at St. Petersburgh and in Germany.

The fourth season (1850) will commence early in March with a musical triumvirate in the direction, viz. Mario, Tamberlik, and Costa.

SURREY.

The production of Meyerbeer's "Huguenots" in an English form has been attended with entire success. It is a satisfactory sign of the times to find that the Surrey audiences will listen to such a grand musical work, occupying upwards of three hours in the performance, with such attention and enthusiasm. Miss Romer performs *Valentina* with great feeling and spirit; and the *Raoul* of Mr. Travers presents some clever points in the vocalization. Weiss's fine voice tells in *Marcel*, but he is not gifted with much histrionic ability. Leffler's *Nevers* is artistically rendered. Mr. Lodor deserves great credit for the general efficiency of the execution, considering the limited resources at his command. The most unexceptionable performers in the "Huguenots" is the *Page* of Miss Poole, who, both in acting and singing, can claim a comparison with any of her foreign competitors in the part. She is nightly encored in the second cavatina.

THE LAW OF BANKRUPTCY.—There are 278 clauses in the new act to amend and consolidate the laws relating to bankrupts, which act will take effect from and after the 11th of October next, except in so far as any part is by statutes now in force. By this act power is given to the commissioners to make rules and orders for regulating the practice of the Court, to be approved of by the Lord Chancellor. As to business agents, solicitors, accountants, brokers, and messengers in London are to be reduced to four. In certain cases an appeal is given to the Vice-Chancellor sitting in bankruptcy, to the Lord Chancellor, and to the House of Lords. As to adjudication of bankruptcy is to be obtained by petition either by a creditor or creditors, or by the trader himself, which petition is to be filed, and the Court, by virtue of the same, and without any fiat or special authority, is to have full power over the bankrupt and his property. It is imperative on the Court, under a trader's petition, to dismiss the same unless he can show an available estate, besides expenses, of at least 8s. in the pound. In case a trader against whom a petition has been filed is about to leave England, or to remove his goods with intent to defraud his creditors, he may be arrested, and his goods seized; he may apply to the Court to be discharged. Notice is to be given to the trader before all adjudication of bankruptcy. Under this act a trader, unable to meet his engagement, may petition for protection, and if three-fifths of his creditors agree to accept his terms, they are to be binding on all; so under a deed of arrangement, if six-sevenths agree, they are to bind the rest. In what are called the penal clauses there are nine offences specified to preclude a bankrupt from protection.

The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto Francis Richard Haggitt, of Belmont, in the county of Hereford, Esq., M.P., her royal licence and authority that he and his issue may, in compliance with a condition contained in a codicil annexed to the last will and testament of his maternal great uncle, Dr. Richard Prosser, take and henceforth use the surname of Wegg Prosser, in lieu of his present surname of Haggitt, and that he and they may bear the arms of Wegg and Prosser quarterly with his and their own family arms.

The Duke of Richmond, availing himself of the new act for the amendment of the the law of entail, has applied for authority to disentail the waste estates of the Marquisate of Huntly—of the estates of Glenlivat and Kinrara; and of the baronies of Strathnaven, Kincardine, and others, in the counties of Aberdeen, Banff, Moray, and Inverness.

IRELAND.

THE CORPORATION OF DUBLIN.—Captain Larcom and Mr. Lynch, Q.C., have been appointed to re-divide the Dublin wards. The names appear to have given satisfaction. Mr. Lynch was the junior counsel for the Crown at the treason trials of last year.

THE CHOLERA.—The mortality is considerable amongst the upper classes in Dublin and Kingstown, and in various parts of the country.

THE FARMERS AND THE POOR-LAW.—In the decreased unions there is exceeding difficulty in enforcing the payment of poor-rate from the smaller class of farmers. Even in the northern union of Cavan, it has been proposed to extend the time for payment until the completion of the harvest.

IRISH REPRESENTATIVE PEERAGE.—George John Danvers, Earl of Lanesborough, has been chosen by a majority of votes to be the Peer to sit in the House of Lords of the United Kingdom, in the room of John Earl of Mayo, deceased.

PROJECTED PIER AT QUEENSTOWN, CORK HARBOUR.—The inhabitants of Queenstown, late Cove, are most anxious for the expected visit of the Lords of the Admiralty at their port. It is supposed that arrangements will now be speedily made for at once commencing the long-talked-of pier at Queenstown, to the erection of which their Lord-ships are known to be favourable. The miserable landing-place where the present mail-packets of the town has been for years conducted would be a disgrace to the meanest fishing-village; how much more so to the shores of a town which looks over at the stronghold, handsome storehouses and quays of Haulbowline Island, only a few hundred yards distant. These works were raised with massive stones from the ancient Carrigacrump quarries, which have been, from time to time, employed in all the large public and private works in the neighbourhood of Cork, and are far from being exhausted. It is proposed about two miles (?) from the present quay, in the bay, and only three miles water-carriage from Queenstown, a free and continuous supply of this admirable limestone might be depended upon, and a pier speedily raised. The Government will, we are sure, be anxious to carry on the work with the greatest celerity, consistent with strength and security. In this they will be readily met by the inhabitants of the town and the landed proprietors around. To the Lords of the Admiralty Queenstown especially looks for support in this matter; for the pier will be hardly a greater convenience to the town than to the men-of-war in the harbour.

ARRANGEMENTS WITH TENANTS.—The trustees of the extensive estates of the Earl Annesley, in the counties of Down, Cavan, Queen's County, and Meath, have issued a circular, authorising the agents on those estates to grant a reduction to all tenants of 15 per cent. on the half-year's rent due November, 1848; and a reduction of 20 per cent. on the half-year's rent due May, 1849. These estates are chiefly under the direction of the Court of Chancery, and managed by kind and considerate agents.

POST-OFFICE, AUGHRIM.—The Post-Office, Aughrim, County Wicklow, is now established, and the necessity of reconstructing the board. The report was adopted, the interest on extension stock ordered to be paid, and a resolution carried requesting four of the directors to retire at the meeting for the election of three directors of navigation in their places, to form a *pro tempore* board of directors in conjunction with Messrs. Flews and Wood, two of the old board. The meeting was then adjourned; and on the business being completed with the above resolution at a board meeting, an extraordinary meeting of the company was held, the Lord Mayor of York (James Meek, Esq.) in the chair, at which the report of the committee of management was adopted, and resolutions passed, directing the board of directors to take legal proceedings against Mr. Hudson, a bill in equity for such purpose being already prepared. After some further resolutions for carrying out the recommendations of the report, the meetings were adjourned till the 4th of October, when the fourth and final report of the committees will be laid before the proprietors. In the course of the proceedings it was explained, that on the last half of the year 1848, after paying all expences, there is a deficit of £38,789, which has to be provided for.

LLYNVI VALLEY.—Aug. 23: London: Half-yearly Meeting: W. Matthews, Esq. in the chair. The report stated that there had been a slight improvement in the tonnage of the traffic during the last half-year, and there was every prospect of an early opening of the South Wales Railway, which would materially increase the receipts on this line. The chairman then moved the adoption of the report, which was carried unanimously. The declaration of a dividend, at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, upon the paid-up capital of the company (without prejudice to the claim made on behalf of the holders of the new 2000 ordinary stock created under the agreement), was confirmed by the shareholders. A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the business of the day.

MIDLAND.—August 22: Special Meeting: Derby: Mr. Ellis, M.P., in the chair. After considerable opposition from certain shareholders, who complained of the incompleteness of its statements, the shareholders adopted the report of the committee of investigation, which declares certain differences between the accountants and the auditors committee. The accountants set down £776,000 as charged improperly to capital account, in the relaying of the line, declaration of stock, and the interest on unproductive capital. The committee strike a total of £1,485,000 as wrongly charged to capital account. They recommend an addition to the present direction, and a stipendiary chairman. They report on the guaranteed lines, in which the directors are found to have acted fairly, and not to hold an undue interest. If these items of capital as suggested by the accountants are laid aside, £2,500,000 will be required for all the authorised works. If the works are stopped, £2,000,000 will remain for discharge of debts. The Leeds and Bradford will, it is expected, soon average its guaranteed income. The works in hand will require £800,000. Reduced dividends have been necessitated by the increase of capital for extensions, and by the unprofitable guaranteed lines. General working economy is suggested. Arrears should be forthwith paid. The dissentient shareholders were assured that fuller explanations should be given respecting the Leeds and Bradford Guarantee and the South Midland lines.

LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN.—Aug. 18: Half-yearly Meeting: Nine-elms: Mr. Chaplin, M.P., in the chair. The report declared a dividend of 3½ per cent. The capital entitled to dividend has increased, but there is no falling off in the revenue, nor is the average expenditure greater. After the present month all the branches will have been completed. Strict economy has been practised. All repairs and renewals are at the expense of revenue. The directors anticipate a progressive amendment in the dividend, as there are no outstanding liabilities, as all the lines in course of construction are nearly completed, and as no period will again occur in which the capital entitled to dividend will be so great in proportion to the earnings as at the present half-year. The chairman declared his wish of the directors to obtain the fullest possible audit. He reviewed at length the topics of the report, which he confirmed. A series of questions was submitted from a gentleman representing the Manchester proprietors, but no resolutions were introduced. Mr. Croker moved for a committee, but without success, to inquire into the connexion with the South-Western Steamboat Company. After much debating of no public moment the report and its resolutions were adopted.

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN.—August 17: Half-yearly Meeting: London: Mr. Glyn, M.P., in the chair. The report stated a diminution in passenger traffic, but an increase in the goods returns. The working expenses have been reduced, and a sum of £22,000 per annum is to be laid aside for repairs and renewal of the line, &c. Amicable arrangements with competing lines have been entered into on all sides. The question of constructing the Birmingham and Lichfield is to be referred to a committee of directors. By carrying forward £71,493, balance from last half-year, the directors declare a dividend of 3½ per cent. for the six months, and carry forward £5,500 to the next half-year's account. The chairman attributed the decrease in passenger traffic to the lingering results of the disastrous year 1847, and to reckless railway legislation, which had drained away all spare capital from the country. The goods traffic was admirably managed. They would further reduce expenses by working all their supplies under contract. He renewed his protest against a Government audit. Relief from the present system is to be obtained by further combination of the large companies. The report and its recommendations were adopted, and certain shares were consolidated into the general stock.

NORTHERN AND EASTERN.—August 20: Half-yearly Meeting: Shoreditch: Mr. Paterson in the chair.—The dividend on the 5 per cent. and 6 per cent. shares is payable on and after the 25th. The report stated that the undistributed shares had produced £744, to be divided *pro rata* among the proprietors. The directors recommended the interest to be raised to four. The expenditure will be within the capital. The report was adopted.

A total of 120,574 passengers travelled on the DUBLIN and KINGSTOWN during the late visit of the Queen to Dublin.

THE half-yearly Report of the BUCKINGHAMSHIRE declares that the lines will probably be ready for traffic in the spring.

THE EDINBURGH and GLASGOW proprietors, at their Special Meeting on the 21st, left the question of Sunday traffic in the hands of the directors, and negatived a direct proposition for adopting Sunday trains.

The loop line to Hounslow, through Brentford, from the WINDSOR, STAINES, and SOUTH-WESTERN, was opened on the 22nd. The South-Western Company, it was announced at the meeting, will take the lines at 4½ per cent. and half profits, or will purchase the remaining shares at £4 premium without interest.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—We were in error last week in stating that the injury sustained by a young lady in Dublin resulted in death after amputation. The nature of the injury was fracture of the thigh, which has been most successfully reduced, and the patient is going on favourably.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

YORK, NEWCASTLE, AND BERWICK.—August 23: Half-yearly Meeting: York: R. Davis, Esq., in the chair.—A report was read, which stated that, in consequence of the two auditors having sent in their resignations immediately after the extraordinary meeting on the 4th of May last, the accounts had not been audited in the manner required by the Act of Parliament; but it would, no doubt, be satisfactory to the shareholders to know that the accounts for the half-year had been placed under the supervision of an able and experienced accountant. The nett revenue for the last half-year was £73,378 18s. 7d., which was more than sufficient to pay a dividend after the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum upon the sum of £4 283,560. The directors concurred with the committee of audit as to the necessity of reconstructing the board. The report was adopted, the interest on extension stock ordered to be paid, and a resolution carried requesting four of the directors to retire at the meeting for the election of three directors of navigation in their places, to form a *pro tempore* board of directors in conjunction with Messrs. Flews and Wood, two of the old board. The meeting was then adjourned; and on the business being completed with the above resolution at a board meeting, an extraordinary meeting of the company was held, the Lord Mayor of York (James Meek, Esq.) in the chair, at which the report of the committee of management was adopted, and resolutions passed, directing the board of directors to take legal proceedings against Mr. Hudson, a bill in equity for such purpose being already prepared. After some further resolutions for carrying out the recommendations of the report, the meetings were adjourned till the 4th of October, when the fourth and final report of the committees will be laid before the proprietors. In the course of the proceedings it was explained, that on the last half of the year 1848, after paying all expences, there is a deficit of £38,789, which has to be provided for.

LLYNVI VALLEY.—Aug. 23: London: Half-yearly Meeting: W. Matthews, Esq. in the chair. The report stated that there had been a slight improvement in the tonnage of the traffic during the last half-year, and there was every prospect of an early opening of the South Wales Railway, which would materially increase the receipts on this line. The chairman then moved the adoption of the report, which was carried unanimously. The declaration of a dividend, at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, upon the paid-up capital of the company (without prejudice to the claim made on behalf of the holders of the new 2000 ordinary stock created under the agreement), was confirmed by the shareholders. A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the business of the day.

MIDLAND.—August 22: Special Meeting: Derby: Mr. Ellis, M.P., in the chair. After considerable opposition from certain shareholders, who complained of the incompleteness of its statements, the shareholders adopted the report of the committee of investigation, which declares certain differences between the accountants and the auditors committee. The accountants set down £776,000 as charged improperly to capital account, in the relaying of the line, declaration of stock, and the interest on unproductive capital. The committee strike a total of £1,485,000 as wrongly charged to capital account. They recommend an addition to the present direction, and a stipendiary chairman. They report on the guaranteed lines, in which the directors are found to have acted fairly, and not to hold an undue interest. If these items of capital as suggested by the accountants are laid aside, £2,500,000 will be required for all the authorised works. If the works are stopped, £2,000,000 will remain for discharge of debts. The Leeds and Bradford will, it is expected, soon average its guaranteed income. The works in hand will require £800,000. Reduced dividends have been necessitated by the increase of capital for extensions, and by the unprofitable guaranteed lines. General working economy is suggested. Arrears should be forthwith paid. The dissentient shareholders were assured that fuller explanations should be given respecting the Leeds and Bradford Guarantee and the South Midland lines.

LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN.—Aug. 18: Half-yearly Meeting: Nine-elms: Mr. Chaplin, M.P., in the chair. The report declared a dividend of 3½ per cent. The capital entitled to dividend has increased, but there is no falling off in the revenue, nor is the average expenditure greater. After the present month all the branches will have been completed. Strict economy has been practised. All repairs and renewals are at the expense of revenue. The directors anticipate a progressive amendment in the dividend, as there are no outstanding liabilities, as all the lines in course of construction are nearly completed, and as no period will again occur in which the capital entitled to dividend will be so great in proportion to the earnings as at the present half-year. The chairman declared his wish of the directors to obtain the fullest possible audit. He reviewed at length the topics of the report, which he confirmed. A series of questions was submitted from a gentleman representing the Manchester proprietors, but no resolutions were introduced. Mr. Croker moved for a committee, but without success, to inquire into the connexion with the South-Western Steamboat Company. After much debating of no public moment the report and its resolutions were adopted.

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN.—August 17: Half-yearly Meeting: London: Mr. Glyn, M.P., in the chair. The report stated a diminution in passenger traffic, but an increase in the goods returns. The working expenses have been reduced, and a sum of £22,000 per annum is to be laid aside for repairs and renewal of the line, &c. Amicable arrangements with competing lines have been entered into on all sides. The question of constructing the Birmingham and Lichfield is to be referred to a committee of directors. By carrying forward £71,493, balance from last half-year, the directors declare a dividend of 3½ per cent. for the six months, and carry forward £5,500 to the next half-year's account. The chairman attributed the decrease in passenger traffic to the lingering results of the disastrous year 1847, and to reckless railway legislation, which had drained away all spare capital from the country. The goods traffic was admirably managed. They would further reduce expenses by working all their supplies under contract. He renewed his protest against a Government audit. Relief from the present system is to be obtained by further combination of the large companies. The report and its recommendations were adopted, and certain shares were consolidated into the general stock.

NORTHERN AND EASTERN.—August 20: Half-yearly Meeting: Shoreditch: Mr. Paterson in the chair.—The dividend on the 5 per cent. and 6 per cent. shares is payable on and after the 25th. The report stated that the undistributed shares had produced £744, to be divided *pro rata* among the proprietors. The directors recommended the interest to be raised to four. The expenditure will be within the capital. The report was adopted.

A total of 120,574 passengers travelled on the DUBLIN and KINGSTOWN during the late visit of the Queen to Dublin.

THE half-yearly Report of the BUCKINGHAMSHIRE declares that the lines will probably be ready for traffic in the spring.

THE EDINBURGH and GLASGOW proprietors, at their Special Meeting on the 21st, left the question of Sunday traffic in the hands of the directors, and negatived a direct proposition for adopting Sunday trains.

The loop line to Hounslow, through Brentford, from the WINDSOR, STAINES, and SOUTH-WESTERN, was opened on the 22nd. The South-Western Company, it was announced at the meeting, will take the lines at 4½ per cent. and half profits, or will purchase the remaining shares at £4 premium without interest.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—We were in error last week in stating that the injury sustained by a young lady in Dublin resulted in death after amputation. The nature of the injury was fracture of the thigh, which has been most successfully reduced, and the patient is going on favourably.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The forthcoming week does not promise to be a very lively one on the turf, particularly with the denizens of Cockaigne, who have no other attraction than Egham, which does not appear likely to be above par. The fixtures are:—Monday, Eccles and Stourbridge; Tuesday, Great Yarmouth and Harlesden Green; Wednesday, Egham, Radcliffe, and Hereford; and Thursday, the Lothians, Tiverton, and Paisley. The aquatic register embraces a great number of events, chiefly in the Thames. They are thus arranged:—Monday, regattas at Richmond, Gravesend, Deptford, Lonchouse, Paul's Wharf, Lea Bridge, and Carnarvon; the London Yacht Club Challenge Cup Match from Buckwall to Gravesend and back, and oars' matches from Millbank and Westminster Bridge. Tuesday, Royal Western (Plymouth) and Reading regattas. Wednesday, St. Katharine's Regatta. Thursday, Dartmouth Regatta. Friday, Norwich Regatta. If, therefore, the racing events lack interest, the rowing and sailing communities will be kept on the qui vive. The cricket calendar includes the Al England match at Derby (eleven of all England against twenty-two of Derby and Burton-upon-Trent); a match at Kennington Oval, between eleven players and twenty pensioners; and one between the M.C.C. and the Amberies, all to commence on Monday. The North and South return match will be played at Leamington, on Thursday; and the return match at Brixton, on Wednesday, between the Montpelier and West Wickham Clubs, besides several others of inor interest.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—London is now so completely deserted by the influentials, that business at the Corner is almost at a stand-still; the transactions, therefore, continue to be on a small scale, and of a character to require nothing beyond a quotation of the market prices:—

EBOR HANDICAP.

5 to 1 agst Glen Saddal	10 to 1 agst Cockermouth	16 to 1 agst Blacker
7 to 1 — Gibelle	10 to 1 — Westow	30 to 1 — Miss Whip
7 to 1 — Ellerdale	14 to 1 — Fern Hill	

EBOR ST. LEGER.

3 to 1 offered on Ellthron and Honeycomb.

4 on Flying Dutchman	15 to 1 agst Nunnykirk	15 to 1 agst Uriel

DERBY.

20 to 1 agst Cyprus	25 to 1 agst Bro. to Epirotus	33 to 1 agst Compass
20 to 1 — John-o'-Groat	30 to 1 — Mosltan	33 to 1 — Windmand
	33 to 1 agst Mildew	

THURSDAY.—A blank day.

YORK AUGUST MEETING.—WEDNESDAY.

The DUNDAS STAKES of 15 sovs each, 10 ft, with 30 added.

Mr. Shepherd's Alp, 3 yrs, 6st 8lb	.. ..	.. (Arnold)	1
Mr. B. Green's Athelstane, 8 st 6lb	.. ..	.. (Whitringham)	2

The PRINCE OF WALES'S STAKES of 10 sovs each, and 50 added.

Mr. Meldham's Italian (21b extra)	.. ..	.. (Templeman)	1
Lord Chesterfield's Penang	.. ..	.. (Flatman)	2

The KNAVESMIRE STAKES of 100 sovs. each.

Mr. Bowes's Thrisgarth, 8st 7lb.	.. ..	.. walked over.	

HER MAJESTY'S PLATE of 100 guineas. 2 miles.

Lord Stanley's Canezon, 4 yrs, 8st 12lb	.. ..	.. (F. Butler)	1
Lord Exeter's Gemalvon, 3 yrs, 7st 9lb	.. ..	.. (Flatman)	2

The COLT SAPLING STAKES of 50 sovs. each.

Mr. Jaques's Mildew	.. ..	.. (F. Butler)	1
Lord Zetland's Cantab	.. ..	.. (J. Marson)	2

The EBOR ST. LEGER STAKES of 25 sovs each, with 100 sovs added for the second

Lord Eglinton's Ethiron	.. ..	.. (Marlow)	1
Lord Clifden's Honeycomb	.. ..	.. (Robinson)	2

The YORKSHIRE OAKS STAKES of 15 sovs each. 100 sovs added, the second to receive £40, and the third save his stake.

Lord Zetland's Elland Middleton ..	.. ..	(J. Marson)	1
Mr. Pattison's Maid of Team Valley	.. ..	(Marlow)	2

THURSDAY.

The CHESTERFIELD STAKES.

Solthead	.. ..	..	1
Cotton Lord	.. ..	..	2

The COUNTY CUP.

Canezon	.. ..	..	1
Wensleydale	.. ..	..	2

The BRAHAM PARK STAKES.

Strongbow walked over.

The GREAT EBOR HANDICAP.

The Hero	.. ..	..	1
Fernhill	.. ..	..	2

SAPLING STAKES

Rybinska and Laura ran a dead heat.

CONSOLATION SCRAMBLE.

Iron Duke	.. ..	..	1
Dolly Varden	.. ..	..	2

The THREE-YEAR-OLDS PRODUCE STAKES of 100 sovs each, h ft.

Sir R. Bulkeley's Piccaroon	.. ..	walked over	

The LOTTERY PLATE of 25 sovs, added to a Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each.

Mr. Pedley's ch f The Pride, 3 yrs, 6st 5lb	..	(W. Sharpe)	1
Colonel Anson's Bon-bon, 3 yrs, 8st 12lb	..	(Charlton)	2

FRIDAY.

The CONVIVIAL STAKES.

The Italian	.. ..	..	(walked over)

GREAT YORKSHIRE STAKES

Old Dan Tucker	.. ..	..	1
Nunnykirk	.. ..	..	2

12 ran. Won by a neck.

ROYAL YACHT SQUADRON REGATTA.

The match for Prince Albert's Cup came off on Monday last, when the following yachts started from Cowes, at 11.30 A.M., with a light air from the westward:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Owners.
Gitana	168	the Earl of Lincoln.
Cygnet	313	C. R. M. Talbot, Esq., M.P.
Wyvern	205	the Duke of Marlborough.
Brilliant	392	J. Adams, Esq.

The *Brilliant* took the lead at starting, standing away before the wind, but it was not till one o'clock that they passed Ryde; the breeze then freshened, *Capricorn* and then ahead, followed by *Brilliant*, *Gitana*, and *Wyvern*. On rounding the Nab, the *Capricorn* was one minute ahead; she gradually increased her distance, working down the Wight, and on passing the Needles, about six P.M., was nineteen minutes ahead of the *Brilliant*; the others were still further astern. The *Capricorn* passed the starting vessel at 7.35.

GREAT ROWING MATCHES.

The two great rowing-matches which have for some time past engaged the attention of aquatic men, came off on Thursday, and attracted an assemblage of some thousands of persons.

The first was a match for £200, between Thomas Coombes, of Westminster, brother of the champion of the Thames, and Thomas Mackinney, of Richmond; the distance contested for being from Putney-bridge to the Ship at Mortlake. Shortly after noon in the evening the two crack watermen made their appearance in very beautiful light outrigger wager-boats. At twenty minutes to six the men effected a capital start, Coombes having the choice of station, and being at the Middlesex side of the centre arch of Putney-bridge, his opponent on the opposite side, towards the Surrey shore. Mackinney won by 12 or 15 lengths, completing the distance, upwards of 4¼ miles, in 35 minutes and a few seconds

The second race, for a pair of silver cups, also created considerable interest. The competitors were Messrs. Harpour and Ravenshaw against Messrs. J. C. and J. D. Chillingworth. All four have acquired great celebrity as gentlemen amateurs. The first-named pair reside at Richmond, the latter at Teddington. The course was from the Railway-bridge at Barnes to Hammersmith-bridge. They started very evenly, the Chillingworths taking for the first few strokes a very trifling lead. Messrs. Harpour and Ravenshaw won by three or four lengths.

METROPOLITAN SEWERS COMMISSION.

On Monday morning an extraordinary Court was held at Greek-street, Soho. Sir J. Burgoyne presided. The commissioners from the city of London, and a large body of the metropolitan Justices, with a crowd of civil engineers, were present. Fifty-four plans for the effective drainage of the metropolis were presented. Resolutions were passed to extend the time for receiving the plans to the 1st of October.

FELL'S NEW SYSTEM OF RAILWAY PROPULSION.

Some interesting experiments were made on Wednesday at a piece of ground adjoining Frost's rope-walk, Shadwell, with the view of practically illustrating the properties of Mr. Fell's invention. A good-sized model was set at work on a line of rails, and every appliance introduced necessary to the complete elucidation of the principle according to which the motive power is produced and applied. The motive power is that of compressed air, a stationary engine communicates with a small iron pipe placed between the rails along the whole length of the line, and by this means air-vessels of requisite size, placed at certain distances along the pipe, are filled with air of the supply for density. These air-vessels supply the momentum to the engine-truck, a lever-bar attached to the truck opening, as it passes along, a valve or cock, which causes the compressed air to escape into a "chamber" running along the bottom of the truck, and from which it becomes available for propulsion. As the "lever-bar" is under the perfect control of the driver, it is evident that the engine truck itself must be rendered completely manageable, for, if the compressed air only confined in the air vessels be not liberated by the "lever-bar," the propelling power is cut off and safety secured. As regards cost, the calculation is that it will be 50 per cent. less than that of steam. It is said that the invention is susceptible of being applied to railways already in operation, that the present locomotives may be made available after a slight alteration, that there will be neither fire, smoke, nor smell, and that the difficulty of steep inclines will be overcome. It is said that considerable advance has been made in the formation of a company, whose preliminary object is to test the principle in the most rigid manner, by laying down a mile on the heaviest incline that exists in England.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*T. T. L.*"—*If we mistake not, you will find on examination that in the game referred to no such opportunity as you suggest for winning occurs.*

"*Jacobus Balina.*"—*We are unacquainted with the game.*

"*A Subscriber.*"—*Have no objection to work out the position.*

"*A. J. H.*"—*The last is an improvement on your former attempts, but is still below our standard.*

"*Sonus.*"—*The Glasgow Chess-club have decided upon changing their place of meeting from the Athenæum to the Regent Hotel, in Buchanan-street, and the new rooms were to be opened on the 23rd instant.*

"*P. C.*"—*When a Pawn reaches the 8th square it must be exchanged for a Piece directly, before another move is made on either side, whether the piece it belongs to has lost a Piece or not. It follows then that you may have two Queens, two Castles, &c., on the board at one time.*

"*S. B.*" *Bath*—*They have both some features of interest, and shall have a niche whenever we can spare room.*

"*W. W. C.*"—*The solution of Enigma No. 462 is 1. R to K 8th. 1. Ptakes R; or, P to K R 4th. 2. K to K 4th, or to R 4th. 2. B moves. 3. Kt takes P—Mate.*

"*H. P.*" *Woodstock*—*The move should obviously be Kt to Kt 5th, not Kt to Kt 8th.*

"*W. V.*" *York.*—*They are welcome always.*

"*R. G.*"—*You can have no better railway companion than a book of Chess problems or diagrams. Get Kling's "Chess Euclid."*

"*Alcon.*"—*You quote the position incorrectly. First the men thus:—White: K at his 2d, B at K 4th, Kts at K sq and Q B sq. Black: K at his Kt 8th; Ps at K R 7th, K 6th, and Q B 7th—and show how White mates in four moves.*

Solutions by "Bellary," "F. C." "S. U." "J. J. M." "M. B. R." "A Constant Reader," "J. B." Worcester, "F. R. S." "G. T." "M. P." "Rev. C. R." "Rev. H. B." "D. D." "Cantab," "M. M." Hoddleston; "Dudu," "M. E. R." "Otho," "A Constant Reader," "Eliza," are correct.

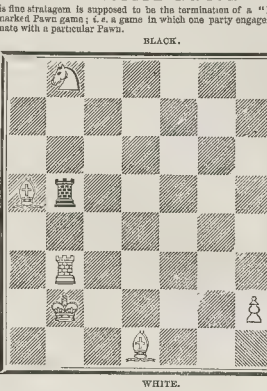
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 291.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to K R 4th	K to Q R 3rd	3. Q to K 4th	K to Q R 3d
2. Q to K R 7th	K to Q R 4th	4. Q to her R 8th	Mate

PROBLEM NO. 292.

This fine stratagem is supposed to be the termination of a "Pion Coiffé," or marked Pawn game; *i. e.* a game in which one party engages to give checkmate with a particular Pawn.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, undertakes to mate in six moves *with his K Kt Pawn.*

MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE,

BETWEEN THE CHESS CLUBS OF LONDON AND AMSTERDAM.

WHITE (Amsterdam).	BLACK (London).
40. K to Kt 3d	

London to play.

CHESS IN INDIA.

Game played between the Brahmin, Venoot Ayar, and a European Amateur.

(*Sicilian opening.*)

WHITE (V. A.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (V. A.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q B 4th	17. P to Q Kt 4th	Q R to K Kt sq
2. P to Q 3d	P to K 3d	18. K B to his 3d	Kt to K 2d
3. P to Q B 3d (a)	Q Kt to B 3d	19. Q R to Q B 2d (d)	Kt to K B 4th
4. K Kt to B 3d	P to Q 4th	20. Q Kt to K 3d	Kt takes Kt
5. P takes P	P takes P	21. P takes Kt	Q to her B 3d
6. K B to K 2d	K B to Q 3d	22. Q takes Q	P takes Q
7. Castles	K Kt to B 3d	23. Q R to K sq	K to Q B 2d
8. Q B to K Kt 5th	Q to Q B 2d (b)	24. Q R to K 2d	Q B to K B 4th
9. Q Kt to B 3d	P to Q R 3d	25. P to K 4th	B takes P
10. P to K R 3d	K R to Kt sq	26. B takes B	P takes B
11. Q to her Kt 3d	P to K R 3d	27. K R takes K B P	P to K R 4th
12. B takes Kt	P takes B	28. Q R to K B 2d	P to K 6th (e)
13. K to R sq	Q B to K 3d	29. R takes B P (ch)	K to Kt 2d (f)
14. Q to Q R 4th	Castles	30. Q R to K 5th	R takes K Kt P
15. P to Q 4th	P to Q B 5th	31. Kt to K B 3d	P to K 7th
16. K Kt to his sq (c)	K B to Kt 2d	32. R takes B	R to Kt 8th (ch)

And White surrenders.

(a) This style of opening is quite characteristic of Eastern chess tactics.

(b) Intending to Castle on the Q side

(c) Much better to advance bold y with the Pawns on the Q's side. A breach is practicable on that side; and once made, the after attack ought to be irresistible.

(d) If P to Q Kt 5th, Black could reply with B to Q 2d, &c.

(e) Well played.

(f) This also is well conceived, and wins by force.

CHESS IN PARIS.

Game in a match now pending between M. Kieseritzky and M. Martin St. Leon.

(*Allgaier Gambit.*)

WHITE (M. St. L.)	BLACK (M. K.)	WHITE (M. St. L.)	BLACK (M. K.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	20. K R to B 2d	P to Q R 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	21. Q to her 3d (h)	Q to K Kt 3d
3. K Kt to B 3d	P to K Kt 4th	22. P to K 5th	Q B to Q R 3d
4. K B to Q B 4th	P to K Kt 5th	23. Q to K 4th	K to Q B 2d
5. Castles	P takes Kt	24. P to K 6th (f)	Q R to Q sq
6. Q takes P	P takes K	25. K R to B 7th	Q to K Kt 4th (k)
7. P to Q 4th	Q to K 2d (a)	26. Q R takes P (ch)	R takes R
8. Q takes P	Q Kt to B 3d	27. It takes R (ch)	K to Q Kt sq
9. Q takes P	Q Kt to Q sq	28. Kt to Q sq	Q B to Q Kt 2d
10. Q to K B 2d	P to Q B 3d	29. R takes K R P	K B to K Kt 2d
11. P to Q 4th	Q Kt to Q sq (c)	30. R to K R 4th	P to Q B 4th
12. Q B to K 3d	K Kt to K B 3d (d)	31. Q to K B 4th (ch)	Q takes Q
13. B takes Kt	B takes B	32. R takes Q	B to Q 4th (ch)
14. P to Q 6th (e)	Q takes Q P	33. K to B sq	Q B to R 3d (ch)
15. P B takes P P (e)	Kt takes B	34. K to his sq	It takes K Kt P
16. Q takes Kt (ch)	K to Q sq	35. Kt to K B 2d	K B to h 6th (l)
17. Q R to Q sq (f)	Q to K R 3d	36. R to B 8th (ch)	K to B 2d
18. Q to her B 4th	K R to Kt sq (g)	37. P to K 7th	R mates
19. Q to K 2d	P to Q Kt 3d		

(a) This is not so good a defence as the ordinary one of Q to K B 3d, but M. Kieseritzky a object in adopting it was probably to baffle his less experienced antagonist by a deviation from the beaten track.

(b) Better than taking P thus B P

(c) Black has sufficiently himself to a great deal of unnecessary embarrassment by his ch-lonsonable move of Q to K 2d.

(d) Intending to play it to Kt's 5th, exchange it for the Q B, and then force an exchange of Queens by Q to her B 4th.

(e) Finely played.

(f) Had an move. K R to B 6th, an inviting mode of continuing the attack, Black would have answered with K R to B sq; or, gr.—

	17. K B to B 5th	K R to B sq
(g) From that point Black begins to retort the attack	18. K takes Q	B to K 6th (ch)
(h) Preventing the immediate sortie of the adverse Bishop.	19. K moves	R takes Q, &c

(i) A good move.

(k) With an eye to the long-sought exchange of Queens

(l) Threatening mate next move

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 476.—By A. B. S.

White: K at Q B 3d, R at K B 6th, B at Q B sq, Ps at Q B 4th and K B 2d.

Black: K at his 5th.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

No. 477.—By an AMATEUR.

White: K at Q B 4th, B at Q sq, Kt at K sq, P at Q Kt 2d.

Black: K at Q B 5th, P at Q Kt 6th.

White, playing first, mates in five moves.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Queen's Highland residence at Balmoral has been much improved since her Majesty's last visit. The pleasure-grounds about the house have been laid out anew in an exceedingly tasteful style, and are now in complete order and maintenance. A large addition has also been made to the castle itself, an entire wing having been joined to the north side.

The French have decided to add notices of the inviolability of the personal liberty of the subject. On Saturday last, at Paris, MM. Vidal and Toussenel, the editors of the journal *Transit Afranchi*, who were accused of being engaged in the affair of the 13th June, were set at liberty, after being fifty-seven days in prison, it being found that there was no ground for the charges brought against them!! Several other persons have also been set at liberty, who were also grandelessly arrested and incarcerated.

No American city has suffered more from cholera than Cincinnati. During the prevalence of the epidemic there, in six weeks fourteen physicians died—eight or nine of cholera, the others of diseases induced by over-exertion and fatigue

The cholera reports from Sandusky, in Ohio (United States), are deplorable. Such was the terror prevailing, that all the medical men who had not fallen victims to the disease up to the 31st ult. had fled the plague-struck city.

Two pamphlets were seized in Paris last week by orders of the Procureur of the Republic. The one is called "Simples explications à mes amis et mes commettans," by Victor Considerant: and the other "Histoire complète du drapeau tricolore et du drapeau blanc," by M. Dorlogas. The French Republic has effectually dispelled the erroneous belief that the "liberty of the press" is to a Republic "the breath of its nostrils."

During the three months preceding the 4th inst, 99,941 emigrants arrived at New York from Europe, being nearly 1000 per day, on the average.

In accordance with a letter from the Lord High Commissioner to the President of the Senate of the Ionian Islands, proposing an amnesty for political offences committed on the 26th of September, 1848, the Senate accord the amnesty, as far as it does not extend to those who proclaimed their own guilt by flying their country, nor to those who may hereafter have been found to have been implicated in the cold-blooded murders committed in the island in the month of May, 1849.

Although exposed to many privations, and to every variety of climate, there are now 800 claimants for medals for the battle of Maida, fought in 1806.

The old ministers of Louis Philippe are gradually returning to France. We have seen M. Guizot's return to Val Richer; now M. Duchâtel has returned to Paris.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert has graciously consented to become patron of the Scottish Gardeners' and Land Stewards' Association.

Lieutenant-General Robert Ellice, the commander of the forces in Malta, has been compelled by serious illness to leave that island; and he embarked on the 13th instant for Southampton, in the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steam-packet *Hindostan*. The command of the forces devolves upon Colonel Rice Jones, commanding the Royal Engineers, as next in seniority.

The Earl of Hardwicke, captain of the *Vengeance*, 84, has given a donation of £40 towards the relief of several refugees arrived at Malta by the *Medusa*, and afterwards transferred to another ship, from which they were not allowed to land. They subsequently left for Greece.

Crowded meetings have been held during the last week in North and South Durham for the establishment of societies to create 40s. freeholders, with a view of "working" both divisions from their present political companies; and the result has been resolutions unanimously passed to commence forthwith freehold-and societies.

The Comte de Chambord (Duke de Bordeaux) arrived at Cologne on the 17th inst. by the railway, from Hamburgh, on his way to Ems. He was accompanied by the Duc de Levis, the Duc de Riviére, and M. de Barrande

The Princess Charlotte Marianne of the Netherlands arrived on the 8th inst. at Seville, from Cadiz. It is said her Royal Highness has announced her project of proceeding to Palestine, and will, after visiting Madrid, return home by way of France and Belgium.

A letter from Christiana (Norway) states that the King of Sweden intends to prolong his stay there for two months His Majesty has commanded thither the Italian singers from the Stockholm theatre. The Italian opera has never, hitherto, been performed in Norway.

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On the evening of Sunday last some thieves gained access to the premises of Mr. Clayton, the swapaper and advertising agent, of 320, Strand, and forced open the desks in the counting-house, without obtaining anything. They next tried their skill on the lock of the till, but their efforts were useless. They made off with a lot of postage stamps and some volumes of the "Parlour Library."

All the Carlist Generals, and almost all the leaders who commanded in Catalonia, have returned to Spain. There are only Valdespina, Santa Cecilia, Gomez, Elio, and Cabrera who persist in not recognising the Government of Isabella II.

A Romish Episcopal church in the suburbs of Manchester is to be sold by auction, on the 4th of September. It is a remarkably handsome structure, with accommodation for at least 1500 persons, in an improving and exceedingly interesting neighbourhood.

On the 18th instant, T. Harne, Esq., shot, in the Langwell preserve, Orkney, two fine young stags, right and left; and on the 13th the same keen sportsman shot a noble stag of about twenty stones weight.

Ballynahinch Castle, in Galway, the seat of the late Mr. Martin, M.P., has been converted into a hotel.

Two of the crew of the *Dreadnought*, emigrant ship, bound for Port Natal, and now lying off Deal, having died of diarrhœa, a report has been circulated that the cholera has been raging on board. Dr. Taylor has contradicted this report, and, for the satisfaction of the relatives and friends of the passengers, state that no sickness has been experienced beyond the cases already referred to, and that at the present time every one on board is in perfect health.

At a meeting of the Privy Council, held before the Queen's arrival at Dublin, the Attorney-General politely inquired after the health of a distinguished judge, who had been ailing for some days. "Mr. Attorney," was the humorous reply, "you may feel quite easy about me. *I am in horrible good health.*"

The Dublin Customs Bills of entry for the month of July last show that the increased quantity of foreign brandy, upon which the duty has been paid, amounts to the large quantity of 23,000 gallons, or nearly 1000 gallons per diem beyond the average of former years. This extraordinary increase is traced to the substitution, by a large number of the public, of brandy diluted with water with their meals, in the place of malt liquors. The French dealers have already taken advantage of the increase, and simultaneously raised their prices ten francs per hectolitre, or about 9d. per gallon.

We are glad to announce an increase in the wages of the handloom weavers of the Carlisle district, who have long suffered privation. The reason is obvious. The harvest will call away most of the weavers from the loom.

The postponement of the re-opening of the parish church of Maidstone is occasioned by the indisposition of his grace the primate.

The barque *Princess Royal*, Captain Sinclair, from Hong-Kong for Melbourne (Australia), struck, in February last, on Lonsdale Reef, outside the Straits of Sunda, and became a total wreck. No lives were lost. The cause of the disaster was the light being placed on the inner instead of the outer head.

Seven cases of bar gold, value about £75,000, received from St. Petersburgh by the steamer *Victoria*, sailed Hull, were sent into the Bank of England on Tuesday by Mr. Oliver Lyndall. The amount received *per Camilla* on Saturday last was £90,000, on account of the Russian government.

The dyers and dressers of Manchester and Salford struck on Monday for an advance of wages. The strike is a general one, and some thousands are consequently out of employment. Those who have struck went in procession through the streets of Manchester, were well dressed, looked remarkably well, and behaved in the most peaceable manner.

On the 2d inst., John Wise, a clerk in the Post-Office, St. Louis (United States), quarrelled on the score of jealousy with Thomas Hart, also of St. Louis, when Wise shot Hart with a pistol, and then hacked him to pieces with a bowie-knife

The coloured people of Boston have presented William Lloyd Garrison with a silver pitcher, in testimony of their appreciation of his devotion to the cause of emancipation.

The following is one of the many instances which daily prove the utter barbarism of the remote Western and Southern States of North America. William Rumsey, of Lawrence county, Arkansas, killed James Marshall in April last. On the 5th ult. some of Marshall's friends attacked Berry in his corn-field and killed him on the spot. The murderers have not been found..

Two young coloured men, named Charles Hanson and Levi Smith, recently fought a duel with knives, by themselves, in an upper room of a house in Yeager's-court, Philadelphia. The parties hitherto had been on friendly terms. Hanson was mortally wounded in the lungs, and died at Pennsylvania Hospital. Smith was covered with slashing though not fatal gashes, one of his ears being nearly severed. He is in prison.

A California adventurer writes from Mazatlan:—"We all travelled through Mexico without passports, and were treated very well, except that they stole every thing from us they could lay their hands on."

The Royal West India Mail steam-ship *Avon*, which arrived on Tuesday, brought on freight 1,326,615 dollars on merchants' account, 374 serons of cochineal, 16 serons of jalapa, 10 serons of indigo, 2 pieces of coffee, 81 cases of cigars, 50 bales of tobacco, 31 casks of pine-apples, and a general cargo consisting of 47 packages sundries. One of the passengers in the *Avon* from Chagres to Jamaica was returning to America, having made in California 75,000 dollars in 71 days.

On Saturday two beautiful iron steam-boats, built for the Liverpool corporation, to ply between that place and Birkenhead Ferry, were launched almost simultaneously, from the respective building-yards of Messrs. Vernon and Co. and Messrs. P. Cato and Co., 31, Bathe-street, Liverpool. The vessels bear the respective names of the builders, the *Vernon* and the *Cato*.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO GLASGOW CATHEDRAL.

ROYAL VISIT TO GLASGOW CATHEDRAL.

ONE of the most interesting incidents of the recent Royal Visit to Glasgow was the inspection of the venerable Cathedral. Her Majesty and Prince Albert were received at the entrance by Principal Macfarlan. The Queen and the Prince were accompanied by Sir G. Grey, Lady Jocelyn, the Lord Provost, Mr. Hastie, M.P., &c. Principal Macfarlan was accompanied by two members of his kirk-session, viz. Mr. A. Clark and Mr. J. Reid. The representatives of the press were the only other individuals admitted within the ancient edifice during her Majesty's inspection. The Cathedral is the only entire piece o. ancient ecclesiastical architecture remaining in Scotland, except the Cathedral at Orkney. It has of late years undergone a series of extensive repairs, which have in a great measure restored it to its pristine grandeur. The Cathedral is dedicated to St. Kentigern, better known in Glasgow as St. Mungo. It was commenced in 1123, by John Achaius, Bishop of Glasgow; rebuilt in 1197, and completed in 1223-50. It occupies the highest ground in the city. On entering the edifice, her Majesty was shown an ancient copy of the bible, lately recovered from obscurity, and which was the same which was chained to the desk of the Public Reader, whence he made known its revelations to an eager and excited auditory in times when the possession of it by the common people was prohibited. This ancient copy of the Scriptures is bound in oak, and the boards are an inch thick. It is printed in the old Saxon character. The weight of the whole amounts to about twenty-nine pounds. Along with the bible was shown to her Majesty the old sand-glass which was wont to measure the time during public worship.

The Royal party descended to the Crypt, which has undergone a thorough renovation under the directions of Mr. Blore, the Government architect. Blackadder's Aisle alone must have been an object of much interest to the Royal visitors; so, doubtless, was the tomb of St. Kentigern or St. Mungo, the founder of the ecclesiastical establishment in this city. The successful stand which the craftsmen and deacons of the city made in 1570 against the iconoclastic zeal which would have levelled this noble structure with the dust, is still a subject of honest pride to their successors, and to the citizens generally.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert would probably recall to mind that it was here, in 1638, that the great General Assembly was held which abolished prelacy, deposed the bishops, and restored the Presbyterian form of Church government—an Assembly presided over by Alexander Henderson, and which, in spite of the protest and retirement of the King's Commissioner, the Marquis of Hamilton, sat from the 21st of November till the 20th of December, and triumphantly completed the Second Reformation. The second centenary of the great Glasgow Assembly was celebrated in 1838. Oliver Cromwell worshipped here in 1650 while occupying as a temporary residence a house at the foot of the Saltmarket, removed only a few years ago.

Or, suggestive of lighter memories, the Royal party might, perhaps, be reminded that it was amongst the sepulchral vaults under the nave of the structure that Sir W. Scott made Rob Roy appoint the assignation with Francis Osbaldiston; and the solid masonry of the venerable pile might bring to mind the expressive and picturesque Doric in which Andrew Fairservice panegyrised the Hie Kirk:—"Ah, it's a brave kirk; none o' yere whigmaleeries and curliewurlies and open-steek hems about it; a solid, weel-jointed mason-wark that will stand as long as the warld, keep hands and gunpowder off it."

We may mention that the Royal children did not at first accompany the Queen in her visit to the different parts of the Cathedral, but were sent for by her Majesty before leaving it, when some of the more interesting objects were pointed out to them.

On leaving the Cathedral, her Majesty and Prince Albert graciously acknowledged the cheers which proceeded from the platform inside the burial-ground, occupied by ministers of various denominations and their families. The Royal party having resumed their places in the carriage, the procession was re-formed, and the *cortège* returned down High-street to the College.

The visit to Glasgow afforded her Majesty and Prince Albert the highest satis-

THE ROYAL PARTY IN THE CRYPT OF GLASGOW CATHEDRAL.

CARRICKFERGUS CASTLE.—SALUTE OF THE ROYAL SQUADRON ON ITS LEAVING BELFAST LOUGH.

faction. At the Civic Dinner, given in honour of the event, Sheriff Alison stated that the interest which the Queen took in the city seemed unbounded. "She seemed to be aware (said the learned Sheriff) of everything worth being seen, and possessed a knowledge of the localities of the city which was quite remarkable. Much as she admired the sight of the Cathedral, it excited even a deeper interest when informed that it was one of the scenes delineated in 'Rob Roy;' and, in coming down the High-street, one request she addressed to him was, that he was to be sure to point out to her the Saltmarket and the dwelling of 'Bailie Nicol Jarvis.' (Cheers and laughter.) Her Majesty addressed other observations to him, which he was sorry the continuous cheering prevented him from hearing distinctly; but he believed them to be expressive of the pleasure, satisfaction, and delight which she experienced, and which had never been excelled at any former period of her life."

CARRICKFERGUS CASTLE.

In the narrative of the Royal Visit, it has been stated that her Majesty remained in Belfast Harbour all night, and the greater part of Sunday. In the morning, some cream, fresh fruit, and flowers were sent on board the Royal Yacht, by Mrs. Crawford, of Wellington, which were graciously accepted by her Majesty. At two o'clock exactly the *Victoria and Albert* was observed to get under weigh, and left the harbour at a rapid rate, followed closely by the *Fairy*, and, at short intervals, by the various steamers and men-of war composing the Royal squadron. A strong breeze was blowing at the time, and a slight shower of rain was falling, which, however, soon cleared off. The Royal Yacht was going at the rate of between thirteen and fourteen knots, steering N.N.E., and was out of sight of land in half-an-hour after leaving the anchorage. Her Majesty received a Royal salute from Carrickfergus Castle and Crawfordsburn on her departure.

Carrickfergus Castle stands on a rocky peninsula, jutting into the sea on the south-eastern side of the town. The rock, from which the town takes its name (meaning the rock of Fergus, an Irish King of that name, drowned there in pagan times), rises gradually to an elevation of about thirty feet towards the sea, and is entirely occupied by the works of the fortress, consisting of a double ballium or upper and lower yard, with batteries mounting about twenty-five pieces of cannon, and two ancient half-moons protecting the entrance on the land side. In the upper yard stands the Keep, a square tower ninety feet high.

The castle is supposed to have been founded by De Courcy, about the middle of the twelfth century, and is a place of considerable importance in the history of Ireland. The last scene of violence connected with the records of the veteran fort was the capture of the *Drake*, a British sloop of-war, in the roads opposite the town, by Paul Jones, in the *Ranger*, an American vessel, on the 24th of April, 1778.

The accompanying Engraving is from a spirited drawing by Mr. J. H. Burgess, of Belfast.

INVERCAULD.

We are indebted to a Correspondent for this Illustration of her Majesty's route to her Highland residence, Balmoral. The Royal party arrived at the Invercauld Arms, in the Spittal of Glenshee, in Perthshire, on Wednesday, the 15th instant, at half-past one o'clock. The Queen halted at this little wayside inn, amid the giant chain of the Grampian Hills, and partook of luncheon. A triumphal arch of pine-wood and heather had been hastily erected; and, as the cavalcade swept down the road, escorted by a large assemblage of mounted farmers and yeomen, the several lairds and their retainers assembled in front of the little inn, and set up a loyal hurrah, that made the hills echo. Her Majesty seemed much gratified and surprised at her reception, and conversed most affably with Mr. Grant, the worthy landlord of the Invercauld Arms, and his pretty daughters. Prince Albert and the Royal children appeared in excellent health, and were objects of great interest to the Highland lads and lasses, who assembled in large numbers. Mr. Farquharson, of Invercauld, and Mr. Macdonald, of St. Martin, were the chief among the Highland lairds in attendance. They and their retainers escorted her Majesty on her way to Castletown, in company with Lord Lorton and Mr. Campbell. The country is wild and beautiful, and extremely precipitous.

We now proceed with the details of the Royal route to Balmoral.

Our readers are aware that her Majesty, after visiting Glasgow, went on to Perth, and tarried for the night at the George Inn. The house was similarly honoured last year, but the stay was then next to compulsory. But now it was one of free choice—by no means necessary—no extemporised arrangement to meet a difficulty. It was included, from the outset, in the plan proposed for the tour, and it satisfactorily evinces her Majesty's approval of the accommodation and attendance formerly provided for her.

The Royal party left at eight in the morning. Instead of availing themselves of the railway, which proceeds a certain way on the route followed, it was preferred to post the whole distance. Of course, there were the usual demonstrations of loyalty and respect at the places through which her Majesty had to pass in the early part of her journey.

Relays of horses were in waiting at the different stages on the road, and the Grampians were scrambled over with all celerity possible. The Duke of Leeds, Sir Alexander Duff and his two sons—the representatives of Banffshire and the Elgin district of burghs, and Farquharson of Invercauld, were at Braemar to receive the Queen, and had their respective retainers, arrayed in the Celtic costume, drawn up on either side of the road for that purpose. Her Majesty with the utmost courtesy acknowledged their salutation.

Thereafter Balmoral was speedily reached. At it there was no display. Several farmers in the vicinity had carted their families thither to see the arrival, and they formed a small group about the entrance-gate. It was exactly four o'clock when the first carriage drove up. Her Majesty looked extremely well and animated, and seemed in no degree fatigued by her long and wearisome journey.

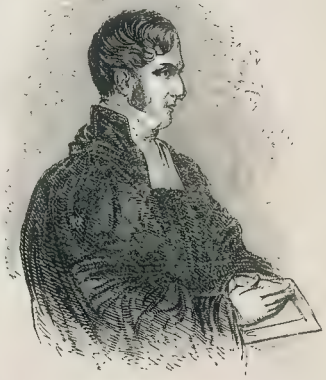
ARRIVAL OF THE QUEEN AT INVERCAULD, PERTHSHIRE.

THE HON. AND REV. BAPTIST W. NOEL, M.A.

The name of this gentleman, since his secession from the Church Establishment, has been so frequently and so prominently before the world, that we are persuaded the accompanying portrait, with the following Sketch of Mr. Noel's public life, will be acceptable to our readers.

Baptist Wriothesley Noel is descended from, or connected with ancient Scotch families—maternally derived from a distinguished one in Kincardineshire, and paternally related to the noble house of Hamilton.

"It would be possible to write (says a biographer in the *Christian Times*) a little romance of a certain Charles Middleton, born in Scotland, in 1726, who entered the navy, rose in his profession, and piqued his fortunes till he was created a peer by the title of Lord Barham, was made a member of his Majesty's Privy Council, and was First Lord of the Admiralty from May, 1805, to February, 1806, during which short administration not fewer than four memorable victories were gained over the French.



THE HON AND REV. BAPTIST WRIOTHESLEY NOEL, M.A.

"Lord Barham had one child, a daughter, the wife of Sir Gerard Noel, great-grandson of the fourth Duke of Hamilton, who became Lady Barham in her own right; her eldest son succeeding to the title, which has since been changed, by his obtaining a step in the peerage, to that of the Earl of Gainsborough. Lady Barham, the solitary child of her father, born to Sir Gerard Noel eighteen children, of whom Baptist is the sixteenth child, and eleventh son, born at Leithmont, near Leith, N.B., July 10, 1799."

Mr. Noel was educated partly at Westminster, and partly at a private school, took his degree at Cambridge, and studied for the law. He was thus engaged when, in May, 1824, at the anniversary meeting of the London Missionary Society, held in the Wesleyan Chapel, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, Mr. Noel first appeared in public life. He is described to have been, for some time, firm and decided in his religious character and views, and was already identified with religious men and religious movements Evangelical in character and spirit. "Mr. Noel's youthful appearance," says the biographer already quoted, and who witnessed the scene he describes, "his elegant and gentlemanly bearing, the polish of his language, and the grace and propriety of his manner, combined with his quiet but deep and vivid enthusiasm, his freshness as a public speaker, and the exciting nature of his theme (the martyred missionary, Smith), together with the power and directness of his appeal, all tended to give interest and memorableness to his entrance on public life, and to raise the feelings and expectations of his auditors to the highest pitch." Very soon after this event Mr. Noel took orders—we are not aware on what title, nor whether he sustained any pastoral charge previous to his undertaking St. John's Chapel, as Minister of which he has been for so many years known to the public.

As a preacher, Mr. Noel soon became popular, though rather by richness of fancy and copiousness of language, than by originality or profundity of thought, compact or convincing argument, or imaginative reasoning. His views settled at once into the Evangelical form: his sermons, therefore, were always distinguished by the prominence given in them to *the Gospel*, as emphatically the truth, by his allusions to the inward life of the believer, and by his earnest appeals to the worldly and unconverted. He was devoted, as a pastor, to the interests of his flock, especially of the young; and his Bible classes, and other modes of pastoral occupation, are thought to have rendered him occasionally less effective in the pulpit; yet, when he girded himself up for any theme, few men could handle it with more vigour, clearness, or closeness, either of thought, reasoning, or application."

Mr. Noel's merits as a speaker at public meetings are of a high order. "He is always self-possessed, calm, serious, flowing, elegant—rising, at times, into eloquence and passion. He delights in statistics, numbers, particulars, facts, and would seem often to have very carefully prepared and arranged these beforehand, though he may have left his language a good deal to the prompting of the moment. Few men have done more than Mr. Noel to make the platform

respectable to the minister, or, through it, to promote everything connected with religion and philanthropy."

As an author, Mr. Noel has been frequently before the public, and in various characters. He has published a "Journey in Switzerland," and "Notes of a Tour through Ireland in 1836," both interesting for their information, tone, and tendency. His religious works range from the "Infant Piety"—a book for Little Children," to two volumes of sermons preached in the Chapel Royal by Mr. Noel, as Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen. The second of these volumes was published last year, and is characterised by earnest evangelical spirit, elevated thought, and clear mode of accomplished writing.

Mr. Noel has taken part in controversial topics oftener than has been gratifying to his admirers. He prominently advocated the exclusion of Socinians from membership and office in the Bible society, from which he withdrew; but afterwards reviewed his opinions, and returned. In the agitation upon "Church Reform," some sixteen years since, Mr. Noel stood up for a sweeping modification of the Episcopacy of the Establishment. His next last his improvements to the building, and endowment by public money, of a very large number of new churches. "The Case of the Free Church of Scotland," in book and lecture illustration, has also been warmly taken up by Mr. Noel, as the position of the Irish Church; and during the agitation for the repeal of the Corn Laws, Mr. Noel pub lished a powerful tract, entitled "A Plea for the Poor," of which near y 50,000 copies were circulated. Mr. Noel has also materially aided in the foundation of the "Evangelical Alliance."

Mr. Noel's recent secession from the Establishment could scarcely have surprised the attentive reader of his works, which are remarkable for their bearing against conformity to clerical régime. This was followed by the publication of his "Essay on the Union of the Church with the State," of which a large edition was sold within a few days.

To Mr Noel's recent baptism we need only briefly revert. The ceremony took place on Thursday evening, the 9th inst., in the Rev. Mr. Evans's Chapel., Johnstreet, Bedford-row. As might be expected, the chapel was crowded.

After a hymn had been sung, the Rev. Mr. Shepherd, Mr. Evans's co-pastor, read the latter part of the 8th chapter of the Acts, beginning at the 25th verse. Prayer was then offered by the Rev. Mr. Morris. Mr. Shepherd delivered an introductory address; and another hymn having been sung, the Rev. Mr. Noel then entered the pulpit, and addressed his brethren on this particular point, "Why a person who is unbaptized should be baptized, after having made a profession of faith in Jesus in other ways, and having for many years" ad ing, that he had not come to the resolution to obey what he believed to be Christ's command without having fully weighed the grounds upon which that step was to be taken. The baptismal service was then read, Mr. Noel proceeded in his discourse at some length on Christian Baptism, thus forcibly illustrating his position:—"Our blessed Saviour has set us an example in this matter. At the age of thirty, when his ministry was to begin, he knew that he devoted to God when his whole life was a profession of devotedness, not in the least requiring baptism as an expression either of repentance or of faith—when John was baptizing converts, because the Kingdom was at hand, and all were summoning men to believe in Christ as the Saviour about to appear—then it was that Jesus, not certainly needing to be baptized into faith in Himself, and needing no repentance, was yet at that age baptized, after long years of study. This He did because He would honour the ordinance of God, not needing it Himself, but with a view to the welfare of others and the honour of God. He was therefore baptized. On these grounds, I had resolved by him to be day not to shrink from a public acknowledgment of Christ's authority, but with his brethren around to be baptized, to acknowledge that He has a right to our subjection."

After singing, and prayer over the pool, Mr. Noel and thirteen others, six of them females, were baptized in the usual manner by the Rev. Mr. Shepherd.

Mr. Noel married, in 1826, the eldest daughter of Peter Ballie, Esq., of Dochfour, by whom he has a numerous family.

COUNTRY NEWS.

FINANCIAL AND PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.—A meeting took place at Norwich, on Tuesday, to promote these objects. Mr. J. D. Smith was called to the chair, and resolutions were adopted, affirming that the only right to the suffrages and confidence of the people arises, not from wealth, Government favour, or party professions, but from a manly and steady adherence, on all occasions, to those principles which will secure a large extension of popular rights, and the utmost economy in the public expenditure.

GAS STATISTICS.—From the Sheffield gas-reports we came into the hands of the Editor of the Times, the number of consumers has been on the increase. In the years 1846, 7, 8, and 9, the number of consumers was 904, 1150, 1261, and 1396. The money amount of gas sold to private consumers for the past year is, £.... 2s. 4d., and the amount for the public is large £9069 3s. 8d., at prices per 1,000 cubic feet lamps, and the charge per 10.0 feet for these street lamps is £4 .... The number of hours these street lamps were burned during the last year was 2060. To large consumers there is a discount allowed varying from 5 to 25 per cent.

AWKWARD ADVENTURE.—On Thursday week, during the visit of the Sheffield Brunswick Schools to the Dore and Totley Station, a boy, about the age of about twelve years of age, rambled away from the party a distance of 200 or 300 yards, and was inadvertently locked in the cave for three or four hours, when he was discovered by Mr. Thomas Ellis, a gentleman who at the time was conducting another party in the evening. The special train by which he came was by this time far on the road to Sheffield, but the railway authorities liberal y forwarded the little fellow home free of expense. He did not appear to have any idea as to how long he had been in the cave, but thought he had been sleeping.

THE HOP DUTY.—An answer has been received from the Lords of the Treasury to the memorial presented by the Earl of Winchilsea, requesting from a recent meeting of hop growers at Hastings The prayer of the memorial was to the effect that the collection of the hop duty for 1848, falling due in October and November, might not be enforced. To this prayer their Lordships state that they cannot accede

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY BY A CLERK.—On Wednesday information was received by the Metropolitan Police, that William Holman Brunson, clerk to Messrs. Strange, of Hatton-street, Liverpool, Solicitors to the Bank of Gold, the property of his employers. He has been traced to London, and is now supposed to be trying to get out to Australia.

THE LEVESON-STREET MURDERS IN LIVERPOOL.—On Wednesday, at the Crown Court, Liverpool, before Mr. Justice Patteson, John Gleeson Wilson, *alias* Maurice Wilson, was tried for the murder of Ann Herrichson, George Herrichson, John Alfred Herrichson, Jeremiah Driscoll, and Mary Parr (her servant), in March last, at their residences, in Leveson-street, in that town. The court was crowded, and on the bench with its Lordship were W. Brown, Esq., M.P., and Mrs. Brown, R. Rushton, Esq., the stipendiary magistrate, &c. The circumstances of the case were fully published at the time of the occurrence. Evidence in support of the charge having been adduced, the Jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict of "Guilty." The Court, after expatiating on the enormity of the crime, and cautioning the prisoner against cherishing any hopes of pardon, passed upon him sentence of death. Wilson, though apparently excited, showed much firmness throughout

THE LIVERPOOL TRAGEDIES.—The unfortunate man Colkin, who murdered his two children in Oriel-street, still lies at the Northern Hospital, and is favourably progressing towards recovery. He is very peaceable and reserved in his demeanour, and speaks but little. Depositions have been taken by his brother in Cumlife-street, also progresses well. Of course neither of the cases can be tried at the present assizes.

THE PORT OF LIVERPOOL.—A letter in the Liverpool letters mention a curious fact relative to the marine of that port, viz. that on Tuesday last not one arrival took place in the Mersey from any foreign port. This circumstance is almost unexampled. On Thursday last there were upwards of 900 vessels in the river and docks of Liverpool. We may add another fact, in the same character—a vessel lately arrived in the Mersey from an Irish port, bringing on freight 17 cases of pant.

DISCOVERY OF ROMAN REMAINS AT CIRENCESTER.—During the past week, some workmen engaged in making a drain in one of the principal streets of this city unexpectedly laid bare one of the finest specimens of Roman tessellated pavements which have ever been discovered; and, on prosecuting their work, a quantity of fine tiles, bronze implements, pottery, and other indications leading to the supposition that this was originally the site of a Roman villa, were brought to light. Information being promptly conveyed to Earl Bathurst, his Lordship, with praiseworthy public spirit, immediately adopted measures with the officers of the Archæological Institute for the effectual preservation of these interesting relics of bygone ages. That the town of Cirencester was a Roman station of some importance is quite clear from the remains with which the town itself and its immediate neighbourhood abounds.

ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday last, whilst shooting on the Moors at Abergeldie with a party, the Hon. Mr. Perceval, eldest son of Lord Perceval, was unfortunately struck in the eye by a shot from one of the party. Although the medical men can as yet give no positive opinion as to the result, there is reason to hope that he is going on favourably.

BANK FORGERIES.—An extensive forgery on the Manchester and Liverpool District Bank has just been discovered. Two men implicated in the matter have been apprehended, and it is supposed that the investigations which are about to be commenced will lead to the discovery of a number of serious forgeries upon the same company. On the 20th ult., in consequence of an advertisement which appeared in the *Liverpool Mercury*, a person named Lindley applied for a situation, and received an answer appointing a meeting with the writer, a Mr. Robinson, at the Stock Hotel, in that town. A further interview, in consequence, took place at the Corn Exchange in Manchester, at which Robinson gave Lindley a cheque upon the Bank for £9 9s., and a further sum of £437 5s., desiring him to get it cashed. This Lindley did, and returned with the notes, the remainder of the amount being in gold. The notes, at Robinson's request, were subsequently issued at the Bank of England, who pocketed the money without taking the trouble to count the notes, a few days afterwards, Robinson offered Lindley a situation, but refused him in relation to Liverpool—promising to communicate with him upon the subject, and giving him money to defray his expenses. On the Tuesday following, they left Liverpool, to suspect, from various circumstances, that he was beset by a gang, called at the branch bank in Liverpool, and were detained for further inquiries, and an investigation having taken place, the cashier, Mr. Walsh, pointed out Robinson as the man from whom he received the notes. Robinson was accordingly pronounced by Mr. Simpson to be a forgery. On Friday (last week) Robinson was apprehended by one of the Liverpool detective force, in the shop of a man named Macaulay, who was supposed to be an accomplice. They Robinson was clearly identified, and a young man of the name of McIntyre were examined before the magistrates on the following (Saturday) morning, related another instance of having been duped by the same individual. We understand that the above is only one of a series of forgeries which have been recently committed, and from which the Manchester and Liverpool District Bank have been sufferers to a considerable amount, probably not less than from £1200 to £.500. The prisoner have been remanded, to afford time for instituting further inquiries into the subject.

A MAN KILLED BY A BULL.—A fatal accident happened to Mr. Samuel Crumpler, of Lytchet, near Poole, on Sunday last. About five o'clock in the morning, whilst passing a field, a young Norman bull ran at him, and knocked him down; he immediately regained his feet, and was about to chastise the ferocious animal, when he was again knocked down and gored. Some children who witnessed the occurrence then ran for assistance, but on his arrival Mr. Crampler was dead, and the enraged animal standing over the body, which presented a most distressing spectacle. The clothes, excepting the boots, were all torn off, and the body torn and pierced in many parts. Mr. Crumpler's hat and stick were found about 100 yards from the body, and the impression is that the animal had taken the body on its horns, and either carried or dragged it to the place where it was found. The bull was shot by Mr. Bailey, a boy being forbid to do it. O. Chislett, deputy-coroner for the hundred of Cogdean, when the jury gave directions that the bull should be killed. Had caps been on the horns of the bull the consequences would not, probably, have been so distressing.

The execution of Mary Ann Geering, who was found guilty at the Lewes Assizes of the murder of Benjamin Geering, her husband, by the administration of arsenic, took place at Lewes on Tuesday. The wretched woman confessed to the chaplain that she was guilty of the murder of her husband, and that she had also administered arsenic to her sons James and George, who had died of the effects of it, and that she afterwards attempted to destroy her son Benjamin by the same means, but in vain.

EMBEZZLEMENT BY THE SECRETARY OF THE LEEDS INFIRMARY.—After two remands, William Beckwith, the secretary and collector of the Leeds Infirmary, was brought up at the Leeds Court-House for final examination on Tuesday. He was charged with embezzling the amount of £6 7s. 2d., alleged to have embezzled having been collected by him during the last three years. Nothing was urged in his defence, and he was committed for trial at the Borough Sessions, which will take place next month.

EJECTION OF REBECCA SMITH.—The execution of Rebecca Smith, [illegible] at Stockton on Thursday forenoon, in front of the New Gaol, [illegible] The culprit was about thirty-four years of age, married eighteen years, and had eleven children—the eldest only, a daughter, is now alive. The second, a boy, died of a bowel complaint, at the age of fourteen weeks. All the children were baptized on the last day of the unhappy woman acknowledged that she poisoned a day or two after their birth.

PASSENGER TRAFFIC WITH IRELAND.—A document has been issued by the Board of Trade, enforcing a new series of regulations in relation to the carriage of passengers between Ireland and the United Kingdom, and communication is dated from the Council Chamber, Whitehall, August 7, and contains the following clauses:—Art. 1. The number of deck passengers to be carried by a paddle steamer, having no cargo on deck, shall be one passenger for every ton of the builder's tonnage. 2. The number to be carried by a paddle-steamer, having cargo on deck, but none of it stowed abaft the paddle-shaft, shall be one passenger to every registered ton. 3. The number to be carried when cargo (not live animals or poultry) is stowed abaft the paddle-shaft, shall be three passengers to every two square yards of clear space abaft the paddle-shaft. 4. The number to be carried, when live animals or poultry are stowed abaft the paddle-shaft, shall be fixed with reference to the arrangement of the vessel and cargo, so as to provide, as nearly as possible, two square yards for every three passengers, a part of the vessel separate from the cattle and live stock. 5. Screw steamers, in which the deck passengers are allowed to go below, and are accommodated with space on the lower deck for one-half their numbers, or on that on which the berths are raised, and a spar-deck constructed so as to afford protection to the passengers on deck, shall be licensed to carry the same number of passengers in each case as paddle steamers. 6. Screw steamers on which no such accommodation shall be found to exist, only one passenger to every four tons of the registered tonnage. 7. The proportion of passengers to be carried in the months of November, December, January, February, March, and October, to be two-thirds of the number allowed in the other months." Captain Denham has also addressed a memorandum to the owners of steamers employed in the conveyance of passengers, recommending additional regulations, as follow:—"Custom-house, Liverpool, August 10.—I am commanded by the Commissioners of the Customs to request that you will be strongly impress upon the owners of steam-vessels employed in the conveyance of passengers the propriety of making some provision for the health and comfortless of those on board during the passage, and to call your attention to the provisions to compel the adoption of these reasonable measures. —H. M. DENHAM, Captain, R.N., Steam Navigation Inspector."

EMIGRATION FROM THE SOUTH OF IRELAND.—Proposals have been put forward, under this title, for the formation of a society, under the auspices of the City of London, for the employment of the Irish peasantry in their own country. It is proposed, under the sanction of Government, that the Corporation enter into negotiations for the purchase or the right of occupation of lands in suitable districts in Ireland, and expend the necessary sums in adapting them to productive agricultural enterprise, by effecting arterial and thorough drainage, by making roads and other necessary improvements, by building convenient farm-houses and cottages, in laying out settlements, and dividing the same into allotments expedient for the purposes of sale and disposal. The purchase-money or rents to be paid in money, or in stock created to be created by the Corporation, at the option of that body. The lands so improved to be sold to persons of the requisite capital to cultivate the same, or conveyed in fee, subject to certain conditions and charges, chiefly to a terminable rent-charge. This rent-charge to represent the annual payment which, on the ordinary system of tenure, he would pay to the landlord for the use of the soil; together with the sum therein necessary to enable the Corporation to re-assure the value of the property, and so replace the amount of their investment on the decease of the occupier. The value of the fee simple would be assessed by a jury, upon the basis of the annual premium: the property, during the lifetime of the occupier, remaining mortgaged to the association, as security for the rent and premium, and for the due observance of all necessary covenants.

On the occasion of the Queen's visit to Dublin, a considerable sum was placed by her Majesty in the hands of the LORD-LIEUTENANT for distribution amongst the charities of Dublin, £50 of which was given to the Sick and Indigent Roomkeepers' Society.

HOPS.—The first packet of new hops arrived on Saturday last, the growth of Mr Henry Sen th, of Etchingham, Sussex, and was sold by Mr. George Russell, of the Borough, at £10 per cwt.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Business in all the Stock Markets during the past week has been extremely limited in amount, the principal dealers being absent from town, and the public showing no disposition to enter into any speculation. The fluctuations are only fluctuated ⅛ per cent., and the unfunded debt has again become firm in price. A probable termination of the Hungarian war gave a slight impetus to prices on Wednesday, the demands for money being 92¼ to 93, and 93 to ⅛ for the September account. These quotations have been since maintained, and although absence of business generally tends to a fall in prices, at present the state of the Money Market (re ved from the trifling pressure of last week) has a supporting influence. The following are the closing quotations yesterday afternoon, the following being the latest registered:—Bank Stock, 199½; Reduced, 93; Consols, 93⅛; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Annuities, 94; Long Annuities, 9-16 Dito, Old Annuities, 11-16; Exchequer Bills, 22s.; India Bonds, £1000, 73 pr; Ditto, under £1000, 73 pr; Consols for Account, 93⅛; Exchequer Bills, £1000, Aug., 43 pr; £500, June, 43 p., Small, June, 43 p.

Prices in the foreign market continue well supported, with the exception of Mexican, which has receded about 1 per cent., in consequence of the West India mail packet not having brought any specie on account of dividends. The price of Mexican on Monday was, on coupons, 29¾ on Wednesday it declined to 29⅞. An improvement has, however, taken place since, 28 having been registered. Some speculations in the low-priced stocks, such as Ecuador and Spanish 1 ive per Cents, have effected a trifling amount in the transactions reported, but generally have not materially varied. The closing prices are—Brazilian Bonds, 86¾; Ditto, Account, 85; Danish Bonds, 1825, Five per Cent., 99; Equador Bonds, 4; Mexican, Four per Cent. Coupons, 28; Ditto, Account, 28; Ditto, Small, 28; Portuguese, Four per Cent., 28¾; Russian Bonds, 107¾; Spanish, Five per Cent., 1840, Account, 18¾; Ditto, Three per Cent., 34¼; French, Three per Cent., 53f. 75c.; Belgian, 5-per-cent-Half per Cent., 99⅛; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 97; Ditto, Four per Cent. Certificates, 89¾.

With at any marked improvement in Railway Shares, prices have been, notwithstanding, tolerably maintained. The Midland meeting has not affected the price of the stock, but it is believed that at the present prices many loans are maintained from the jobbers turning *bulls*, to make the public, who are *bearing* heavily, pay for the speculation. Prices at the close of business yesterday were as follow:—Caledonian, 15¾; Chester and Holyhead, 7¾; Eastern Counties, 1¾; Great Northern, 8½ Ditto, ½ A Deferred, 3½; Ditto, 5 per Cents, 103; Great North of England, 223 x.d.; Great Western, 75¾; Ditto, 5 shares, 103½; Ditto, Half Cent, 89½; Lancaster and Carlisle, 33; Ditto, for cash re and Yorkshire, 57½; Leeds and Bradford, 100; London and Blackwall, 3½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 37½; Lo., Gr.at. 5 per Cents, ...; London and North Western, 124½; Ditto, New Quarters, 14¾; Ditto, Fives, ...; Midland, 63½; Ditto, Consolidated P.ef (£50 Shares), 16; Ditto, Consolidated Bonds, and birming..am, 6 per Cent., 126; Newcastle and Carlisle, 24; North Staffordshire, 11¾; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 17; Shrewsbury and Wes.mouth, 33; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 19½; Ditto, Newcastle Extension, 13½; Ditto, Great Northern and Eastern, Pref., 4½; York and North Midland, 28.—Anglo-Italian (late Danish and Austrian), 1; Great Indian Peninsular, ... Northern of France, 8⅜ dis.; Paris and Strasbourg, 5.

SATURDAY MORNING.—Consols remained yesterday at the preceding prices, until towards the close of business, when a slight decline left prices at 93⅛ for money, and 93⅜ 93 for account. Shares and Foreign Stock were duller, without any material changes

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—During the present week the arrivals of English wheat have amounted to 1870 quarters, chiefly of the present year's growth, and of full average quality. The receipts fresh up to-day were very limited, and the show of samples was small. All kinds owing to the late attendance of both town and country buyers, moved off slowly, at about Monday's prices. The imports of foreign wheat have consisted of 6460 quarters. Secondi and superior qualities were in moderate demand, at about last week's currencies, but the middling and inferior kinds were in per quarter lower to purchase. Scarcely any English barley was offering; but the supply of foreign was in fair increase. The demand ruled heavy, at late rates. We had a full average supply of malt on show. Fine samples were quite as dear, but the value of other kinds had a downward tendency. The show of English oats was small—that of foreign tolerably good. All kinds were in fair request, at full prices. Beans, however, pardered cautiously. Beans and peas ruled dull. Indian corn and flour sold at the late terms. In flour very few sales took place.

ARRIVALS.—English: Wheat, 1670; barley, 130; malt, 3970; oats, 1090; flour, 3660. Foreign: Wheat, 2400; barley, 610; oats, 19,250; flour, 1000.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 38s to 42s, ditto, white, 42s to 52s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 36s to 42s; ditto, white, 40s to 48s; rye, 25s to 26s; grinding barley, 22s to 25s; distilling ditto 26s to 28s; malting ditto, 29s to 35s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 57s to 62s; brown ditto, 54s to 57s; Kingston and Ware, 58s to 63s; Chevalier, 58s to 63s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 15s to 20s, potato ditto, 18s to 21s; Youghal and Cork, black, 14s to 17s, ditto, white, 16s to 18s; Irish potato, 20s to 23s; ditto, seed, 23s to 25s; beans, 34s to 36s, maple, 34s to 38s; white, 32s to 37s; boilers, 32s to 38s, tic quarter. Town-made flour, 37s to 42s; Suffolk, 32s to 34s, Stockton and Yorkshire, 32s to 34s, per 280 lbs.—*Foreign.*—Barley, nominal. Wheat, 44s to 46s per quarter. Flour, American, 22s to 24s per barrel; Baltic, 22s to 24s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Now reposed in a very moderate request at barely stationary prices. Cloverseed is selling 62s to 64s per cwt. Canary, 42s per bushel. Of coriander, an extra, very little is doing

Linseed, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Bread. The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d to 7½d; of household ditto, 5d to 6d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 45s 3d; barley, 26s 1d; oats, 19s 0d; rye, 27s 0d; beans, 34s 7d; peas, 27s 2d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 46s 10d; barley, 26s 0d; oats, 19s 3d; rye, 28s 10d; beans, 34s 9d; peas, 31s 0d.

Foreign Grain and Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 1s 0d; barley, 1s 0d; oats, 1s 0d; rye, 1s 0d; beans, 1s 0d; peas, 1s 0d.

Flour.—The market for all descriptions is firm, and prices are well supported in every instance. Common sound congous is quoted at 9d per lb. Duty was paid up to Saturday last on [illegible] Assam, 58,6[illegible]; and Ceylon, 24,[illegible]; against 18,[illegible] in 1848.

Sugar.—The best qualities of raw sugar have been in moderate request, at full prices; but low and middling and inferior kinds are somewhat lower to purchase. Foreign sugars have a downward tendency. Refined goods steady. Brown lumps, 49s; and fine grocery, 50s to 50s 6d per cwt. Duty, 24s 6d per cwt.

Coffee.—Plantation kinds are in better request. In prices, however, we have no improvement to notice. Ceylon qualities are sold at the late advance.

Provisions.—The arrivals of foreign butter into the Thames have been tolerably steady, at about last week's quotations. In the middling and inferior kinds scarcely any business is doing. Fine Belfast is selling at 78s to 80s; fine Limerick, 76s to 78s; fine Kerry, 74s to 76s; fine Cork and Waterford, 72s to 74s; fine Dublin, 72s to 74s per cwt.; fresh, 8s to 11s per dozen pounds. Irish bacon is in good request, at 50s to 52s per cwt.

All other kinds of provisions are extremely dull

Tallow.—The demand for all kinds of tallow is inactive, at [illegible] in the spot, 38s 9d to 39s, and for forward delivery, 38s 3d to 38s 6d per cwt. Rough fat, 2s per 8lbs, net cash.

Hay and Straw.—Old meadow hay, £2 5s to £3 0s; old clover ditto, £4 0s to £4 10s; new ditto, 1[illegible] to £4; and straw, £1 6s to £1 15s per load

Wool.—Imports of wool continue large, yet the dealers are purchasing extensively, at fully the late advance in the quotations.

Potatoes.—The supplies are large and of excellent quality. Very little is doing, at from 4s to 5s per ton.

Coals (Friday).—Wylam, 15s 6d; Hetton, 15s 3d; Bell, 16s 3d; Hilton, 18s; Kelloe, 18s 9d; Tees, 17s 3d; and Hartley, 16s per ton.

Hops (Friday).—Three packets of new hops have arrived from Sussex since our last report, viz., one of 3 cwt. from Ardingly, and two of 4 cwt. each from Etchingham. Some weeks since we shall receive anything like a supply. The pandation accounts are still unfavourable, but duty is cancelled. The duty is cancelled. The market is dull, and prices unchanged, which move off steadily, on the following terms:—Sussex pockets, 42s 1ds to 44s 1ds; Weald of Kent ditto, 42s to 44s; Mid and East Kent ditto, 43s to to 47s per cwt.

Smithfield (Friday).—The supply of beasts here to-day was rather short of the average quantity, and the demand was heavy, at from 2¼d to 2½d per 8lbs. Some of the best Scots realised 2½d per 8lbs. without obtaining a clearance. Although the stock were 24 head from Upcote and 20 from France. With sheep we were not moderately supplied, and the demand was heavy, at 3d per 8lbs. Calves were in steady request, at 4d per 8lbs. Pigs were in fair demand, at 3d per 8lbs.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—The supply of beasts fresh up from our own grazing districts has been moderate, but from Scotland and Norfolk large. The trade was somewhat heavy. Calves, the number of which was somewhat large, ran slowly at late rates. In pigs next to nothing was doing. Much cows sold at late rates, at from £14 to £18 each, including their small calf

Per 8lb sinking the offals:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; second quality ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime large oxen, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; prime Scots, &c., 3s 8d to 3s 10d; coarse calves, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; prime small ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; coarse sheep, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; prime ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; large coarse hogs, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; neat small porkers, 3s 8d to 3s 10d, which, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; suckling calves, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; and quarter old store pigs, 18s to 20s each. Total supplies: Beasts, 6[illegible]; cows, 20; sheep and lambs, 12,500; calves, 410; pigs, 300. Foreign supplies: Beasts, 70; sheep, 750; calves, 240. Scotch: Beasts, 70; sheep, 120

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday). We had a very inactive demand here to-day, at [illegible] prices.

Per 8lb sinking the offals:—Inferior beef, 2s 8d to 3s 0d; middling ditto, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; prime large ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; prime small ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; large coarse ditto, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; middling ditto, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; prime ditto, 2s 8d to 3s 0d; veal, 2s 10d to 3s 6d; small pork, 3s 8s to 4s 1emb, 3s 10d to 4s 10d.

MORT. ELLERAY.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 21.

WAR OFFICE, AUGUST 21.

6th Foot: T E Gordon to be Ensign, vice Lieut G J Stewart to be First Lieutenant, vice Lieut and Captain W Hall, who exchanges; and Lieutenant, vice Stewart, 6th Light Dragoons, vice Lieut and Captain, vice Colchester, who exchanges. 7th Foot: Ensign Davies, from Lieut J C Baker to be Captain, vice Lewis, Ensign F Hagnell to Lieutenant, vice Davies, J F Bowen to be Ensign, vice Hagnell. 8th Foot: Ensign H Carey to be Ensign, vice Lynch. 16th Foot: Ensign W Ashmore to be Major, vice Brandt; Lieutenant P Fitzgerald to be Captain, vice Ashmore; and Adjutant C C Grant to be Lieutenant, vice Fitzgerald. 17th Foot: Lieut and Adjutant C C Grant to be Lieutenant, vice Hamilton, who resigns the Adjutancy only. Lieut H Gerrard to be Adjutant, vice Grant. 24th Foot: Lieut W Armitage to be Lieutenant, vice Goodall, 17th Light Dragoons, who exchanges. Ensign J Dunbar to be Lieutenant, vice Percival, Regmon. Staff: Ensign A Hill to be Lieutenant, vice A Miller. 32nd: Major G Critchley to be Lieut-Colonel, vice Hamilton, who exchanges. Lieut H Gerrard to be Major, vice Critchley. Lieut R Lee to be Captain, vice Chester. Lieut F K Campbell to be Captain, vice Chester. E G Bulwer to be Second Lieutenant, vice Brady. Staff: W Moore to be Ensign, vice Hamilton. 40th Foot: Ensign A Hill to be Lieutenant, vice A Miller. 72nd: Major G Critchley to be Lieut-Colonel, vice Hamilton, who exchanges. Lieut H Gerrard to be Major, vice Critchley. Lieut R Lee to be Captain, vice Chester. E G Bulwer to be Second Lieutenant, vice Brady. Staff: W Moore to be Ensign, vice Hamilton. 90th Foot: Ensign A Hill to be Lieutenant, vice A Miller. 92nd: Major G Critchley to be Lieut-Colonel, vice Hamilton, who exchanges. Lieut H Gerrard to be Major, vice Critchley. Lieut R Lee to be Captain, vice Chester. E G Bulwer to be Second Lieutenant, vice Brady. Staff: W Moore to be Ensign, vice Hamilton. 97th Foot: Ensign A Hill to be Lieutenant, vice A Miller. 98th: Major G Critchley to be Lieut-Colonel, vice Hamilton, who exchanges. Lieut H Gerrard to be Major, vice Critchley. Lieut R Lee to be Captain, vice Chester. E G Bulwer to be Second Lieutenant, vice Brady. Staff: W Moore to be Ensign, vice Hamilton. 99th: Lieut F Bowen to be Lieutenant, vice Robinson. Ensign G Gooch to be Lieutenant, vice Bowen. W Whitehead to be Ensign, vice Wood. Staff: Paymaster J D Gunning to be Deputy to be Captain, vice Lamert. Philip W T Cockburn to be Ensign, vice Hall. Lieut G R Halliday to be Captain, vice Bray-Major Moore: Ensign W A Ballie to be Lieutenant, vice Halliday. 90 D A S Armstrong, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Fraser. 93rd: A Rose to be Ensign, vice Maclellan. 98th: Lieut J Jordan to be Quartermaster, vice Fagan, Quartermaster of Depôt. Paymaster, vice Skinner

BANKRUPTS.

A PAINE and G F DAVIES, Southwark, woollendrapers. H F DODSON, Romford, Essex, grocer. J BOWERS, Worcester, victualler. J and H HUMPHREYS, Birmingham, tinplate manufacturers. F BURT, Plymouth, bonding-house keeper. J SKINNER, Dover, Brixton, and Clapham, gentleman. E and A GANT-IDE, Oldham, Lancashire, cotton spinners.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

W BROWN, Glasgow, corn-factor.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 24.

FOREIGN OFFICE, AUGUST 21.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr John Farrell Robertson as Consul in Great Britain for the Republic of the Equator.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT

Royal North Lincoln Militia: T F Dymoke, of Scrivelsby, to be Major.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, AUGUST 21.

Ordnance Medical Department: J H Halahan, M.D, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Dassett.

Royal Regiment of Artill'y: J S Stocks to be Veterinary Surgeon, vice Burt.

Corps of Royal Marines: First Lieut C O Hamley to be Captain, vice P I J Dansaloy; Second Lieut W H Bennett to be First Lieutenant, vice Hamley.

BANKRUPTS.

F D LEWIS, Castle-court, Birchin-lane, printer. J CALDWALL, King William-street, City, ac-fe-tioning wiolens manufacturers. J H SPENCER, South Benfleet, Essex, builder. H BLAKE, Market-place, Wakefield, Yorkshire, ironmonger. R MICHELL, Gloucester Priory, Warwickshire, publisher. W HOLMES, Plymouth, baker. J SANES, Kingston-upon-Thames, tailor. J JACKSON, South Shields, brewer. W HIRD, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, hotel keeper ELIZABETH BIDWELL, R HOWELL, [illegible] FLOWER, [illegible]

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

W FRASER, Breahorn, Rosse, cement manufacturer. J THAIN, Dundee, merchant. D FORBES, Edinburgh, draper. P LOW, Edinburgh, draper. MACIN NAIR and BALLARDIE, tobacconists, Glasgow, plumbers.

BIRTHS.

At Wilmore Rectory, Staffordshire, the lady of the Rev Charles Henry Molyneux, of a daughter.—At Mark-side, the wife of Dr. Stark, of a son.—In Gordon-street the wife of Henry Hughes, of a son.—In Burton-square, Lady Heath, of a daughter.—At Lee-house, Pensanger, Gambe, well, the wife of the Rev Henry Drayton, of a daughter.—At Worcester, the wife of the Rev George Henry Sumner, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES

At All Saints' Church, Southampton, John Wainman Conway Hughes, SCL, New Inn, Oxford, to Sarah Anne Menzies.—[illegible] only surviving child of the Rev James Jarrett, vicar of Lydd, Kent, to Frederick Cardigan [illegible] of the Royal Artillery.—At the Isle of Bute, by chapelry to the Queen the Duke of Buccleuch, [illegible] Sir Colquhoun Grant, Bart., of Monymusk, to Lady Anne Montagu, [illegible] daughter of the late Admiral Thomas Bladen Capel, [illegible] of the Worldham, Shrewsbury, and [illegible]

At Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire, Thomas Ashton, Esq., of Hyde, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of the late John Mayall, Esq., of Ashton-under-Lyne.—

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr W BATTY.—Last Six Nights of the present Season.—Positively on MONDAY, AUGUST 27th, the performance will commence at Seven o'clock, with Mr. Stocqueler's Grand Military Equestrian Spectacle of MOGUL AND MAHRATTA; or, the Conquest of the Sikhs. To be succeeded by Batty's inimitable FEMALE CIRCUS OF THE ARENA, supported by an unprecedented array of the talent of this Establishment. To conclude with a favourite Afterpiece.

Box-office open from Eleven till Four.—Stage Manager, Mr W. West.

ROYAL GARDENS, VAUXHALL.—ONE MORE SHILLING ADMISSION MONDAY AUG. 27 and four following Nights. In Preparation, to organise the Public that the Management has engaged the Price of Admission to the Royal Pleasure Gardens, VAUXHALL, on Opportunity to the Million to witness for the First Time a Horsemanship ever performed by MADAME D'ERKMANN, the Female Wonder in equestrian Wonder, is re-engaged for a limited Number of Nights, on her return of whose engagement she leaves this country. He will appear every night with a splendid TROUPE of EQUESTRIANS. In the Circle, and will appear the celebrated Arab, MOHAMMED BEN ALHAGGIN, the most extraordinary Vaulter in the World, who will go through his astonishing feats of Gymnastics, in which he will bear upon his Head, Lion, &c., and throw the most wonderful somersaults ever witnessed. A NATIVE of AGRA will exhibit the Manners and Customs of the Sikhs and other natives of India by the assistance of Mr MOODY, the celebrated Comic Singer of the New Regent's Park, Military Band, and Pyrotechnic Display. The World Renowned Clown, Mr. HERNANDEZ, and the Unrivalled Equestrian Acrobat, Antonio Drake, have kindly volunteered their Services, and will conclude their engagement this season. In Rehearsal, and will be produced this season, the Ballet of

Doors open at Seven. Admittance, ONE SHILLING.

LAST FEW WEEKS OF THE PRESENT MATCHLESS ATTRACTIONS

FIRST PERFORMANCE of a GRAND MUSICAL MELANGE arranged in honour of Her MAJESTY'S VISIT to IRELAND.

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VAUXHALL GARDENS.

THE ITALIAN WALK.

THE season at this still popular place of amusement has proved, on the whole, successful to the new *entrepreneurs*. This result has been fairly earned; for the proprietors have provided for their visitors a succession of novel attractions of a superior class.

The circle scenes in the Rotunda Theatre, by young Hernandez and the two Auriols, and the equestrianism of Mdlle. Hinne, from Paris, are performances of great spirit and elegance; indeed, those of Hernandez have never been surpassed for what may be termed the poetry of the art. Equestrianism, however, forms but one feature of the evening's entertainments; and we must recollect that, not long since, performances of this class were considered of sufficient mark for one of our national theatres.

On Wednesday the great attraction was the Night Ascent of Mr. Green in his superb Victoria Balloon, which was seen to great advantage, by aid of the Electric Light, at the back of the spectators' gallery, as shown in our Illustration.

The Balloon ascent did not take place till eleven o'clock. The occupants of the car were but two—Mr. Green and a friend. When set at liberty, the Balloon rose slowly, and, after poising itself, soared easily into the air, and was soon lost in the shadow of the starless sky. The display of fireworks made from the car, however, soon rendered its course observable for a considerable time.

The pyrotechnic display was profuse and fine. In the Waterloo-ground, also, a most beautiful and exceedingly grand exhibition of fireworks took place, on which Mr. Mortram appears to have lavished all the resources of his art.

The illuminations on Wednesday were on an extended scale of magnificence and effect.

In the decoration of the Gardens, it must be acknowledged that a great improvement has been made of late years in the character of what may, perhaps, be termed the scenic contrivances. We remember when the tinkling tin waterfall and the hermit in the dark walk were the best ingenuities of Vauxhall. In their place, we have, certainly, indications of more artistic taste and feeling: such as the Italian Walk, with its sculpture and fountain, illumined by the electric rays. The proprietors have this season extended this walk, and we hear of a further addition. It is, certainly, one of the most elegant localities of the Gardens.

In the group of Gothic Ruins, the advantage of the Colosseum work of this kind has not been lost sight of, and the real appearance amidst the trees is very effective. There is a picturesqueness in the style of decoration, as well as an object and meaning, which should not be lost sight of, in viewing it merely as a graceful

GOTHIC RUINS.

ASCENT OF MR GREEN'S BALLOON, ON WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

combination of art and nature. By nice attention to the judicious selection of the architectural portion, the place is capable of better things than have yet been wrought in this line.

The Fountains, with their sculpture, and what some one called "lines of limpid refreshment," are old favourites at Vauxhall; and the past has been a season to increase their popularity. We have Engraved one of them—the Ocean God—in full play.

The Electric Light has been a very available ingenuity for the *artistes* of the Gardens; its effulgence upon the Victoria Balloon, on Wednesday night, was very striking.

This Balloon was constructed by Mr. Green in 1847, when he made his first ascent in it from Parker's Piece, Cambridge, in the presence of her Majesty and Prince Albert, the Duke of Wellington, and other distinguished personages who were attending the Prince Chancellor's Installation. The Balloon is made of 1200 yards of silk, manufactured for the purpose, in alternate gores of crimson and gold; and around the middle is a zone, or belt, inscribed "Royal Victoria," in gold letters three feet high, and ornamented with crowns, stars, and other regal insignia. The Balloon measures 120 feet in circumference; contains 30,000 cubic feet of gas, when fully inflated, and, with the car attached, is 66 feet high.

By the way, fireworks at Vauxhall almost date within the present century, notwithstanding the Gardens have been a place of public resort from the reign of Charles II. to the present time. Fireworks are stated by Mr. Fillinham not to have been exhibited till 1798, and even then not constantly displayed. The price of admission was 1s. up to the summer of 1792, when it was raised to 2s.; subsequently it was raised to 4s.; in 1848, it was 1s.; and now it is 2s. 6d. The title of Spring Gardens, according to Mr. Fillinham, was continued till 1785.

We quote these details chiefly from Mr. Cunningham's "Handbook for London," just published; in which the author illustrates the history of the Gardens by no fewer than twenty-two quotations from the diarists, dramatists, and memoir writers of a century, or from Evelyn and Pepys to Beswell and Walpole. This article on Vauxhall presents a fair specimen of the clever illustration from contemporary authors which is the staple merit of the "Handbook." By this literary spirit, the work is distinguished beyond all its predecessors.

THE NEPTUNE FOUNTAIN.

HAYMARKET.—On Monday the "Hop Pickers" was performed, with its original cast. The house has continued during the week to be occupied by the Adelphi company.

SADLER'S WELLS.—In order to give sufficient time for rehearsal, the tragedy of "Antony and Cleopatra" will be deferred till Monday week. The theatre opens, however, this evening; the piece announced is the "Tempest."

STRAND.—A slight one-act piece, called "My First and Last Courtship," was produced on Monday. Its evident purpose is to exhibit Mr. Farren in a state of senility; and this end is admirably accomplished. The gist of the plot lies in the successful attempt of a mischievous nephew and a volatile lady, *Beatrice* (Mrs. Stirling), with whom the old gentleman is in love, to get the affair off by making it appear ridiculous. In this they succeeded, and are permitted to marry for their pains. The performance excited much laughter; nor is the trifle, for such it is, without merit.

AN INCIDENT ON LOCH LOMOND.—On Monday week, when her Majesty was on Loch Lomond, a gentleman came ashore from the Royal Yacht, and men toned to a tourist, who was loitering at the door of the inn, that her Majesty desired to lunch, and that the provisions had unfortunately been sent to Tarbet, adding a question as to whether anything could be had at the inn. The gentleman thus addressed procured two dozen of fresh herrings and seven large loaves, with which three of the visitors in the inn, Mr. Mackenzie, Union Bank, Edinburgh; Mr. Lamb, bookbinder, Edinburgh; and Mr Francis Taylor, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, pulled off to the yacht. On nearing the vessel they were asked what was wanted, and replying "Provisions for her Majesty," were ordered to come on board, and were soon informed by the purveyor that what they had brought was very acceptable; and it afterwards appeared that her Majesty lunched on the loaves and fishes, and felt much obliged to the good subjects who had come to the relief of her necessities.

London: Printed and published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLER, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1849.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 388.—VOL. XV.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1849. [SIXPENCE.

THE PEACE CONGRESS.

THE week that has just closed has exhibited a singular and interesting spectacle. The apostles—we will not say the friends—of Peace (for all sensible men are included under the latter designation) have held a Congress in a time of revolutionary excitement and turmoil, in the midst of the most warlike population of Europe, and in a city where, to judge from its outside show, war would seem to be almost the sole business and the chief glory of life. The members of the Congress were earnest, zealous, indefatigable and many of them highly distinguished, men. Some of them proved their zeal by crossing the Atlantic to give their testimony in favour of the inestimable blessings of peace, and to lift their voices in condemnation of the folly and wickedness of war. Not a few of them had to travel a thousand miles or upwards before reaching the port of embarkation. The hearts of all these men were in the business; and the feelings, if not the judgment, of the rest were enlisted in the cause. Some of them were politicians and men of the world. Some were philanthropists, without being politicians; and many of them were imbued with no other feelings than those of pure religion, and strict adherence to the sublime and beautiful commandment, "*Love one another.*" These men held their Congress in the sight of the nations, and preached their doctrine to all people. If not greeted with loud acclamation, they were certainly received with cordiality and respect in the city which they honoured with their visit. Paris, bristling with bayonets, noisy with drums and fifes, gay with banners, and swarming with men in military uniforms, paid homage to the pure motives of its sober-suited guests, and did its utmost to make their stay agreeable.

There was nothing said in the Congress that could well be gainsaid. Nothing was aimed at that would not be to the permanent advantage of men and nations, if it could be realised. The sentiments of the wise and good of all ages, and of all creeds and climes, were expressed by the various speakers. Their maxims were of that class which merit, in the best sense, the appellation of truisms, and combined the finest philosophy with the purest religion. Yet, now that the Congress has closed—that the wisdom has been uttered—that the good seed has been left to fructify in congenial, or to rot and perish in uncongenial, soil—and that full justice has been done to the kindly intentions of the men who preached peace in the camp, and inveighed, to a glory-loving people, against the wickedness of glory, purchased by the blood and tears of myriads—the question forces itself upon us, Of what use was this Congress? It was a pretty sight while it lasted; but can anything come of it?

Men of business and of practical acquaintance with the world and the world's affairs wish to have an answer to these queries. For our own part, we have the most implicit faith in the abstract truth of the doctrines of the Peace Society; and the most fervent hope that, as men become more civilised, and more thoroughly imbued with the loving spirit of Christianity, the more the abhorrence of war will increase among them. We believe, too, that the sword settles nothing; that physical force never was and never will be of service to any cause that had not moral force to back it; and that moral force will be the ultimate arbiter of the destinies of humanity. But, while we believe all these things, and would join the most enthusiastic lover of peace in laudation of the countless and inestimable benefits that would result to the world were the swords of all nations turned into ploughshares, and guns only remembered as the barbarous implements of a savage race, we must confess that, after all, while men are men, and earth is earth, the doctrine of peace at all hazards seems to us to be more sentimental than sensible, and far more amiable than wise. In short, we utterly deny that war in all cases is an evil. We admit offensive war to be the concentration of all imaginable horror and atrocity; but we assert defensive war, in support of the right, to be necessary, and wise, and holy. Were offensive war never made, of course defensive war would cease; and it is here that the sentimentalists, who preach the beautiful doctrine of peace, commit an error. They include offensive and defensive war in one condemnation; and they throw doctrine upon a devotion that cannot too often and too zealously be enforced upon the world, by their unfortunate incapacity to make the distinction between force employed to commit, and force employed to resist, iniquity. That the members of the Society of Friends should continue to praise this doctrine, is not extraordinary. It is a matter of religion with them—a matter of faith, upon which reason is thrown away. We are as much accustomed to thes

BALMORAL, HER MAJESTY'S HIGHLAND RESIDENCE, FROM THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE RIVER.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

things in their mouths, as we are to the broad-brims upon their heads, or to the cut of the coats they wear. But that men who aspire to be the guides and teachers of nations—men who would govern men—and who would lend a hand in the actual business of life, should link themselves to this Quixotism, surprises us not a little. They owe it to their own reputations, and they owe it to society—which they have already served, and may hereafter serve again—to undertake no tasks that are of impossible fulfilment; and to give no countenance to the mere abstractions of theorists who ignore that man has passions and prejudices to sway, as well as reason to guide him—that he is not a creature compact entirely of intellect, and that flesh and blood enter somewhat largely into his composition. Most people will admit that there has been too much war in the world—too much ignorance—too much poverty—too much oppression, and too much misery of every kind; but if any man in these times will rise and tell us, in the face of society, that there shall be no more war—no more ignorance—no more poverty—no more oppression—no more misery, we shall very scrupulously refrain from giving him a seat in our councils, or entrusting him with the management of our affairs. We may praise his amiability, but it will be at the expense of his judgment; and he shall neither sail our ship, nor superintend our farm, sit as a director at our bank, nor have a vote in the business of our state.

In this Journal of the 16th of June, we expressed our opinions upon the arbitration scheme brought forward in the House of Commons by Mr. Cobden. We reiterate those opinions now, after having perused with attention all the speeches at the Great Peace Congress, and endeavoured to discover some practical utility in their eloquence. The whole tendency of our civilisation is eminently pacific; and wars of aggression and conquest on the part of Kings become every day more unlikely. But it is not from any sentimental horror of war, or any purely religious motive, on the part either of Kings or nations, that this desirable result has been attained. War has been found to be too costly and too clumsy, and, after having done its work, to have left things no better, but much worse than it found them. In times of utter ignorance, it was the only arbiter between individuals and nations. In our time, when civilisation has made some progress, it is an arbiter only resorted to when all other means have failed; and the hardworking men of our age acknowledge the fact, that armies and navies are becoming matters of police—the mere agents of the law employed to keep the peace, and quite as necessary to nations as police-constables are to towns.

Our friends of the Peace Congress would put an end to war, and abolish armies and navies by arbitrating in all cases of national or international differences. But they forget that an arbitration that cannot be enforced, in case of refusal to submit to it, by one or both of the parties, is a mere mockery. In private cases, he who refuses the arbitration he has once consented to, is confronted with the law. The arbitrator may be despised, but the courts of justice, backed by the power of fine or imprisonment, by policemen, gaolers, and dungeons, come to the support of both, who demands his right, and physical force ultimately settles the business. It cannot be otherwise. Physical force, in a wrong cause, has been the curse of the world; but physical force employed in support of the right, cannot be considered as an evil against which the efforts of good men ought to be directed. On the contrary, it is the hope and reliance of mankind, without which, in case of need, the world would be overrun by the wicked and the unscrupulous, our fair civilisation blotted out, and society thrown back into that barbarous stage when every man is his own policeman and soldier, and war, instead of being the calamity of a century, is the curse of every individual every day of his life.

Arbitration has of late years been largely employed in the differences that have arisen in various states of Europe. It will continue to be employed; and the more civilisation advances amongst us, the less disposed will nations be to rush into sanguinary conflicts with one another. But until the Millennium shall burst in all its glory upon us, cases will continually occur in which arbitration will be impossible, until war shall have been appealed to by each party as the last resource. The case of Hungary is one in point. The case of Rome is another. So, in its day, was the miserable affair of Ballingarry. Who was to arbitrate between Smith O'Brien and the British Government? Who shall tell the Emperor of Russia that he shall never again interfere in the affairs of Austria? The fact is, that the arbitration scheme and the objects of the Peace Congress are matters for harmless debating-clubs. Let those enthusiastic friends of Peace who condemn alike the war which is offensive and that which is defensive, continue to meet, and to promulgate their doctrine. The world, though it smile at them, will appreciate the purity of their intentions; but let practical men come out from amongst them, lest they, too, be considered as visionaries, and so be deprived of the power of doing the good which they have at heart, and of aiding that great cause of human improvement to which their lives have hitherto been devoted.

THE QUEEN AT BALMORAL.

We have engraved upon the preceding page a view of the Royal residence, sketched from the south side of the river, and a different point to those from which our previous views have been drawn.

Balmoral has been much improved since her Majesty's last visit. The pleasure-grounds have been laid out anew, in a tasteful style. The castle has been enlarged; and the pile, as it now stands, reminds one of Abbotsford.

The Royal Family pursue there the life of a country squire's household, with this distinction, that they create apparently less stir and commotion in the neighbourhood of their abode.

Lord John Russell arrived on the 22nd ult., on a visit to the Queen.

On the 24th ult., her Majesty and Prince Albert, attended by Viscountess Jocelyn, went to the top of Lochnagar.

On the 19th and the 26th, her Majesty and the Prince, and suite, attended divine service at the parish church of Crathie.

It is contemplated by her Majesty and Prince Albert to quit Balmoral for a few days, and repair to a small shooting-lodge, or "box," as it is designated, on the banks of Loch Muick, situate at the base of Lochnagar. A trim little boat has been built by the Messrs Hall, ship-carpenters at Aberdeen, and conveyed to the place, for the use of the Royal party in making excursions on the loch.

It is said that the Court will not leave Balmoral before the end of September; and rumours are afloat that it is intended then to visit either Lord Aberdeen, at Haddo-house, or the Duke of Sutherland, at Dunrobin; or both.

INAUGURATION OF ROBERT BURNS.

A curious picture, thus untitled, is now on view at 14, Great Queen-street. It represents the inauguration of the Scottish bard as poet laureate of the Lodge Canongate, Kilwinning, Edinburgh; and as we are told, the only picture ever taken in connexion with Masonic mysteries. It includes numerous portraits of the poet's patrons and friends—among them, Lord Monboddo, Mackenzie, Dundas Stewart, Dr. Gregory, Nasmith, and Captain Grose. These have been copied from originals by Sir Joshua Reynolds, Sir H. Raeburn, Mr. G. Watson, and other authentic family portraits. A lithographic print is in progress.

The Masonic inauguration took place in Canongate in 1787, at which time Masonry was at high estimation. The picture is by Dr. Stewart Watson. Everything connected with the bard of Ayr is interesting; but his Masonic relations are peculiarly so. Burns, indeed, was greatly indebted to his initiation for the graces of his literary style, the comparative elegance of his manners, and the ease of his oratory. The artist has been exceedingly successful in his grouping, and has, indeed, produced a vigorous, if not highly-finished painting.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

—On Saturday morning his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, attended by Baron Knesebeck, arrived at Cambridge House, Piccadilly, from a visit to his Majesty, the King of Hanover, at Hanover. His Royal Highness proceeded to his residence at Kew in the afternoon. His Royal Highness the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz returned to the residence of the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, at Kew, on Saturday, from the Continent.

A NOBLE ACT.—A few years since a profound mathematician died in Liverpool, leaving a wife and family unprovided for. Those who knew and esteemed the deceased raised £200, and invested it for the widow and children in a railway. Subsequently the stock was greatly depreciated, but the gentleman who recommended the investment took up the shares, and paid the difference; that gentleman is the one who never tires in acts of benevolence and unostentatious charity—Mr. William Rathbone.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The dearth of news from Paris this week is positively astonishing; even on *dits* about the "Reds" cease to appear, and that ready-to-bubble description of rumours which the Parisians call *canards*, no longer float through the public at time-phere; and if it were not for the Peace Congress, Paris would be dullness itself. We have nothing to record since last week but the display of the "Great Waters" at Versailles was repeated on Monday, in compliment to the English and American visitors. At Versailles they played at five o'clock, and at 8t cloud at eight; in the evening, At St. Cloud the rare treat was seen of the fountains being illuminated, and the effect was very magnificent. The crowd present was immense, and nothing could be more favourable to this fête than the weather. The palaces and private apartments at both places were entirely thrown open, and the honours were done by the authorities towards their visitors with a ready and cordial hospitality that added largely to the gratification arising from this act of graceful hospitality on the part of the Government, which was evidently felt and appreciated by all.

In the morning, the English delegates of the Peace Society had given a handsome *déjeûner* at Versailles to the American delegates, and passed a resolution in favour of them. Mr. Cobden, as chairman of the English delegates made a speech, in which he spoke with great kindness of the American delegates, and afterwards presented to each of them a copy of the New Testament, in French, with an inscription beneath his signature. The speech of Mr. Cobden was replied to by Mr. Allen, of Massachusetts.

The French Government has altogether shown great liberality and good feeling in its treatment of the Peace Congress. The utmost facility was given to the members to visit all the curiosities and valuable collections of the capital; many of the collections, which are generally closed at this season, were opened expressly for their convenience; and on Saturday a grand party was given in their honour by M. de Tocqueville, the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Prince Callimachi and several members of the diplomatic corps were present at this *soirée*. Mr. Cobden, who had dined with M. Passy, Minister of Finance, arrived about half-past ten o'clock. Mr. Brown (the escaped slave from the United States), and Mr. Pennington, who had addressed the Congress at its meeting on Friday, were also amongst the guests.

La Presse publishes the model of a petition having for its object the carrying out of the views of the Peace Congress. It demands the abolition of the conscription, the establishment of a voluntary system, and the reduction of the army to 100,000 men, or one soldier for every 300 souls. The petition is ready for signature at the office of *La Presse* and in the provinces.

The *Moniteur du Soir* gives a peremptory contradiction to the rumours in circulation relative to the late resignation by certain members of the Cabinet, saying that such members will only retire before an adverse vote of the Assembly.

The sittings of the *Conseils Généraux* commenced on Monday all over France. These bodies will have to decide on a plan of organisation for the service of the departmental, communal, and cantonal administration. This is a project which has been presented to the Assembly at Paris, and is to form the subject-matter of debate in each council; and the Minister of the Interior will frame a law from the joint results of the votes of the *Conseils Généraux*. The whole of the deliberations will be submitted to the Council of State, and afterwards to the National Legislative Assembly, where they will act as documents in support of the organic law which Government intends to present.

M. Odilon Barrot has left Paris for Loos, to take part in the labours of the Council-General of his department. M. Lanjuinais, the Minister of Commerce, has gone to Brussels, to witness some chemical experiments with respect to the crystallisation of sugar.

The President continues at St. Cloud.

The number of workmen receiving relief at the *mairie* of the sixth *arrondissement* in Paris amounts to two thousand. A few months ago they amounted to twenty-two thousand.

ITALIAN STATES.

VENICE.—Venice, whose heroic defence recalls the memory of her past glories, has fallen. The capitulation took place on the 22nd ult., in the presence of Gen. Gorzkowski, Baron Hess on the part of Austria, and three commissioners on the part of Venice. The surrender is in accordance with the terms of the proclamation of Radetzki last published—that is, unconditional surrender.

The officers who have fought against Austria will be allowed to leave Venice, as well as all foreign soldiers of whatever rank they may be, and certain civic functionaries and persons, of whom a list was to be furnished by the Austrian General in Chief.

The paper money of Venice is to be reduced to one-half of its nominal value, and all only have free circulation both at Venice and in the coast district. The town and fleet to be taken possession of on the 27th; the officers all to surrender in the fort of the Lido; two regiments to be dissolved; Chioggia, Mazano, &c. to be occupied by Austrian troops.

Garibaldi had written from Venice to his mother, in order to tranquillise her fears. On his arrival at Venice he was obliged to keep his bed for a week.

PARMA.—His Royal Highness the Duke of Parma left Vienna on the 16th with the Duchess and family, for Parma, after having given the invitation to the treaty of peace signed at Milan on the 6th instant by Austria and Piedmont.

ROME.—General Oudinot was preparing to set out for France on the 21st, with 10,000 men

It was understood that General Rostolan, the second in command, would remain at Civita Vecchia as the commander in chief of the French troops left at Rome. The free corps and the embodied papal troops have been placed by order of the Governmental Commission. There was a report that Cardinal della Genga was arrested, and that he would resign his post in the commission. The two other cardinals are to be banished if they also would resign.

A note was presented on the 19th ult., by the French Minister, to Cardinal Antonelli, containing a solemn and pressing admonition to the Pontifical Government against the measures that have been adopted hitherto.

The *Giornale di Roma* publishes a long regulation for the public works of benevolence intended to procure work to able-bodied men without employment. The measures is declared to be in force from the 1st of August. The inhabitants of Romans, or persons who have been settled five years at Rome, or else foreigners who have married Roman women. Minors under 18, and persons unable to work, are excluded. Unskilled workmen of twenty pound have been received by the order of the Governmental Commission. There was a report that Cardinal della Genga was arrested, and that he would resign his post in the commission. The two other cardinals are to be banished if they also would resign.

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AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

Notwithstanding the surrender of Görgey, the Hungarian General Guyon, who has under his orders 10,000 men, has refused to submit. Generals Schlik and Seebold have been sent in pursuit of him.

The insurgents under Klapka have all retreated to Comorn, where a truce has been agreed upon till they shall have received a confirmation of the news of Görgey's defection

The latter has addressed the following letter to Klapka:—

General, the die is cast—our hopes are crushed! Our sword has been broken by the hosts of Hapsburg-Lorraine, aided by the armies of Russia. Our struggle and the sacrifices of a great nation we are at an end. We have done our utmost to persevere. General, you will thank my actions at Vilagosh mysterious and even incredible. I will explain my motives to you on the world. I am a Hungarian, I love my country above all things, and I followed the dictates of my heart, which urged me to save and not destroy my poor dear native country, and thus to save it from perdition

General, this is my motive for what I did at Vilagosh. Posterity will judge me.

General, by virtue of the dignity of Dictator, which the nation conferred on me by the (unsolved) Parliament, I command you to lay down your arms, and to conclude a convention of the fortress of Comorn, to end a war, of which the prosecution would for ever crush the remnant of the power of the Hungarian nation.

General, I am aware of your sentiments. I know your patriotism, and I am sure you will obey my order, for I am convinced of my motives.

May God be with you, and may He guide your steps.

Debreczin, 14th August.

At Pesth, on the 21st ult., a rumour prevailed that Kossuth had been arrested on the Wallachian frontier, with fourteen carriages. Another account says that the ex-dictator had been recognized driving through Lippa, accompanied by Bakovics, Horvath, and Duisz. The latest intelligence from Pesth, the 17th inst., announces that a treaty of peace had been concluded, the terms of which would be shortly published; also, that it was the intention of the allied Monarchs to proceed in person to Hungary—the Emperor to Debreca n, or Grosswardein, was not decided. Both rumours require confirmation. It is added that the Emperor of Russia intends to order the whole of his troops within his own dominions, as soon as the Hungarian fortresses shall be given up to Austria.

PRUSSIA.

The celebration of the centenary of the birth of Goethe commenced in Berlin on the 26th ult.

The state of siege of the city and district of Breslau was raised on and from the 7th ult.

M. Waldeck and M. Behrends, the well-known Prussian Liberals, were released from prison on the 26th ult., and their partisans got up a demonstration and serenade in their honour. The last of some disturbances, which rendered it necessary for the troops to be called out; but they dispersed the crowd without using their arms.

RUSSIA

Accounts from Warsaw of the 17th ult. mention the brilliant reception of General Lamoriciere by his Majesty the Czar. The Ambassador of the French Republic was brought to Warsaw in the Czar's state carriage. A detachment of general officers rode to meet him and escorted him to the city. It created some astonishment that the Czar should show more politeness to the Ambassador of a Republic than he had done to the late Emperor of Austria.

A new "Holy Alliance," of which France is to be the chief member, was much discussed in the semi-official circles.

Letters from Berlin, of the 20th ult., in the *Kölner Zeitung*, announce the death, at Warsaw, of the Grand Prince Michael, from an attack of apoplexy.

UNITED STATES.

Cambria this week brings intelligence from New York to the 14th ult.

The cholera was on the decline at New York. The cases for the week ending the 11th ult. were 609; deaths [illegible]

President Taylor, while on a tour through the northern states, was attacked [illegible]

[illegible] issued a proclamation on the 11th inst., declaring that [illegible] reason to believe that an armed expedition was fitting out in the United States with an intention to invade Cuba or some of the provinces of Mexico; that the best information which the Executive had been able to ascertain pointed to the island of Cuba as the object of this expedition; that it was the duty of the Government to preserve the faith of treaties, and to prevent any aggression by these citizens upon the territories of friendly nations. We therefore warned persons from entering into the project.

This expedition was said to be preparing in New York and other cities of the Union.

At St. Louis a great defalcation was discovered, on the 11th August, at the Bank of Missouri. It amounts to 120,000 dollars, so far as discovered. The money was abstracted from boxes containing foreign gold, and the operation is supposed to have been going on for several years. Nathanic Childs, jun., has pay ng teller, had been arrested on an affidavit of the cashier, charged with the peculation. He had given bail.

The slavery question was being much agitated. In Virginia there was great excitement, and every preparation was being made to stand firm by Calhoun in the struggle, which is looked upon as inevitable. Some trials in the southern states for enticing slaves to run away from their masters, and which resulted in the conviction and punishment of the offenders, had increased the excitement on the subject.

Troops have been ordered to Florida to quell the Indian outbreak. Several additional murders had been committed by the savages.

The public feeling continued to run strongly in sympathy for the cause of Hungarian and Roman independence.

CANADA.

The interest attached to the intelligence from Canada recently has ceased. There have been some meetings in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland, at which resolutions were passed favouring the union of all the British provinces, and a reciprocal free trade with the United States.

The Halifax bank was robbed of a large amount of treasure on the 10th inst. The robber is supposed to have arrived in England by the *Europa*, which sailed the following morning.

Rumours were prevalent of the resignation of Lord Elgin.

Cholera was rapidly on the decrease.

CALIFORNIA.

We have news a fortnight later, viz. to July 2nd, by this week's arrival. At San Francisco vessels continued to arrive, laden with sanguine gold-seekers and merchandize; but the place was completely glutted with the latter.

A proclamation of General Riley, United States officer, advises the people of California that they need not expect to be tolerated in any effort to establish an independent government; that he has orders from the Administration to have elections held to send delegates to a convention, to draft a state constitution, and that he was determined to carry out the wishes of the Government at Washington. The people seem disposed to acquiesce in this movement. The Convention was to meet on the 1st of September.

There was plenty of gold in "the diggings," but the labour necessary to obtain it intimidated those who were unused to much physical effort.

Clerks at San Francisco are getting from 2000 dols. to 4000 dols. a year and their board. Flour is cheap, but lodgings are scarce, and sufficient abodes to cover one-third of the people. A very small lodging rents at from 100 dols. to 350 dols. per month. The arrivals in June and July were 4000 a week. A French *restaurant* received 1 dol. per minute, and was always busy. Eggs were 3 dols. a dozen, dinners 2 dols. each. Nothing paid so well as the way of merchandise at lumber and bricks for buildings. A private mint had been established. One hotel at San Francisco rents for 30,000 dols. a year, and large single rooms in the said hotel rent for 18,000 dols. a year each.

The rainy season had commenced, and much and fatal sickness prevailed at "the diggins."

The dispute between Americans and foreigners continued both at San Francisco and "the diggins." The term "foreigners" is applied only to the Spanish and other races who do not speak English; but Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen are considered as Americans, and may receive certificates of the first step towards citizenship, and are deemed citizens in California.

Several parties of Californians had been destroyed by the Apache Indians; among them Mr. Green Marshall's party, except two, who escaped. The Mexican Government at Chihuahua had contracted with M. Chera lie to give a bounty for every Indian scalp brought to head-quarters. The Chihuahuas, however, seem to be disgusted with the treaty as too barbarous and bloody.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

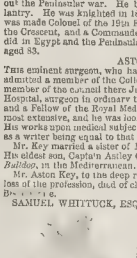
THE ADMIRALTY AT PORTSMOUTH.—The chief members of the Board dined on Monday night with the Port Admiral, the Hon Sir J. S. Capel, at the Admiralty House, and slept at the George Hotel in Portsmouth, where a guard of honour was posted by the Governor of the garrison, in accordance with usual custom. On Tuesday morning the Board embarked in the Queen's State barge, at the town Sally-port, after breakfast, and landed at the Queen's Stairs in the Dockyard at ten o'clock, whereas they went, accompanied by the whole staff of dockyard officers, to the Admiral Superintendent's office, a distance of a few yards. After a tour of the Dockyard, accompanied by the Port Admiral and the staff, first inspecting the works in the new ground, the battery called "Frederick's battery," and the leading stairs or bar for the public, the new laboratory, the Sanatorium (the old laboratory for the reception of sick officers and other servants), the new dock of two era, the building-slips, new docks, &c. The new ships on the stocks next came under the observation of the official body, the steam ships *Sidon* and *Basilisk* (which are intended for the Australian station) was reported to the Board expressed some astonishment at the poor appearance the *Sidon* made in a new ship, but the external economy as well as her external equipment presenting a "beggarly account" of the considerable sum of money that each squandered upon her and the service she has done the navy. The engineer's factory and workshops next were surveyed, together with the Naval Colleges and the store-house.

The Commander of the Forces in Ireland, Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Blakeney, G.C.B., leaves Dublin on this day (Saturday), on a tour of inspection of the troops stationed in Ireland.

ROYAL ARSENAL.—The Master-General and Board of Ordnance have directed that in future the elements of the exercises and drills of field guns, both in the Royal Horse Artillery and field batteries, shall be reduced to uniformity of pattern, and a committee has been appointed, consisting of Captain Cruttenden, Inspector of Drills, Lieutenant-Colonel Bell, commanding Royal Horse Artillery, Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson, commanding the field batteries, and Colonel Gordon, Inspector of the Royal Carriage department, to assemble and determine on the best forms to be adopted. This step has been taken on the recommendation of the select committees. One nine-pounder and one six-pounder gun carriages and limbers are to be prepared and properly fitted, and are to be deposited as pattern to regulate the fittings in future.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

THE HONOURABLE CORNELIUS O'CALLAGHAN.

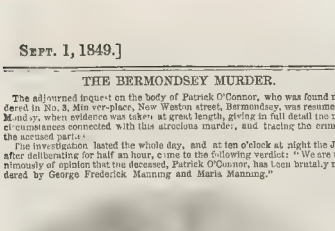


The death of this lamented gentleman, the eldest son and heir apparent of Viscount Lismore, occurred a short time since. He was in his fortieth year, and unmarried. [illegible] at the Grange, [illegible] Tipperary, [illegible] Lismore, [illegible] Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Tipperary, [illegible] Lieutenant-Colonel of the Royal Tipperary Militia, [illegible] Governor of the county and city of Limerick, [illegible] Vice-Admiral of the province of Munster, [illegible] Governor of the Royal Cork Institution, [illegible] Governor of the Queen's Colleges at Cork and Belfast, [illegible] Governor of the Royal Hibernian Military School

THE BERMONDSEY MURDER.

The adjourned inquest on the body of Patrick O'Connor, who was found murdered in No. 3, Minver-place, New Weston street, Bermondsey, was resumed on Monday, when evidence was taken at great length, giving in full detail the main circumstances connected with this atrocious murder, and tracing the crime to the accused parties.

The investigation lasted the whole day, and at ten o'clock at night the Jury, after deliberating for half an hour, came to the following verdict: "We are unanimously of opinion that the deceased, Patrick O'Connor, has been brutally murdered by George Frederick Manning and Maria Manning."



NO. 3, MINIVER-PLACE.

We have engraved the front of the house in Minver-place, near the New Leather Market. For the first day or two after the discovery of the murder, the house was surrounded by crowds of people; but the attraction soon ceased. The back-kitchen, where the victim was buried, and the house, have been well cleaned. The landlord (Mr. Coleman) determined not to satisfy the morbid curiosity of the thousands who wished to look over the house, and it has therefore, very properly, been kept closed. It will not be let again for the present.

APPREHENSION OF MANNING.

Manning was apprehended on Monday evening, at ten o'clock, in bed, at a house near St. Helier's, Jersey. Langley and Lockyer, London officers, accompanied by Chevalier, high-constable of Jersey, made his capture. The prisoner offered no resistance, but at once confessed the murder, and said that he was instigated to do the deed by his wife, who, in fact, fired the fatal shot. He had retired to bed, where he fortunately was secured, and brought to her Majesty's prison immediately afterwards, and delivered over to the charge of Mr Kendrick, the governor thereof.

Soon after Sir Thomas Le Breton attended at the gaol, and every precaution being taken, he was left for the night in immediate charge of the principal turnkey.

During the night he alluded to the murder of O'Connor, endeavouring to exonerate himself of the dreadful crime laid to his charge; also stating distinctly that his wife committed the horrible deed. He then had with a degree of satisfaction that his wife was in custody as she had done it, and had left him in total ignorance of her destination, without money. When breakfast was taken to him he observed a newspaper that was given by one person to another, and without hesitation asked for a perusal of it, which was declined, he also asked for a pipe and some tobacco of a turnkey on duty, and was told it was against the rules of the prison.

From appearances it is evident he has been addicted to drinking to excess lately. He looked emaciated and pale

From the informat on respecting his possession of money, it appears he had not the command of more than the amount obtained by the sale of his stock of furniture.

Sergeant Langley and Constable Lockyer had been out all day on Monday pursuing their search, when, while returning to their quarters about half-past nine in the evening, the landlord of the house in which Manning was staying beckoned them to him, and stated that he had a man in bed whom he strongly suspected was the man they were looking after, so nearly did he answer the description of the person charged with the murder of O'Connor, as printed and circulated by the police authorities.

It would seem that the officers did not immediately act without the presence of one of the local authorities, and the Governor was sent for, and he soon arrived, accompanied by his son. All four then proceeded to the room in which Manning lay, and a sight of his face having been obtained, the governor threw himself up on Manning and secured him, but the latter offered no resistance whatever.

Inspector Haynes, accompanied by a constable, on Wednesday morning, started for Jersey with the necessary warrant for the removal of the prisoner to the metropolis

The *Jersey Times* of Tuesday supplies the following particulars:—"Manning arrived in this island last Thursday week, 16th instant, and took lodgings at Mr Berry's, the Navy Arms, in Mulcaster-street, where he remained until the following Thursday morning, and on his leaving, desired that his bed should be kept for him, as he would return on Saturday. While there he went out early in the morning, and returned in the evening generally under the influence of liquor, which he drank more freely before he retired for the night. He had once absented himself the whole night, returning to go with his early in the morning to Guernsey, but did not get up in time.

"From his quitting the Navy Arms, until yesterday (Monday), there was no direct trace of him; he took lodgings on Thursday last at Mr. Berthean's, a private house a little off the St. Aubin's-road, on this side the third tower: while there he kept very close, and might have remained longer concealed but for the notice taken of him so frequently sending to the same house for a bottle of brandy. This caused a suspicion, and information was given to Mr. Centener Chevalier, who immediately repaired to the place, accompanied by two officers of the London Detective Police, one of whom was well acquainted with Manning, from his having had to do with him in the affair of the mail robbery on the Great Western Railway, for which Poole and Nightingale were convicted.

"On arriving at the house, it was ascertained that the lodger was in bed, and admirable arrangements were made for getting a sight of his face, and securing him before he could offer any resistance. He was, however, easily captured, and was in a very nervous state. Near him was a bottle of liquor and a razor. He immediately recognised Mr. Edward Langley, of the London police, and stated that he was glad he had come, as he was thinking of going to London to explain all.

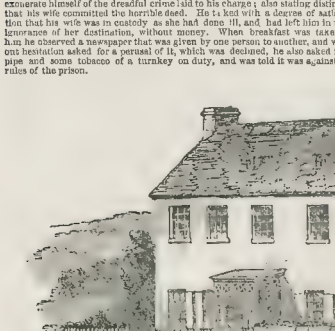
"One of his first questions was, 'Is the wretch taken?' alluding to his wife, and, on being answered in the affirmative, he ob-erved, 'I am glad of it—that will save my life!' In subsequent conversation, he endeavoured to throw the whole blame on the woman, and stated that she had caused the grave to be dug some time before; and, after having laid the cloth for dinner, had invited O'Connor down-stairs to wash his hands, and, while he was going to the kitchen for that purpose, had taken the opportunity of firing at him from behind.

"The prisoner admitted that all the things in the room where he was lodging belonged to him, adding that he had found a man to give him twenty pounds for his furniture in London -all the money he had to start with of which seven sovereigns, which he gave up, was the remainder. On his arrival at the Navy Arms, in Mulcaster-street, his first inquiry was to see the *Times* newspaper.

"During his stay there he always breakfasted and supped with the other guests, but rarely dined with them. He carried himself rather high, talked of his losses by the French revolution, that he must go to France, and should require an interpreter, as he did not speak the language

"By Saturday's post we received from Jersey the sketch of the house—Prospect Cottage, St. Peter's—in which Manning was captured. The two windows of the ground-floor, on the left side of the house, were those of the room occupied by Manning, and they were observed to be open day and night during his occupation of the lodg ng.

O'CONNOR'S SITUATION IN THE CUSTOMS. It is understood that the vacant place of ganger in the C stoms in London, which was held by the late unfortunate O'Connor, together with another vacancy in the same class of officers, occasioned by superannuation, will be filled up by selection from the list of redundant officers—which, in consequence of the late reductions, is now much increased. As it is also reported that a reduction of nine persons is likely to take place in the class of gangers in the Customs at Liverpool, who will be re-employed in other ports as opportunities occur for replacing them in the service.



PROSPECT COTTAGE, JERSEY, THE HOUSE IN WHICH MANNING WAS CAPTURED.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH AND THE MARYLEBONE BOARD OF GUARDIANS.—On Tuesday a special meeting of the vestry of St. Marylebone took place at the Court-house, for the purpose of receiving a communication which had been received from the Board of Health by the Board of Guardians, with reference to the occurrence of cholera in Marylebone. Mr. Churchwarden Wallace having been called to the chair, the document from the Board of Health was read. It was addressed "To the Select Vestry of St. Marylebone," and peremptorily ordered the appointment of two medical officers in addition to the present staff, to pursue the system of house to house visitation; and that buildings should be provided for the removal of the inhabitants in proximity with places where the cholera existed. It also ordered that the vestry should be assembled to consider the matter, and carry out the said order; and it also ordered that not only a copy of the minute of the vestry, but also the names of the vestrymen present, and those absent, be forwarded to the Board of Health. This document was signed "Ashley, E. Chadwick, and T. S. uthwood Smith." Mr. Michie, in bring ng forward a resolution on the s.bject, denied the existence of cholera in Marylebone, and declared that the conduct of the Board of Health was calculated to frighten the public into the disease. He moved a resolution to the effect:—"That, in the opinion of the vestry, there was no necessity for the appointment of any additional medical gentlemen, inasmuch as the board of guardians, on Friday, the 10th of August, instructed their resident physician to engage any assistance he might require, at any time when he perceived such a necessity."—Mr. Lowe seconded the motion. As a proof that the statements about the cholera in Marylebone were fallacious, there had not been so few patients amongst the poor for sixteen years as at this moment, and there was medical staff enough to meet any emergency. (Hear.) Mr. Joseph proposed an amendment:—"That, in acknowledging the receipt of the communication from the Board of Health, the vestry have to state that the entire medical charge of the sick poor is by law under the control of the guardians; and that this vestry desires to express its warm confidence that the guardians will adopt every means calculated to meet any necessity which cholera or any other epidemic may create; and that, in so doing, the guardians and directors will meet with the ready co-operation and support of this vestry." Dr. Gray seconded the amendment. Mr. H. G. Wilson, whilst he deprecated the interference of the Board of Health, thought that the board of guardians had not sufficiently done their duty in not having appointed district medical men to attend the poor in their own localities during the present prevailing epidemic. Mr. Broughton, the magistrate, at some length, deprecated the attack which had been made on the private character of the members of the Board of Health. He believed that the suggestions of the Board of Health were excellent, and that the vestry would be doing their duty to co-operate. Mr. Nicholas, Mr. Lowe, Mr. M'Evil, Captain Holland, and other gentlemen, addressed the meeting, some of them contending that the Board of Health had themselves admitted they had no power to enforce these orders; but it was contradicted by Mr. Kirby, the magistrate, who said that they had the power by the 2 and 13 Vict., passed during the last session. The amendment was carried by a large majority, and the meeting separated.

NEW-CUT RAGGED SCHOOL, LAMBETH.—The third annual meeting of the friends and supporters of this institution took place on Tuesday evening, at the parochial school-room, Borough-road. The meeting was numerously and respectably attended. Mr. Branche, Baptist minister, the president of the institution, occupied the chair, and read a letter from Lord Ashley, stating that his absence was owing to the illness of Lady Ashley, enclosing a donation of £3 3s. towards the funds of the institution, and expressing his Lordship's gratitude to Mr. Grove for his contributions, and to the committee and managers for the great zeal and industry which they had displayed on behalf of the children. After some introductory observations on the part of the chairman, Mr. Evans, the secretary, read the report, from which it appeared that through the instrumentality of the institution several convicted felons and notorious swearers had been reformed and made useful members of society. The number that attended the daily and Sunday schools reached one hundred and thirty. They were not only taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, but shoemaking and several other branches of useful industry. The report also noticed several instances of lively gratitude on the part of those whose children had received instruction in the school. The accounts respecting the Sunday-school were equally satisfactory. Several boys were, as a reward for their merit, enabled to emigrate to America, where suitable and remunerative employment will be provided for them on their arrival. Mr. Edward Grove, of the New-cut, provided a school-room rent free, and contributed £25 a year towards the expenses. From the statement of accounts, it appeared that the income during the year amounted to £69 14s. 4½d., and the expenditure to £71 2s. 3d., leaving a balance of £1 7s. 11d. due to the treasurer. The report having been read, the meeting was subsequently addressed by the Rev. H. Melvill, one of the parochial clergy; by Mr. Anderson, a deputation from the Ragged School, by Mr. J. Payne, &c., after which a collection was made on behalf of the institution.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.—On Monday a meeting of proprietors of shares in this theatre was held in the saloon, Bryanston-square, for the purpose of receiving the annual statement of accounts, and on other business. Benjamin Bond Cabbell, Esq., M.P., having been called upon to preside, the secretary read the annual report, from which it appeared that the rent payable by the lessee has been received in due course, as stipulated in the lease, by nightly payments, and the balance due arising from the deficiency in the number of performances since the commencement of the season was secured by a deposit at the bankers for special y directed to that purpose. The committee thought, although there was not balance enough, as would be seen by the financial statement, to declare a dividend, it was nevertheless to be able to keep the property for the purpose of which the trustees have received their payment of £5, agreeably to the resolution passed by the committee in 1841. The expenses for the year in the shape of repairs had been very small, the opening or re-opening of the roof being the principal item in the architect's bill. The theatre itself was in a good state of repair, as good, indeed, as to enable Mr. Anderson to enter into it, on the 26th of December next, for the purpose of bringing the legitimate drama. M. Jullien succeeds Mr. Anderson in June next, for musical and operatic performances. The balance-sheet showed the receipts, including the previous balance, to be £3769, and the expenditure £3719, leaving a balance of £50. The report and financial statement having been received and adopted, the election of officers concluded the business of the meeting.

MERCHANT SEAMEN'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.—On Monday the half-yearly court of the governors of this charity was held at the London Tavern, Captain Nelson in the chair. From the report, which was submitted by Mr. R. Geddes, it appeared that the resources of the institution had suffered in common with others having the like charitable objects in view. The income during 1848 amounted to £5369, and by rigid economy on the part of the committee the expenditure had fallen short of that amount. There was at present the sum of £5181 10s. invested in the funds in the names of the trustees, and the building account was rapidly progressing. Several very handsome donations and legacies had been received during the past year. After the transaction of some routine business, the meeting proceeded to the election of ten boys and six girls, from a list of 36 candidates for admission into the asylum. The poll closed at three o'clock, when the names of the successful candidates were called over. A considerable number of the boys and girls of the asylum were in the room during the proceedings, and attracted much attention by their neat and orderly appearance.

GENERAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The half-yearly meeting of this company was held on Tuesday, at their offices, 71, Lombard-street; John WILKIN, Esq., in the chair. A report and statement of the accounts for the half-year ending the 30th June last were read and received with much approbation: by these it appeared that the affairs of this company continued in a most prosperous state. The usual dividend, free of income-tax, was declared, and thanks being voted to the chairman and directors, the meeting separated.

CHARING-CROSS HOSPITAL.—CHOLERA WARDS.—On Tuesday, a meeting of governors and committee of management of this hospital was held in the board-room of the institution. The report for the past year stated that there had been 1153 in and 14,347 out-patients. Of the latter class a large number were poor married women who had been attended during their confinement at their own homes. The total number of patients during the year was near 16,000 persons, being an increase over the preceding year of 3000. During the prevalence of the present epidemic two wards have been devoted to the reception of cholera patients.

THE NEW CHAPEL AT BROMPTON.—This beautifully designed structure, in connexion with the Hospital for Consumption at Brompton, being sufficiently in progress for the laying of the foundation-stone, that interesting ceremony was performed by the Rev. Henry Foulis on Thursday, at three o'clock in the afternoon

IMPORTANT TO MONEY ORDER HOLDERS.—On Friday, the act 11th and 12th Victoria, c. 74, came into operation for the regulation of the money order department of the Post-office. By its provisions, all money orders not presented for payment within twelve months after being granted, become null and void; for example, a money order granted on the 31st of August, 1848, if not presented for payment on or before the 31st instant, will be valueless, as will all orders granted antecedent to the first-named period.

DARING ROBBERY ON A RAILWAY.—Information has been received at the Metropolitan Police-office, Scotland-yard, that Mr. John Wilson, of Greenbeach-street, Preston, had been plundered, whilst travelling on the Preston and Lancashire Railway, of a red morocco purse, containing £390 in Bank of England notes, and thirty sovereigns.

THE PRINCE CONSORT'S BIRTHDAY.—The illuminations in honour of this event, which were very general among Prince Albert's tradesmen on Saturday evening last, were again exhibited on Monday night in many localities at the West End, owing to some doubt as to which was the proper evening to make the display.

The Queen has commanded Mr. Bartley, who, it will be remembered, read by desire before her Majesty the illustrative verses of the C.ictacus of "Ashalie," "Amigena," and "Calipus," to appear as *Falstaff* in the first part of "Henry IV.," at Windsor, next Christmas, when the dramatic representations are to be resumed. Mr. Bartley gives his gratuitous services next week at the Birmingham Festival, and reads the verses of the "Ashalie."

DRAINAGE OF THE METROPOLIS.—Up to Tuesday 74 plans for the drainage of the metropolis had been received at the Metropolitan Court of Sewers. Several of the plans have been much abridged in accordance with the late resolution of the Court, but some of the candidates have intimated to the commissioners that it is impossible to make their statements shorter, and that if they are not to be treated as sanit they are to be returned to the writers entire.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—The inquest upon the body of Gumm, the man who was killed a few days ago on the Great Northern Railway, where it is crossed by the East and West India Docks junction line, was resumed on Monday, before Mr Wakley, jun., and the Jury returned a verdict of "manslaughter" against Newton, the person who persisted in ordering loaded waggons to pass over the bridge, the falling of which caused the accident

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—On Saturday evening, about ten o'clock, the cry of fire was raised at the top of the High-street, Oxford, when a large number of persons were observed towards a public-house, known as the Jolly Post-boys, the bar of which appeared to be in flames. It turned out, however, that the landlady, Mrs. Galloway, having occasion to fetch some beer from the cellar, had placed a candle on the stairs, and, in passing by, her clothes caught fire, and she was speedily enveloped in flames. She rushed up-stairs immediately, and was about going into the street, but was stopped and hurried into the bar, when it was found she had sustained considerable injuries. Medical assistance was soon at hand, but after lingering in great agony through the night, the poor woman expired on Sunday morning, about seven o'clock. The husband of the unfortunate woman was away from home at the time, being at Brighton for the benefit of his health.

EXTENSIVE FIRES.—Between six and seven o'clock on Monday morning, a fire, attended with great damage, happened on the premises of Mr. Nind, paper-hanger and decorator, nearly opposite Salisbury-square, Fleet-street. The engines from Farringdon-street were instantly on the spot, and thus the damage was confined to the lower part of the premises Mr. Nind is not insured.—At 12 o'clock also on Monday another fire took place in the shop of Mr. Browning, oil and colourman, St. John-street, Clerkenwell. Here, also, the Farringdon-street engines were in very quick attendance, and fortunately little damage was experienced by fire, but some by temporary removal.

COMPARATIVE MORTALITY IN LONDON AND PARIS.—Whilst we represent, as it is our duty to represent, the negligences and omissions which have occasioned sickness and loss of life; yet it is right to present the evide ce of it e fact, which we believe to be conclusive, that the measures of precaution which have been adopted, and the cleansings which have taken place, and which have been carried to a greater extent than they ever were before, have been attended with proportionate benefits. We state these facts amidst a serious increase of the epidemic. We cannot venture to say what may be the extent of its further visitation; but, as far as it has proceeded, it has been light, as compared with its course in other countries. In St. Petersburg, where little sanitary improvement has been effected, there have been officially reported, during the recent outbreak, nearly 20,000 attacks and 14,000 deaths; but it is believed that there have really been upwards of 20,000 deaths. In Paris, where, as far as we have been able to learn, little warning has been taken of the steady approach of the pestilence, and little preparation made against its invasion, the visitation has been more severe than it was formerly. We have received from the president of the department of the public health of Paris returns, from which it appears that in 1832 the deaths in Paris were 14,803; while, in 1848-49, the deaths have been 18,196, and the epidemic has not yet entirely subsided. In Paris, besides bad drainage, there is over crowding to an extent of which some conception may be formed from the fact that a population of nearly 1,000,000 of souls is crowded into little more than 40,000 houses; whilst the 2,000,000 of people in London are distributed amongst upwards of 280,000 houses; the average number of persons in each house being in Paris 28, and in London 7. On comparing the mortality in Paris during the recent outbreak of cholera, as stated in the official returns, with the mortality in London during the recent outbreak, as given in the Registrar-General's returns, it appears that whereas in Paris, out of a population say of 1,000,000 souls, 14,000 persons have died; in London, out of a population of 10 000 souls, 5 persons have died. But that the epidemic force in London is stronger than would be represented by this general result, is, we think, to be inferred from the fact that the mortality in the parishes of the city, where there has been an unusual degree of negligence, and where, consequently, the conditions have been more than commonly favourable for the localisation of the disease. Under these circumstances the mortality has been about as high, and even somewhat higher, than at Paris. In some of the towns in Wales, the attacks in proportion to the population have been as 1 in 19, and the deaths in proportion to the attacks, as 1 in 2½. If the mortality of Paris had been at the same rate, the deaths would have amounted to 19,561 instead of 18,196.—*From Report of the General Board of Health*

BIRTHS, DEATHS, &c.—In the week ending Saturday, August 25th, the deaths in London were 2471; of which 1276 were by cholera, 238 by diarrhœa; viz. males, 1172, females, 1285. The births were 1317, viz males, 664, females, 653. The deaths from all causes in each of the last seven weeks were 1070, 1269, 1741, 1934, 1967, 1909, 2229, 2537; the deaths from cholera, 152, 339, 678, 788, 926, 823, 1229, and 1276. Although the number of deaths last week is greater than any number yet recorded, it is gratifying to learn that active measures are now in actual operation, or commencing in every district, to combat the great epidemic which has already carried 7470 lives in London. The mortality stands in favourable contrast to that which has been felt in Paris, where the present visitation has recalled the ravages of the Middle ages. But if the general sanitary state and circumstances are superior to those of the other civilised countries of Europe, it is quite certain that, while the present visitation has excited some talk and terror, the efforts which have hitherto been employed to combat it look feeble and insignificant when contrasted with the vast means and agency which are brought to bear by the nation in other fields, for the protection of life and property.

RETURN OF DEATHS FROM CHOLERA IN THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 25.—London (population 1,948,369), 1276. (The 3039 police on duty have been distributed over the several districts in the ratio of the population.) West Districts.—Kensington (74,898), 16; Chelsea, (60,343), 23; St. George, Hanover-square (65,567), 11; Westminster (56,802), 36; Marylebone, (138,716), 82; St. James, Westminster (37,457), 4.—Total, 103. North Districts.—Marylebone (138,853), 34; Pancras and Hampstead (140,078), 45; Islington (55,779), 23; Hackney (42,232), 14; Total, 114. Central Districts.—St. Giles (34,678), 25; Strand (42,667), 19; Holborn (44,532), 21; Clerkenwell (36,790), 10; St. Luke's (40,968), 24; East London (39,718), 20; West London (29,186), 25; London, City (58,009), 28.—Total, 193. East Districts.—Shoreditch (83,564), 122; Bethnal-green (74,906), 129; Whitechapel (71,879), 58; St. George-in-the-East (41,416), 10; Stepney (Mile-end, Poplar (31,171), 32.—Total, 286. South Districts.—St. Saviour (32,027), 93; St. Olave (19,869), 25; Bermondsey (35,002), 53; St. George, Southwark (46,718), 27; Newington (54,653), 65; Lambeth (116,072), 89; Camberwell (39,591), 35; Rotherhithe (13,940), 21; Greenwich (81,138), 66; Wandsworth (39,918), 20; Lewisham (23,051), 5.—Total 478.

TRIAL OF MOOLRAJ, DEWAN OF MOOLTAN.

By the arrival of an extraordinary express, received on Thursday, in anticipation of the Overland Mail from India, we learn that the trial of Moolraj, which was in progress at the date of our last, has been brought to a conclusion; the perfidious chieftain having been found guilty on all the three counts of the "indictment" against him, *i.e.* as the murderer of Messrs. Agnew and Anderson, and as an accessory both before and after the fact. The Court having arrived at this decision, proceeded to pass sentences of death, accompanying the same, however, with an intimation that the prisoner would be recommended to mercy, on the ground that he was the "victim of circumstances." The recommendation will, of course, be attended to; indeed, it is said that the Governor-General has already determined on commuting the sentence of death into one of imprisonment for life in the fortress of Chunar.

The following is a simple narrative of the facts, as they were delivered by the witnesses examined at Lahore:—It was on the 17th of April that Messrs. Vans Agnew and Anderson reached Mooltan. Their force consisted of 60 horse, and 1500 infantry, and six guns, but upon this force, as will be seen in the sequel, no reliance could be placed: when the hour of danger came, they either deserted in bodies to the fort and camp of the Dewan Moolraj, or basely abandoned the Envoys to their fate. The above gentlemen proceeded to seek an interview with Moolraj. The Eastern Chieftain met them with every token of fawning obsequiousness, and acted his part to such perfection as to cause the British Envoys to believe that sorrow for his deposition was the prevailing feeling in his mind. Arrangements were made by which Moolraj was to deliver up possession of the various documents and books necessary for computing the fiscal levies of the province. It was finally agreed that the fort should be delivered up on the next day, the 19th April; but the surrender was to be so much a matter of course, that the British emissaries were to take with them but a small escort. They would find—so it was said—troops prepared to obey their commands as well within as without the walls of Moultan. On entering the fortress, all seemed to promise fairly enough. The garrison was drawn up, and the Envoys informed them that some would be taken into the service of the Lahore Durbar, and others be disbanded. Moolraj said he would give up the keys; arrangements were made for posting sentries, and the Envoys turned to leave the fort.

The evidence then describes how Agnew and Anderson Saheb, on leaving the fort, when they arrived close to the drawbridge, at a sign given by Moolraj, were struck at by a person concealed from view, when Agnew Saheb was wounded with a spear, while Moolraj galloped away. Again the concealed assassin wounded Saheb, who repeatedly struck at the man with a switch. His horse reared, and Saheb fell to the ground; he rallied, but was soon overpowered by others with swords. Anderson Saheb, when Agnew was wounded, galloped after Moolraj; but before he overtook him, at a sign from the Dewan, five sowars struck at Saheb with their talwars, pursued him, and were joined by others from Moolraj's escort. Saheb's horse was, as well as himself, wounded; Agnew Saheb and Anderson Saheb were at this time distant from each other 100 paces.

The unfortunate gentlemen were removed by their followers to their own encampment. Moolraj professed—by the mouth of a messenger—his deep sorrow for what had occurred, but refused to visit the British Envoys in their camp. This was on the evening of the 19th April. During the night of that day, Moolraj made preparations for a vigorous attack next morning; and, on the other hand, the officers of the Lahore army came to Mr. Vans Agnew, and refused for themselves and their men to fight against the forces of Moolraj. On the morning of the 20th April the guns of the fort began to play on the camp of the Envoys, now nearly denuded of defenders; but it was not until sunset of that day that a body of about a hundred men forced their way to the tent, where the two wounded Envoys lay, one of them unable to move.

A witness states, that, through an opening in the kunats, he saw a number of people enter the tent, led by a Mughrabbee Sikh, who abused the Saheb, and asked him if he found it so easy to take the fort? Saheb replied, "I have been sent by the Lahore Government to demand the resignation of Moolraj. Take me before him, and let him kill me, or set me at liberty, as he pleases." This man then wounded Saheb in the throat, and drew his sword across it twice. Having cut off Saheb's head, he enveloped it in a handkerchief, then abscathed his sword, and, taking in his hand one of Saheb's pistols, left the tent. Anderson Saheb was cut and wounded by many men. Next morning, this witness saw the headless body of Agnew Saheb stretched on its back, and much wounded. Anderson Saheb's body was face to earth, and almost cut to pieces.

The Sikh who had cut off the head of the unfortunate Mr. Vans Agnew brought it to Moolraj, who ordered an elephant to be given to him for his pains. Every species of indignity was offered to the remains of the murdered men, absolutely in the presence of Moolraj, and seemingly with his approval.

From other evidence given on the trial, it appears that the Mooltan insurrection was the result of accident—a mere outburst of popular feeling. There were not at the first 2000 troops in all near the place. Moolraj became by circumstances the leader of the rising, of which he was at first the victim. There is no evidence whatever of treachery on the part of the Sikh troops throughout the country till the middle of June, when the Hazareh insurrection broke out, and gave grounds for believing, that, had vigorous measures been adopted at first, the rebellion would have been extinguished in the province where it began. The trial appears to have been conducted with the utmost openness and fairness—no peer of the realm could have met with greater consideration, or had the benefit of abler advocates. Captain Hamilton's defence of the prisoner could not easily be surpassed in eloquence or ability.

THE DEWAN MOOLRAJ.

Our portrait of Moolraj is copied, by permission, from Dr. Dunlop's beautiful Series of Sketches of Moultan, admirably lithographed in tints by Mr. Andrew Maclure. The Dewan is portrayed as he appeared on the morning of his surrender to the British, Jan. 22. He was gorgeously attired in silks and splendid arms; in figure he appeared not to exceed the middle height, and, though powerfully, was elegantly formed. His dark, keen, and piercing eyes seemed to take in whatever was within their range with a rapid but comprehensive glance.

"There is nothing," remarked one informant to Dr. Dunlop, "commanding in his appearance; but he is a shrewd-looking man, of about thirty years of age."

It has been observed that the singularity of the ground on which Moolraj was recommended to mercy "will not escape notice. Every murderer is, in one sense, the victim of circumstances; and if Moolraj was their victim in any other sense, why, he ought not to have been found guilty of murder at all! Chuttur Singh, who was just as much an assassin as the Dewan—for he directed the murder of Col Canara in cold blood—is now enjoying peace and tranquillity in his own village, having undergone no form of trial or amount of punishment whatever. The inconsistency of this is, perhaps, explained by one of the 'revelations' of the recent blue-book, namely, that Sir F. Currie considered the Sirdar to have been but little to blame, and was of opinion that the rebellion was occasioned by the ungenerous distrust and suspicion of his fidelity entertained by Captain Abbott! This latter officer has been infamously ill used. He has been made the scapegoat of Sir F. Currie, and has been denied honours to which he was justly entitled, in order to screen the ex-Resident from merited condemnation."

SIMLA.

By aid of a Correspondent we are enabled to present our readers with the accompanying view of Simla, taken from *Chota* Simla, in the centre of which, on the top of the hill, embosomed in wood, is the summer residence of the Governor-General of India: a little below, on the left, is the Commander-in-Chief's; in the distance rises the range of the Himalaya Mountains.

By the news just received, we learn that it was reported some time since that the members of the Supreme Council were to proceed to Simla, which place, or some station in its vicinity, was in future to be the seat of the Government of India. The report has been contradicted deinde cilitaily, and as little foundation was there for it, that the consul will, no doubt, prevent its revival for a very considerable time to come. The idea of the removal of the Government to the north-west is a peculiarly pleasing one to certain of the members of the press in India.

At Simla, where the Marquis and Marchioness of Dalhousie, Lord and Lady Gough, and that eccentric genius, Sir Charles Napier, are at present sojourning, balls, parties, picnics, and other merry-makings seem to be the order of the day. The accounts from Meerut this morning state that the Governor-General has taken "Kennedy House," one of the first buildings at the station, for the next year. It is said both the Marquis Dalhousie and Sir C. Napier will visit Peshawur some time in the cold weather.

INDIA.

On the 22nd and 23rd of June a severe gale visited the upper part of the Bay of Bengal, and was felt all over India. Three vessels were disabled or lost; the *Cadmus* grounded and went to pieces, the *Victoria* was wrecked; a number of lives were on both occasions lost.

The rumours which were brought by the last mail, of a misunderstanding with Ghoolab Singh, and of an advance into Cashmeer, prove groundless; as also the assertions that the Sikhs were unwilling to join our service—they were entering rapidly.

The Bishop of Calcutta had been severely indisposed.

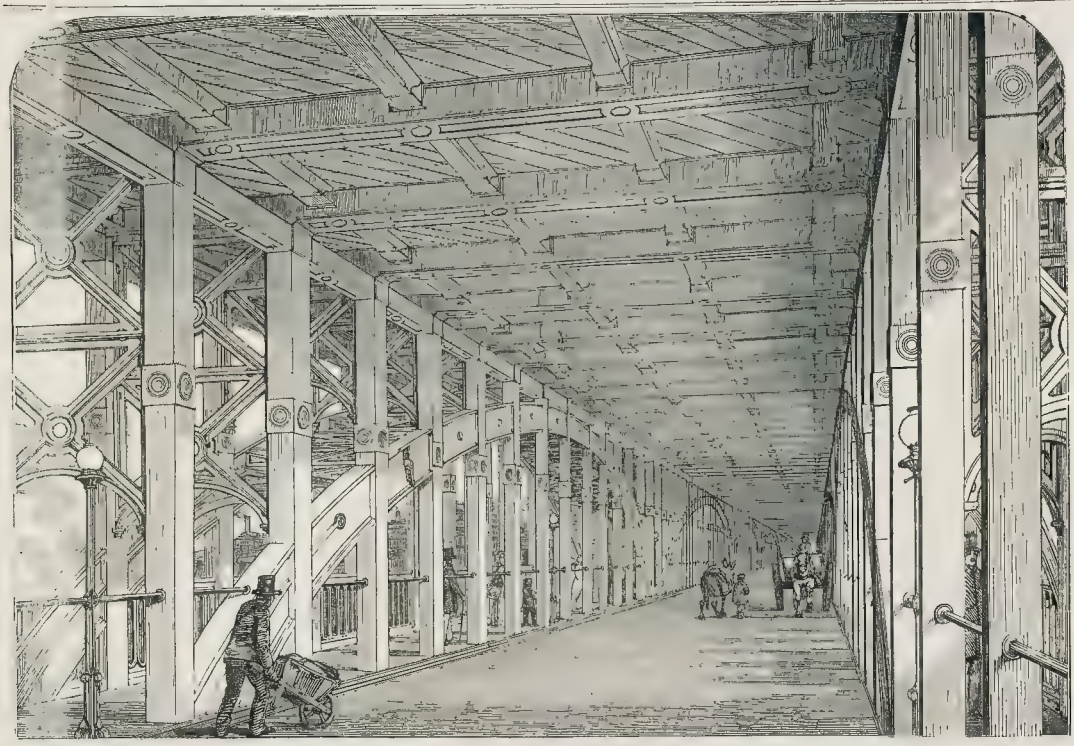
The state of the affairs of the Benares Bank has now been fully disclosed: the assets, it is said, will be sufficient to meet the claims of creditors, but the shareholders will lose everything—their whole capital is gone. The directors were the chief borrowers. One of these, Colonel Pew, of the Bengal army, a man who might at one time have retired from the service on £10,000 a year, has just filed his schedule in the Court of Bankruptcy, his debts amounting to £260,000, incurred entirely by speculation.

The Governor-General and the late and present Commander-in-Chief continue, during the prevalence of the great heat, in Simla.

Sir W. Gomm is still at Calcutta. The accounts given of the nature of his appointments are conflicting. According to one of these, he was directed to proceed to India as Lieutenant-General on the Staff, with the view of taking command in the Punjaub, and getting rid of Lord Gough. According to another account, he landed with the commission of Commander-in-Chief from the Queen in his pocket, and was assured that he would find that of the Court of Directors awaiting him: in place of this, he found Sir C. Napier in his room.

An Indian was hanged for murder by Lynch law, at Chippewa, near Prairie du Chien, on the 24th of July. His crime was assassinating a Frenchman with whom he had quarrelled. He submitted to the punishment with the stoicism of his race.

SIMLA, THE SUMMER RESIDENCE OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

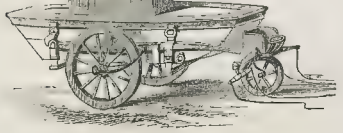


CARRIAGE ROADWAY IN THE HIGH LEVEL BRIDGE, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

NAVIGATION OF THE RIVERS OF INDIA.

Experience has already proved the practicability of that part of Mr. Bourne's river steam train (Illustrated London News, August 11) which describes "a series of barges articulated to one another like a hinge, so as to be able to bend, if necessary, in passing curves in the river," since that invention has been already successfully employed, both for pleasure barges and for the conveyance of merchandise. So, also, wheels have been affixed to vessels capable of river navigation.

The articulation of barges one with another was invented by the late Brigadier-General Sir Samuel Bentham, subsequently Inspector-General of Naval Works, &c. When he was with his battalion at an estate of Prince Potemkin's, in White Russia, the Prince expressed his wishes that a pleasure-barge of some novel construction should be prepared for the use of the Empress Catherine II.;



TRAVELLING CARRIAGE-BOAT.

and Sir Samuel (then Lieutenant-Colonel) devised in consequence, and had built under his immediate direction, an Imperial barge. It was so shallow as to draw but six inches of water, when loaded, and having its crew and passengers on board: it consisted of six different boats or links, each of them 42 feet long; consequently, the float altogether was in length 252 feet. The head and aft boats were sharp, the intermediate ones straight-sided, affording an interior width of 13 feet 5 inches. This serpentine or vermicular vessel, as it was called, was rowed by 120 men with extraordinarily great velocity. In the year 1787 the Emperor of Germany, Joseph II., the late Lord St. Helens

CARRIAGE SAILING-BOAT FOR INDIAN RIVERS.

&c., were on board of this barge, when it was rowed round so as for the head to be attached to the stern, thus forming a continuous ring; the ends were afterwards disconnected, when being left to the influence of the stream the serpentine resumed a straight line. In actual navigation on the rivers Sejo and Dniepor, vessels of a similar construction, built and used for the conveyance of timber and other stores, accommodated themselves to sinuosities in those rivers, some of them at angles of more than 45°, so that there can be no doubt of the efficiency in this respect, or as to draught of water, of the vessel proposed by Mr. Bourne. The late Jeremy Bantham gave his father a description of this invention of Sir Samuel's, and the latter appeared in the *Mechanic's Magazine*, No. 1330, February 3rd of this year.

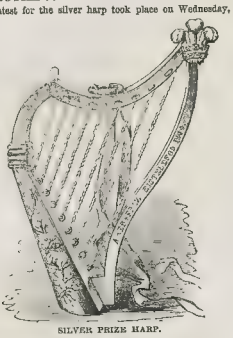
The affixing wheels to navigable vessels as Mr. Bourne proposes, so as to enable them to be drawn over shoals, was carried to a still greater extent by Sir Samuel; for at Nigni Taghil, in the year 1781, he devised and had built for his own use a travelling carriage which should be amphibious. A description of this invention, an indication of various uses to which it might be applicable, and an account of some of the incidents during the first journey made in it, may be seen in the *United Service Journal* for 1829, part the 2nd, page 570. Afterwards, when as Colonel Sir Samuel had the command of two battalions of Russian troops, one of them stationed at Kiachta, on the frontiers of China, the other along the banks of the Irtish, so that there was a length of 1200 miles under his command, he caused to be built for his use along this line two other carriages on the same amphibious principle: he also travelled in them many thousand miles in the interior of Siberia, and even, when going post, crossed several rivers without stopping on their banks, or sinking in muddy shallows, or being impeded by hard shoals; so that Mr. Bourne's wheels would in like manner do away with the difficulties which, in ordinary navigation, are experienced from such impediments. Even in the Rhone, steam-vessels are not unfrequently driven upon banks, and hours are sometimes lost in warping them off.

The annexed Engraving is from a drawing made by a Russian draughtsman. It represents the first amphibious carriage, in its states of a carriage on land and a sailing-boat, which may easily be adapted as a rowing-boat. Further particulars respecting amphibious carriages, and many of the uses to which they may be applied, appear in the *Mechanic's Magazine*, No. 1351, June 30, 1849, p. 604.

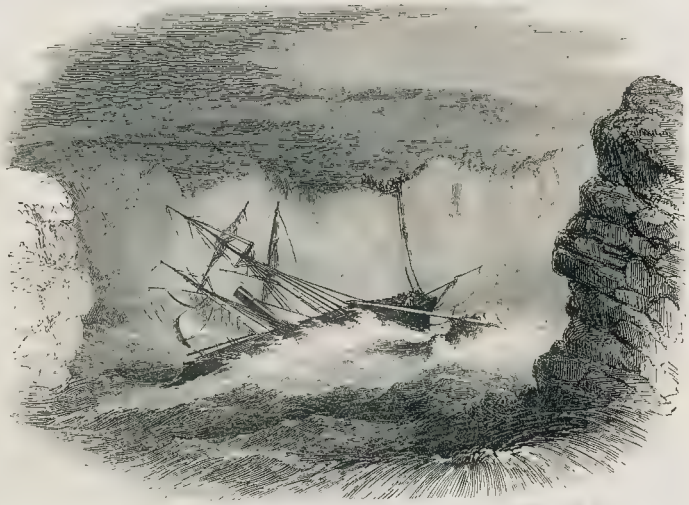
Mr. Bourne has admirably adapted both of these inventions to river navigation in India. His idea of raising the wheels out of water, when not wanted, would, of course, prevent any impediment they might otherwise be to swift passage of the vessels through the water; and as barges were constructed so as to draw, when loaded, but six inches of water, there can be no doubt but that at double that draught they might be made to carry considerable loads; and the application of steam-power to rafts would enable them to ascend rivers at a very moderate rate of expense.

ROYAL ABERFRAW EISTEDDVOD.

The grand contest for the silver harp took place on Wednesday, August 15.



SILVER PRIZE HARP.



WRECK OF "THE RENBEL," SCREW-PROPELLER STEAMER, IN THE BAY OF ST. SHOTTS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

The competitors were about fourteen in number, all of whom were highly commended; the prize being unanimously awarded to Mr. Ellis Roberts (the Welsh harpist), of London, who was invested with the silver harp by Lady Fielding. This is the second silver harp Mr. Roberts has won, and the fifth Eisteddvod (or Congress of Bards) at which he has been the successful candidate. Aberfraw in itself is a comparatively insignificant place, and many persons no doubt will wonder why a meeting of such importance was held there; but it was the seat of "Llywelyn, the last Prince of Wales," and the associations in connexion of the ancient Druidical Bards in the island of Mona, or Anglesea, fully account for holding a meeting so characteristic of Wales, on a spot, although now dwindled into what it is, a mere handful of houses, of so much Cambrian celebrity.

At the Eisteddvod, prizes were also awarded for poetry, both Welsh and English; also for home manufactures and materials, which productions display the ingenuity and industry of the Welsh mountaineer, and they would not discredit any manufacturer in England.

THE HIGH LEVEL BRIDGE, NEWCASTLE.

THIS magnificent structure is nearly completed, and was partly opened for railway traffic on the 15th ult., one line of permanent rail having been laid down. In our Journal of May 1, 1847, we gave a representation of the Bridge itself, from a painting by Mr. Carmichael; and in our present Number we illustrate the roadway for carriages and foot passengers, which is beneath the railroad, and forms one of the most striking and novel features in the design. This roadway is suspended from the great arches which carry the railroad; and it is impossible to imagine a more interesting and beautiful sight than this road from the huge span of the arches, diminishing in perspective, and the opening at the farthest end of the Bridge showing only like a bright spot in the distance. The pillars which carry the roads add greatly to the picturesque effect; and the multiplicity of pillars, ribs, transverse and vertical braces, produce such a combination of beautiful lines, to borrow an artist's phrase, as is seldom seen on bridges or similar erections.

The Bridge is 112 feet 6 inches high from high-water line to the top of the parapet, and the road represented in our Engraving is said to be 80 above the water. Six arches, each of 125 feet span, form the Bridge, and there are approaches from Gateshead and Newcastle carried on pillars similar to those represented in our Engraving. The piers of the Bridge are of masonry, and the arches, pillars, braces, and transverse girders, of iron; the balustrades of the rail and coach roads are also of iron. The roadway is 20 feet 4 inches wide, 20 feet high; and there are footways on either side between the great ribs of the arches, each 6 feet 3 inches in width.

In conclusion, we must observe that to Mr. George Stephenson the design of the bridge is due, and that he has been most ably seconded by Mr. Harrison, the resident engineer, and his assistant, Mr. Hosking. Mr. Dobson, of Newcastle, is the architect.

LOSS OF THE "KESTREL" STEAM-SHIP.

THIS ill-fated vessel left Halifax on Thursday, July 19, at twelve o'clock P.M., having, besides the crew, twelve passengers, three of whom were for Sydney, Cape Breton. Owing to the thick fog encountered immediately after leaving the harbour, she did not reach the latter place until the afternoon of Saturday, when, having landed her passengers and mail for the Admiral's ship (then in port), and taken in coals, she proceeded on her way to Newfoundland at 5 P.M. On Sunday night the weather was very hazy, the wind blowing from the south-west. This continued all day on Sunday, the fog growing more dense as the vessel neared the Newfound and coast. Captain Meagher was on the deck the greater part of the time, exercising the utmost vigilance and keeping a good look-out on the part of the crew. The course steered was one point more off the shore than he had ever allowed in any of his previous voyages, and which he imagined would take him clear of every danger.

All went on well till half-past ten o'clock on Sunday night, when, without the slightest previous intimation of danger, the captain at the time being on deck and a sharp look-out kept from the forecastle, the ship, going ten miles an hour, struck against the rocks, which subsequently proved to be part of the western head of the much-dreaded bay of St. Shott's. At first the shock was not violent, owing probably to the jibboom and bowsprit taking the cliff in succession as the vessel ranged round. The engine was instantly stopped and backed, and the order, to whom too much praise cannot be given, immediately took all necessary steps for preventing danger from the boilers, by letting off the steam and drawing the fires. No effect being produced by this, and the vessel was under all sail, the captain ordered the foremast to be cut away. The sea at this time was very heavy, and breakers on every side almost prevented the hope of saving the lives of those on board. Captain Meagher ordered a boat to be manned, and into this four passengers jumped, two of them being women, and, with two of the crew, pushed off from the wreck, with a lead-line attached to establish a communication with the vessel, should they be able to effect a landing. This, however, was found impracticable, owing to the tremendous surf running, and, after a time, they cast loose the line and made out to sea, and next morning, at daybreak, ran the boat on shore on the south-west head of the above-mentioned bay, nearly dead with cold and exhaustion during the night—the women having left the boat as they came from their beds. All this time the vessel was beating with terrific violence upon the rocks, and throwing up immense spouts of spray as it broke. At length a way of escape was made clear. The carpenter, Mr. William Lapie, succeeded in throwing a handspike 1 to the cleft of a perpendicular rock, and, by means of a rope attached, climbed up to the cliff safely. A hawser was then got on shore, and the passengers and crew drawn up from the wreck, which immediately afterwards filled and fell over. At daylight the horrors of the scene were more clearly revealed; the sea was making a clear breach over the vessel, and several of the coats of mail (which were fourteen on board), besides a horse and several sheep, were seen lying dead in the raging waters. The Captain all this time was doing everything in his power, and was, with the mate, the last to leave the wreck. He succeeded, through the exertions of the crew, who, by the delay caused by the act, lost everything save the clothes they had on, in saving the mail bags, which were handed up by another party at the same moment as the captain. It is to be hoped that this attention to their duty will not be lost sight of by the authorities, but that some mark of goodwill may be shown without delay to these poor shipwrecked men by the benevolent people of St. John's. Having been very kindly received by the two families of the Finlays living at St. Shott's, several of the passengers crossed overland to Trepassey, whence a boat was immediately despatched for the conveyance of the people and mails to St. John's. The *Kestrel* was insured to the amount of £10,000 sterling.

OPENING OF THE COAL EXCHANGE.—We are authorised to contradict a statement which has appeared in several of the newspapers, to the effect that the new Coal Exchange will be opened on the 3rd of September. The building will not be completed at that time, and it will not be publicly opened until it is finished.

THE ANCIENT SPIRIT OF HUNGARY.—The following extract from the Berlin *Constitutionelle Correspondenz* is curious. It is curious in itself, still more curious as appearing in the organ of the Prussian Minister, Von der Heidt. It indicates the feelings with which at least one Prussian Minister contemplates the subversion of Hungarian rights and liberties:—"We read in history of a certain King named Peter, who reigned in Hungary 900 years ago, and who came to a wretched end. He had been placed on the throne of his uncle, St. Stephen, and it is reported of him that in return, he was cruel to his subjects, until they rose against him. Treason is wrong. His crown was far gone to ruin, and he might say it was a diplomatic crime. Being a German, and having not one feeling in common with the gallant people over whom he reigned, he attempted to suppress the nationality of the Magyars, and to Germanise the country. He considered the state in which the Magyars were the conquerors and the Sclavonians and Wallachs the conquered, and he was not pleased with it. He would have it a unitarian state, and belonging to nature's right, he resolved to make the empire of Hungaria "eni dona dati stunt varia"—a German state, with German manners, language, and Government. What he desired to do expressed in his words: "Omnes principes et potestates in regno Hungariæ Theutonibus constituum, et terram ejus hospitibus impleho, et eum sint ut nobiles in potestatem Teutonicorum redigam;" that is to say, 'I will appoint Germans to all the powers and honours of the land; and I will people the country of Hungary with German colonists, and make it a German country throughout.' But the Magyars are not the people to stand quietly and allow their national institutions to be taken from them, on the strength of some paragraph of a spurious constitution, or on the strength of some other document by diplomatic will and behest. If the present generation of Austrian statesmen are not aware of this fact, they can learn from history what the fate of foreign usurpers was 1. Hungary so early as 750 years ago. The said Peter fled to Germany, and died there in exile.

"The leading Hungarian families headed the insurrection against him. The people gathered to a handstaim. They compelled their leaders, Hunyadi and Lazarsky, to swear that with them they 'would not suffer a foreigner to reign over them, or a stranger to wound up hold the customs and laws of their ancestors,' or pursuit in the attempt. They deposed his Majesty Peter, and blinded him. Endre was elected to be King of Hungary

der, and induced ignorant, degraded, and wicked women to speculate in the life and death of their own offspring, and those who should be nearest and dearest to them. One simple remedy, without interfering in any degree with the real advantages of these clubs to the poorer classes, would obviate the evil, and render murder unprofitable. The Legislature has but to declare that the [illegible] shall not, in the case of [illegible], be paid at the expense of those insured funerals and the evil will be attained. Let no money pass into the hands of the insurers, and no temptations to more than one club will be discontinued as a matter of course. The crime of poisoning, no longer meeting a pecuniary reward, will have no other motive than the rare incentives of revenge or hate; and the diabolical speculation in Life and death will cease for want of ailment. It is well for society that such wretches as the Mannings should meet punishment at the hands of the law. It will be still better if the law, by any simple enactment, can render such horrible poisonings as these alluded to, unprofitable or impossible.

THE INDIAN MAIL of the 25th of July brings intelligence which will allay the public anxiety caused by the previous arrival. The rumour that Gholab Singh intended revolt is alleged to be groundless; as is that, also, of the hostile manifestations of Dost Mahommed. Mooltraj, whose gallant defence of the fortress of Mooltan invested him with a certain degree of interest in the estimation of military men, has been found guilty of participation in the murder of Messrs. Anderson and Vans Agnew, and sentenced to death. The punishment, however, has been commuted to imprisonment for life in the fort of Chunar. The mail brings no other intelligence of importance or interest.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

FAST DAY.—The Lord Bishop of Salisbury having appointed Friday (yesterday) to be set apart as a day of humiliation and prayer, in consequence of the national visitation with which this country has been afflicted by the prevalence of cholera, a special service was consequently held at the Cathedral, and in the parish churches of Salisbury, on that day.

THE DEAN OF HEREFORD.—We regret to hear of the serious illness of the Very Rev. Dr. Merewether. Dean of Hereford. His friends in that Cathedral city had some reason to feel alarmed respecting him during the past week.

VACANCIES.—Winterbourne-Whitchurch V., Dorset, dio. Sarum, £97, with residence. Rev. J. Tyrwhitt, dec.; patron, Bishop of Salisbury. Chesington R., Surrey, dio. Chichester; £178; Rev. R. F. Fuller, dec.; patron, A. E. Fuller, Esq.

PREFERMENTS.—Rev. George Andrews, M.A., to be one of the chaplains to the Bishop of Peterborough. Rev. T. W. Harman, M.A., late curate of Caston, and now rector of Markham, to be an honorary canon in the Cathedral of Peterborough. Rev. Arthur Morley to the curacy of Hingham, Norfolk, diocese of Norwich. Rev. W. Dodd to Chilthorham V., Northumberland; value, £240 with residence; pat. the Bishop of Durham. Rev. Richard Beckeridge, to the incumbency of St. Andrew's, Newcastle, diocese of Durham. Rev. G. C. Hutchinson, of Christ Church, Oxford, to be rural dean of Camerden, Gloucestershire. Rev. W. F. Fermeau, to Grassterton V., Oxfordshire; £200 with residence; pats., New College, Oxford.

A new and beautiful church at Brighton will be consecrated on Thursday, the 13th October, by the Lord Bishop of Chichester.

THE CHOLERA.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

THE present alarming epidemic has led to the publication of so many remedies, of such confused and opposite qualities, that I think it of the greatest importance to every person who can read should have the opportunity of using some portion of common sense and judgment in this matter. I have seen recommended acids, sedatives, acids and alkalis, stimulants and astringents, opiates and sweats, liquids and solids, cold and heat—without any reference to conditions or circumstances.

Now, there is a work published under the authority of the Royal College of Physicians, called the "London Pharmacopœia," consisting of a series of formulæ or prescriptions, the compounding of medicines which, from experience and medical knowledge, are deemed the best for the numerous complaints to which human flesh is heir. What can be more simple than stating that the chalk mixture (Mist. Cretæ) is the remedy in the "Pharmacopœia," and generally used in most physicians for diarrhœa; and, as nearly all cases of cholera are preceded by a derangement of the bowels symptomatic of the many sickness or diarrhœa, which are common at this season of the year, it follows, as a matter of course that this remedy should be employed wherever derangement of the bowels exists. The compound chalk mixture can be procured at any druggist's, and should not be in expensive medicine, as it consists of chalk, gum-arabic, cinnamon-water, and a little sugar; to this may be added with advantage a certain quantity of some of the preparations of opium. In the absence of a medical man, this remedy is, perhaps, the most useful to employ, and would certainly, by seeking the diarrhœa, prevent the disposition of this complaint to assume a more malignant form. When, by carelessness, the diarrhœa has been neglected, and symptoms of cholera are presented, the most active means are required. During collapse, the functions of the body are undoubtedly prostrate; consequently, more good must be expected from the application of stimulants, internally and externally, than from the employment of such medicines as require for the promotion of their powers a more active state of the organs of absorption, &c. The application of heat externally is probably the most important agent during collapse; but there is some inconvenience and difficulty in this matter. Perhaps the simplest and most convenient method would be to envelope the patient in a blanket, and seat him on an ordinary cane-bottomed chair; then conduct the steam from a kettle by means of a piece of gutta-percha tube tied to the spout of the kettle, the other end terminating in a flannel bag, or a piece of blanket may be loosely folded round it; this would constitute a steam bath. It is material for which are accessible to everybody. The cramp remains at this stage of the attack only to be guarded against by a medical man. I am quite sure, from experience, that if proper attention had only been paid to the first symptoms as antecedents of cholera, in most of the cases which have terminated fatally, the attack would not have entered or reached the malignant stage. The formula for the compound chalk mixture is this:—Prepared chalk, half an ounce; white sugar, three drachms; gum-arabic, one drachm; cinnamon-water, six ounces. To this might be added with advantage one drachm of the tincture of opium. Two or three table-spoonfuls of the mixture should be taken every three or four hours, and the patient kept perfectly quiet in the horizontal position or in bed.

I am aware that other valuable remedies and suggestions have been put usual; but, as they differ from that authorised by the Pharmacopœia, and are, besides, so mixed up with the quackery and nonsense of hypocondriacs and amateurs in medical science, a good selection is a lottery, and dangerous. As it is important that common sense should be allowed to settle the question by employing those remedies and means which are of established value; and not papers that attention to the multitude of publications on the subject. As an instance of the danger likely to result from the use of such "specifics," the following letter from her Majesty's physician, Sir James Clarke, is positive evidence:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—The subjoined prescription, purporting to be a cure for cholera, has, I find, been widely circulated in the public journals—and among others, I believe, in the Times—as an infallible remedy. I am feel greatly obliged by your permitting me to state that the prescription was never written nor sanctioned by me; on the contrary, I consider it absolutely dangerous in the dose, a table-spoonful (nearly equal to five grains of opium), in which it is recommended.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Balmoral, Aug. 26. JAMES CLARK.

[illegible] PRESCRIPTION.

The following prescription by Sir James Clarke, Physician to the Queen, has been admin[illegible]
[illegible] grains of camphor, 24 grains of [illegible], 30 drops of [illegible] of [illegible]. A teaspoonful in a glass of brandy-and-water.

A tablespoonful in a glass of brandy-and-water.

The above dose is for an adult. Smaller quantities, according to age, for children.

G. T.

OFFICIAL SUPPLIES OF STATIONERY.—The Customs Board having caused a inquiry to be made into the system of control exercised on the receipt and delivery of articles of stationery required for the use of the Customs department, for giving effect to the Treasury minutes enforcing the necessity of greater economy, it appears that since the commencement of the present year many descriptions of books which had been whole bound in vellum have, under the direction of the inspector of binding, at the Stationery-office, been half bound in cloth, two books being bound in vellum, and that paper of second quality, but sufficient for the purpose, has been used, whereby a diminution of expenditure, under the head of books and binding, will be effected. Certain articles which have been heretofore allowed, but considered not requisite, have been disallowed, and directions issued, that, upon the receipt of demands for stationery, the examiner of such demands is not only to ascertain that the allowance is not exceeded, but that the demand is not made up of articles unnecessary for the conduct of the public business.

COUNTRY NEWS.

KIDDERMINSTER ELECTION.—The writ for the election of a member for this borough arrived in Kidderminster on Tuesday. The nomination is fixed for Monday next, and the polling (should there be any) for the following day. Mr. [illegible] and Mr Cochrane (Ultra.) are the only candidates in the field. It is expected to be a severe contest.

RETIREMENT OF ONE OF THE CANDIDATES FOR WEST SURREY.—A meeting of the liberal electors was held at the Crown Inn, Guildford, on Saturday last, R. L. Long, Esq., in the chair, which was well attended. Mr. [illegible] explained the cause of his retirement, which had reference to the expenses of the election. The manner in which he had, however, come forward elicited enthusiastic approbation. G. T. Nicholson, Esq., of Waverley Abbey, then proposed as a candidate R. W. Edgell, Esq., of Milton-place, Epsom. G. Best, Esq., seconded the motion. Mr. Edgell said it was impossible to give vent to his feelings, the matter had come up on him so suddenly. In consenting to stand the contest, he might state that he was for rival and religious liberty in its most extended form; he was for an extended suffrage, when the vote would be considered not as a privilege, but as a right, and one which not be tempted to buy and sell it. He was a free trader in all respects, yet he meant no mischief to the agricultural interest. Several questions, all of which were satisfactorily answered, were put to Mr Edgell, a committee was appointed to take the necessary measures for securing his return to Parliament for the western division of the county of Surrey. The Speaker's warrant has been issued, and the election is fixed for Monday, September 10th. On Wednesday the Protectionists had a meeting at Epsom, when Mr. Evelyn addressed his supporters. He declared himself, although a decided Conservative, to be an advocate for the admission of Jews into Parliament. Mr. Edgell, the Liberal candidate, has issued an explanatory address to the electors.

POST OFFICE ROBBERY.—A most extensive robbery has been carried on for some time by the Dowlais messenger, named Thomas Thomas. Suspicions were excited last week by the non-arrival of a letter from a tradesman in the town, containing four £5 notes. Inquiry was made, when it was traced to, and out of, the post-office, and no further. This led to decisive steps on the part of the authorities, and the messenger was taken into custody, and search was made: about 800 letters were found in his possession, of different dates, some opened, and others not opened. The prisoner was brought up for hearing on Monday last, and remanded.

WRECK.—The *Gitana* schooner yacht, belonging to the Earl of Lincoln, grounded on the Sand Head, off Ryde, on Friday evening week, at ebb tide. She was shored up, and thought to be safe. As the tide rose again, it caused a motion in the shores, and these slipping in the sand-bank, she fell over and filled. The *Echo* steam-tug and two yard lighters went to her assistance on Saturday, and succeeded in weighing her. She was brought into Portsmouth harbour early on Sunday morning, not much the worse for her loss of furniture, &c. is completely spoiled. Lord Lincoln was about to proceed to the Mediterranean in her on a cruise, which will now be postponed for a time.

BLACK ROCKS, LEITH.—Mr. Dall, R.N., superintendent of the Leith harbour and docks, has erected a safety beacon on these rocks. It is situated about 700 feet from the old beacon on the Black Rocks, bearing south by east, and consists of three strong iron rods, or posts, firmly bolted into the rock in a triangular position, and rising perfectly to the height of 30 feet. These rods are surmounted by a light iron frame, or basket, 3 feet high, and 18 feet wide, which is reached by a ladder, constructed of iron bars, attached to one of the pillars. The height of the beacon is 24 feet above low water-mark, and 4 feet above the highest level of spring-tides. It is capable of containing twenty persons, and will afford the most perfect security to life in every state of tide or weather.

THE GREAT BUSTARD.—One of these remarkable and now rare birds was seen by G. G. Waterhouse, Esq., of the British Museum, and a party of friends, in the neighbourhood of Stonehenge, on the 10th ult. It was exceedingly shy, and took wing readily, alighting on the ground again at a short distance. This it did several times, as it has been said it is supposed, much to the disappointment of the party, who were anxious for a closer acquaintance with this *rara avis*. Its flight, though heavy, appeared to be very powerful, as it made rapid progress against the wind.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A deplorable accident happened at seven o'clock on Saturday evening off the King's Rooms, at Southsea-beach, Port mouth. Mr. Allen, a gentleman who had recently established a tailor's business in that town for young gentlemen, had, in the afternoon of that day, taken six of his pupils for a sail in a small yacht. The yacht had returned; and, for the purpose of landing on the beach, he had put his boy into a small boat or punt, and was steering it himself, when the punt sheared off and capsized. Mr. Allen and the boys being thrown into the water. This occurred about a hundred yards from the shore: the yacht, having her sails up, could not render assistance. A number of persons on the beach witnessed the catastrophe, and forthwith all the punt they could, particularly Mr Mullingsworth a soldier of the 77th. Boats put off, and the unfortunate persons were all placed up or saved, but most of them in an insensible state. One little boy, Lewis Jones, was drawn on shore; he was, however, rescued by a gallant fellow from the beach, who threw off his coat and plunged into the sea, and brought the boy safe to shore. The man's name is Flemm, a shipwright, belonging to the dockyard

THE PEACE CONGRESS AT PARIS.

M. VICTOR HUGO PRESIDENT OF THE CONGRESS.

M. V. MARIE-DOMINIQUE AUGUSTE, ARCHBISHOP OF PARIS, HONORARY PRESIDENT OF THE CONGRESS.

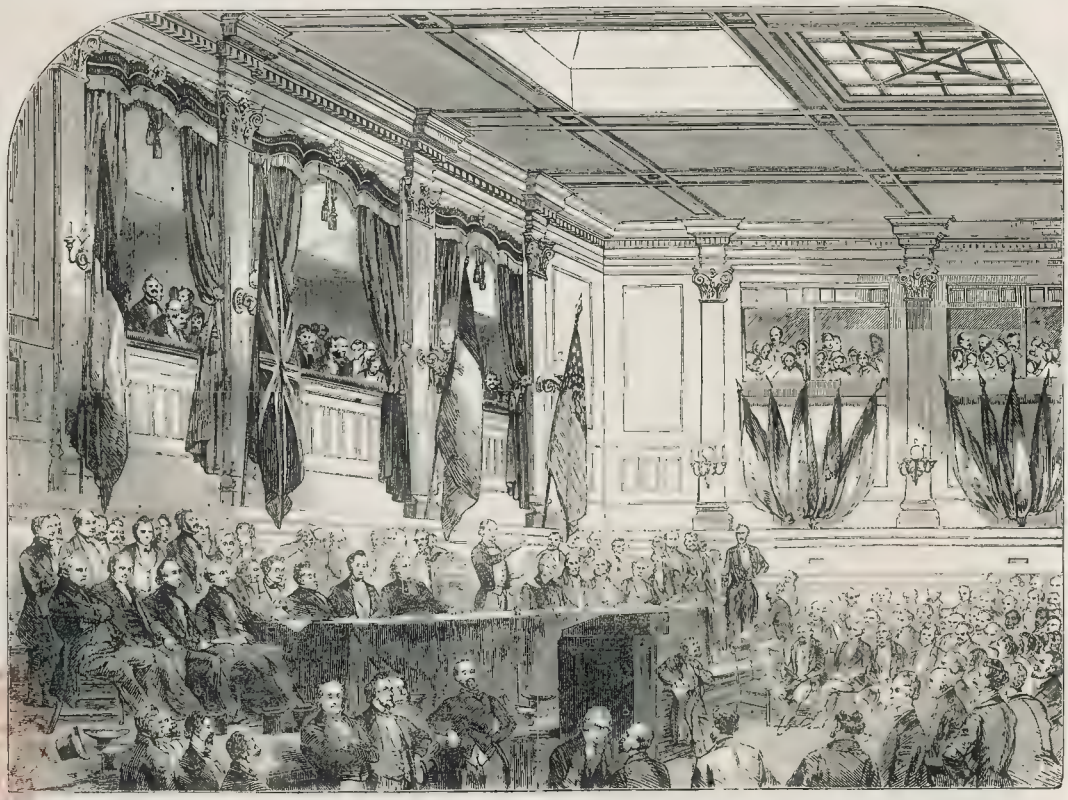
delegates from various parts of the world; the further portion being occupied by visitors, including a large number of ladies, whose light summer costumes formed a lively contrast with the sombre mass of delegates, the gravity of whose appearance was somewhat enhanced by the large number of fine beards among them. A gallery, the entire length of the room, was also filled with auditors. Before 12 o'clock on Wednesday the hall was crowded in every part. As the *célébrités* appeared, they were received with great enthusiasm. M. Victor Hugo (the President of the Congress) pronounced an eloquent address.

A letter was then read from the Archbishop of Paris, to whom the presidency had been offered, but which he was compelled to decline, from ill health. His communication, expressive of entire sympathy with the objects of the Congress, elicited loud applause. The recent publication of the Archbishop's enlightened appeal in behalf of Venice, quoted by us last week, was warmly remembered. We have noticed the different speakers in our report, but we may allude to M. J. Journet, who obtained leave to speak; but his visionary views were accompanied by tone and action so wild and ferocious, that the amusing amazement of the English part of the audience was quite excusable. The greatest earnestness and harmony pervaded the meeting, and every sentiment in relation to the peace and friendship of England and France was responded to with the utmost cordiality. The Rue Chaussée d'Antin presented many groups of striking character and contrast when the assembly separated: the French populace looked on with great interest, conversing on the objects of the Congress: the dashing *militaire* of France acquired an additional air from contrast with the members of the Society of Friends; and the picturesque French-woman looked more piquant beside the mild sisterhood.

On Thursday the sitting was besieged with increasing crowds. It was then announced that the Government had ordered all the public buildings to be opened to the members of the Congress, on showing their tickets; and also that on Monday the water-works of Versailles and St. Cloud were to play, for the special gratification of the Congress.

Friday's sitting was more crowded and enthusiastic than the preceding ones and, in conclusion, the friends of peace express the utmost satisfaction and pleasure at the manner in which the French people have responded to them. The Government dispensed with passports and search of luggage. The party from England consisted of 650 persons.

The large Illustration shows the opening of the Congress by Victor Hugo, with portraits of most of the principal characters around him. Accompanying is the portrait of Victor Hugo, the President; and of J. M. V. Marie Dominique Auguste, Archbishop of Paris, the Honorary President.



THE PEACE CONGRESS, IN THE SALLE ST. CECILE, AT PARIS: M. VICTOR HUGO OPENING THE PROCEEDINGS.

THE LIVERPOOL MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

EXTERIOR OF THE NEW PHILHARMONIC CONCERT HALL, AT LIVERPOOL.

(From our own Correspondent.)

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday.

There has been no great musical festival in this town since 1836. In that year there were four meetings in England, Manchester, Norwich, Worcester, and Liverpool, and there seemed to be a strong disposition on the part of the provincial amateurs to increase the number of these gatherings. The death of Malibran, at Manchester, created such a powerful sensation, that the Liverpool meeting was seriously affected, and a financial loss resulted from the decease of the ever-to-be lamented child of genius, who was to have been the Queen of song

THE NEW PHILHARMONIC CONCERT HALL.

at the gathering. In 1836, for the sacred harmonic performances, two churches were employed; and for the evening concert the use of the Amphitheatre was resorted to. Old citizens being strongly urged against the employment of sacred edifices for the less cause of charity, a subscription was raised to erect a music hall; but, ultimately, the project was taken up by the local authorities, and the magnificent edifice, St George's Hall, was commenced. When it is to be finished, is uncertain. There it stands opposite the Railway Station, a splendid exterior, but with nothing done for the interior. It is proposed to combine in St George's Hall, the law courts, public meetings, and periodical musical festivals for the last two charities. It wanted but pressing, to prove that a town like Liverpool, containing such a large body of cultivated amateurs, could get it quiet y without some fiddle where musicians most might congregate. And yet how small a building was that, which not a thousand persons were wont to assemble at discourse as eloquent music as might be in St Martin's Church. This small phalanx was under the direction of Mr W. Sudlow, an amateur organist. About the close of the year 1830, the society was consolidated on a larger basis, for the culture of vocal and instrumental music; and on the 10th of January, 1840, the Liverpool Philharmonic Society was duly instituted. Round the street on Horse-street, which our Artist has drawn engraved in this Number. Here is the result of the persevering labours of a few enthusiastic *dilettanti* perhaps, the finest concert-room now to be found in the world. For a considerable time, the performances were given in the Hall of the Collegiate Institution, but it was wanting in comfort and it sadly fell for musical effect. It was resolved to raise money to build a new Hall, expressly for the Society. It was long before sufficient cash was raised for the purpose; but the exertions of Mr Brancker, and other members of the committee, were eventually successful, by the adoption of the following plan.—The Hall was divided into stalls and private boxes, and galleries, and a price was fixed on each single stall or box holding six persons—the purchasers becoming entitled to it as transferable property, subject to the obligation of paying an annual subscription, imposed by the committee. The galleries are let to annual subscribers, or for the concerts singly. The foundation-stone was laid on the 23d of September, 1840, by J. B. Brancker, Esq., the chairman of the Society

The following is a description of the new Hall:—

Extreme length from east to west	..	177 feet.
Extreme breadth from north to south	..	120 "
Height from the ground line to the top of the cornice ..	..	82 "
To the top of the roof	..	72 "

Style, external and internal, Roman-Italian, plain, but of bold character.

On the ground floor, at the west end of the large room, is the grand entrance-hall, approached from an arcade or piazza by three doors; and at each end of the Hall there is a commodious cloak and hat room, &c.—one for ladies, the other for gentlemen; and attached to each room there is a lavatory and water-closet. At the back of these cloak-rooms, and communicating with the entrance-hall at each end, there are two handsome and broad staircases, which lead to the boxes, galleries, and grand promenade, or refreshment-room.

From the entrance-hall, and staircases on the west, north, and south sides, a wide corridor extends around the podium of the Music Hall, having on each of the north and south sides seven folding doors, over all the west end; thus giving several right ways of ingress and egress to and from the floor of the Hall. Of these corridors, the one on the north has three large doors for giving egress to the company, when dispersing, under a piazza, similar to, but more extensive than, the one on the west side.

The one on the south side opens to a convenient refreshment room, extending nearly the whole length of the body or pit of the Hall. On the east end are two doors that lead to the orchestra, which is placed in a covered recess, and there are two doors that give access from the back street to the stairs which lead to the orchestra, and to four green-rooms for the male and female performers; the lower green-rooms have each attached a dressing-room, &c.; the upper green-rooms have one to a side box, one looking the orchestra.

The great Hall, within the walls of the podium, measures east and west 100 feet; and the breadth, north and south, 64 feet. The height of the area to the ceiling is 65 feet.

The podium walls, on the north and south sides, are 10 feet 6 inches high; those with the wall on the west end, which is 16 feet high, are divided into panelled compartments, filled in with perforated zinc for ventilation. The podium has a sub-system of character, and finishes with a bold, plain cornice en suite. The panels are covered on the inside with hair and canvas, above the air flues which surround the Hall, and which proceed from the fan-wheelchamber.

Over the cornice of the body of the Hall, up to the flat of the ceiling, a panel or pace extends all round, with supporting styles, and the panels are filled in with diaper open-work of *papier-maché*. This affords an easy escape for the products of combustion of the gas lights that are placed on the top of the panels round the central elevated part of the Hall, and which are found quite ample for the purpose of lighting the whole house.

The external appearance of the building will be best appreciated by the perspective view. It is well proportioned, and beautifully balanced—simple in its features, but bold and effective. Medallion busts of Handel, Mozart, and Beethoven are on the summit of the building

Mr. Cunningham is the architect of the new Hall.

We have seen most of the concert-rooms in the European capitals, and we do not know one more thoroughly adapted for the purpose than the Liverpool Philharmonic Hall. It was a magnificent sight, on the 23d of August, to company rose up for the National Anthem, which loyally inaugurated the edifice. The band possesses of twenty first violins, with Salmon and B arrowe as principals, sixteen second violins, with Watkins and Archer as principals, twelve violas, with Hill as chief, twelve violoncellos, with Lucas, twelve double basses; and twenty of the brass, wood, and percussion instruments. The London players were the most famed in their respective departments. At the time we were using Mdlle. Corbari, the Mesrs A and M. Williams, and Madame Viardot.

The scheme of the first concert comprised chiefly pieces well known at our metropolitan concerts; but Spohr's "Last Judgment," Spohr's Power ful overture, composed expres y for the occasion by Benedict, who conducted it. It is in D, one ing with an andante, and terminating with a spirited quick movement. It is brilliantly scored, Wagnerian in its forms, and showing the hand of a master. The "Freyschütz" overture and Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" were also played. Mr. J. Zeugher Hermann, who is the permanent conductor of the Society, directed this concert. We are not impressed, however, with his ability for such an office. He hurries the time in the instru mental works, and in the vocal accompaniments lacks steadiness. With the exception of a thousand and one Andromeda's, disappointed Ethiopian's, & A Macfarren, there was no other novelty. It was sung by Madame Macfarren. There was a new tenor, Signor Nicolo Colas; but there is nothing to record in his favour The Misses A. and M. Williams were presented in Wallace's cantatina, "Love's approach." Virlot, in his exquisite horn solo, obtained a great *encore*; he played the same cantabile we have noticed at the Wednesday Concerts. Madame Viardot treated a marked sensation in the grandiosos from "Der Freyschütz," and Alboni sang into the auditory h "Casta Diva." Here Formes and Viardot, in the *Marcel* and *Valentine* d o, from the "Huguenots," were much applauded. The prayer in the san ket scene from "Masaniello" was demu ded twice, but the conductor took the time a the speed of an express train. Mdlle. Corbari got an *encore* for Hummel s "Tyrolienne," gave the "Lucrezia" "Brindisi." Bartolini, Polonini, Tagliafico, the above Corbari, Mdlle. Jetty de Treffz, sang in divers concerted pie es; but could scarcely be affirmed that, Alboni, Viardot, and the Misses Williams excepted, any great impression had been made by the singers. At the second concert, on Tuesday night, there was, however, much execution heard, and there were eight *encores*, namely Formes, in the air from M. art's "Don Juan," "in diesen heiligen Hallen," superbly sung, in which he displayed a compass of two octaves, down to the lower E natural. Madame Macfarren's songs were rapt ronsly received, were encored in the du "Turnami," from "Don Pasquale" Viardot quite electrified the auditory in the "Somnambula" finale, "Ah! non giin ge" —another encore. Madame Macfarren sang "Oberon's passage at arms" (ably accompanied by Benedict), which he sang divinely, but the sub-limited "Augusti pure," for Dalmatti's "Favorita." Lablache, who was tremendously cheered, did not repeat the "Don Magnifico" dream. "Mel rampino" death in the battle; nor play Benedict's "Scenes of my youth" twice on the horn. Mdlle. de Treffz was encored in Kücken's "Trab, trab" Besides these encores, Mario, in the fine tenor "William Tell," in which Adolphe Leaver took the part of Walter. "Tronour nui di," sang with the most impassioned feeling. Grisi was not in her best voice at this concert Ernst p ayed his "Pirata," fantasia, but he was unwell and was not up to the mark. Piatti, by the way, in Monday's concert played the "Sonnambula" variations fantasia charmingly. The Spanish songs of Viardot were quite relished by the audience; and her brilliant pianoforte playing in the accompaniment was not overlooked. She has sung in English, German, Italian, and Spanish at these performances, and could add French and Russian if called upon. Charles Halle was to have played Mendelssohn's pianoforte concerto in G minor; but the pitch of the instrument being too low for the orchestra, he substituted Beethoven's "Fantasia" in the same key. Mozart Wor's The "William Tell" overture, in which the band took it into their heads to run away from the conductor, was played with such overwhelming energy, that the *encore* was inevitable

One grand attraction of this Festival was the performance, yesterday (Tuesday) morning, of Mendelssohn's "Elijah," conducted by Benedict. It was the first time that this masterpiece of modern sacred music had been given in public with justice in all its majestic proportions. It was in this work we were enabled to appreciate the pure-toned voices and truly poetic feeling of the Lancashi re chorus-singers It was also the first time that we had heard the music of the composer sung in such a beautiful manner. Many portions have never been better executed than yesterday. The trebles have the same voices, so truly musical. But it is not in the quality that nature has been so bountiful as quality of the organ, as regards those choristers, but they possess into ligence, feeling, a d enthusiasm, and are sensitively alive to the beauties of the composer's inspiration. In the power of sound in the grand choruses, and the overpoint; in the reading of the passages marked precision; and in the attainment of a *piano*, and the co ervance of the lights and shades, Lucas was almost surprising that could be got from the sorry chorus we heard in the "Lord, how long," which was exquisitely embodied. The chorale, "For he the Lord," was sung with intense devotion. The "Baal, we cry to thee," was full of chi aster; and the "Hear and answer," and "Thou'rt descends from Heaven," were replete with graphic power. The emphasis on the word "slay," in the "Take all the prophets," was q ite thrilling. As for the *finale* of the first part, the fan d chorus in E flat, "Thanks be to God," it was quite overpowering; and, breaking in rough all conventional restraints, the demand for the encore was vociferous. The rush of the violins in the last movement almost took away one's breath. In the second part, we must quote the "Be not afraid." The flutter of the stringed instruments during the passage, "As a reed is shaken by the wind," gave a vivid realisation of the words. The descriptive scena, "Behold, the Lord passed by," was triumphantly executed. On this occasion, there were novelties in the cast for the London amateurs; Formes singing the music of *Ezuah* and Mdme Viardot and Miss Catherine Hayes dividing the soprano parts. The Misses A and M Williams, Mr. Lockey, Mr. Benson, and Mr. Machin had the remainder Formes sang powerfully in many parts Nothing could be more impressive than in his scena of the remorseful life of the Widow's child What longer and instrument last evinced a conscientious determination to do justice to the composer's i.

TUESDAY.—The third and last evening concert took place last night. This morning Handel's "Messiah" has been given; and to-morrow, Rossini's "Stabat Mater" and Mendelssohn's "Lauda Sion" will terminate the musical performances. A grand day does all bring the festival to a conclusion to-morrow night. In the scheme of the third concert were comprised Beethoven's Pastoral Symphony, and Mendelssohn's "Ruy Blas" overture, and Weber's "Jubel" overture, with instrumental solos by Ernst (violin) and Bottesini (double-bass).

The an ors last night were Mario in "Il mio tesoro," when he sang the "Don Pasquale" serenade, "Com' a gentil;" Lablache, in the Tarantella "La donna," when he g a imitated one of his comic Neapol tan songs; the chorus from Weber's "Preciosa," Mdme. Grisi, and the "Non fi sogno" of Verdi; and Bottesini, in h s "Carneval de Venise" fantasia on the double bass. The Symphony was finely performed by the band. Benedict conducted this concert with great ability. Mdme. Viardot sang the scena from the "Prophète" finely, and Alboni dashed through the "Cinerentola" finale brilliantly. Mdlle. Corbari sang Mozart's "Voi che sapete" charmingly; and the Misses Williams, in the Mendelssohnian part songs, received their share of the applause. The hall was better attended than on any previous occasion

FRIDAY.—Handel's oratorio, "The Messiah," was performed this morning. The hall was fuller than the morning of the "Elijah." Madame Viardot was absent from indisposition. The air "He was despised," which she was to have sung, was allotted to Miss Hayes, and Mr. Sawyer, it is stated, has been attacked with cholera. Mr. Benson took his place in the tenor parts, and acquitted himself creditably. Formes was encored in "Why do the nations?" and the chorus, "Let us break their bonds," was also twice encored. Mdlle. Herrman conducted. Miss Catherine Hayes, the Misses A. and M. Williams, and Mr. Machin sang very elaborately the music assigned to them. Grisi, Alboni, Corbari, Mario, Lablache, Bottesini, and Piatti, sing as a concert at Manchester to night, but return here to-morrow for the "Stabat Mater" of Rossini.

THE THEATRES.

SADLER'S WELLS.

This theatre re-opened on Saturday last with new power and promise. The comedy of the "Tempest" was reproduced on an enlarged scale of magnificence and effect, and illustrated with scenery that formed really pictorial embellishments to the play. A new drop-scene, painted by Mr. Finlay, also, is another splendid decoration of the house, which now assumes an appearance of elegance highly attractive. It was crowded in every part.

The entrance of Mr. Phelps in *Prospero* was most enthusiastically applauded, as was likewise that of Mr. Bennett in *Caliban*. There has been an accession of strength to the company. A Mr. Nye performed *Trinculo*, and performed it well. Miss Cuthbert made her first appearance here as *Miranda*—the lady is a comic actress, having two or three seasons ago made her *début* at the Haymarket, in the *Widow Belmour*, a comic character, which suited her better than the Shakespearian and poetic one now confided to her inexperience. Mr Dickinson's *Ferdinand* was generally liked; as also that of Mr. Marston (who at both theatres is a royal. He was, indeed, well made up. The loudest applauses, however, were accorded to the *Ariel* of Miss St. George, who did both the spiriting and carolling with singular animation and spirit, accompanied with much intelligence, that her acting may be said to have aspired towards being what justly may be called an interpretation of the part. She was vehemently called for at the conclusion; Mr. Phelps, Mr. Marston, and Mr. Bennett having received the usual ovation before the curtain.

The tragedy of "Antony and Cleopatra" is again deferred, owing to the necessary preparations.

On Thursday "The Belle's Stratagem" was performed, for the purpose of introducing to a London audience a Miss Fitzpatrick, who comes with a considerable reputation from Dublin, in the character of *Letitia Hardy*. Her success on this evening sufficiently justified the reports in her favour; and we recogn se in her an actress who will probably hereafter demand more than ordinary attention.

NEW STRAND.

On Monday a new and original farce, in one act, called "Katty from Connaught," was produced. Its purpose is to exhibit Mrs. Alfred Phillips in an Irish character, and that purpose is fully answered. Mrs. Phillips is the sleeping-*Katty* is a *Lady Mabel* in disguise, who assumes a part to recover a lo t lover—a *Sir George Ellis* (Mr. Butler), in which she is assisted by *Lady Stanfield* (Mrs Adams). The piece was received with a hearty burgoon, which is supported by the actress with a *naïveté* that lends a charm even to the gross. Mrs. Phillips is rising in reputation, and deserves her success.

ADELPHI.

The ADELPHI company at the Haymarket complete their performances this week. On Thur day "Paul Pry" was acted

The MARYLEBONE Theatre will re-open early in September with Mrs. Nowta nd Mr. Davenport. Mr. Wats, the lessee, will, however, remove the company to the CLYMPIC after Christmas

Considerable doubts have hitherto hung over Mr. Macready's intentions as to the scene of his farewell appearance; but it now seems to be settled that they will take place at the DRURY LANE THEATRE—his engagement commencing with the 24th October, and continuing for two months. The Keans follow for the next four months. After which Mr. Macready returns for another two months. It has been finally fixed that the Drury Lane season shall close on the 30th of January, 1850, when Mr. Macready retires from the management, it is stated that he will appear in thirty five different characters.

IRELAND.

Lord Stanley is sojourning at Ballykisteen, his seat in Tipperary, and is hospitably entertaining the neighbouring gentry.

Mr. Macaulay arrived in Dublin on Tuesday night from Killarney, in company with Lord Lansdowne and family. Next day he left for Castlefergus. A vast deal of assistance has been given to him in his efforts to procure information, and his account of the Williamite campaign will be the most interesting and popular ever published.

The Lord-Lieutenant has handed over her Majesty's bounty (£300) for Belfast, to the funds of the General Hospital there.

TENANT-RIGHT ORGANIZATION.—It appears, by a printed circular transmitted to the Tipperary Vindicator, that the organization is in progress amongst the tenant-farmers of the south and west to promote the establishment of legal security for the occupiers.

ENCUMBERED ESTATES COMMISSIONERS.—The three commissioners, Baron Richards, Professor Longfield, and Charles James Hargreave, Esq., have now been duly instal ed. Mr. Hargreaves took the oath of office on Monday last, before Chief Baron Pigot. The commissioners will commence their duties early in the ensuing month.

PRINTED LINEN CAMBRIC.—From this new and valuable development of the linen industry of Ireland, the province of Ulster is likely to receive a great impetus; and the new process of doing away with the tedious operation of Lord Clarendon, a most wholesome scope for the exercise of h eir artist c taste. Among the many happy results arising out of her most gracious Maj sty's visit to Ireland, is the introduction of this fabric to our notice. Her Majesty, on that occasion, selected, for her own wear, a few dresses of this elegant material.

Richard B. Sheridan, Esq., M.P., is at present visiting the different workhouses in the west of Ireland.

Dr. Murphy, the R.C. parish priest of Fermoy, has been appointed Roman Catholic Bishop of Cloyne. The reverend gentleman was well known as a zealous clergyman, who took no part in political agitation.

TOURISTS IN IRELAND.—The Cork p pers state that every train from the capital and every steamer bringing the Channel delivery tourists from King and, Scotland, the continent of Europe, and even many from the New World, to only the beauties of the Killarney mountains and lakes, and the outstanding scenery along the Blackwater river and Bantry Bay, never fail of which, to a stranger, declares his expectations to have fallen short of the reality. Pre- with new ... and ... and ... and

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Tumul.*"—*Vencut Ayar is a Brahmin of Tanjore, and is considered the champion player in that part of India. He is but ill versed in the book openings; but we are informed by those who have tested his strength, that, in situations of difficulty, his patience and resources are unexampled, and generally bring him through triumphantly.*

"*Lex cana.*" "*Mir.*" "*C. T.*"—*The key move of Enigma No. 471 is*—1. *B to Q Kt 6th (ch).*

"*Bellary*" *is cordially thanked for his obliging communications. The last Indian Problem shall not be forgotten, although it is incomparably beneath its predecessor.*

"*J. H. B.*," "*Pat.*"—*We repeat the position (Chess Enigma No. 469) by Mr. Grasdemaine, of Paris:—White: K at his sq, Q at her R 3d, Bs at K 8th and Q R 8th, and Kt at Q B 5th. Black: K at his 5th, Q at K sq, and Kt at K Kt 5th. White to play and mate in two moves.*

"*F. H. D.*" *Bruges.*—1. *Both the games and problems shall be reported on next week.* 2. *See the* Chess-Player's Chronicle *for August*

"*J. A. F. Z.*"—*In the first position, after Black has been guilty of the error of taking the Pawn, the game is drawn, but opponent long stalemated. In the second situation, White plays correctly in taking his adversary's Pawn en passing, as he discovers check and wins the Black Queen. We have had considerable difficulty in making out their positions, your diagrams and the written description being quite at variance*

"*G. W. H.*" 1. *The best part of the amusing paper on Chess, which appeared in the last Quarterly, will be found in the August number of the* Chess-Player's Chronicle. 2. *We do not know.*

"*E. C.*" *Liverpool.*—*The solution of Enigma No. 469 is*—1. *Q to B 3rd (ch)*, 2. *Kt to K 5th (double check and mate)*

"*Omicron*" *and* "*Charurgus*"—*See the author's solution in the present Number.*

"*A Constant Reader,*" *Glasgow.*—*The Key move to Enigma No. 467 is*: 1. *Q to K B 6th. And No. 472 is solved thus:* -1. *Kt to K 4th.* 2. *Kt from K 4th to K B 3d.* 3. *K to B 4th.* 4. *Kt to B 5th.* 5. *B mates.*

Solutions by "*A. B. C.*"; "*M. P.*"; "*Rev. C. L.*"; "*Philo-Chess,*" "*Bellary,*" "*Colligan,*" *Brighton,* "*R. V.*," "*E. C.*" "*S. U.*" "*W. L., Jun.,*" "*Omicron,*" "*Dereton,*" "*Elita,*" "*O. P. Q.*" "*D. D.,*" *Oxford,* "*D. L. T.*" "*Elan,*" "*Cosmilis,*" "*Zobrab,*" "*W. B.,*" *Droitwich,* "*M. E. R.*," "*Otho,*" "*W.,*" *Monaghan, are correct. Those by* "*W. J. B.*" "*J. N.*" "*Bath Duo,*" "*D. O. C.*" *are wrong.*

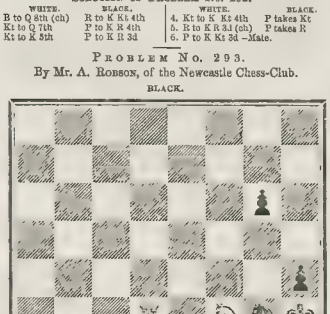
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 292.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to Q Kt 6th (ch)	R to K Kt 4th	4. Kt to K 3d 4th	P takes Kt
2. Kt to Q 7th	P to K R 4th	5. R to K R 3d (ch)	P takes R
3. Kt to K 5th	P to K R 3d	6. P to K Kt 3d —Mate.	

PROBLEM NO. 293.

By Mr. A. ROBSON, of the Newcastle Chess-Club.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE

BETWEEN THE CHESS CLUBS OF LONDON AND AMSTERDAM.

WHITE (Amsterdam).	BLACK (London).
40.	K to K B 2d.

Amsterdam to play.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

In this and the following game Mr. Staunton gave the odds of the Pawn and Two Moves to Captain Kennedy.

(*Remove Black's K B P from the board.*)

WHITE. (Capt. K.)	BLACK. (Mr. S.)	WHITE. (Capt. K.)	BLACK. (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th		21. Q B takes Q Kt	Q takes B (h)
2. P to Q 4th	P to K 3d	22. P to K B 3d	Q R to Q B sq
3. Q Kt to B 3d	K B to Q Kt 5th	23. Q to K R 5th	Q B to K sq
4. K B to Q 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	24. Q to K B 3d	Q to K sq
5. K Kt to B 3d	P to Q 3d	25. B takes Kt	Q takes B
6. Castles	K Kt to K 2d	26. Q takes Q	R takes Q
7. Q Kt to K 2d	Castles	27. K Kt to Q 2d	Q B to Q Kt 4th
8. P to K 5th	P to Q 4th	28. R to K sq	B takes Kt (*i*)
9. P to Q B 3d	B to Q R 4th	29. R takes B	Q R takes P
10. P to K Kt 4th	B to Q Kt 3d	30. Q R to Q Kt sq	Q R to Q B 7th
11. P to Q Kt 5th	Q Kt to his sq	31. K to B sq (*k*)	B to Q Kt 3d
12. Q Kt to K 3d	Q to K sq	32. R to Q Kt 3d	Q R to Q B 6th
13. P to Q B 4th	K Kt to Q B 5th	33. K to Q B 5th	B takes Kt
14. P takes P (in passing)	Q Kt takes P	34. R takes B	Q R takes Q B P
15. K Kt to K B	Q B to Q 2d (*b*)	35. Q R takes Q Kt P	K R to K B 2d
16. Q to K Kt 4th (*c*)	Q to K B 2d	36. K R to Q B 2d	K R to Q B 2d
17. K Kt to B 3d (*d*)	K Kt to K B 4th (*e*)	37. K to his 2d	K to B 2d
18. Q to K R 4th (*f*)	Q to K B 2d	38. P to Q R 4th	K to Kt 3d
19. Q B to K 3d	K Kt to K B 5th	39. P to Q R 5th	B takes R
20. Q to K Kt 4th	Q to K 2d	40. R to Q Kt 4th	K to his B 4th
21. P to Q Kt 6th	Q B to Q 2d	41. P to K B 4th	P to K Kt 4th
22. P to K B 3d	Q to K R 5th	42. K to Q B 3d	P takes P
23. P to K R 3d	Q to K B 3d	43. P takes P	R to Q B 5th

And White surrendered

(*c*) Preventing Black's intended move of K Kt to B 4th.

(*d*) White has now avoided himself fully of the disadvantages these terrible odds afford, his adversary's efforts to develop his forces are necessarily tardy and laborious.

(*e*) Threatening to play his Q Kt to K R 6th next move

(*f*) If P to K R 4th, the ominous move, Black could have taken the Q P with his Kt, &c.

(*g*) By the move he completely disconcerts the plans of White.

(*h*) If K Kt to his 3 d, he was out purposed before Black's last move, Black could have replied with Q to Q Kt 3d &c.

(*i*) With the object of advancing the P to K Kt 4th, and dislodging the K Kt

(*k*) If he had taken with the Bishop, he would have lost a piece by P to K Kt 4th; and if with the Kt, White would have got an almost irresistible position by moving his K Kt to Kt 5th.

(*l*) At length Black has so far shaken off the attack, that he is enabled to assume an offensive at onde himself. From this point the must look at home

(*m*) The forces were a Pawn apiece for Blacks

(*n*) By taking the Q Kt P, he would have lost a piece, by Black's moving his B to Q R 4th, &c.

BETWEEN THE SAME PLAYERS.

(*Remove Black's K B P from the board.*)

WHITE. (Capt. K.)	BLACK. (Mr. S.)	WHITE. (Capt. K.)	BLACK. (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th		20. P to K B 3d	Q R takes Kt (*d*)
2. P to 4th	P to K 3d	21. P takes B	Kt to Q 4th
3. B to Q 3d	P to Q B 4th	22. Q to K 5th	B to Q R 5th
4. P to b. 5th	P to K Kt 3rd	23. Q R to Q Kt sq	P to Q Kt 3d
5. P to Q B 3d	P to Q to B 3d	24. P to Q B 4th	Kt to Q Kt 5th
6. K Kt to B 3d	P to Q 3d	25. Q takes Q	P takes Q
7. P to K R 4th	B to K Kt 2d	26. B takes K R P	R to Q sq
8. P to K R 5th	P to K Kt 4th	27. P to Q R 3d	Kt to Q 6th
9. P takes Q P	Q takes P	28. Q R to Kt 7th (ch)	K to B 3d
10. Q B takes P	P takes Q P	29. R takes Q R P	Kt to Q 8 4th
11. B takes B	K takes B	30. P to K Kt 5th (*e*)	K takes P (ch)
12. P takes P	Kt takes P		
13. Q Kt to B 3d	K Kt to B 3d	31. R takes Q R P	R to Q B sq
14. Kt takes Q Kt	Q takes Kt	32. P to K R 6th	K to K B 3d
15. Q to K 2d	B to Q 2d	33. R takes Kt	K to K B 3d
16. Castles on Q side	Q to Q B sq	34. B to Q 3d	R to Q B sq
17. K to Kt sq	Q to Q Kt 3d	35. P to K R 7th	K to Kt 2d
18. K to K sq	K to K Kt sq	36. P "Queens"	R takes Q
19. P to K Kt 4th (*e*)	Q to Q 4th	37. R takes R	K takes R

(*a*) Well played, because if Black take Kt with the Kt he must lose his Q; and if with his Rook, it costs him the "exchange."

(*b*) This is more brunside. The sacrifice is quite uncalled for, and leads to nothing.

(*c*) Very prettily played to imprison the 2 rank Kt

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

MEETINGS.

SOUTH YORKSHIRE, DONCASTER, AND GOOLE.—August 24: Half-yearly Meeting: Mash ough: Earl Fitzwilliam in the chair.—The line to Doncaster will be opened next month. A deferred a vidend of 6 per cent, was declared on the amalgamation with the Navigation Company, which takes place next year.

LONDON AND BLACKWALL.—August 28: Half yearly Meeting: London: Mr. Daniell in the chair.—The line since April has been worked by locomotives. The expenses are reduced, but from various causes the receipts are diminished. The junction lines are not yet worked. It is calculated that £91,945 will be required beyond the present capital for changing the system of working, &c.; the sum to be raised by debentures. A committee for general assistance to improve the condition of the line was appointed. The surplus of £301 is to be carried to next year's account.

EAST INDIAN.—August 28: Half-yearly Meeting: London: Mr. Astonby, M P, in the chair.—The terms of 5 per cent interest, guaranteed by the East India Company, were recited. A tender for making the line at £9500 has been forwarded to the East India Board. The limitation of profits to ten per cent, by the government, was thought to be a provision against exorbitant calls. Compensation to the engineer, Mr. M'Donald Stephenson, is to be fixed by the directors when the receipts shall have passed 5 per cent.

EAST AND WEST INDIA DOCKS AND BIRMINGHAM JUNCTION.—Aug. 28: Half-yearly Meeting: London: Mr. Scott in the chair.—The works have been advanced, particularly with the Docks and Blackwall The London and North-Western and the East India Docs company have made the necessary advances. The line will be completed with in the original estimates. The whole line will probably be ready in the ensuing year. The arrears are comparatively small

SHREWSBURY AND CHESTER.—Aug. 28: Half-yearly Meeting: Chester: Mr Wardell in the chair.—There was a balance sufficient to pay a dividend of 2½ per cent. The working expenditure had been much reduced. The local traffic was increasing. No calls will be required till the end of the current year. The works are in excellent condition.

MANCHESTER, SHEFFIELD, AND LINCOLNSHIRE.—August 29: Half-yearly Meeting, Manchester: the Earl of Yarborough in the chair.—The traffic eastward of Gainsborough is as productive as expected. The entire line, opened from Grimsby to Liverpool, satisfies reasonable expectation, but the completion of the Grimsby Docks is necessary for the full development of the line. The appointment of a public auditor was recommended for consideration. The chairman anticipated a reduction of the working expenses to 50 per cent. There had been a large increase in third-class passengers on the Sheffield extension. Certain shares, on which £19,402 had been paid, were forfeited. The shareholders are to be allowed to re-li the Grimsby Docks on payment of one fare.

SOUTH DEVON.—August 29: Half-yearly Meeting, Plymouth: Mr. Woolcombe in the chair.—The litigation on the preference shares is settled. The reports of Mr. Hutton and the directors minutely detail the position of affairs. The debenture debt is to be capitalised. The working charges are to be revised.

THE LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN extension to Farnham will be used for public traffic this day, 1st September. Simultaneously the Mottley branch unites Doncaster and Leeds by the LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE, and the GREAT NORTHERN extension from Retford to Doncaster, will also be opened.

THE FLEETWOOD, PRESTON, AND WEST RIDING Junction will, probably, be completed by November. The MIDDLESBOROUGH AND REDCAR have declared their usual dividend of 6 per cent. Dividends at the rate of 4 per cents. for the first year, and 1 per cent. for the second year, less the dividend on the Lancashire and Yorkshire, have been declared by the MANCHESTER AND SOUTHPORT for the portion of the line opened. The traffic on the CONCHESTER, STOCK VALLEY, and HALSTEAD is reported as satisfactory.

SOUTH WALES.—August 30: Half yearly Meeting: London: C. R. M Talbot, Esq., M.P., in the chair.—The report stated that great attention has been directed to the completion of that portion of the line between Chepstow and Swansea, which will be ready for traffic early in the ensuing year. Owing to the difficulty of borrowing money at present the calls on the shareholders had been more frequent than would otherwise have been the case. The guarantee of the Great Western Company did not come into operation under the agreement until the opening of the line to Fishguard; but, as it was not deemed advisable, under present circumstances, to complete the line beyond Swansea, the directors had endeavoured to obtain an alteration of the agreement, so as to bring it into operation on the completion of the line to the latter place; but the interest of the Great Western Company should they do so was not justified in recommending to their shareholders any alteration of the agreement. The line between Swansea and Chepstow, a distance of seventy-five miles, was expected to be complete for £1,950,000, which, with sums expended on other portions of the line, and subscriptions to other companies, would make the expenditure £2,950,000, of which, after all allowances for arrears, &c., it was supposed £2,200,000 would be subscribed by the proprietors, and the remainder borrowed on debentures. A further sum of £310,000 would be required to complete the line to Grange Court, where it joined the Dean Forest Railway, and effected a junction with the Great Western and Midland Railways. After the opening of the portions of the line alluded to, the directors had no doubt of being able to procure capital for the completion of the line, if such was deemed necessary. Mr. Armstrong, the secretary, had absconded, taking with him property of the company, by which a loss of about £5000 was expected to be incurred. The total receipts of the company had been £41,116,3 2, and the expenditure £1,739,643 6s., leaving a balance in hand of £76,658 14s. On a motion being put for the adoption of the report, Mr. Duncan moved an amendment for the appointment of a committee of investigation, to see what steps could be taken to ensure the Great Western Company carrying out their guarantee. This amendment was put, and the committee appointed. It was then resolved to forfeit 1515 shares, on which £6,610 had been paid; and the meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

BRISTOL AND EXETER.—August 30: Half-yearly Meeting: Bristol: J. W. Bonnor, Esq., in the chair.—The report states that the share of rent and interest paid by the Great Western Company to the company amounts to £35,217 5s. 7d.; and, after deducting all expenses up to the 30th of April, last, when the lease expired, the net revenue was £378,11 13s. 5d., to which had to be added the profit from the last two months, which the company had worked the line themselves, of £26,868; making a total of £54,079 12s. 5d.; and, after deducting the amount of interest on borrowed capital, left a disposable balance of £44,693 19s. 10d. The directors recommend that provision shall be made for a depreciation fund, and that a dividend at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the capital paid up be declared, having a surplus of £1000 to be carried to the next account. The directors regret that they have not been able to arrange for working the Exeter and Crediton line. The directors state that the entire liabilities of the company do not exceed £.10,000, and congratulate the shareholders on the termination of the lease of the line to the Great Western Company, and upon the company being in as healthy and sound condition as any company in the kingdom. The report was adopted, the dividend declared, some scrip shares, which had never been registered, forfeited; and, after the usua votes of thanks, the meeting separated.

CHARING-CROSS BRIDGE COMPANY.—The half-yearly general meeting of this company was held on Tuesday: Coats Child, Esq., in the chair.—The report stated that the tolls and pass rents received during the eight days in the July last amounted to the sum of £3404 2s. 11d., which showed a surplus of £238 11s. 10d. over the receipts of the corresponding period of the previous year. That, after discharging the current expenditure, there would be a sum available for a dividend at the rate of 3 per cent per annum; or 7s. 8d. on each original share, a proportionate sum on each eighth share. The amount available for dividend was £1963 9s. 8d. A long discussion ensued relative to some alleged irregularities of the secretary, but which, on examination, had been found to be frivolous and untrue, and several of the directors spoke as to his integrity and usefulness. Resolutions for the adoption of the report, the payment of the dividend, the re-election of the auditors, and a vote of thanks were carried—the re-election of Mr. Hawes causing a very considerable and warm discussion. A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the business of the day.

"LATE-HOUR SYSTEM" A PREDISPOSING CAUSE OF CHOLERA.—Entertaining the opinion now held by every medical man, that protracted labour undergone in a confined atmosphere exercises a most powerful influence on the human frame, and also that ill-health, however occasioned, renders persons, in proportion as they are suffering from it, obnoxious to the present alarming epidemic, several of the shopkeepers of Shoreditch have humanely consented closing their shops at seven o'clock in the evening, so as to give their assistants opportunity for bodily recreation.

SERIOUS RIOT AT WATERLOO BRIDGE.—On Thursday morning, between two and three o'clock, a gang of thirteen fellows, evidently with an intention of robbing the toll-house, caused great alarm and confusion at the Surrey side of Waterloo Bridge. They endeavoured to force past the pay place without payment by one of them; but Snowden, the collector, anticipating their object, closed his door and resisted, when he was met by the whole gang. Snowden called to his companion for assistance, Dunman, who had charge of the carriage toll, but after a few minutes the fellows passed off towards the Strand, seeing that the precautions taken by the collector had rendered their desists. Just as the affray was over, an officer of the L division reached the toll-house, having been round his beat; but better protection is required for the Surrey side toll-collectors. They were all recognised as a gang of "smashers."

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE.—A few days since a man named Steward, an excavator, working on the great Western line, was admitted into the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's inn-lane, suffering from severe compound fractures of the right arm, a loaded truck, weighing upwards of the ve tons, having passed over and crushed the limb, that, upon a consultation, it was deemed that immediate amputation must be resorted to to save life. Mr. Thomas Wakley, jun., however, took the case in hand, and, having reduced the numerous fractures, was on Saturday enabled to pronounce, in the presence of his patient and several of his medical brethren, that he has effected a complete cure. It is impossible accurately to describe the horrible mutilation of the limb when first brought under treatment, and the wonderful preservation of it is considered a surgical triumph.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The vagaries of drunkenness were strangely exhibited in two instances on Monday, of persons giving themselves into custody as being the "very identical" Manning who is charged with the murder of O'Connor, at Berm ndsey. One was named Menzies, a compositor and pressman, who appeared at Wurr ipstreet police-office the other, Frederick Jackson, a hawker, was brought up at Clerkenwell. They were both ascertained to be free from any imputation of criminality

Mr. M'Christie has fixed Monday, the 17th of next month, as the day on which he will commence his registration of the lists of voters for members to serve in Parliament for the city of London.

Letters from Algeria state that for the last two months the heat has been insupportable in that country. Persons who have been living there since the first moment of the occupation, do not remember to have suffered as they have done this year. The fact accounts, to a certain extent, for the discouragement which has seized on the colonists who have lately arrived. A great number of children have died in the agricultural colonies

Sir Charles Forsyth, Esq., Sheriff Substitute of Caithnesshire, last week was with his servant out in a boat on the Loch of Watten, about eight miles from Wick, when the boat was upset by a sudden squall, and instantly sank. The hat and cap of the parties had been found, and active search was being made for the bodies. Mr. Forsyth had only held the office of sheriff substitute for about a year and a half.

At Brody, in Austrian Galicia, a fire broke out on the 17th ult., laying the greatest part of the town in ashes. Nine hundred houses, including the handsomest and largest, were totally consumed. No lives had been lost, but the flames were not completely extinguished for some days.

At that saturnalia of the Irish metropolis, Donnybrook Fair, last week, there was on one of the show booths an advertisement announcing that inside were to be seen "Morning Waxworks, representing Rush, the murderer; Daniel O'Connell and Tom Steele lying in state; St. Peter and St. Paul, Father Mathew, John Mitchel, Mary Queen of Scots, and the Fair Circassian."

The directors of the Dublin and Kingstown Railway entertained on Saturday evening last two hundred of their operatives in honour of the Queen's visit, and to mark the admirable conduct of the men during the term of her Majesty's sojourn.

Her Majesty left the sum of £300 for distribution amongst the public charities of Cork and Queenstown. Previous to leaving Ireland, the Queen ordered, for the special use of the Prince of Wales, a set of the elementary books in use at the national schools of Ireland.

A woman, named Mary Robinson, aged 24, has been committed for trial at the next Bury assizes for the wilful murder of her child, who was, it is alleged, poisoned by the administration of a quantity of Sir W. Burnett's disinfecting fluid.

On Friday (last week) the Hon. T. E. Paget Graves was drowned at Plymouth by the upsetting of a boat, in which he was with some companions at the time. He was the eldest son and heir of Lord Graves, and was a naval cadet belonging to the *Southampton*, Admiral Reynolds, flag-ship, but was serving on board the *Impregnable*, and was about thirteen years of age. The accident was caused by all in the boat standing up together for the purpose of changing sats.

Intelligence from Ferrara, of the 14th ult., states that the corpse of a female, which was said to be that of Mdme. Garibaldi, who had perished from fatigue and privations during her flight, has been examined, and recognised to be really the last of the ingenious chief's wife

By a recent Post-office regulation, any letter having the writer's name and residence engraved on the seal, or written on the outside, and not finding the party to whom the same is addressed, will be returned to the writer immediately through the Post-office, and not through the Dead Letter Office; by which regulation considerable anxiety and loss of time will be prevented.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent having directed that meat and bread should be given to upwards of 500 poor families resident in Tunbridge Wells and its neighbourhood, for their Sunday's dinner, that being Prince Albert's birthday, the distribution was accordingly made, adults receiving one pound of meat each, without bone, and one pound of bread, and children half-a-pound of meat each, and half-a-pound of bread. It was given to all parties, without distinction as to religious sentiments.

An act was passed on the 1st ult. (12 and 13 Vict., cap 96) to provide for the suspension and trial, in her Majesty's colonies, of offences committed within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty. All persons charged in any colony with offences committed on the sea may be dealt with in the same manner as if the offence had been committed on waters within the jurisdiction of the courts of the colony, and shall suffer the punishment as on conviction of similar offences in England.

According to a recent act (12 and 13 Vict., cap. 82), boroughs having or providing a gaol or house of correction are not to be liable to contribute to a county gaol and house of correction, nor to a county asylum. There is a provision for cases where the settlement of pauper lunatics is unknown, charging the same on boroughs

M. Perinet, ex-Professor of the Hospital Militaire d'Instruction of Paris, has succeeded in preserving water in a sweet state by placing a kilogramme and a half of black oxide of manganese in each cask of water containing 250 litres. He has kept this water for seven years in the same barrels, and exposed them to various temperatures; at the end of that time he found it as limpid, free from smell, and of as good a quality as at the beginning of the experiment

Letters received by the steamer *Cambria* report that Mr. Bancroft has been instructed by the United States Cabinet to inform Lord Palmerston distinctly and expressly that no such exclusive privilege as that claimed by Mr. Barclay, the British Consul at New York, will be admitted, and no such concession reconsidered. The right of Great Britain to a monopoly of the important highway in question is propounded to be "bold enough;" and it is added that Taylor's administration intends to protect and preserve all the just rights which have been acquired by American citizens in Nicaragua.

The Earl Ducie it is said, intends to spend upwards of £30,000 on his new mansion in Tortworth Park. The contract has been taken by a Lincolnshire builder.

Mr. and Mrs. Heald (Lola Montes) have embarked at Marseilles, on board the *Sardo Savoiarda*, *en route* for Rome.

The Queen has given orders for the appointment of Thomas Nicholas Redington, Esq., Under-Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

The waters of the Bristol Channel have lately presented during the night such profuse effusions of lambent light as to excite unusual attention. The phenomenon, it is well known, is occasioned by the presence of a very minute insect called *Medusa Vagera*, visible only through means of a microscope.

The late blockade has caused such an accumulation of goods at Hamburgh and Heli, that fifteen steamers are intended to be kept daily employed on that station during the remainder of the season

The mutilated body of Mr. John Rider, late of England, was found near Danville, Kentucky, last month, at the mouth of the river. He had a large sum of money on his person

Lieutenant-Colonel Pascal, of the 11th legion of the National Guard of Paris, has been suspended in his command for two months, for having, in a letter addressed to the Paris papers, attributed the defeat, after the 13th of June, to his well-known devotedness to the Constitution and the Republic

The Swiss authorities have, on the demand of the Baden envoy, consented to an unconditional restitution of the arms and military stores taken into Switzerland by the Gen. an refugees.

A letter from Ems states that Ledru Rollin had passed there on his road to Geneva, where it was said the chief revolutionists of Europe are about to hold a meeting.

General Cavaignac has arrived at the Baths of Bagnes de Luchon (Pyrenees), where he is about to take the waters, and repose himself after the fatigues of the session.

M. Marrast, the last President of the National Assembly, has arrived in the city of Toulouse, where he is to be present at the meeting of the Council-General, of which he is a member. M. Marrast with then proceed to the Baths of the Pyrenees, to conjoin with General Cavaignac and M. Goudchaux, Minister of Finance under the Provisional Government.

The forest of Montrichard, near Blois, the private property of the ex-King, Louis Philippe, has been sold, at his desire, to pay his debts

The French Transports are about to form an agricultural establishment at Martinique. Admiral Bruat has strongly recommended the French Government to give them its support.

Two-thirds of the business portion of the town of Plattsburg, Vermont, United states, have been destroyed by fire, all from the Court-house to the bridge

The cholera has had a very serious effect upon the trade of the North American lakes. Cleveland is full of vessels waiting for men and provisions, and 20 vessels are laid up at Toledo. Up to this time last year, 1,000,000 bushels of wheat had been received at Toledo; this year only 400,000 bush

In Cincinnati, United States, during the prevalence of the cholera, both fowls and dogs have died in immense numbers, as if up on some diseased resembling the cholera; while at Wheeling nearly all the cats have been carried off in a similar manner.

A melancholy tragedy has occurred near Steubenville, Ohio, United States. A Mrs. Rebecca Mitcham has drowned herself and three children in Big Yellow Creek. The cause assigned is cruelty and jealousy on the part of her husband.

A Mrs. Sutton, of Monroe, Georgia, United States, recently destroyed herself and infant by setting her house on fire and perishing in the flames. She had long threatened to do something dreadful, because, she said, "My husband will get drunk and ab se his family."

There were 386 fires in New York during the year ending on the 1st ult.—loss 752,600 dollars.

Wm. Jones, charged with having attempted, at Hereford Cathedral, to break open the box placed in that edifice for the reception of contributions towards the restoration of the cathedral, has been committed for trial

PARIS FASHIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.

Fashion seems to be now taking a holiday, like the gay wearers. The autumnal novelties which are in preparation have not yet appeared. Taffetas are greatly in vogue; Chinese crapes, more *habillés*, also make charming dresses for this season, and rival the muslins lined with light-coloured silks. The bodices are made higher than ever up to the throat, and quite plain. For slight thin persons, the *corsages* are plaited at the bottom in the form of a fan, but tight on the shoulders. The sleeves also, as may be seen in our Engraving, are very open, falling over a large muslin or tulle sleeve, drawn in at the wrist with an insertion; these large sleeves are trimmed with a pretty puffing, and have an excellent effect. The make of dresses *à la Jardinière* is also very *recherché*. In the country, it suits young persons especially: the front of the bodice is low, cut square; is ornamented with five frills one above the other, forming a point; a tucker of plaited muslin is placed inside the *corsage*; it is trimmed with a *ruche* round the throat, and the front of the *chemisette* is closed with studs of precious stones of very small dimensions: thus emeralds, rubies, pearls, topazes, amethysts, should be chosen, according to the colour of the dress, which is made with short sleeves. The sleeves are trimmed with frills of lace like that on the front of the bodice. If an amalgam, but more simple *toilette* be desired, the frills of the *corsage* and the sleeves should be made of the same stuff as the dress. These dresses are of elegant simplicity.

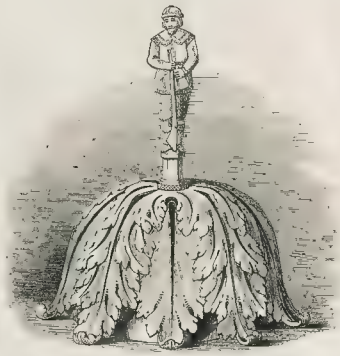
The bonnets are worn more open than at any period of the season; they are made of *gouit de soie*, trimmed with *ruches*, and on each side are placed tulle rosettes, or bunches of autumnal flowers. Flowers or *ruches* are worn less inside; the open, balloon shape of the poke leaves the *bandeaux* and the entire oval of the face uncovered. This fashion is becoming to young, pretty women; but we do not recommend it to others.

Children's costumes are always engaging to mammas, and really now their dresses are charming. For little boys, we see *blouses*, with square epaulettes, and drawn in at the waist by a belt of Russia leather; a fine cambric plaited shirt, very high, with a simple band round the throat, and cambric puffing sleeves: a felt hat, turned up with a bunch of feathers at the side, completes the dress. Little girls' skirts are made excessively full, only descending to the knees, where they disclose richly-embroidered drawers, trimmed with Valenciennes lace, the bodices, like those of grown persons, are ornamented with frills.

CURIOSITIES.—V.

SILVER BELL, IN THE POSSESSION OF THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY.

This beautiful Hand-bell is probably of Spanish workmanship; and, from the costume of the figure forming the handle, was manufactured at the latter end of the sixteenth or beginning of the seventeenth century. The figure in some points gives the idea of a soldier, especially as he has a morion on his head; but, as a dog is crouched behind the figure, probably a sportsman is intended. The exterior of the bell is formed of acanthus leaves, beautifully wrought, chased, and pierced; and within them is the Bell, of musical sound. This elegant Bel



SILVER BELL, IN THE POSSESSION OF THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY.

is one of several relics of great interest purchased by the Earl of Shrewsbury of some nuns, who some years since came from the nunnery of Sion, near Lisbon, and who endeavoured, unsuccessfully, to form a sisterhood in England. The nunnery near Lisbon was founded by the sisterhood, who left England at the dissolution of the famed Sion Nunnery, near Brentford; and it is related the keys of the old buildings are still preserved by the sisters.

THE "BOSPHORUS" SCREW-PROPELLER STEAM-VESSEL.

This fine vessel (built of iron, by Messrs. Mare and Co., Blackwall, with auxiliary engines of 80 horse-power, by Messrs. Maudslay, Sons, and Field) went down the Thames on Wednesday, on her final experimental trial; having on board Captain William Houston Stewart, Captain Sir Frederick Nicolson, Mr. Laming (Managing Director of the General Steam Screw Shipping Company), and a number of shareholders in the Company; Mr. Montgomery Martin, Mr. Honibal (patentee of Porter's anchors), Mr. Joseph Maudslay, Mr. Edw. Luck, Mr. Margetson, Mr. Major, Capt. Halstead (secretary at Lloyd's), Capt. Ford, and a number of influential gentlemen. The *Bosphorus* left Blackwall shortly after 1 o'clock, and on arriving at Long Reach the time was taken at the measured mile, and the distance found to be accomplished in 5.5 minutes, or 40 seconds less than the lowest rate of speed on her previous trial on the 13th of August; the mean average on the former trial being 9.670 on an average of five runs up and down the measured mile. The engines worked admirably on Wednesday, giving 64 revolutions per minute on the direct action principle, with a double two-feet stroke accomplished by placing the cylinders on an angle or inclined plane, to act in harmony with each other, and give a four-feet stroke in the compass of an engine of two-feet stroke, effecting a great saving of room, an object of great importance in vessels devoted to commercial purposes. The *Bosphorus* proceeded as far as Sheerness, to test her capabilities in deep water, and the result being satisfactory, she turned round, at 4.10 P.M., to return to Blackwall.

After a cold collation, provided for the occasion, several loyal toasts were drunk with enthusiasm, and the success of the *Bosphorus* intended to run betwixt Liverpool, Malta, and Constantinople, toasted, with every wish for the prosperity of the company, who had done so much for accelerating the voyages. Mr. Laming entered into the details of the advantages to be derived by the introduction of the screw propeller, and explained the difficulties they had to contend with, which had been in a great measure removed by the perseverance of Mr. F. P. Smith, and they were at last likely to be remunerated for the exertions they had made to give an impetus to the means of sending commercial articles to foreign ports in a comparatively limited period. Mr. Laming concluded by proposing the "Health of Captain William Houston Stewart, and Captain Sir Frederick Nicolson," of her Majesty's Royal Navy, who had honoured them with their company, for which Captain Houston Stewart thanked the company in very appropriate terms.

The following are the principal dimensions of the *Bosphorus*:—Length, 175 feet; breadth, 25 feet; tons, 231; horse-power, 80; diameter of cylinders, 36; stroke, 24. Draft when on trial: Forward, 6 feet 8 inches; aft, 9 feet 6 inches; mean, 8 feet 1 inch; by the stern, 2 feet 10 inches. Screw, 14 inches out of the water; diameter of screw, 10 feet 6 inches; pitch, 18 feet 6 inches; mean revolutions, 62.2. Length of engine-room, 30 feet; capacity, 20 feet wide by 8 feet fore and aft; 6 feet high; coals, 150 tons. Speed of screw, 11.348; ship in knots, 1.669 or 14.7 per cent.

"THE BOSPHORUS" SCREW-PROPELLER STEAM VESSEL.

THE CARNARVON REGATTA.

CARNARVON REGATTA.

MONDAY.

THIS regatta (under the presidency of the Right Hon. Lord Willoughby d Eresby) commenced on Monday morning with great spirit. The weather, though cloudy, continued fine throughout; and there was a brisk wind from the north-west.

The first prize was the CARNARVON CUP, value forty guineas. A time race: half a minute per ton allowed. The following yachts competed:—

Name.	Port.	Tonnage.	Owner.
Queen of the Ocean ..	Liverpool ..	49	Com. Littledale
Echo	.. ..	36	J. Mills, Esq.
Drift	.. ..	55	— Hope, Esq
Vision	Preston ..	44	T. B. Chaloner, Esq
Tartar	Cowes ..	36	W. H. Davies, Esq.

After a spirited contest—in which the *Drift* and *Vision* were the chief opponents—the former came in the winner, the latter having met with a slight accident.

The next race was for the TRADERS' PURSE: first prize, £10; second ditto, £5. Four boats competed—the *Vulcan*, *Pidpot*, *Industry*, and *Adventure*—all of Carnarvon. The *Vulcan*, 1, and the *Adventure*, 2, were the successful competitors.

The SAILING-BOATS' PURSE of Seven Sovereigns was competed for by thirteen open boats, and was won by the *Rover*, of Beaumaris.

The APPRENTICES' PURSE—first prize £3, second ditto £2—in boats, was won by the *Brereton* and *Snake* respectively.

The LLANCIAN ERYRI PURSE—first prize 8 sovereigns, second ditto 5 sovereigns—in boats, was run for by five competitors. The *Fanny*, of Beaumaris, bore off the first prize, and the *Prince of Wales*, of Carnarvon, the second.

A scullers' race and duck hunt succeeded, followed by a swimming match.

After the sports, a dinner took place at the Uxbridge Arms Hotel, followed by a concert in the evening; and the proceedings of the day terminated by the various yachts being brilliantly illuminated.

TUESDAY.

The weather this day was very wet, notwithstanding which a large concourse of people assembled.

The first race was for the PRINCE OF WALES'S CUP, value thirty guineas; a time race; half a minute per ton allowed. Five yachts competed—*Queen of the Ocean*, *Vision*, *Echo*, *Mermaid*, and *Tartar*; the *Drift*, the winner of the Carnarvon Cup, being excluded. After a sharp contest of about four hours, the *Vision* came in the winner.

For the MENAI CUP, value twenty guineas, a time race, the following yachts competed:—

Name.	Port.	Tons.	Owner.
Bart	Carnarvon	19	J. G. Griffith, Esq
Ranger	Liverpool	12	T. W. Tetley, Esq
Jilt	Liverpool	19	— Rushton, Esq.

The *Jilt*, took the lead, and kept it some time; but the *Ranger* ultimately got ahead, and won by two minutes.

The CONSOLATION PURSE, for the beaten open boats of the preceding day, was won by the *Britannia*, J. Francis, Esq., of the Menai Bridge.

Four boats competed for the WATERMAN'S PURSE; and the *St. Helen* won a first prize of £3, and the *Brereton* a second ditto of £1.

A duck hunt, and a representation of Neptune with his trident, closed the proceedings.

During both days the Straits were covered with yachts and craft of all descriptions.

In the evening a regatta ball was held.

RAM'S-HORN BRIDGE NEAR TAUNTON, SOMERSET.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

RAM'S HORN BRIDGE, NEAR TAUNTON, SOMERSET.

What care so simply is that bath not heard the sound
Of TAUNTON'S faithful Dame? not match'd by any ground.

THUS sings Drayton, in his "Polyalbion," of the beautiful Vale of Taunton, one of the fairest features of which is the rural lane that forms a retired and shady walk, beloved by the botanist, from Bishop's Hull to the little stream which is spanned by the antique arch figured in the above cut.

"Ah, zur," said a good-humoured labourer who planted himself on the bridge while we made the above memorandum, between five and six o'clock on a summer morning, "Ah, zur, this wur here avore Monmouth, I warrant ye." To which we cordially agreed, mentally adding, "Aye, and before William the Norman to boot, for it is evidently a bit of Roman masonry;" and this opinion, backed by the general belief of the neighbourhood, was confirmed by the discovery of a bridge corresponding in structure, which had remained buried by the brambles and rank herbage on the Roman paved way leading to Bridgewater.

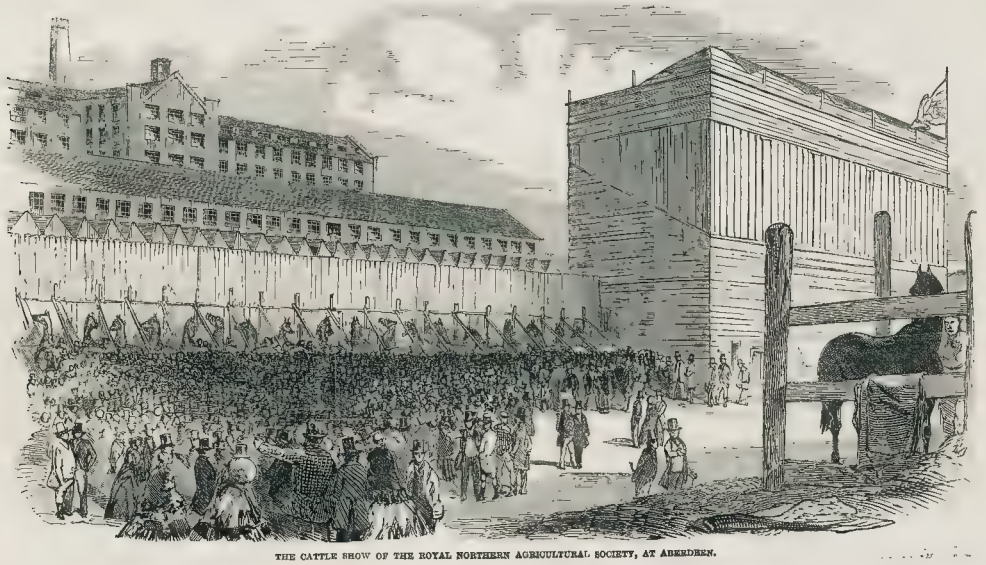
This latter bridge retains its perfect form, while the RAM'S HORN BRIDGE, so called from its twisted figure, has assumed the appearance of an irregular pointed arch, through pressure from the bank on which its piers are constructed.

It cannot be asserted that there is any visible connexion between this site and the paved way we have mentioned, and which is about half a mile distant from the RAM'S HORN BRIDGE; but the evident similarity in point of construction, observable between the two, renders it unquestionable, that, if not originally standing on the same line of road, they may, at any rate, be looked upon as the work of the same hands, and may fairly be considered to have held their ground from the time when this part of Britain was in possession of the road-making and bridge-building Romans.

ROYAL NORTHERN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE fourth annual exhibition of live stock, implements of husbandry, dairy produce, &c., under the auspices of the Royal Northern Agricultural Society—an association which embraces the counties of Aberdeen, Banff, and Kincardine, together with the eastern division of Forfar—took place at Aberdeen, on Thursday, the 23rd ult.

The show-yard was opened for the reception of competitors' specimens by five o'clock in the morning. Before seven the whole of the stock, &c. was entered. The judges then went round, instituted an examination, and made their award. At nine o'clock the yard was thrown open to the public, on the payment of an admission fee; and from that time till the close of the exhibition it was thronged



THE CATTLE SHOW OF THE ROYAL NORTHERN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, AT ABERDEEN.

by an eager crowd, who inspected the animals and utensils with much interest and minuteness. The expectation had prevailed that his Royal Highness Prince Albert, who had lately consented to become the patron of the Society, would be present. That, however, turned out to be erroneous. The influx of visitors was immense.

The number of cattle was scarcely so numerous as on some previous occasions. Various causes may be attributed for this, chief among which are the prevalence of disease, giving rise to a dread of infection, and a feeling on the part of breeders that it was totally useless to send forward any but first-class animals—the experience of previous years having served to convince them that such a one and the remotest chance of gaining a prize.

Still, the show of Aberdeenshire cattle, both as regards number and quality, was such as entirely to sustain the fame of the district as a cattle-breeding county; and if, as regards other breeds, the number exhibited were not very great, they at least were the admiration of all competent to pronounce an opinion by their appearance and character.

The show of horses was very great. The same remark applies to the exhibition of sheep and pigs in dairy. The number of pleasure pigs brought forward was very large. The exhibition of dairy produce was small.

The fun incident to such bleed, whether new inventions entirely, or merely improvements on those previously in use, showed a remarkable combination of scientific knowledge, mechanical skill, and practical experience, and formed a striking contrast to the rude instruments employed in the early days of agriculture

Mr. William Crosskill, of Beverley, displayed numerous specimens of implements prepared by him, which attracted much attention.

We on in not to omit mentioning that several specimens of glazed and vitrified stoneware pipes, from the Port Dundas Pottery Company, were on the ground, and were much admired, as was also the case with a variety of specimens of their manufacture, from the warehouse of Messrs. C. D. Young and Co., fire-workers, St. Enoch's square.

The customary dinner took place in the elegant new hall of the Royal Hotel, where covers were laid for nearly 400.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Aberdeen occupied the chair; and Sir James Carnegie, Bart., Sir J. D. H. Elphinstone, Mr. Lumsden of Auchindoor, and Mr. Innes of Raemoir acted as croupiers. The chairman was supported on the right by Viscount Thurso, Captain Holland, Provost of Cruickston, Mr. Grant, the Member, Mr. Paul of Banchory, and Captain Hawkins of Dunnideen; and on the left by the Right Hon. the Earl of Kintore, Mr. Bannerman of Crimonmogate, Admiral the Hon. Captain Gordon, M.P., the Hon. A. Gordon, Ballie Harry, Mr. Smith of Hareerag. A variety of toasts were drunk, and the evening passed off with great spirit.

The Show was held on the Links, at Aberdeen, and is depicted in our view, which includes the Grand Stand, which was, however, closed, from its safety being doubted; the long building with a chimney is the Banner Mill.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The *Turf Calendar* for the coming week embraces meetings in various parts of the United Kingdom, beginning on Monday, and extending up to Thursday. That our readers may have no difficulty in making their election, always providing that they will be in "the vein," we give the days on which they commence:—Monday: Cheadle (Staff) and Dawley. Tuesday: Warwick, Beccles, and Wimslow. We can strongly recommend a visit to Warwick; the sport will be first-rate, and capital quarters may be found at Leamington. Wednesday: Morpeth, Weymouth, Breconshire, and the Curragh. Thursday: Abingdon, (matched by a few spirited inhabitants from the very jaws of death), Barnet, Roch ster, Lichfield, and the W-stern Meeting (Scotland). The meetings have thrown no light on coming events: Egham, owing more to the fineness of the weather than the intrinsic attraction of the pr ze, went off with a fair amount of success. In our next we shall have to refer to Doncaster. Meanwhile, it may not be amiss to state that the public will be enabled, for the first time, to proceed direct to the scene of action by the Great Northern Railway, and Eastern Counties, to Peterborough, and on through Lincolnshire and Hertford. Those who have experienced the annoyance, fatigue, and confusion of the old round-about journey, will know how to estimate the new route, by which they will save nearly three hours of time and one-third of the expense.

The Aquatic appointments for next week include the Lambeth Oars Match and Wevm uth Regatta on Monday, Mortlake Regatta on Tuesday, and the Cinque Ports on Wednesday.

The Cricketers' register embraces matches in various parts of the country; the following will be the most generally attractive: - Moodsty, t Sheffield, 11 of England against 15 of Sheffield; a match at Hanstead; and one at Cambridge, between that city and Brunswick (with Lillywhite); and one at Rochester, between Hampshire and Middlesex. To-day, the Kennington Oval against the South Lambeth Club. Wednesday (also at the Oval), the Paragon and Phœnix Clubs. Thursday, at Swaffham, 22 of C. and Brandon against the County of Norfolk; and the Surrey and Camden Clubs, at Kennington Oval.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The modicum of business transacted this afternoon was remarkable only for its influence on the position of Fernhill for the Leamington, and of both the favourites for the St. Leger, the former being an immense "pot," and both the latter losing ground. Beyond these movements the betting was as uninteresting as it was dull:—

LEAMINGTON STAKES.	
7 to 4 agst Fernhill	10 to 1 agst Sailor-boy
7 to 1 —— Coalsgwood	10 to 1 —— The Dart
AT EPSOM.	
7 to 4 o Flying Dutchman	10 to 1 agst Oil Jan Tucker
10 to 1 agst Dod	33 to 1 —— Herbert
CAMBRIDGESHIRE.	
40 to 1 agst Peep-o'-Day Boy	50 to 1 agst Sugarcandy
50 to 1 —— Newton Fly	50 to 1 —— Ben Hall (t)
50 to 1 —— Ellesdale (t)	50 to 1 —— The Car (t)
CAMBRIDGESHIRE.	
50 to 1 agst Gleadower (t)	50 to 1 agst Cain (t)
50 to 1 —— Kennington (t)	50 to 1 —— Bluster (t)
DERBY.	
33 to 1 agst Bee, to Epirote (t)	30 to 1 agst Mildiver (t)

15 to 1 agst Tadmor (t)	50 to 1 agst Canezou (t)
50 to 1 —— Kennington (t)	50 to 1 —— Bluster (t)
DERBY.	
33 to 1 agst Bee, to Epirote (t)	30 to 1 agst Mildiver (t)

50 to 1 agst Sugarcandy	50 to 1 agst Elishron
66 to 1 —— Bobs	

THURSDAY.—No attendance.

LATEST BETTING AT EGHAM

LEAMINGTON STAKES.	
3 to 1 agst Fernhill	15 to 1 agst Hagley
6 to 1 —— Sotterley	20 to 1 —— Sailor-boy
ST LEGER.	
7 to 4 on Flying Dutchman	20 to 1 agst Stanwyck (t)
10 to 1 agst Dhel	20 to 1 —— Oil Jan Tucker

LONDON YACHT CLUB.

The contest for the London Yacht Club Challenge Cup, to be won two years consecutively before it becomes the absolute property of the holder, took place on Monday. It was a fine morning, and a large number being allowed by the barges to the smaller craft; and the distances contested was from the Holly-house, Blackwall-reach, down to a boat off Tilbury-fort, and back.

The following had been entered, but did not all take their places:—

Yachts	Tons	Owners
Moor Park	18	Mr. E Brewes
Diana	12	—— Ed Rose
Rival	10	—— J T. Hulme
Mavernerck	8	—— Morris
Harard	6	—— Acklame and Charles

The start took place under the direction of Mr. T. J. Howes, the commodore, at a quarter to 12, when the *Hazard* unfortunately carried away her peak halyard-, and could not get her mainsail set until below Blackwall. The *Moor Park* took the lead at starting, kept it all the way down, and rounded the flag-buoy off Tilbury-fort at 18 min. past 2; the *Hazard* at 23 min. past. The *Moor Park* increased her lead considerably in beating up to windward, the wind being at W.N.W., and finally passed to the southward of the winning buoy at 41 min. 15 sec. past 7; the *Hazard* at 38 min. 30 sec. past, and the *Diamond* at 57 min. past. The owner of the *Moor Park*, which showed her great superiority to windward, becomes the holder of the cup for one year.

GRAVESEND REGATTA.

The annual regatta, in honour of his Royal Highness Prince Albert's birthday, came off on Monday. The Town and Terrace Piers, with every other available spot where a view could be commanded of the racing, were crowded with anxious spectators. The contest was for a new boat and various other prizes, by six free watermen scullers, in five heats. The distance extended from Rosherville Gardens to the Preventive Yacht, below Wales's hotel, and to the round and the following entered the contest, viz:—

Wm Ian Neale (Red), Thomas Waller (Pink), Edward Coy (Green), John Jenner (Purple), Edward Hammond (Yellow), William Swestenham (Light Blue)

FINAL HEAT.

E Hammond	(Yellow) 1
W. Neale	(Red) 0

Red, at the fourth stroke, broke his larboard stopper, but still gallantly kept up the contest. After the first half-mile, yellow had it all his own way, and won by five lengths.

DINNER TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.—On Wednesday evening a sumptuous entertainment was given by the mayor, corporation, and inhabitants of Gravesend, to the directors of the South Eastern Railway, to celebrate the opening of that company's North Kent line to Gravesend. About 190 gentlemen sat down to dinner at the Clifton Hotel.

FEES ON PATENTS.—Extract from a return of the House of Commons from the Lord Chancellor's office of fees on patents, paid over to the Clerk of the Hanaper, for the years mentioned by the Master of the Rolls:—

1838	..	£70 0 6
1839	..	84 1 4
1840	..	62 6 5
1841	..	78 14 4
1842	..	55 6 8
1843	..	3,21 1 0
1844	..	147 14 4
1845	..	47 1 0 4
1846	..	3 16 14 4
1847	..	61 0 0
Total ten years' income (exclusive of church livings)	..	£34,694 0 4

ANTI-CHOLERA DIET.

We quote the following from "The Modern Housewife; or, Ménagère," by A. Soyer, just published:—

I'm following are a series of receipts which I have submitted to some scientific men, which, after a few corrections on their part, have been pronounced good, and which may be taken during the illness by those who have the least tendency to, or the Cholera.

TO BOIL RICE. Well wash half a pound of rice in cold water, which throw away, put to boil half a gall n of water, in which put your rice, boil six minutes; put on a sieve, batter s ghtly a stewpan, put in the rice, cover over, set in the open fifteen minutes, or near a fire; it will then be white and very digestible, still astringent, and every grain detached from each other; if no oven or stewpan handy, boil in water fifteen minutes, throw on a sieve, let drain a short time, serve on a dish, and eat plain, with salt, or as follows:—

When the rice is done either way, add half a teaspoonful of salt, a quarter of an ounce of brown sugar, a little cayenne pepper, one ounce of salt butter, mix lightly with a fork, and serve very hot; in case of slight derangement increase the pepper.

Another.—Put in a teaspoonful of curry powder or paste, and serve.

BARLEY FOR.—Break two ounces of pearl barley in a mill, stir well, add the rice, put in a pie-dish, bake twenty minutes; serve with meat.

RICE A L'INDIENNE.—Cut two ounces of lean bacon in small dice, put in a stewpan, with a little butter and half a middle-sized onion, stir over the fire with a wooden spoon, add your rice ready boiled, season as any of the above, but less salt; add a spoonful of curry, no batter, mix well; serve very hot.

MUTTON A L'INDIENNE.—Put in a stewpan one ounce of butter, and one pound of lean mutton (all meat), cut in dice, set on the fire, stir with a wooden spoon till hardly any gravy remains, add a tablespoonful of curry powder, and the same quantity of flour, stir well together, add a pint of milk, stir well, add the rice, put in a pie-dish, bake twenty minutes; serve with meat.

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THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

PORTRAIT OF WOOLLETT, THE ENGRAVER.

THIS interesting and appropriate contribution to the national collection of paintings in Trafalgar-square has lately been made by Mr. Farrer, of Wardour-street, the well-known picture-dealer, who has presented to the Gallery this characteristic Portrait of the most celebrated Engraver of the English school. The picture is stated to be from the hand of Mr. G. Stewart, an American artist; it was formerly in the possession of Mr. Newington Hughes, a banker, at Maidstone, in Kent (of which town, by the way, Woollett was a native). Here he was born in 1735; he learned his art of John Tinney, an obscure engraver, in London; but he soon adopted a style of his own, acquired early a great reputation as a landscape engraver, and was appointed engraver to George III. No artist ever used together more effectually the etching needle and the graver; in foliage, water, and in rocks Woollett was strikingly successful, and is still unrivalled; but, in figures, especially in flesh, he was less so. In the latter part of his life, Woollett took to historical engraving; and also in this department he has produced some of the finest plates of which the English school can boast. The "Death of General Wolfe," and the "Battle of the Hague," both after West, are considered his best historical pieces. In the portrait just presented to the National Gallery (and which we have Engraved), Woollett is represented in his working dress, wearing a cap similar to that known in the portraits of the poets Prior and Thomson. He is seated, graver in hand, at a table, near which is seen the end of West's "Death of Wolfe," above mentioned. The engraver evinces strong anxiety; he is evidently devising some means to outmaster some difficulty he has encountered in the work before him; yet his perseverance and patience will overcome the difficulty, if we may form a true estimate of his possession of these qualities from the anecdote related by West, of Woollett consenting, without a murmur, to make a trifling alteration in one of his plates, though it cost him three or four months' labour.

Of Woollett's landscapes, his masterpieces are those which he engraved after Wilson: they are nine in number, and include the celebrated picture of the "Death of the Children of Niobe," a portion of which is engraved among the Specimens in the "History of Wood Engraving," in Vol. 4 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS (See page 400).

Woollett lies buried in the churchyard of Old Saint Pancras, where a head and foot stone mark his grave. In 1846, these memorials were restored at the expense of the Graphic Society—a well-graced tribute from an association of first-class artists to the memory of one "who ranks at the head of the English School of Engraving." The restored stone will be found engraved in No. 226 of our Journal.

We have referred to the addition of the Portrait of Woollett to the National Collection as appropriate; feeling that such a memorial is due to one who, by his skill, must have very considerably raised a love of art among the people, by extending their acquaintance with masterpieces of painting, through the means of large and effective engravings, such as till within these few years were, to use a homely phrase, the "furniture prints" of well-appointed houses. The man who has done this deserves a place in a "National Gallery:" besides, Woollett was of admirable character and amiable disposition, and rose by his own industry to receive the highest patronage; qualities which, conjoined with his artistic celebrity, render this picture of extreme interest to the crowds who flock to the Gallery in Trafalgar-square.

The Portrait has been placed in the Hogarth Room, the first to the right of the staircase, next to Lawrence's Portrait of Mr. Angerstein, over the doorway, and Jackson's Portrait of Sir John Soane, to the left.

Nollekens, by the way, says: "Woollett, the engraver, was a little man, and, when I first saw him, lived in Green-street, Leicester Fields, in the house now No. 11."

EFFECTS OF CHOLERA ON TRADE.—Since the awful visitation of the Asiatic cholera had appeared in England and Ireland this year, the caution in respect to the use of certain descriptions of food by the public generally has seriously injured large classes of people, who, heretofore, derived considerable profit by the sale of fish and vegetables. For years past the export of salmon to England was a trade of vast importance, the demand in that country being so large, the market so certain, and the price so remunerative, that salmon at the table of the middle class of people was a luxury, even in the localities where caught in most abundance. However, at present, and for some months past, the demand for this fish in the London market has become so depressed that it is not exported to any amount; and, even where taken from its element, fear prevents its general use as food. But the value of salmon has not alone been deteriorated, for the use of all other fish has considerably declined, and particularly those of the lobster tribe. The market gardeners and vegetable vendors have also been serious sufferers by the visitation, for avoidance of the use of vegetables having become all but general, the consequence to these industrious classes must be ruinous.—*Cork Constitution.*

LOOP LINE OF RAILWAY FROM BARNES TO SMALLBERY GREEN.

THIS new railway was opened to the public a few days since. It diverges from the Richmond line at Barnes station, and is carried across the river Thames, in front of Barnes-terrace, by means of a light and elegant iron bridge, designed by Mr. Locke, and constructed by Messrs Fox, Henderson, and Co. It consists of three arches, each of 100 feet span. In design it is similar to the railway bridge at Richmond (already engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS); but the arches being twenty feet wider, add much to the lightness and beauty of the structure. From thence the line proceeds through the property of the Duke of Devonshire; and the first station, Chiswick, is placed at the southernmost corner of his Grace's park. This station, besides accommodating the residents, is within a very short distance of the Horticultural Society's Gardens, and will, no doubt, be one of the principal means of approach on *fête* and other days. The railway then passes on to Kew-bridge, where it crosses the turnpike road. In a cutting at this spot it encountered the main pipe of the water-works; but, by means of much engineering skill, the works at this place were completed, and the main carried over the bridge, without more than twelve hours' interruption to the flow of water.

At this spot, close to the foot of Kew Bridge, is the Kew Station, within three minutes' walk of the Royal Botanic Gardens and grounds. From this point the line passes principally through market-gardens, to Boston-lane, where the Brentford station is conveniently situated. It is then carried over the Grand Junction Canal, and crossing the property of the Duke of Northumberland at Sion Park, arrives again at the Great Western road. The line is now only open to this spot. There is a temporary station here for the accommodation of Isleworth and the adjoining district. The works on the remainder of the line from this place to the junction with the Windsor line, near the Drilling Ground at Hounslow, are nearly completed. The opening throughout will take place in a few weeks, when trains will run through to Windsor.

It is expected that the traffic upon this line will be very great, when fully developed; as, in addition to the densely populated district through which it runs, it offers great convenience to the market gardeners of a cheap and speedy transit for their produce to Covent-garden and other metropolitan markets.

LOOP-LINE OF RAILWAY FROM BARNES TO SMALLBERY GREEN.—THE BRIDGE ACROSS THE THAMES, AT BARNES.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1849.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 389.—VOL. XV.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1849. [SIXPENCE.

THE LAND QUESTION

IN FRANCE AND IRELAND.

THE social revolution that has commenced in Ireland will not lack zealous preachers. The Potato Famine has opened men's eyes to the real sources of the misery and degradation of the Irish. The trade of political agitation has received its death-blow—for the present generation at least; and men with courage enough to look social evils in the face, and wisdom enough to see what are the proper remedies to be applied, will not be found wanting in the good work of Irish regeneration. Mr. Gavan Duffy, who so marvellously escaped the fate of Mr. Smith O'Brien, is one of the men who will, we think, cause the well-wishers of Ireland to rejoice that he has been left unscathed by the hot ploughshare of the law; and that, sobered by experience, he has been permitted to devote his talents to the good of his countrymen in a safer and wiser field than that of rebellion against constituted authority. In the first number of his revised journal, the *Nation*, he draws a vivid picture of the social condition of the people—a picture as true as it is vivid—and every word of which we can corroborate from our own experience. We could parallel what he saw at Galway and Westport with what we saw at Cashel and Killarney; and we could, if need were, depict many scenes to the full as fearful and striking as those which he has sketched. "No words printed in a newspaper or elsewhere will," he says, "give any man who has not seen it a conception of the fallen condition of the west and the south. The famine and the landlords have actually created a new race in Ireland. I have seen on the streets of Galway crowds of creatures more debased than the Yahoos of Swift—creatures having only a distant and hideous resemblance to human beings. Grey-headed old men, whose idiot faces had hardened into a settled leer of mendicancy, simeous and semi-human; and women filthier and more frightful than the harpies, who, at the jingle of a coin on the pavement, swarmed in myriads from unseen places, struggling, screaming, shrieking for their prey, like some monstrous and unclean animals. In Westport, the sight of the priest on the street gathered an entire pauper population, thick as a village market, swarming round him for relief. Beggar children, beggar adults, beggars in white hairs, girls with faces grey and shrivelled, the grave stamped upon them in a decree which could not be recalled; women with the more touching and tragical aspect of lingering shame and self-respect not yet effaced; and among these terrible realities, imposture shaking in pretended fits to add the last touch of horrible grotesqueness to the picture! I have seen these accursed sights, and they are burnt into my memory for ever!" We think it is well for Ireland that these things have made such an impression upon a man who has so much influence as Mr. Duffy, and that, abandoning merely political and controversial topics, he has determined to devote his energies for the future to the consideration of the land question. That is, indeed, at the bottom of the misery of Ireland. The more it is probed, the better for the country, and the more it will become apparent that an inordinate subdivision of the soil, rendering good and profitable farming impossible, preventing pasturage, and filling the land with a potato-eating population, barely removed above pauperism at the best of times, has caused all the evils under the operation of which Ireland has become what we now behold her—the most unhappy and most degraded among the nations of Christendom.

Similar causes are at work in France. Though not identical in the mode of operation, they are painfully alike in their results; a minute subdivision of the soil leads, in France as in Ireland, to the starvation of those who cultivate it, and keeps France continually in the jaws of political revolution. A few facts with reference to the misery of the peasantry of France will show how agriculture has been ruined in that country, and how little we ought to be astonished at the repeated convulsions which occur.

Before the great Revolution of the last century, the evil of large estates was thought to be so intolerable that a violent remedy was adopted; laws of entail and primogeniture were swept away; feudalism was extinguished; proprietors of land were reduced to the common level of the citizen; and, lest landed estates should again accumulate in large masses, a law was passed, not merely permitting (which was all that should have been done), but *forcing* the partition of landed property, share and share alike, among all the children of a deceased proprietor. It is now acknowledged that this radical remedy has proved infinitely worse in its operation than the disease it was intended to extirpate. Men who understand the whole bearings of the land question have placed before the French people, and before Europe, the state of the rural population under this law of compulsory gavelkind. The picture is not of a kind to make any one in love with it. The *Documens Statistiques*, published under the authority of the French Government in 1835, stated that at that time the soil of France was divided into 123,360,338 *parcelles*, or lots, each of them of the extent of something less than an English acre; and that these properties were in the hands of 10,834,794 proprietors. As many of these proprietors possessed lands in different communes, it was not easy to arrive at an exact estimate of the real number of individuals having land. The number, however, was supposed by a writer in the *Quarterly*, deriving his information from the statistical records of France, to be about 5,400,000, which doubtless approximated to the truth. The average annual revenue of no less than 2,600,000 of these estates was under 40 shillings; of 873,997 under 80 shillings; of 737,136 under £8; of 369,603 under £12; and there are only 6681 families of landed proprietors deriving an income of more than £400 per annum from their estates. Messieurs Mounier and Rubichon, who drew up these documents for the French Government, represented the larger class of these proprietors "as a state within a state, depending on

INTRAMURAL INTERMENT.—A SCENE IN THE STRAND.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

no one, having no one to depend on it; standing alone in its unassisted misery; in an ill-humour with all that are happier or higher; looking on a large proprietor as a usurper; and thinking that no one not working with his spade has any right to the land." They stated further, that it was "an enemy to the plough which diminished hand-work, and to cattle which required an extent of pasturage that diminished the small *parcelles*." In short, under this system of small farming anything like a proper cultivation of the ground has become impossible; corn cultivation has given way to that of potatoes, and pasturage has gradually diminished. Since 1835 there has been no improvement, but the reverse; the increase of population has led to a correspondent increase in the number of small, struggling, disconnecting increase in the number of small, struggling, disconnecting tenants, and impoverished landowners—men without capital, and solely relying upon spade husbandry for the means of subsistence. These people, landed proprietors although they be, have been compelled to renounce both bread and meat, as the staple articles of their diet, and betake themselves, like the unhappy Irish, to the potato. The Count de Villeneuve, President of the Agricultural Society of Toulouse, has shown how the compulsory division of estates prevents the increase of cattle. "It is necessary," says he, "to have a certain extent of land to keep a flock. A proprietor possesses it, and keeps a flock; but he dies, and his children (he perhaps leaves several) will each insist on their legal share of the land. The result is, that none can keep a flock. Thus, for instance, in the district of Cambon, where, thirty years ago, there were eight flocks, there is now but one. In the commune of Castres, within six years, five flocks have disappeared, from the same causes." The departmental Inspector for the Côtes du Nord gave testimony to the same effect:—"Flocks, as the word is understood to mean numerous flocks, do not exist in this department. On the seaside you will see in a farm five or six sheep, feeding with the cows, and picking up their refuse. In the interior twenty or thirty wretched sheep starve along the sides of the road, under the care of a child, a shepherd only in name." The inspector of the Isère was equally emphatic:—"This department is not a sheep country. Not that it is unfavourable to sheep, but the extreme division of property does not allow of flocks." The butchers of Paris and Lyons presented a petition to the Chamber of Deputies in 1840, stating forth the gradual and alarming diminution in the supply of oxen and sheep. The Chamber referred the petition to a committee, which made a minute report on the whole matter, stating, as the result, that the price of meat had risen to a degree which rendered beef inaccessible to the working classes, to their great loss of health and strength; and that the causes were the "*division of properties, and the new species of culture which it had introduced, which diminished visibly from year to year the means of breeding and feeding cattle.*" The public-table of fresh meat in the markets of Paris was legalised in consequence. Many corroborations of these statements might be adduced, but their truth is admitted by all who have devoted any attention to the subject. We recommend them to the earnest notice of Mr. Duffy and the social reformers in Ireland.

Wherever there is no Poor-law, and no great manufactures to feed the surplus people, a subdivision of the soil will take place, either by the aid of the law, as in France; or in spite of it, by means of sub-letting and the middlemen system, as in Ireland. We see plainly what the result of this minute subdivision has been in both countries. Though in one it has been a subdivision of proprietorship, and in the other of occupancy, the result is the same, and may be expressed in one word—MISERY. In both countries a social revolution is needed which shall exalt agriculture as an art, and cause an increase instead of a diminution of national wealth, and the elevation instead of the degradation of the people. We think that Ireland is at length on the right track, and that the stringent operation of the Poor-law will ultimately turn the small, potato feeding, half-naked farmers, into the meat-eating, well-clad labourers of men of capital, skill, and energy. The case of France is not quite so hopeful. She has Communism to struggle against, in default of a Poor-law.

ERRATUM.—In our leading article, last week, on the subject of the Peace Congress, an error of the press occurred in the 20th line of the third column on the first page. The words "throw doctrine upon a devotion" should have been "throw discredit upon a doctrine."

INTRAMURAL INTERMENTS.

THE people of this country are proverbially slow to move in all matters except those of the pocket. Touch us there, and we are sensitive enough and prompt for action; but in matters affecting our health, our convenience, or our old habits, however pernicious they may be, it is a life-long effort to get us from the wrong path into the right one. We frequently acknowledge an evil when it is pointed out to us, we even go so far as to condemn and grumble at it; but, nevertheless, we continue to endure it, as if it were the most comfortable thing in the world. Sometimes, too, while desiring its removal, we obstinately oppose the only possible means by which it can be effected, and inveigh against the too daring innovators who would relieve us from it. The case of intramural interments is one of the strongest instances of this peculiarity in the national character. Year after year we have gone on committing an acknowledged error, to the manifest danger of health and the outstanding evil becoming more colossal in growth, but taking no sufficient means to prevent the nuisance. The cholera, however, has come to give us a salutary as well as a sanitary lesson. Nothing less was sufficient to rouse public attention to the state of the graveyards of the metropolis, and to the necessity for greater than was ever before known; and there seems every reason to believe that a conviction is spreading itself through all classes of society, that its severity has been greatly increased by our own neglect of the many glorious precautions which we might have taken had we been wise, especially by our inattention to drainage, and by our obstinate adherence to the barbarous custom of burying our multitudinous dead among the living. It is to be hoped that, when the subsidence of the plague of cholera, we shall not relapse into our old indifference; and that the guides and leaders of the people will not cease from advocating the necessity of extramural interments—not simply for the sake of the living, but for the sake of public decency and the amenity of a great city, until all future interments within the limits shall be decreed illegal.

The scenes which our Artist has depicted will scarcely be believed possible by the inhabitants of any other city in Europe. We stand alone in this practice. If we buried our dead in our houses or cellars, we should be accounted a barbarous nation; yet it is only a degree less barbarous to bury them in the middle of our streets. London, the metropolis of the civilised world—the greatest, the richest, and the most intellectual city of modern times—stands pre-eminent for its inattention to the health and feelings of the living, and to the respect due to the remains of the dead. The churchyard of St. Clement Danes stands in the middle of the Strand, one of the greatest, busiest, and most populous thoroughfares in the world, and the scene depicted, the full horrors of which, however vivid they affect the nose and the lungs, cannot be pictorially rendered, is of almost daily occurrence. But, and as is this grave-yard, it is a model of salubrity and decency compared with many of the Golgothas that are but the nuisance of the offended eyes and nostrils of the population of this metropolis. The columns of our daily contemporaries teem with the complaints of the unfortunate householders; and in reproducing a few of them into our pages we hope to be instrumental in shaming, and in finally preventing, the nuisance. "The bulk of my house," says a correspondent of the *Times*, under date of Aug. 31, "overlooks that strip of abomination, the Portugal-street burial-ground. I have seen scenes that made my blood curdle—such horrors through dead bodies, and throwing up of human bones, and smashing up of coffins, as no Christian man should witness, or even cannibals be guilty of. All this has been going on for many, many years. The stench is at times awful. In conclusion, I beg to say that I was very glad to notice the interference of the medical gentlemen of the King's College Hospital, which is on the east side of this ground; and I have heard the gentlemen say, when they have come to visit the sick in the neighbourhood, the bad state of the Portugal-street burial-ground very much retards the cure of the sick in the said hospital."

The Police Inspector, writing from the Fleet-street Police-station to the Commissioners of the City Police Force, gives evidence still more emphatic upon the state of another grave-yard—that of St. Anne's, Blackfriars. He says that, on the 30th of August, "Upon the retirement of some persons who had just witnessed the interment of a friend, the gravedigger dragged from behind a tombstone part of a mutilated body (from the hips downward) to the grave, which had a few minutes previously received its tenant, and thrust it in with great violence, without a covering; he then descended into the grave, which was about twelve feet deep, and dismembered the limbs with a spade, and placed them beside the coffin, over which he sprinkled a small quantity of earth. This grave has been left open for upwards of three weeks for the reception of bodies, having only a slight covering of earth and boards. There are workshops in the immediate vicinity of this burial-ground, in which upwards of 100 persons are employed, who suffer from the effluvium arising from this abominable receptacle for decaying mortality."

Another sufferer says:—"Within twelve feet of my sitting-room lies St. Saviour's Churchyard, in which forty people have been buried within the last thirty-one days. At the time I write, four graves are open. It is my daily lot to see the earth yawn for the dead to witness it covered, and the same each newly-occupied grave filled to fresh. By a physical depression, the potent effects of the consequent malaria. My neighbours, moreover, die daily around me of cholera, evidencing the virulence of this local mischief. As if this were not enough, my eyes—albeit somewhat used to anatomical studies—upon the remnant of each new grave, are regaled with a display of femoræ, ribs, and collar-bones, interspersed with an occasional cranium."

The evil is not a new one, and time has added to its enormity. We are indebted to a correspondent of the *Times* for an extract from a sermon preached, in 1689, by Bishop Latimer, which proves that even at that comparatively early period, when the population of London could scarcely be said to exist, by a physical depression, the potent influence of intramural interments was found to be dangerous to health. "The citizens of Nain," observed the Bishop, "hadd their burying place without the citie, which no doubt is a laudable thinge; and I doe marvel that London, being so great a citie, hath not some such place without; for no doubt it is an unwholesome thinge to bury with in the citie, especialie at such a time, when there be great sickenesses and manie die together. I wish with all that manie a man taketh great sickenesses and manie die together. I wish with all that manie a man taketh great sickenesses and manie die together. I wish with all that manie a man taketh

duces Klanka to demand good conditions. According to the Vienna *Presse* 14,000 men of the garrison had embarked in boats, and proceeded to Gran, where they laid down their arms; the remaining 6000 (the garrison was 20,000 strong) had resolved to hold out, and sell their lives dearly. The small fortress of Deva, in Transylvania, was blown up on the approach of the Russians, and every man perished. Whether this was the voluntary act of the heroic garrison, or the result of an accident, remains a mystery. General Haynau had returned to Pesth. Some of the journals speak of a coolness existing between the Russians and Austrians.

General Haynau has ordered the Jews of the Banat to deliver to the Austrian army, within four months, 100,000 haversacks, 10 000 cloaks, 10,000 pairs of shoes, and 5000 pairs of boots. For every day's delay, the Jews are to pay 1000 florins fine. At Arad, the Austrian General Schlick has also exacted considerable contributions from the Jews; but the *Lloyd's* says that in the latter town the Jews were getting themselves baptized Christians!

UNITED STATES.

Accounts from New York to the 22nd ult. were received on Monday by the *America* steamer.

General Taylor has quite recovered from his illness, and has proceeded on his journey, which has been marked in every instance with manifestations of applause and welcome.

The cholera in New York continues to decrease, and has ceased to inspire any special alarm. In Philadelphia it has entirely disappeared, but in Boston it seems to be on the increase.

General Avezzana has arrived at New York.

Notwithstanding the President's proclamation against the secret expedition to Cuba, the force is still being actively carried out.

There is still much excitement existing in regard to the European Continental question. The feeling on behalf of Hungary is certainly very strong, and it is very likely that the foreign policy of the Government will be most closely watched when the legislature resumes operations.

The Methodist Episcopal Camp Meetings, which are conducted on an immense scale, are affording much room for conversation in the religious world. Two very large assemblages commenced on the 17th, one near Frederick City, Maryland, and another near Clarksburgh, in the same state. Several thousands were present on both occasions, and the excitement was described to be most intense.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Intelligence from the city of Grenada, late Nicaragua, to the 9th of July, states that an adventurer named Somosa, at the head of 4000 men, had assaulted the city of Nicaragua, destroyed it by fire, and sacrificed the lives of its inhabitants. Somosa did not obtain much wealth by this assault; a small amount only of gold, silver, and jewellery fell into his hands; but the total amount of property destroyed exceeded 2,000,000 dols. Other accounts represent the occurrence as less deplorable. It was reported that Somosa intended to march upon the British settlement of Grey Town (Mosquitia), but had been prevented by the want of boats to convey his forces down a portion of the river. The latest accounts mention that Somosa, having been defeated and captured by the Government troops, had been sentenced to death. General Munoz, the commander-in-chief of the Government troops, was preparing to go down to Grey Town with an armed force. The King of Mosquito was at Blue-fields. On the 9th of June the Nicaragua Government issued a proclamation calling all citizens, from sixteen to fifty years of age to arms: first, to quell the anarchical movements of Somosa; second, to maintain the territorial rights of Nicaragua over San Juan and its dependencies, or, in the language of the proclamation, "the usurpation of England in the name of the Mosquito King." The *New York Herald* says "The above intelligence is from one source. We learn from another source that England refuses to continue her subsidy to the Mosquito King; and that the English Consul, Mr. Christy, left San Juan, or what is now called Grey Town, on the 25th of June, in a British brig of war."

From Carthagena, under date Aug. 1, we learn that starvation, filth, and disease were rapidly thinning the inhabitants. In 29 days 900 persons out of a population of 10,000 had died by cholera. The disease was sensibly abating, however, at the above date. It was said the ravages of the disease had been accelerated by starvation, the people of the interior being fearful of going into the town with provisions. Supplies were only, therefore, received by foreign vessels arriving at Carthagena.

From Panama we are informed that the Isthmus will be free to the transit of all nations on and after the 1st of January next.

Numbers of persons continued to arrive at Chagres *en route* to California; but many adventurers had returned without visiting the gold regions, the difficulties encountered on the passage being so great, that many who had been bold enough to reach San Francisco had left in disgust, poorer than when they started. There was no doubt of the abundance of gold, but the hardships and dangers of the climate with which the diggers had to contend rendered the precious ore of little comparative value to them, the merchants being the only persons reaping any real benefit.

CALIFORNIA.

We have accounts from San Francisco up to the 2nd of July, at which time everything was quiet in Upper California; the water in the mountain streams had subsided, but the difficulties which had previously existed in the way of extraction of gold were in a great measure disappearing. It was estimated that the mines would this year produce 25,000,000 dollars, provided that ordinary health and quiet continued.

Ships were arriving at San Francisco very rapidly during the month of June, loaded with merchandise and passengers. It was reported that there were more than 80 sail in port on the 1st of July, and they were coming in at the rate of six or eight per day. Many kinds of goods were as cheap in San Francisco as in New York, and much distress would, no doubt, occur to adventurers, who must realize in a glutted overstocked market. The want of warehouses adds greatly to the embarrassment of the times, as the goods must, for the most part, be kept on shipboard. Gold was beginning to come in freely from the mines as the season was advanced, and the general tendency of the population was for the gold region.

The following cities were partly built or laid out in California:—Fremont, on the west bank of the Sacramento, opposite the mouth of Feather River; Vernon, situated on the east bank of Feather River; Boston, laid out on north bank of Rio American; Sacramento city, laid out on the site of and embraces the celebrated Sutter's Fort; Sutter city, laid out on east bank of the river Sacramento; Webster, laid out nine miles from Sacramento city; Suesien, on west bank of Sacramento; Teolumne, laid out at the head of the Sacramento; Stanislaus, at the head of the river of same name. Stockton; this thriving city is on a slough which contains the back waters formed by a junction of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers. Benicia; this city, the intended rival of San Francisco for the commerce of the Pacific, is situated on the Straits of Karquenez; a naval yard and military storehouses are to be built there. Nassa, on Nassa Creek, 40 miles from San Francisco; St. Lewis, laid out at the *embarcadero* on the Sonora Creek; San Rafael, laid out at the old mission of that name, on the north side of San Francisco Bay; and San Silisito, in San Francisco Bay, which has a good anchorage. Total, 18.

WEST INDIES.

The usual monthly mail arrived at Southampton, by the *Dee*, on Tuesday.

From Jamaica, under date August 7, we learn, on the all-engrossing subject of the general election, that eleven parishes had returned their members, and, with very few exceptions, they were all advocates for retrenchment. Some had pledged themselves to support a more sweeping measure than the one lately rejected by the Council. In the parish of St. Thomas in the-East two anti-retrenchment members have been elected, but their return is attributed to the display of physical force on the part of their partisans, by which the voters of the opposing (retrenchment) candidates were kept from the poll. St. Mary has elected as her representatives two gentlemen of the Jewish faith.

Many parts of the island were unhealthy, and a large number of deaths had taken place. In Kingston, dysentery had made its appearance. Two or three cases had also occurred among the troops at Up-Park Camp.

The weather throughout the island was rather unsettled. Some parishes had been visited by partial rains.

The American steam-ship *Empire City* had visited Kingston, and arrangements were being made to establish a regular semi-monthly communication between that place and New York.

The weather in the West India Islands generally had been exceedingly hot, and there was great want of rain. There was much fever at St. Jago de Cuba, and the yellow fever was prevalent at the Havana.

At Hayti President Soulouque had ordered the execution of his superior officers to be shot; amongst others, General Similton. These sanguinary measures excited the indignation of the British and American Consuls; and having protested against so wanton a sacrifice of human life, they succeeded in saving 17 unfortunate persons from destruction.

A MISTAKE.—A strange scene took place in the Rue Saint Florentine, Paris, a few days ago. Mr. Hormann, the sub-director of the police of New York, and who is now in Paris searching for two celebrated forgers, who have been concerned in a very great extent the estates of several banks in the United States, when passing through the street, took out a lithographic portrait, and exclaimed, "It is he!" Immediately, with the aid of a police agent who accompanied him, he laid hold of a foreigner who was going by, and said, "You are one of the forgers of New York, and I arrest you." The person arrested was astonished, and replied, "I am no forger. My name is John Warton. I am from London, and I am a member of the Peace Congress. I never was in America in my life, and am now with my family at an hotel in the Rue Neuve St. Augustin." Mr. Hormann made no reply, but produced a portrait of the forger of whom he in pursuit, and which was a perfect resemblance of that of Warton. A large crowd having assembled, Mr. Hormann got into a coach with Mr. Warton, and proceeded with him to his hotel, where the latter was fully able to prove that he was the person whom he had represented himself to be.—*Paris Paper.*

CHOLERA.—The *Lancet* of this week contains a paper by Mr. Alfred Smee on the theory of this formidable epidemic upon the supposition that the diffusibility of the noxious gases emanating from sewers, cesspools, &c. is now below the average. Mr. Smee states that these mephitic exhalations are evidently more apparent than usual, and this preternatural offensiveness he ascribes to their not being so rapidly diffused through the entire atmosphere. From his experiments, he does not believe that electricity has any direct action upon human beings to produce the disease, though he infers that the neutral state is unfavourable to the dissipation of the poisonous gases. From Mr. Smee's theory we may infer that pure air, proper ventilation, and an avoidance of all putrid exhalations, are the best preventives to this formidable malady.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

MEETINGS

EASTERN COUNTIES.—Aug. 31: Half-yearly Meeting: London: Mr. E. L. Betts in the chair.—The report stated that the new directors would principally attend to the winding up of the capital account, ascertain the value of the land and rolling stock—regulate the working expenses—and, after a new arrangement of the accounts, divide only clear profits when the deterioration of permanent way, &c. has been provided for. Arrangements have been made with the Norfolk shareholders, so as to afford them the same dividend as that of the Eastern Counties, which is this half-year 2s. per £20 share. The accounts appended a special report. Much discussion prevailed at the meeting, principally on account of the question of amalgamation with the Norfolk. A poll was taken as to the adoption of the report, which was declared on Monday to be in favour of the directors.

NORFOLK.—Aug. 31: Half-yearly Meeting: London. Mr. A. Duff in the chair.—The supplemental agreement with the Eastern Counties was referred to, consequent on the amalgamation rejected by the House of Lords, from the opposition of the Newmarket and East Anglian. The dividend is 2s. per share, equal to 10s. per £100 share. The official expenditure has been reduced.

OXFORD, WORCESTER, AND WOLVERHAMPTON.—Aug. 31: Special Meeting: London: Mr. Rufford in the chair.—The report of the committee of investigation was received. It disclosed certain share transactions in which the directors were implicated. The preliminary expenses were stated to have been excessive. The refusal of the Great Western to take their guarantee of 4 per cent. beyond the original capital was commented upon, and an appendix upon the share allotments was attached. The arrears amount to £115,000. The books of the company were reported to have been kept. The directors intend to reply to the charges of this report, which was only received, but not adopted. The chairman explained several of its assertions, especially those referring to the share allotments, land purchases, and the manner of keeping the accounts. The works throughout are suspended, but could be immediately resumed. The directors' report and state of accounts were adopted.

LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.—September 5: Half-yearly Meeting: Manchester: Hon. Henry Hotham in the chair.—The report stated that there was a balance of £1,189,138 yet to expend. The total outlay had exceeded ten millions. The working cost is higher than was expected. Two defalcations by clerks have taken place. A sum of 5 per cent will provide for the repair of way and rolling stock. A dividend at the rate of 4 per cent. is declared on the various shares. The property (said the chairman) shared the general depression. It was transferred to legislation of 1845, and the repeated extensions of the enterprise, had been prejudicial. The accounts have been fairly prepared. There are arrears of £300,000 on calls. The report was adopted, and the directors were authorised to raise £500,000 by mortgage, and to consent to the payment in full in advance of calls of any of the Manchester, Bolton, and Bury; Manchester and Leeds; and Liverpool and Bury shares; and afterwards the consolidation of the same into the general stock.

WEST LONDON.—Sept. 6th: Half-yearly Meeting: London: H. H. Grounds, Esq., in the chair.—The report stated that, in conformity with the wishes of the proprietors, the directors had endeavoured to prevail upon the London and North-Western Company to fulfil their agreement, and had entered into with this company, and at once to bring the line into full operation for the conveyance both of passengers and traffic. A meeting had taken place on the 15th of last month between the directors of the two companies, when, after considerable discussion, the London and North-Western Company resolved not to work the line for passenger traffic, but they stated that they would afford every facility for the further increase of the goods traffic. The report was adopted, and a resolution passed calling a special meeting for considering the terms of the lease with the London and North-Western Company.

YORK AND NORTH MIDLAND.—Sept. 6: Half-yearly Meeting: York: W. Cowling, Esq., in the chair.—The directors presented a report, which stated that it would have been a source of gratification to have met the proprietors with a continued assurance of the prosperity of the concern, and they could have recommended a continuance of the large dividends hitherto paid. The receipts during the last half-year from passenger traffic have considerably diminished, owing in a great measure to the competition to which they have been subjected, "with pain and disgust" that the directors have to add to the usual accounts a suspense account, arising from sums which ought formerly to have been carried to the credit of revenue amounting to £59,451 9s. 3d., to which it is settled a considerable addition must yet be made. The revenue account for the half-year shows the receipts to have been £182,033 7s. 1d., and the expenditure (including interest on borrowed capital, guaranteed rents, &c.) £156,178 7s. 7d., leaving a balance to the credit of the company of £17,874 19s. 6d. The report was adopted. It having been stated no dividend could be declared, a special general meeting was held to receive the second report of the committee of investigation, which was adopted.

The Doncaster line of the GREAT NORTHERN, in connexion with the metropolis by the East Lincolnshire lines, was opened on Monday, as a gift to the patrons of the turf. By the opening of the Methley branch, there is also a direct communication to Leeds and York from London

All first-class fares between York and Newcastle, on the YORK, NEWCASTLE and BERWICK (except express), have been reduced one-fifth, and the express fares are lowered one-tenth.

The NEWMARKET is to be worked independently of the EASTERN COUNTIES.—The EAST and WEST YORKSHIRE and the YORK, NEWCASTLE, and Berwick, to reduce the working charges. The dispute with the contractors respecting the re-building of the Knaresborough Viaduct is not settled.—The Nidd Valley Railway has been opened for traffic, and a station at Knaresborough is appointed.—The works of the LOWESTOFT HARBOUR are going on slowly. It is to be completed for £30,000, and the shareholders have a guaranteed rent of 4 per cent. on their subscribed capital.—The line of the SHEFFIELD, ROTHERHAM, and GOOLE will be ready to be delivered, at Midsummer, to the Lancashire and Yorkshire in December. The cost will not exceed the amount guaranteed.—The NORTH-WESTERN, from Skipton to Lancaster, will be opened in next spring. The traffic on the section opened is steadily increasing. The offer of £2 per £10 capital by forfeited shares is met by a creation of 10,000 preference shares of £15 each.—The SHREWSBURY and BIRMINGHAM will be opened to Wolverhampton in October. The development of the traffic depends on the opening of the Stour Valley. The contracts against deterioration, &c., and for working the line have been impeached as partial, and a committee of inquiry has been appointed.—The local districts are anxious for the construction of the SHREWSBURY and HEREFORD. The cost of the works (as a single line) would be £9823 per mile. If properly supported by the landowners and others, the line will be commenced.—The HARTFORD and CARLISLE seek a renewal of the negotiations with the YORK, NEWCASTLE, and BERWICK, for a lease of their line reflected in the House of Commons at the close of the session.—The shareholders of the HARTLEPOOL DOCK, &c., receive 8 per cent. from the York, Newcastle, and Berwick, on a lease of thirty-one years. The money lent to the Hartlepool Junction Company is to be repaid by shares at a guaranteed interest of 5 per cent.—The half-yearly meetings of the SCOTTISH CENTRAL are for the future to be held in April and October.—The SCOTTISH MIDLAND await the opening of the Abercorn for an increase in their "through traffic." The goods traffic is improving.—The proposition by the DUNDEE and PERTH, relative to the repayment of the money still due on the third shares of the DUNDEE and ARBROATH, has been settled.—By the middle of May the line of the CALEDONIAN and DUNBARTON Junction, from Bowling to Loch Lomond, will be ready for use. The dispute as to the construction of the Helensburgh harbour is to be legally tried. The return money on the shares of the dissolved EAST LOTHIAN CENTRAL is expected to be 28s. 6d. per share.—The NORTHERN COUNTIES UNION will make no further return at present. All the accountable claims have been settled. Considerable arrears are expected.—The DUNDEE, PERTH and ABERDEEN declare a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. The working expenses have been reduced. The agreement with the Caledonian is to be enforced.—The WEST CORNWALL line is to be extended to Penzance.—The revenue on the HAYLE line has decreased, but the working expenses are less.—Dividends of 10s. on the old shares, and 3s. 4d. on the new, were declared by the DUBLIN and DROGHEDA. The working expenses have been much reduced.—Arrangements have been made with Mr. Dargan, the contractor, for completing the line of the DONDALK and ENNISKILLEN. The main line to Comber and Newtownards of the BELFAST and COUNTY DOWN has been expedited, and the directors have obtained a loan of £10,000. The LONDONDERRY and COLERAINE are negotiating for the continuance of the works of the line.—The WATERFORD and LIMERICK apply their balance of revenue to payment of pressing debts. The goods traffic has increased, whilst the passenger receipts are diminished. The receipts of the DUBLIN and BELFAST on the portion opened are satisfactory. The NAVAN branch has been officially inspected.

THE "MANCHESTER" AND "SHEFFIELD" STEAMERS.—An interesting excursion took place on Thursday last, by the two new steam-ship, the *Manchester* and the *Sheffield*, built (to run across the Humber) for the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway. An Engraving of the latter vessel appeared in No. 380 of our Journal.) The two vessels left Blackwall at half-past twelve o'clock, and proceeded down the river, with the intention of a trial trip round the Nore Light, and back to Blackwall. The *Sheffield*, soon after leaving Blackwall, experienced some delay, through getting among a number of moving vessels, and another loss of time near the Half-way House. But, all new being right, the two vessels kept on their voyage: the *Sheffield* with a slight interruption caused to the sister ship's progress) heading about a mile. The *Manchester*, by the time she reached the Nore, had extended the distance between them to about four miles, and rounded the Light at half-past three, and then found the *Sheffield* had abandoned her intention of making the Nore, and was on her way back to Blackwall, which place she reached soon after six o'clock, and the *Manchester* shortly after—both vessels giving the finest satisfaction.

CAUTION TO SPORTSMEN.—The commissioners of stamps and taxes have issued a notice, "That any person who intends to use a dog, gun, net, or other engine for taking and killing game, or woodcock, snipe, quail, landrail, or coney, or assist in the taking or killing of the same, must annually pay the duty chargeable by the acts 48th George III., cap. 55, and 52nd George IV., cap. 93, and the 10 per cent. in addition. Penalties.—Pursuing game without first obtaining a certificate, £50, and a liability of surcharge in double the amount of duty. Any person in pursuit of game refusing, on being duly required to produce his certificate, or permit the same to be read or a copy to be taken, or refusing to give his or her name and place of residence, £20. All game certificates must be obtained in the parish in which the parties requiring them reside, as those obtained elsewhere will not protect them from penalties. Charge for certificates.—Every gamekeeper, being an assessed servant, £1 7s. 6d.; ditto, not being an assessed servant, £4 0s. 10d.; every person not a gamekeeper, £4 0s. 10d."

THE BERMONDSEY MURDER.

Manning was brought to town on Friday night week from Jersey, and lodged in the police-station, Stone's-end, Southwark. On the following morning (Saturday) he was taken before Mr. Sacker, at the Southwark Police-office, and sufficient evidence having been adduced to warrant his detention on the charge of murdering O'Connor, he was remanded to Thursday last, and was confined in the interim in Horsemonger-lane gaol.

EXAMINATION OF THE PRISONERS AT THE SOUTHWARK POLICE COURT.

Thursday having been appointed for the re-examination of the two prisoners—Manning and his wife—charged with this atrocious deed, before Mr Sacker, at the Southwark Police Court, the doors and avenues leading to the justice-room were besieged from an early hour by parties anxious to obtain admittance. At ten o'clock, when the magistrate took his seat on the bench, there was not a vacant place in any part of the court. The bench was most inconveniently crowded; among the persons of distinction present were Prince Richard Metternich (who was accompanied by Baron Koller), Sir James Eustace, Quintin Dick, Esq., M.P.; the Rev. Mr. Horton, Rector of St George's, Southwark; the Rev Mr. Gibson, Rector of St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey; the Rev. T. Binney, of the Weigh House Chapel; Colonel Armytage, Colonel Brandling, Alfred Montgomery, Esq., &c. There were also two or three ladies seated near the magistrate.

By direction of the magistrate, in order to prevent the occurrence of anything like a scene in court, the prisoners were introduced to each other before leaving Horsemonger-lane Gaol. They had not met since they absconded from Minniver-place, and it was thought more than possible that some exhibition of feeling on the part of one or both of them would take place when brought together for the first time. Nothing of the kind, however, occurred. Manning having been brought into the hall of the Governor's house, his wife was introduced to him by Mr. Keane. As she entered, Manning raised his right hand somewhat theatrically, and frowned upon her—a movement which she appeared scarcely to notice. As neither of them spoke, Mr. Keane asked Mrs. Manning whether she had anything to say to her husband. She replied, in a firm voice, "No." A similar question was then addressed to Manning, who also replied in the negative. The prisoners were then directed to enter the police-van, which was in attendance to convey them to the police-court

At twelve o'clock the two prisoners were placed in the dock, Mr. Solomon and Mr. Binns, their respective solicitors, being accommodated with seats between their clients. The presence of the latter—the object of such intense interest—caused was so intense at this period, that females were carried out in a fainting state, and it was some time before order could be restored. At length,

Mr. Humphreys, Q.C., who, with Mr. Howard, from the Treasury, appeared for the prosecution, rose, and in a few words stated the nature of the charge against the prisoners.

The several witnesses were then called and examined by the learned counsel. Their testimony did not vary in the least degree from that given before the Coroner, with which our readers are already familiar. There were no new facts brought forward by the prosecution, and the solicitors for the defence completely failed in shaking the strong chain of circumstantial evidence connecting the prisoners with the crime.

The witnesses called during the day were the police constables, Barnes and Barron; the surgeons, Mr. Lockwood and Mr. Olding; Mr. Keating, Mr. Walsh, and Mr. Flynn, friends of the deceased man; Miss Armes, his landlady, and her sister, Miss Emily Armes; Mr. Massey, the medical student; and Mr. Coleman, the landlord of the house, No. 3, Minver-place.

During the examination of all these witnesses, the prisoners maintained their self-possession; and when the most telling facts against them were deposed to, no betrayal of agitation could be observed by the closest observer. The female prisoner spoke to her solicitor occasionally, but from first to last Manning made no remark to any person. He appears to have fallen away very much since Saturday last, and we thought we noticed an expression of despair in his countenance. His wife, however, continues to display the greatest confidence in her manner, and we observed her to smile more than once during the investigation on Thursday.

At half-past four o'clock Mr. Bodkin stated that this closed one class of the evidence he had to adduce on behalf of the prosecution; and, as the hour at which the court usually rose was fast approaching, he thought it would be well now to adjourn, and resume the inquiry at any hour on the next day the Court might think fit to name.

Mr. Sacker assented to this proposition, and it was arranged that the prisoners should be further remanded until Friday, at 11 o'clock

Mr. Bodkin said he had been informed that it was contemplated on behalf of the prisoners to make an application for the postponement of their trial over the ensuing Session of the Central Criminal Court. He wished to know if such an application was intended, and if both the prisoners concurred in it.

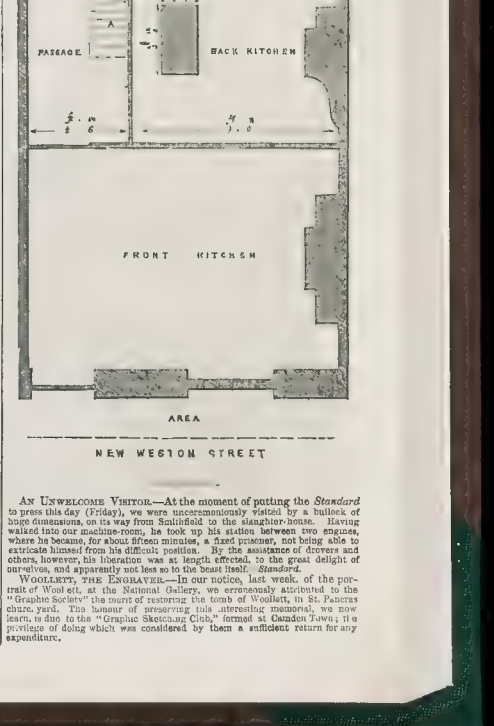
Mr. Binns said the application would be made on behalf of his client.

Mr. Solomon replied that he had not contemplated taking such course, but he should not hesitate to join in the application made by the male prisoner. His client, however, he might add, courted the fullest investigation.

Mr. Bodkin, in reply to Mr. Solomon, said he would, on Friday, state whether on behalf of the Crown he could consent to the postponement of the trial as intended to be prayed.

The prisoners were then removed from the dock, and shortly afterwards conveyed in the prison van to Horsemonger-lane Goal.

We have been favoured by a correspondent with the accompanying Ground Plan of the Basement Story of the house, No. 3, Minver-place, copied from the Plan prepared by direction of the solicitor for the prosecution, and produced in the court on Thursday.



AN UNWELCOME VISITOR.—At the moment of putting the *Standard* to press this day (Friday), we were unceremoniously visited by a bullock of huge dimensions, on its way from Smithfield to the slaughter-house. Having walked into our machine-room, he took up his station between two engines, where he became, for about fifteen minutes, a fixed prisoner, not being able to extricate himself from his difficult position. By the assistance of drovers and others, however, his liberation was at length effected, to the great delight of ourselves, and apparently not less so to the beast itself. *Standard.*

WOOLLETT, THE ENGRAVER.—In our notice, last week, of the portrait of Woollett, at the National Gallery, we erroneously attributed to the "Graphic Society" the merit of restoring the tomb of Woollett, in St. Pancras church yard. The honour of preserving this interesting memorial, we now learn, is due to the "Graphic Sketching Club," formed at Camden Town; the promoters of doing which was considered by them a sufficient return for any expenditure.

DONEGANA'S HOTEL, MONTREAL, DESTROYED BY FIRE ON AUGUST 16.

RIOT AT MONTREAL.

Our advices this week from Canada show that the spirit of disorder is not yet laid in Montreal. On the 15th ult. the Canadian Government arrested several persons implicated in the recent riots and burning of the Parliament-house. No opposition was then given to the arrest. In the evening, however, a mob attacked the house of Mr. Lafontaine, the Attorney-General; but the military, who had been hid in the house, fired some thirty shots, killing a man named Mason. Barricades were then erected, which the soldiers demolished, and the people immediately dispersed. Mason's funeral was attended by large numbers; the coffin was dressed in red.

On the morning of the 20th, when the coroner's inquest on Mason's death was sitting at the Cyprus Hotel, and Mr. Lafontaine was on the point of giving his testimony, the alarm of fire was raised, and it was found that the hotel was in flames. The greatest confusion ensued; the soldiers on guard ran about with fixed bayonets, and Mr. Lafontaine was eventually escorted to the Government House in the centre of a square of troops. The fire is alleged to have been the work of an incendiary. Matters are described as being in a very critical state, and the Ministry, it is alleged, have quarrelled with the military, and intend to resign.

Donegana's hotel, in Montreal, the finest in Canada, was entirely consumed by fire on the night of the 16th. In the endeavour to extinguish the flames, one of the city firemen was killed. The inmates effected their escape, with the loss of some property. The value of the hotel, and other property destroyed, is estimated at £30,000, on which there was an assurance of £14,000, £2000 of which is in the *Ætna*. The fire is supposed, by some, to have originated accidentally, and by others it is alleged to have been the work of an incendiary.

Donegana's Hotel was one of the finest establishments of its kind in North America; conducted on the system of the great hotels of New York and Boston, and rivalling the famous Astor House in extent of accommodation and liberality of the arrangements. The front part of the house was built some years ago by Mr. Bingham (one of the Baring family), who married a French Canadian lady, and lived here some time. It was then enlarged and prepared for the accommodation of the Governors of the colony, and Lords Sydenham and Seaton both occupied it. It was afterwards purchased by Donegana, and converted into a hotel, having suites of apartments furnished with great luxury and every comfort. Drawing-rooms, card-rooms, a reading-room, concert-room, and magnificent ball-room were added; and it at last became the large and imposing building which our Engraving represents.

ROMAN REMAINS AT CIRENCESTER.

In the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Aug. 25, attention was called to the fact that discoveries of Roman remains of the most interesting description had been made at Cirencester during the excavation of a drain which had been opened through one of the principal streets of the town; and that, owing to the praiseworthy public spirit of Earl Bathurst, zealously seconded by the Town Commissioners and the inhabitants in general, great efforts had been made to preserve entire the beautiful tesselated pavement which had thus unexpectedly been brought to light.

Accordingly, notice having been conveyed to the Committee of the Archæological Institute, Mr. Lane (the Secretary) has been actively engaged during the past week in superintending the raising of this pavement, which could not, of course, remain *in situ*, and which is now (from the accumulated *débris* of ages) sunk to a depth of about four feet below the present surface of the soil: it occupies an area of fifteen feet square, and the design represents beasts of the chace, with a variety of boldly executed masks of Medusa, the Gorgons, &c.; and the accompanying sketch represents the method which has been successfully employed in removing it; and also affords a tolerably correct idea of the position which the site of this Roman villa occupies. As the work proceeds, other discoveries are daily made, and a trip to this neighbourhood—which, by the bye, enjoys an entire immunity from the prevailing epidemic—would well repay the trouble of any archæologists.

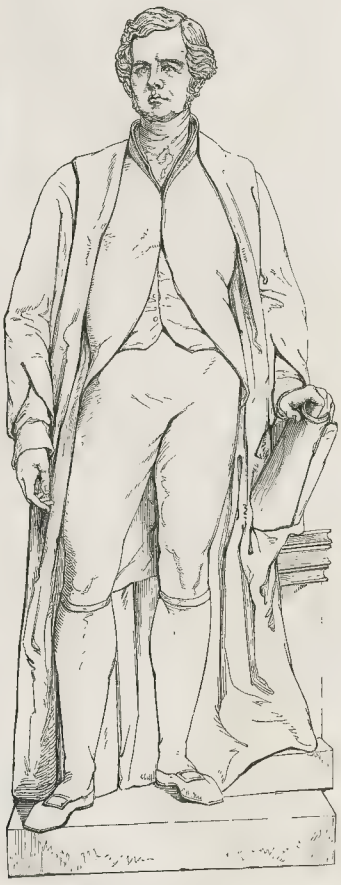
DISCOVERY OF A ROMAN TESSELATED PAVEMENT, IN CIRENCESTER.

Indications exist of two other pavements, and there can be no doubt that this spot was the site of a Roman edifice of no small pretensions; the hypocaust and furnace for heating the apartments being still perfect, and the latter even containing some of the fuel of the fire which doubtless contributed to the warmth and comfort of our Roman conquerors perhaps more than 1500 years ago!!

Several years since, a pavement similar to the above, but of a more elaborate pattern, was discovered in Oakley Park (adjoining Cirencester), and rescued from destruction by the noble proprietor; some beautifully carved capitals, of a composite order, and which, to judge from their diameter, must have surmounted columns not less than fifty feet in height, were also found, and now ornament the grounds of the Abbey; and these, with the perfect remains of an amphitheatre, and the distinct traces of the old ramparts which enclosed the camp, afford sufficient proof that this, the ancient "Corinium," was a favourite and important Roman station.

MARBLE STATUE OF SIR WILLIAM FOLLETT.

This fine colossal statue of the late Sir William Follett has just been placed in the north transept of Westminster Abbey, between the monument to Lord Mansfield and the statue of John Kemble. The situation has been most judiciously chosen, the light falling upon the statue to great advantage, and giving full effect to the dignity of the figure.



MARBLE STATUE OF SIR WILLIAM FOLLETT, IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

The inscription for the pedestal has not yet been decided upon by the committee.

Our readers will recollect this statue to have been in the last exhibition of the Royal Academy: it is of beautiful marble, from the chisel of Mr. Behnes, who has accomplished a most striking likeness of the lamented advocate. The drapery is, likewise, gracefully modelled, and the details are a good specimen of the sculptor's skill.

An interesting ceremony took place lately at the village of Auistreham, near Caen. The Royal Humane Society of London having voted the silver medallion to the young French gentleman, Eugène Garel, for his intrepid conduct in rescuing from the horrors of shipwreck the crew of the *Thistle*, an English brig, wrecked on the coast of Villet, in April last, the British Vice-Consul of Caen gave notice that he would proceed to Auistreham, to present the medal in the name of the Royal Humane Society. On arriving at the village, it presented all the appearance of a *fête*-day. Flags were flying—the drum was beating to call together the National Guard. All the men belonging to the service of Customs were collected from the neighbouring stations, and being under arms, and in full uniform, presented a somewhat imposing effect in the little village which was the scene of the ceremony. Several of the local authorities attended, and it was easy to observe how great was the gratification of all those who witnessed the presentation of a reward for courage and humanity by a public society of a neighbouring country. As soon as the ceremony was completed, a volley of firearms was heard—the drums beat—bouquets were lavishly distributed among those who took part in the scene—and the whole passed off with so much friendliness and good-humour, that this little event is likely to remain impressed on the memory of the inhabitants for a length of time. May it be so; and may it serve to convince the prejudiced that Old England is as ready to acknowledge and reward foreign merit and foreign courage, as she is thankful to receive on behalf of her sons foreign assistance in the hour of danger to rescue them from a watery grave. This is the second medal which has been so generously voted by the Royal Humane Society within the last four years in the department of Calvados.

Appeals under the New Bankruptcy Act.—A right of appeal of considerable importance is given by the new bankruptcy act, which will come into force on the 11th day of next month. Hitherto, there has been no appeal from a commissioner in the allowance, refusal, or suspension of a certificate; but by the new law an appeal is given to the Vice-Chancellor sitting in bankruptcy. The time for an appeal on the part of a bankrupt will be within 21 days from the decision of the commissioner, "and upon any appeal duly entered and prosecuted relating to the certificate, or to the judgment of the court as to any offence charged against the bankrupt, the Vice-Chancellor shall have power to rescind or vary the order thereon as he may think fit, and upon an order for the allowance of any certificate by the Vice-Chancellor, and whether with conditions or not, such certificate may be allowed by the court below or by the Vice-Chancellor." The commissioners are authorised to make new rules and orders, subject to the approval of the Lord Chancellor, and, probably, directions will be given for the proper exercise of this important right of appeal.

CHRIST CHURCH, BATTERSEA.

N the populous suburban parish of Battersea, the want of accommodation for public worship is now partly supplied by the completion of a handsome Church (of which we gave an external view on February 10th, 1845), with a tower and spire, in the Middle Pointed, or English Decorated style of architecture, near Falcon-lane, Battersea-fields.

This beautiful Church was recently consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Winchester, attended by a large number of the clergy of the surrounding parishes, and also by the Right Hon. and Right Reverend Lord Auckland, Bishop of Sodor and Man, to whose exertions (when Vicar of the parish) the parishioners are mainly indebted for the erection of the Church.

The edifice was crowded by the inhabitants of the parish and the adjoining neighbourhood, who, as well as the Bishops and clergy, were unanimous in their praise of the elegant structure.

The plan of this Church (of which we now give an internal view) is cruciform, with nave, aisles, and long chancel, with a children's chapel on the north side of the chancel, opening thereto and to the north transept by pointed archways, which are to be filled with oak open-carved screens. There are small galleries only in the transepts.

The principal entrance is by a deeply-moulded doorway, surmounted by a crocketed gablet in the tower, which is attached to the west end of the nave on the north side. The organ loft is in the tower, with arched openings into the nave and north aisle. At the east and west ends are large five-light windows, with rich traceried heads, and which, by reason of there being no west gallery, and the organ being on the side in the tower, are seen without interruption from all parts of the interior. The east window is filled with painted glass, by Mr. Ballantine, of George-street, Edinburgh, to whom great credit is due for a most perfect specimen of geometrical pattern glass painting, and which he has further improved by the introduction of prisms of coloured glass at the intersections of the pattern to throw the prismatic rays

The reading-desk, pulpit, seats in the chancel, and communion railing are of oak, highly enriched with carving by Mr. Oliest, of Norwich. The wall at the east end of the chancel is decorated by diaper work, columns, and arches—forming spaces for the Decalogue, Lord's Prayer, and Belief. The centre of the pavement of the chancel, as also the risers of the steps, are inlaid with encaustic tiles. The font, which was the gift of a parishioner, is on the left, on entering the Church by the principal entrance. It is of Caen stone, well carved, and appropriately decorated: it stands on a large base forming two steps, and it is a handsome and commanding object.

The Church will accommodate 950 persons, half being in free seats; and the entire cost is little more than £6000.

Metropolitan Church Union.—An association, under this title, has been recently formed in London, with a view to the extension and general renovation of the Church. As it is proposed to extend the sphere of its operations to secular as well as to spiritual matters, it has been deemed advisable to admit laymen to membership. The management of the affairs of the society, and the conduct of the measures to be adopted in prosecution of its objects, have been vested in a permanent committee, consisting of the president, vice-presidents, the treasurers, the clerical and lay secretaries, twelve clergymen, and twelve laymen (the latter being communicants). The following are among the more prominent matters appointed for immediate consideration:—1. Security for the legitimate exercise of the Royal supremacy in the appointment of bishops; 2. The establishment of a representative assembly of the Church, by revival of Convocation; 3. The better observance of church discipline; 4. Increase of the three orders of the ministry, adequate to the spiritual wants of the people; 5. The adoption of measures of church extension, with provision for the due exercise of official patronage, lay and clerical. In pursuit of these objects, due reverence for the episcopal office is to be kept steadily in view. There are many minor matters to which the association, when fully organised, may possibly direct its attention with advantage; however, the revival of Convocation, in all its pristine power and integrity, appears to be the main and immediate object of the union, as the clergy and very many of the laity have arrived at the conclusion that a distinct representative assembly of the Church is imperatively necessary. In furtherance of that object, addresses having been put in course of signature throughout the several dioceses in England and Wales, were returned to the union, by whose officers they were presented to the Queen, to his Grace the Primate, and to the Archbishop of York. Copies of the society's rules and regulations were also submitted to the two archbishops, to the bishops, and other Church dignitaries; and although the society abstained from soliciting the expression of any opinion thereon, the Primate and several of the bishops declared their cordial approval of the design. This society must not be confounded with the "London Union on Church Matters," which, though devoted to similar objects, is so distinct as to admit of either body pursuing its own independent course of action without the semblance of rivalry or antagonism.

There was shot on the Muirten farm, Perthshire, lately, a hare, apparently a cross with a rabbit; the body partaking most of the first animal, and the head of the latter. The flesh was also of a composite character. It has been hitherto, supposed by naturalists that these races do not intermingle. The specimen is a stuffed, and may be seen at Mr. Ancell's.

INTERIOR OF THE NEW CHURCH AT SOUTH BATTERSEA.

THE MORLEY TESTIMONIAL.

EXPOSITION OF ARTS AND MANUFACTURES, AT BIRMINGHAM.

The great Exhibition of the Manufactures of Birmingham and the Midland Counties was opened on Monday, in a vast building in the grounds of Bingley House, Broad-street. The Exposition has been prepared to add to the attractions of the British Association, to be held next week at Birmingham; but it was opened on Monday last, for the gratification of the visitors to the Musical Festival. As we shall more fully illustrate the event next week, we now quote the following summary of its principal features from the *Midland Counties Herald*:—

"First, then, in metal work, because of primary importance to Birmingham, the chief contributors are Messrs. Messenger and Sons, R. W. Winfield, Salt and Lloyd, William Potts, Gray, Martin, and Gray, John Hardman and Co. These firms send specimens of their manufactures in bronze, brass, and iron. Stuart, Smith, and Co., of Sheffield, and W. Marsh, of Dudley, send excellent specimens of their bright polished stove grates; as do Johnson, Cammell, and Co., and Hoole and Co., also of Sheffield; and Yates and Co., Rotherham. In other articles in the metal trade, Messrs. Stock and Son, and T. Dowler, of Birmingham; and the Patent Shaft and Axle Company, Wednesbury, exhibit specimens of their respective manufactures; and in tin goods, Thomas Griffiths, Birmingham, and Schoolbred and Co., Wolverhampton. The Battery and Metal Company contribute an interesting series of examples illustrative of the ductility of copper in the manufacture of kitchen utensils. In papier maschie, Messrs. Jennens and Bettridge, M'Callum and Hodson, Thomas Farmer, Footherape, Showell and Co., C. F. Harris, R. Turley, Charles Pitt, and others, of Birmingham, and F. Walton, of Wolverhampton, are the chief contributors, and the display is magnificent. In glass, F. and C. Osler contribute some splendid specimens of chandeliers and candelabra, and other branches of the same material will find representatives in the articles exhibited by W. and T. Richardson, of Stourbridge, Bacchus and Son, Lloyd and Summerfield, and Rice Harris, of Birmingham, and the Patent Decorative Glass Company, London; whilst in stained glass Messrs. Wm. Chance and Sons, of West Bromwich, and John Hardman and Co., of Birmingham, make a most interesting display. In buttons there are some highly novel and beautiful specimens from William Elliot, Hardman and Iliffe, and Smith and Kemp, of Birmingham; whilst the medal department of the art of die-sinking is fully exhibited by Allen and Moore, Hardman and Iliffe, and Edwards and Bait. In porcelain, Messrs. W. T. Copeland and Co., Minton and Co., Wedgewood and Co., and R. Ridgeway and Co., of the Staffordshire potteries, all exhibit the highest and best specimens of the products of their respective houses; whilst Worcester is fairly represented by the contributions of Messrs. Chamberlain and Co., and H. Grainger. In textile fabrics, there will be found a few choice specimens of Spitalfields silk, from Mr. Isaac Boyd, of Spital-square, London; Utrecht, and other stamped velvets, from Bennett's, of Manchester; and the cotton print trade in garments will be partially illustrated by the Strines Company, of Derbyshire and Manchester, M'Naughton and Potter, and Dalglish, Falconer, and Co., also of Manchester; and the furniture cottons by Swainson and Dennys, of London. In miscellaneous contributions there are articles of great merit from the Patent Machine Carving Company (Jordan's), London; ornamental sawing, by Prosser and Hadley; carpets and rugs, from various Kidderminster houses; specimens of that material for making everything—gutta percha. Nor must it be forgotten that Mr. Collett contributes some magnificent specimens of silver plate, and Messrs. Elkington also fill a large glass case with electro-plated goods.

WINE-COOLER.

We have this week engraved the Morley Testimonial, one of the principal pieces of plate exhibited by Messrs. Elkington; and a Wine-Cooler, of classic design, from the same house.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, September 9. Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity. Moon's Last Quarter, 6h 55m P.M.
MONDAY, 10—Sun rises 5h 27m., sets 6h 25m.
TUESDAY, 11—Alexander Selkirk sailed from Arcasale, in Ireland, 1703.
WEDNESDAY, 12—Sun rises 5h 31m., sets 6h 20m.
THURSDAY, 13—Sun rises 5h. 33m., sets 6h. 16m.
FRIDAY, 14. Holy Cross.
SATURDAY, 15—The Russians set fire to Moscow, 1812.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 15.

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
6 10	6 35	7 0	7 25	8 0	8 26	8 50	9 15	9 35	10 15	11 0	11 40	Noon	Noon
												12 0	12 40

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Northesk*" is thanked; but the Sketch did not reach us in time to be available.
"*A. Y. Z.*"—*We have not received the question.*
"*C. S.*" *Blackheath, sale, perhaps, favour us with an original Sketch.*
"*Q. E. D.*" *Berwick.*—*Our informant last week was in error. The lion statant, part of the family crest on Northumberland House, has the tail extended towards the Strand.*
"*S. S.*"—*On further investigation, we find that* Theodolite, *in* Practical Science, *is derived from* θεάομαι, I view, *and* ὅδλος, stratagem; *in* Todd's "Johnson," *from* θεάομαι, I see, *and* δολιχός, long: *both derivations are far-fetched, and probably both wrong. It is more likely that the instrument takes its name from some maker, particularly as it is as often spelt* Theodolet. *This supposition derives additional weight from the Vernier, another surveying instrument, being named after its inventor, Peter Vernier.*
"*W. B. S.*" *Mincing-lane.*—*See Defoe's "Account of the Great Plague in London,* in 1664-5," *when, on September, more than 12,000 persons perished in one week; in one night 4000 died. We have not the daily average, but Defoe gives the entire number at* 100,000. *Sir W. Petty states the population of London to have been,* in 1682, *about* 670,000.
"*Lough Erne Races and Regatta.*"—*The report did not reach us in time.*
"*E. D. M.*" *will find a good recipe for Pot Pourri in the "Family Manual and Servant's Guide," p.* 107: *it is too long for quotation here.*
"*Sagittarius*" *Declined.*
"*C. S.*," *Birmingham.*—*The Greenwich Railway terminus adjoins Tooley-street, Southwark. The Greenwich terminus is about half a mile from the Hospital.*
"*Archæophilus*" *is thanked for the Sketch, though we have not room for it.*
"*J. S.*"—*Declined.*
"*E. N. Q.*" *will find directions for constructing a "Raree Show" in the "Boy's Treasury of Sports," published at* 86, *Fleet-street. See, also, No.* 13 *of the Magazine of Science.*
"*J. A.,*" *America.*—*The presentation would not be informal on account of the profession.*
"*A Subscriber,*" *Dingwall, N.B.*—*The address is Argyll-street, Regent-street.*
"*J. R. J.*," *Liverpool, is thanked; but we have not room for the View.*
"*W. P.*," *Wolverhampton.*—*Braley's "London and Middlesex" gives the Guildhall Monument inscriptions, this work being remarkable for attention to such matters*
"*Hugo,*" *Ashburton.*—*A work on the manufacture of soap has lately been published by Hughes, Fleet-street.*
"*L. M.*"—*Apply respecting Mansfield's Gas Apparatus to* 108, *Fleet-street.*
"*W. V. H.*" *may hear of the books in question at Hughley's, Fleet-street.*
"*R. G.*"—*We do not remember.*
"*Longhren.*"—*We cannot give you the charcoal process.*
"*Tullamore.*"—*The eldest daughter of the reigning Sovereign is the Princess Royal, Prince George of Cambridge will, as a matter of right, succeed to the dukedom and the other peerage honours at the death of his father.*
"*A Y. Z.,*" *Newcastle-on-Tyne*—*An application to "The Officers in Waiting, Heralds' Office, Doctors' Commons," will obtain a copy of the arms in question.*
"*A Reader.*"—*An M.P. has no fixed precedence. The knight of a shire ranks before the representative of a city or borough. The Speaker of the House of Commons takes place immediately after barons. All knights, however created, rank co-equally, according to seniority of creation. A new presentation is required to be admitted at the Queen's levees. "Your Majesty" is the correct form of expression.*
"*C. G. C.*" *Dublin.*—*There is no exclusion of Irishmen from the regiment in question. Banns are the more ancient bearings in heraldry.*
"*V. Z.*" *Camberwell.*—*The expenses of entrance at an Inn of Court is about £25. The fees on a call to the Bar amount to nearly £100. The annual cost of the Terms is about £18.*
"*Inquirer*" *Which family of Morgan does our Correspondent require the arms of?*
"*A Subscriber.*"—*Address a letter on the subject of the change of name to G. Harrison, Esq., Windsor Herald, Heralds' Office, Doctors' Commons.*
"*G. L.*"—*A crest cannot be granted unless the party seeking it is already entitled to coat armour. Apply at the Heralds' Office.*
"*Scipio,*" *Islington.* *The soundness of the works named has been much questioned.*
"*G. B. B.*"—*To obtain admission to the reading-room of the British Museum, apply to Sir Henry Ellis, at the Museum, with written recommendation of, at least, three householders The Eltrick Shepherd, James Hogg, the Scottish poet, was born in the parish from which he derived his patronymic, in* 1769; *he was a cow-herd when a boy. He died in* 1835.
"*Querist,*" *Norfolk.*—*The prophetic passage to which you refer is:—*

Soon shall thy arm, unconquer'd steam, afar
Drag the slow barge, or drive the rapid car;
Or, on wheel-winging wings expanded bear
The flying chariot through the fields of air,

&c., from Darwin's "Botanic Garden," first published in 1789, *but written, it is said known, at least twenty years before the date of its publication. (See "London Anecdotes, Inventors and Discoverers")*
"*C. D.,*" *Birmingham.*—*Bede is one syllable. See his epitaph:—*

Here in the flesh rests Bede the priest; O give,

&c.; the name is also Beda.
"*F. A. S. E.*" *Wet Cocca.*—*Received.*
"*M. A.*"—*Plaster figures are made to resemble ivory by high varnishing.*
"*M. S.*" *Montreal.*—*Sketches of the stirring events and occurrences around you will be preferable to years of scenery.*
"*P. T. J.*," *Holborn-hill.*—*Hamel's "French Grammar." (Whitaker and Co.)*
"*Cato.*"—*We prefer the shorthand system you name.*
"*Improvement,*" *Dover.*—*We have not seen the advertisement.*
"*A Constant Subscriber,*" *Charing-cross.*—*The most convenient disinfectant is chloride of lime, to be had of any druggist.*
"*E. L. A.,*" *Dublin.*—*The appointment is scarcely of sufficient importance for announcement.*
"*Stupidity*" *is not concealed.*
"*Mans.*"—*There is a work published on the woollen manufacture, in addition to Bischoff's "History of Wool."*
"*Westman,*" *Birmingham.*—*The phrases are of synonymous import.*
"*Justaman.*"—*The arms of Parnell, viz.: Party, a talbot sejant ar. in chief three roundels, gu.*" *are given in the "Armoury."*
"*A. B. C.*" *A clergyman has a perfect right to use his family crest.*
"*An Irish Martin*"—*Mr. Wykeham Martin has also surviving by his first wife, Lady Jemima, daughter of Earl Cornwallis.* *Falmouth is a country residence at Tregothnan, Truro.*
"*A Lecoman Subscriber.*"—*The sons of the married daughters of Sir John Black, by his wife, the daughter and heiress of Peter White, Esq., become entitled, by the deaths inwards of their uncles, to quarter the arms of Black and White. In the case submitted, the quarterings should be marshalled thus: 1. Smith; 2. Coates: 3. Jones; 4. Black. 5 White; 6. Simon.*
"*Numisor.*"—*On a chev. engr. between three escalops of six points arg.*
"*J. L.*"—*The arms on the seal sent us are those of Roberts, as granted A.D.* 1614.
"*Lex et Lovely*"—*To Earl Richardine's next brother.*
"*A Young Herald.*"—*Unless you have a shield-of-arms of your own, you cannot bear your wife's at all.*
"*Connaught.*"—*The whole question is reduced to this:—Is the marriage legal ab initio? That point can only be ascertained by reference to a legal authority.*
"*Marjarida.*" *The arms of Maconochie, of Meadowbank, are "Ar. three oyster banks couped, fructed, and environed, holding a branch of arrows ppr., and in base a Royal crown gold, all within a bordure sprunny of eight or and sa."*

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1849.

INTELLIGENCE was received in town on Tuesday that the mob of Montreal had again been guilty of acts of cowardly violence and resistance to the law, as detailed in another column; and when the last accounts left, the exasperation of parties was so great as to lead to the belief that the disturbances are very far from being at an end. Whatever, in the meantime, may have occurred in Canada, one circumstance has occurred in England which will not be without weight when it is known on the other side of the Atlantic. The English journals that first contained the announcement of these riots, contained an extract from the *London Gazette*, notifying that the Governor-General of Canada had been raised to the British Peerage. The Canadian Tories clamoured for his Lordship's recall, and Lord Elgin, unwilling to perpetuate any personal animosities, offered his resignation. Instead of accepting it, the British Ministry courteously and firmly insisted upon his retaining his high office, and have now raised him to the Peerage, to testify how warmly it is willing to support him in the dignified, manly, and strictly constitutional conduct which he has pursued in the trying circumstances in which he has been placed. It is possible, if not probable, that these events in Canada are but the beginning of the end, and that the end is the severance of the connexion now binding the colony to the parent state. If this be the end, Great Britain, while doing strict justice, can but say, "Let it come." We lost the United States for denying them the rights of free citizens. If we are to lose the Canadas, for according the rights of free citizenship to all classes and races in the colony, we shall at least have nothing with which to reproach ourselves. It is one thing to lose a valuable colony by our obstinacy in wrong. It is quite another thing to lose it by our perseverance in the right. In supporting the local Government of Canada, the British Government acts upon the principles of the strictest justice. It has granted a Constitution to Canada, at the request of Canada; and it supports the majority of the Canadians in the clear legal rights thereby established. If we should ultimately lose the colony in this attempt, we shall not, at least, have the pangs of an ill-conscience to add to the severity of the deprivation. This country can afford to abide the issue with patience and equanimity, whatever it may be.

All the men who make or who resist revolutions in Europe know that, in case of failure, there is one spot in the Old World where they may repose in security, and await happier times for the country of their love. England is the only home of the exile—the only safe refuge of the distressed. Since the memorable days of February, 1848, our shores have received a succession of illustrious travellers—flying from political and social proscription, from imprisonment, or from death. Louis Philippe, M. Guizot, and Prince Metternich were the first to claim our hospitality. After them came MM. Louis Blanc, Caussidière, and other leaders of the Revolution that made France kingless. The gallant Kossuth, having seen his last hopes for the independence of Hungary destroyed, is on his way to claim the proverbial hospitality, which is certain, in such a case as his, to be accorded with enthusiasm. A still more interesting, because more illustrious, body of exiles has been lately added to the list. They fly from Rome and the tender mercies of the foolish but cruel Cardinals who govern the Papal States. We desire to call the attention of our readers to the operations of a committee of English gentlemen, who have taken upon themselves the generous task of raising a fund for their relief. The Roman refugees have no common claims upon our sympathies. In the words of the eloquent address issued by the committee, and which is understood to be the production of one whose writings are celebrated wherever the English tongue is spoken—

> They are the good citizens who, when Rome was abandoned by her Monarch and Executive, answered to the general voice, and arose to give her law, tranquillity, and order; who built upon the ruins of a monstrous system, which had fallen of its own putrescence and inherent corruption and truth; who established and maintained a Government, administered under the pressure of great difficulties, with a veneration for the sacred rights of life, liberty, and property, new in Rome—administered with an honesty, forbearance, and singleness of purpose, that won the respect of dispassionate observers, of all principles and parties. They are the soldiers who defended that Government against the united arms of bigotry and despotism, and upheld it successfully. They are the brave besieged who held Rome with a courage and devotion worthy of her ancient glories, but with the magnanimity and clemency of Christian men. They are the dignified capitulators, who, when all means of further defence exhausted, opened their gates to forces sixty thousand strong, assembled round them by an act of such stupendous baseness, that it will remain an inefaceable stain upon the honour and the name of the French Government, through all the coming ages.

We believe the touching appeal made on behalf of these distinguished exiles will not be made in vain. It is probable, if the infatuated triumvirate of Cardinals which now governs Rome in the name of the Pope, continues to rule it for a few months longer, that no long time will elapse before an opportunity will arise when they may once more be of service to Italy, upon the soil that gave them birth. In the meantime, whether it be long or short, we rejoice to believe that the exiles will not be suffered to remain forlorn and penniless; and that a sympathy, not only fruitful in words, but in deeds, will relieve them on their high appreciation of the goodness of their cause, and the honesty, humanity, and forbearance with which they conducted it. The names of the committee have been extensively advertised, and are good security to the public that the cause is in proper hands.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS.—Rev. T. O. Rocke, to Clungunford Rectory, Salop, diocese of Hereford; £630, with residence; patron, Rev. J. Rocke. Rev. W. Williamson, to Datchworth Rectory, Herts, diocese of Rochester; £382, with residence; patron, Charles Hall, Cambridge. Rev. C. P. Duckworth, to Sherborne Rectory, Hants, diocese of Winchester, £491; patron, W. L. W. Chute. Rev. J. Quirk, to Martinsthorpe Rectory, Rutland; diocese of Peterborough; patron, Duke of Devonshire. Rev. R. H. Hill, to Britford Vicarage, Wilts; diocese of Sarum; £281; patron, Dean and Chapter of Sarum. Rev. G. Edwards, to Minera P.C., Wrexham; diocese of St. Asaph; £.00; patron, Vicar of Wrexham. Rev. W. Edwards, to Llanfair Vicarage, Denbigh, diocese of St. Asaph; £350; patron, Bishop of St. Asaph. Rev. R. W. Eyton, to Northop Vicarage, Flint; diocese of St. Asaph; £500, with residence. Rev. W. S. Serres, to Septon Rectory, Dorset, diocese of Chichester; £127; patron, Earl of Ilchester. Rev. J. Swainson, to Epperstone Rectory, Notts, diocese of Lincoln; £309 with residence; patron, Holme's trustees. Rev. J. Tidmarsh, to Toxside Perpetual Curacy, York, diocese of York; £150; patron, Vicar of Gisburne. Rev. J. R. Henderson, to Dufton Rectory, Westmoreland, diocese of Carlisle; £178, with residence, patron, R. Tufton, Esq., of Appleby Castle.

VACANT PREBENDS.—Hereford Rectory, Herefordshire, diocese of Peterborough; £210; Rev. J. M'Cormick, deceased; patron, Rev. E. T. Reynar. Wootton Vicarage, Lincoln, diocese of Lincoln; £203; Rev. J. Giffard, deceased; patron, Rev. J. Giffard.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON AND JESUS COLLEGE, OXFORD.—For some time past there has been a serious misunderstanding between the Bishop of London on the one hand, and the authorities of Jesus College, Oxford, on the other, relative to one of the fellowships of that establishment. It appears that the fellowship has been held for many years past by the most distinguished men of the college, the last Fellow being the Rev. Thomas Morgan Davies, M.A., who by the college appointment also held the Lord Chancellor's rectory of Llanfinland, in the diocese of Llandaff. Circumstances directed the Bishop of London's attention to the subject, and his lordship discovered that, in his will, the founder of the fellowship directed that the person holding the appointment should be bound to prepare himself for holy orders, and that in due time he should proceed as a missionary to one of the colonies or dependencies of the British Crown, the proceeds of the fellowship being devoted to his partial maintenance while there. The Bishop of London forthwith called upon Mr. Davies, who was already in holy orders, to enter upon missionary duties, but the reverend gentleman studyly refused to do so, and in this determination was backed by the college authorities. The Bishop then called upon the Master of Jesus College to elect another Fellow who would comply with the directions of the founder, but this request was unheeded, and the matter has consequently been for some months past in dispute, both parties having taken the opinion of the highest legal authorities. The Master and Fellows of Jesus College have at length given way. The Rev. T. M. Davies has resigned the fellowship, and in his place Mr. John Jenkins, a commoner of the college, and a native of Glamorganshire has been elected. Mr. Jenkins is not yet in holy orders, but as soon as he is admitted to the office of deacon, he will proceed, under the direction of the Bishop of London and of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, to one of the British colonies to pursue his missionary operations. The subject has excited much attention in the University, and the issue of the contest has been looked for with considerable interest.

VACANCY.—PREACHERSHIP OF GRAY'S INN.—This valuable appointment has become vacant by the death of the Rev Dr. Shepherd, who held the office nearly forty years. It is in the gift of the benchers Dr. Shepherd was a so rector of St. Bartholomew, Royal Exchange, in the City of London. This benefice (a sinecure) is worth £667 per annum, and is in the gift of the Lord Chancellor.

RICH DIGGINGS.—We understand that the relatives of a young man, named Sweetser, who went from Cambridge to California, have received a letter from him, stating that he secured 15,000 dols. worth of the "dust" in six weeks (after his arrival.—*Boston Trans.*

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE QUEEN AT BALMORAL.

BALLATER, Monday

Her Majesty was again a worshipper yesterday in the parish church of Crathie. As on the former occasion, there was a vast increase in the attendance over the ordinary number of the congregation. We were assured that the "kirk was never so full, he, nae even at the sacrament;" while, doth to say, a part on of these present gave a considerable number of reasons for that the errand which took them there was to see the Queen, rather than to join the worship or hear the sermon. The Rev Mr Anderson, the min ster of the parish, again officiated. He was not quite exempt from the embarrassment under which he laboured on the previous week. In the words of a person who seemed to be a devoted admirer of his, "He did come on rather better, but still not so clare and fair furth the gets as his usual is do." Both her Majesty and the Prince listened with the utmost attention. The demeanour of the great majority of the congregation was marked by propriety and respect. The scene furnished a fine illustration of that cardinal doctrine of our faith the equality of all God's creatures.

Friday.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Marchioness of Douro, crossed over, yesterday, to the shooting-lodge on Loch Muick, where it is proposed to carry for a short time. The party left Balmoral a little before mid-day, and traversed the distance thence to the loch, which is computed at seven miles, mounted on Highland ponies. Her Majesty and the Prince slept at "the Hut," and returned to Balmoral late on Friday evening, after his Royal Highness' shooting.

Lord John Russell has returned from a visit to Mar Lodge.

On Wednesday, a Court was held at Balmoral, at which a form of prayer was ordered to be used in all churches and chapels, beseeching Almighty God to remove the plague of cholera from among us.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER.—Her Majesty the Queen Dowager and suite have arrived at Bentley Priory, from Bushy Park, for the autumn.

PLAS NEWYDD, ANGLESEY.—Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, accompanied by the Hereditary Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz, the Princess Mary, and a numerous suite, arrived here on Wednesday week. The Baron Knesebeck had preceded their Roya. Highnesses, in order to secure the requisite accommodations. It is scarcely necessary to say his duties were considerably lightened, owing to the kindness of the neighbouring nobility and gentry; every delicacy which the season affords being forwarded to Plas Newydd in profusion. The illustrious strangers passed the week in this delightful mansion, and left on Monday, in order to visit the romantic scenery contiguous to Carnarvon.

THE Duke and Duchess of Richmond have been entertaining a select circle at Gordon Castle during the last fortnight. The visitors have mostly left, after having had capital sport in Gemfiddich. The Earl of Desborough remains at the castle. We understand his Lordship's marriage with Lady Caroline Gordon Lennox, eldest daughter of the Duke and Duchess, will not be solemnised until the return of the family to London from Scotland, early in November.

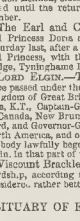
THE Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury, accompanied by the Prince and Princess Doria and their youthful family, returned to Alton Towers on Saturday last, after a month's *séjour* in Scotland, during which period the Prince and Princess, with their noble relatives, paid visits at Dunrobin Castle, Mar Lodge, Tyninghame Park, Eglington Castle, Cubraun Castle, &c.

LORD ELGIN.—The Queen has been pleased to direct letters-patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto James Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T., Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of her Majesty's provinces of Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, and of the island of Prince Edward, and Governor-General of all her Majesty's provinces on the continent of North America, and of the island of Prince Edward, and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and title of Baron Elgin, of Elgin, in that part of the said United Kingdom called Scotland.—*Gazette*

Viscount Brackley has rallied, after his dangerous indisposition. His Lordship, according to letters received on Wednesday from Worsley Hall, was considerably rather better

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

MAJOR-GENERAL THOMAS HUNTER BLAIR, C.B.



THIS gallant officer died at Leamington on the 31st ult., and made the number to be lamented of the brave departed heroes of the Peninsula and Waterloo. Few carned, with more distinguished service, military reputation. He entered the army in 1802, and in 1808 he proceeded to the Peninsula, and participated in the battles of Roleia and Vimiera, the action at Lugo, and the retreat and victory of Corunna. Subsequently, he assisted at the capture of Oporto, and was severely wounded at Talavera. The latter unlucky circumstance proved of great injury to Major Hunter Blair, for while in hospital he was made prisoner by the French, and detained in France until the peace of 1814. The next year's brilliant campaign of Waterloo gave the gallant officer another opportunity of distinction, but he was again severely wounded on that memorable field. The last sphere of action on which Col. Hunter Blair was engaged was India, where he remained several years, and served with great credit during the Burmese war, commanding a brigade in Ava, and distinguishing himself at the taking of Melloon. He was a companion of the Order of the Bath, and received clasps for Roleia, Vimiera, Corunna, and Talavera. His commission of Lieutenant-Colonel bears date the day of Waterloo; that of Major-General he attained in 1846.

He was the fifth son of the late Sir Alexander Hunter Blair, Bart., of Blairquhan, and brother of the present Sir David, and of James Blair, Esq., M.P., of Dunskey, whose estates he inherited. He married, in 1820, Eliza, daughter of J. Norris, Esq.

HENRY METCALFE, ESQ., OF HAWSTEAD HOUSE, SUFFOLK.

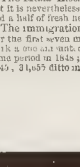
THE death of Mr. Metcalfe took place at Hastings, on the 2d inst., in his fifty-ninth year. He was only son of the late Christopher Barton Metcalfe, Esq., and grandson of Christopher Metcalfe, Esq., a literary friend of the poet Drydea. The property at Hawsted came into the family principally through the marriage of that gentleman with Miss Ellen, only child of Christopher Barton, Esq. Mr. Metcalfe, whose decease we record, obtained an accession of fortune as heir to his grand-uncle, Philip Metcalfe, Esq., of Hill-street, Berkeley-square, F.R.S., F.S.A., and M.P., who was one of the executors and personal friends of Sir Joshua Reynolds. By Frances Jane, his wife (who died in 1830), daughter of Martin Whish, Esq., Commissioner of Excise, Mr. Metcalfe leaves three sons.

SIR GRAVES CHAMNEY HAUGHTON, KT., K.H., F.R.S.

THE death of this gentleman, who was a member of the National Institute of France, occurred at Cloud, near Paris, on the 28th ult. Born in 1788, the second son of Dr. Haughton of Dublin, and brother of the late Archdeacon Archer, Esq., of Mount John, county Wicklow, he entered at an early age the military service of the Hon. East India Company, but retired, from ill-health. Subsequently, having studied the Oriental languages in the College of Fort William, Calcutta, where he obtained many honours, Mr. Haughton was appointed, in 1817, a Professor at Haileybury, and held that appointment till the year 1827. In 1832 he offered himself a candidate for the Boden Professorship of Sanscrit at Oxford, but withdrew in favour of Mr. Wilson. In 1833 he received the honour of knighthood.

Sir Graves took for many years an active interest in the Royal Asiatic Society, and was connected with several of the learned continental associations. He contributed to the "Journal" of the former society two papers on the Sanscrit alphabet, and a translation of the "Institutes of Manu," in the original Sanscrit; his "Bengali Grammar," and his "Bengali, Sanscrit, and English Dictionary." He was also author of "Prodromus; or, an Inquiry into the First Principles of Reasoning," &c. He claimed descent from the old Lancashire family of Hoghton, of Hoghton Tower.

THE HON. LADY NEAVE.



THIS lady died, deeply lamented, on the 29th ult., at Dargham Park. She was born on the 28th October, 1805, the only daughter of James Everard, ninth Lord Arundell of Wardour, by Mary, his second wife, daughter of Robert Barnett Jones, Esq., of Adge, in Sussex. Attorney-General of Barbadoes; and married, 7th August, 1828, Richard Digby Neave, Esq., who succeeded to the family Baronetcy at the death of his father, the late Sir Thomas Neave, in 1848. Her Ladyship leaves six sons and four daughters.

LADIES' SMALL PARCELS.—There has just been printed by the House of Commons the petition from Newcastle-on-Tyne, being one of several petitions to the House from the inhabitants of various towns of the manufacturing districts, in which they complain of the high rates of charge by railway companies on goods traffic, and especially with reference to "small parcels," that they endeavour to obtain a monopoly of traffic, and a right to charge as they please on such parcels. The whole subject is expected to be brought before Parliament next session.

The *Manx Liberal* says it is scarcely within the verge of probability, but it is nevertheless an indisputable fact, that on Tuesday last twelve hundred and a half of fresh herrings were bought in Douglas for 1s

The immigration into the United States continues on the increase. For the first seven months of the present year the arrivals at the port of New York alone amounted to 144,223 immigrants, against 110,404 immigrants for the same period in 1848; 103,118 ditto in 1847; 89,230 ditto in 1846; 45,500 ditto in 1845; 31,065 ditto in 1844.

POSTSCRIPT.

THE BERMONDSEY MURDER.

On Thursday night Mr. Inspector Yates proceeded to Her Majesty's-gaol, Horsemonger-lane Gaol, accompanied by Mr. Bassett and Mr. Hammond, the clerks of Messrs. Kelluck and Co., stockbrokers, for the purpose of testing whether or not they had ever seen Manning. Two-thirds of the prisoners were placed in the yard at the same time. Manning being one among them; when both Bassett and Hammond distinctly and positively identified Manning as being the individual who sold to them the railway shares belonging to Patrick O'Connor, and which, by Manning's direction, they sold, supposing that they were transacting business with O'Connor himself.

FURTHER EXAMINATION OF MANNING AND HIS WIFE.

The interest attached to the proceedings in this case increases as it progresses. Before nine o'clock on yesterday (Friday) morning the Southwark Police Court was surrounded by a large crowd of spectators, a strong body of police being again posted in front of the built ing, in order to preserve a clear pathway for passengers. Among the persons present was Sir James Duke, the Lord Mayor.

At a quarter past eleven o'clock, Manning and his wife were placed in the dock, their solicitors being accommodated with seats by their side. Mr. Bodkin again conducted the case on the part of the Crown, assisted by Mr. Hayward, and in the Treasury solicitor.

Manning was allowed a seat, as he had been under medical treatment; but Mrs. Manning stood, having her veil drawn up.

Mr. Bodkin stated that his trial would not come on at the next sessions of the Criminal Court, but would allow it a long remand for that purpose by the permission of the solicitors to the prisoners.

Several persons then entered, bearing the ugly-looking articles of a bushel of lime to Manning on the 28th of July last, and also of the shovel and the ripping chisel, or small crow-bar, supposed to have been used in the perpetration of the murder.

W. Day, porter at the London-bridge station, repeated his former testimony as to assisting in taking the boxes from a cab, to which was the prisoner, on the 13th of August.

W. Dyne, the check-taker in the cloak-room, repeated his evidence as to having given numbered tickets to the female prisoner, for two boxes which she deposited there.

Inspector Haynes: I took possession of two boxes having a card upon each addressed "Mrs. Smith, passenger to Paris; to be left till called for." I examined them, and they chiefly contained female's apparel, among which was the dress I now produce. There are several marks of blood on the skirt of the dress. The body had been recently washed, but not the skirt. There are no marks on the body. There is a smear of blood on it, as if the fingers had been wiped on it. (The female looked at it with a bright smile on her countenance.) He produced a pair of gaiters and two small toilette covers, marked with blood. I also found some papers and letters in the box; and a document purporting to be the last will of Manning in favour of his wife. On the 31st of August I was at Southampton, when the luggage packed arrived. I went on board. I saw the prisoner in custody of Sergeant Langley. I travelled by train to London with the prisoner. I held no conversation with him to induce him to say anything of a particular kind; he voluntarily asked me if I had seen his wife. I told him I had not. I then cautioned him, and said, "This is a serious affair, Manning. I am an officer: don't say anything to me that would prejudice yourself." He said, "I am perfectly aware of all that. I was very foolish not to leave. I ought to have stopped, and explained." He then asked me if I thought he should see his wife to-morrow. I told him I did not know, but thought not. He said, "If I could see her in the presence of the magistrate and clergyman, she will confess all. I was her first adviser O'Connor."

Mr. Solomons objected to this evidence, and the magistrate said he agreed with him; but Mr. Bodkin contended that it was proper evidence, and Mr. Secker gave way upon the point.

Mr. Solomons said a man could not make a statement against his wife.

Mr. Secker: That will have no weight against her, and therefore she must hear it.

Inspector Haynes continued: He said that his wife had invited O'Connor to dinner. It was she that shot him. She had laid the cloth for dinner, and shot him as he was walking behind him down stairs. He said, he had been afraid of his own life from her violent conduct, and that once she had run after him with a drawn knife. She would think no more of human life than a cat. He said O'Connor had induced them to take the house in Minver-place, promising to dig with them, and they had laid out £30 in furnishing the house; that he (Manning) was out of town at the time, and when he returned, his wife told him O'Connor had only a spade and pickaxe, and meant to break his agreement; that he would not come again, and she had threatened to be revenged on him in consequence. When he described the way in which O'Connor had been shot, she told him that it appeared in papers that there were a great many other wounds on the head. He did not reply, but afterwards appeared to be low-spirited.

Sergeant Langley: I belong to the detectives of the A. division. I was first directed as to the murder on the 17th of last month. I have been employed in inquiries respecting it up to the 27th. I arrived in Jersey on the 24th, together with Lee-yer. I went to Prospect House, in Jersey, on the 27th. In the house I found Manning. He was in bed. I and my party secured him. He was asked by Mr. Smith, said, "What are you all about here? Are you going to murder me?" I knew him before I made myself known to him, when he said, "Oh, sergeant, I'm glad you're come. I was coming to London to explain it all. You know I've been taken?" Supposing he meant his wife, I said, "Yes, I believe she is. I do not know, but the newspapers state so." "I suppose," he said, "they have found a good deal of evidence upon her—£1300 or £1400?" I said, "I do not know." He said, "you must consider yourself in custody, on the shocking affair that took place in your house in London." He said, "Oh, I can explain it all when I get there." I took charge of his handcuff him, when he said, "I hope you will not do more than is but we did so, and took him to the gaol. In going there he said, "I am perfectly innocent—she committed the murder herself." He said that she had invited O'Connor to dine, and he came with the cloth was laid. He asked him to walk down-stairs to wash his hands, and, when at the bottom of the stairs, she put one hand on his shoulder, and shot him at the back of the head with the other. Chevalier then said he had heard him say that she had cut his body, and Manning replied, "She had a grave dug for him." He gave that answer after a pause of a few seconds. No other question was put to him by anybody. We then found him in quiet. I prevented any other questions being put to him. In the gaol he asked me how long he should be kept there, as he was anxious to get to London to explain it all. I said he had better be cautious, as what he said I should be bound to repeat. He replied he was innocent, and it was of no consequence, as he would explain it in a few hours. I brought him to London in the *Ispatch* steam boat, accompanied to London by Haynes. While on board the boat, he asked me, if she should confess, whether he should be free? or had he much excuse me giving any answer, as I was an officer? He again said, "She must confess when she sees me, especially if a clergyman is present." I made no answer.

Archibald Sheffills, clerk in the issue department of the Bank of England, produced a Bank note for £100. It was numbered 15,043. It was cashed by Frederick Manning, 7, New Weston-street, Bermondsey. He received in exchange 80 sovereigns and a ticket for fifty

Joseph Reece Adams, also a clerk in the Bank, proved giving the person presenting it five £10 notes. The numbers were 67,372—67,376 inclusive.

Mr. Richard Carter, Mr. Mosley's cashier, identified the handwriting on the back of the £100 note as that of the prisoner.

Mr. Francis Stevens, stockbroker, proved having purchased for deceased, and delivered, ten shares, on August 6, of the Sambre and Meuse Railway; also, on May 1, ten shares, in the Amiens and Boulogne. These were all the shares on the day they were bought. He afterwards saw the scrip in the possession of Mr. Mosley, of Edinburgh. The female prisoner came to his office early in August, saying she had some money to invest, and introduced herself by saying she was recommended to come by Patrick O'Connor. He asked what she wished to invest in, and she replied, stock that she could sell abroad. She said that was to be a fashion, but if she sold when it was low, she could advise her sell perhaps it would be ten per cent. She left.

Mr. Binns applied to have some articles of clothing out of prisoner's carpet-bag. The magistrate directed that should be done.

The case was then adjourned till this day (Saturday) week at three o'clock.

INTRAMURAL INTERMENTS.

The authorities of the Board of Health, on Thursday, issued a peremptory order, under the Nuisance Removal Act, to the churchwardens and overseers of the parish of St. Clement Danes, Strand, to close the graveyard belonging to the parish in Portugal-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, against any further interments, and to cause, at all events during the present prevailing epidemic, and to make other provision for interments. [illegible] ings for the closing of the graveyard of St. Ann's, Blackfriars, that of St. Andrew's, Holborn; and of Christchurch, Westminster, on the reports of their inspector, Dr. Gavin Milroy: and for the closing of the Cross-bones Burial-ground, St. Saviour's, Southwark, on the report of Mr. Grainger.

PARISH OF ST BOTOLPH.—On Thursday morning, at a vestry meeting held in the parish church of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, to take into consideration whether some arrangement cannot be made to prevent interments in the churchyard of the parish, and on any other business connected with the burial of the dead, it was unanimously agreed—"That, in the opinion of this vestry, the public health is alarmingly endangered by the continued practice of burying the dead in the parochial burial-ground and in the vaults under the church, and that all interments in the churchyard and in the vaults under the church be henceforth discontinued; and that a committee be appointed to carry out the foregoing resolution, with full power to take any measures for their enforcement." A committee was accordingly appointed.

PARISH OF ST. BRIDE.—On Thursday evening, at a numerously attended meeting of the parishioners of this district, held in the vestry-room of St. Bride's, in St. Bride's-church-yard, an agreement between the churchwardens and the directors of the City of London and Tower Hamlets Cemetery Company for constituting their cemetery the burial-place of that parish, was confirmed. The Rev. C. Marriott, M.A., rector, was in the chair. The proposed agreement was then laid before the meeting, which was at once agreed to. The question of the intention of the City Board of Health to erect a cholera hospital in the site of the old Fleet was then discussed, and a memorial, which was ordered to be printed in the morning papers, was drawn up, praying that the Board of Health would abandon the idea of building any hospital on the proposed site.

SUDDEN DEATH OF MISS HOBHOUSE.—We regret to state that this young lady died on Thursday, at Erlestoke Park, the seat of her John Hobhouse, after a very short illness. Sir John had just returned from a tour in the Channel Islands with his family, when Miss Hobhouse was suddenly seized with illness, which unfortunately terminated fatally.

General Cubrera is at present on a visit with the Duke of Rutland, at his Grace's shooting-box, Longshaw lodge, Derbyshir

We have much pleasure in stating that the King of Prussia has presented the Rev William Cureton, of the British Museum, with the gold medal of literary and scientific merit, as a mark of the high appreciation in which the King holds Mr. Cureton for his recent edition of "Ignatius." The medal was accompanied by a letter from the King to the Chevalier Bunsen, desiring him to convey to Mr. Cureton the expression of his Majesty's approbation.

PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY FOR THE REFORMATION OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS.—At a meeting of the governors of this charity, held on Thursday, it was announced that the late Joseph Denison, Esq., M.P. for West Surrey, had left the institution £500, free of duty, in aid of the newly-established farm school at Redhill; and that the Earl of Carlisle had accepted the office of vice-president to the institution.

We regret to learn the continued delicate state of the health of Sir Charles Rowan prevents his resuming his arduous police duties.

ARRIVAL OF LOLA MONTES (MRS. HEALD) AND HER HUSBAND IN LONDON.—Mr. and Mrs. Heald, who have been on a continental tour, arrived in London at eleven o'clock on Thursday night, and immediately drove to their residence, in Halfmoon-street, Piccadilly. It is expected that Mrs. Heald will make her appearance at Marlborough-street Police-court on Monday next, to meet the charge of bigamy preferred against her by Mrs. Heald, the aunt of Lieut. Heald

The office of surgeon to Guy's Hospital, vacant by the death of Mr. Astley Key, has been filled up by the appointment of Mr. John Hilton.

COURT-MARTIAL.—At the court-martial on Commander Pitman, on Wednesday, Mr. Newman Brakes, assistant-surgeon; Temple Chevalier, midshipman; and other witnesses, were examined for the prosecution by Lieutenant Graham. Mr. Elliott was next called on as prosecutor to sustain the charges brought by him against Commander Pitman, and examined Charles Norbrunn, sail-maker, on the charge of false expenditure of the mantop-sail, &c. Alfred Holy, boatswain; Richard Taylor Storey, gunner; and John Bright, private Royal Marines, have since been examined. The Court sat at half-past n ne yesterday, and the prisoner (Commander Pitman) cross-examined John Bright, after which Mr. Elliott stated that if the Court would take the evidence produced by Lieut. Graham, on the charges of cruelty, as his evidence also, he would call no further witnesses. The Court agreed to do this, and the prosecution was closed. The prisoner then applied for time till Tuesday, to prepare his defence. This was granted, and the Court adjourned.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

There is no domestic news of any interest in the intelligence from Paris yesterday. The President of the Republic has received an official notification to the effect that Russia intends to withdraw all her troops from Hungary.

The Municipal Council of Havre has, by nine to seven, passed a resolution that it disapproved of the speech addressed by the Mayor to the President of the Republic, intimating, in effect, that he ought to respect the constitution.

The inauguration of the railroad from Paris to Tonnerre will take place on Sunday next. It is thought that the President of the Republic will, notwithstanding the length of the journey, be able to return to Paris on the same day.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

Nothing is yet determined upon with regard to the Hungarian officers who surrendered to Marshal Paskiewitch. The young Emperor Joseph is to be crowned during the present year, and is to be married to a Princess of the House of Saxony.

SAXE WEIMAR. The Duchess D'Orleans and her children arrived at Eisenach on the 1st instant. She was received with great respect by the population.

ITALY. Venice has been declared in a state of siege, by order of the civil and military Governor, Gorzkowski, who deems severe measures indispensably necessary to guarantee public tranquillity, after passing from a state of long excitement and commotion.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

COURT-MARTIAL

An important court-martial (which was commenced on Tuesday week, and has not yet been brought to a close) is at present proceeding on board her Majesty's ship *Impregnable*, 104, Captain Sir Thomas Maitland, now lying in Hamoaze, for the purpose of trying Commander Joan Charles Pitman, late of her Majesty's ship *Childers*, on the following charges—

"General cruelty from or about the 4th of September, 1846, until the 20th of May, 1849; and for false statements in the log of her Majesty's ship *Childers*, on or about the 9th day of October, 1848.

"False expenditure of stores, viz. a hammock-cloth, represented to have been washed away on or about the 14th of October, 1846; and a mainstpsail, represented to have been lost on or about the 9th of October, 1848

"False statements in the log-book of her Majesty's ship *Childers*, from Sept., 1846, to May 20, 1849."

The court consisted of Sir John Louis, Bart., Admiral of the Red, and second officer in command of her Majesty's ships and vessels at Plymouth, President; Captain Wm. James Hope Johnstone, C.B., flag-captain, *Impregnable*, 74, *deputy* ship of the Ordinary; Captain John Macdougall, of her Majesty's ship *La Hogue*, 56, steam guard-ship; Captain Sir Thomas Maitland, C.B., of her Majesty's ship *Impregnable*, 104; and Captain George Greville Wellesley, of her Majesty's ship *Dædalus*.

William Eastlake, Esq., was the officiating judge-advocate.

The first of the above charges was preferred by Lieutenant Graham, and the others by Mr Elliott, the late master of the *Childers*.

The particular nature of the alleged cruelty will be gathered from the following extract from the evidence adduced:—

Mr. Andrew Richard Elliott, late master of her Majesty's ship *Childers*, examined: I was serving on board her Majesty's ship *Childers* during her passage from Mauritius to China in the year 1846. I remember a marine serving in that ship, of the name of Haig, being flogged. To the best of my recollection his offence was for stealing candles, to burn in the lower deck when the ship was battened down, which also was the greater part of the passage, in consequence of bad weather. To the best of my recollection he received four dozen lashes for that offence, and afterwards was kept for several days a prisoner on deck abaft, on the stern gratings. The weather at that time was very cold and boisterous, insomuch as it was impossible to remain on deck without being wet through.

What became of that man?—He became insane before he was released from punishment, and was invalided for being of insane mind. I have not seen the certificate.

Do you mean that he became insane before he was released from the gratings?—Yes.

Do you recollect a marine of the name of White serving in her Majesty's ship *Childers*? I do.

Do you recollect what became of that man?—He jumped overboard and was drowned.

Did you hear Commander Pitman say that he would flog him?—I did; I heard Commander Pitman say that he would flog him—that he would give him four dozen to-morrow morning.

By Captain Maitland: Did he say that he would flog him, or what?—I heard Commander Pitman say that he would give him four dozen the next morning.

Mr. Graham: Do you know the offence that he had committed? To the best of my recollection, his offence was for appearing at quarters dirty and with his clothes not mended

Do you consider that he jumped overboard to avoid being flogged?

Captain Maitland: That can only be a matter of opinion.

Mr. Graham: I do not wish to press the question, but I shall call other witnesses on this point.

Captain Johnstone said it was no evidence, unless there had been a previous conversation.

Mr. Graham: I have no wish to press that question on the witness, because I shall prove it by other witnesses.

Commander Pitman: I shall object to that question. Any person might give the same opinion who was not there.

By Mr. Graham: I kept the log-book at that time.

Will you refer to the log, and state the entry of that event?—"Henry White, Royal Marine, 42d company, Friday, Sept. 11, 1846, being found dirty, was ordered forward to wash himself, from which place he was seen to jump overboard, and was drowned. Rounded to; let go the life buoy; shortened all sail; lowered jolly boat; carried away main-topmast."

What time elapsed from the time of the commander saying he would give him four dozen and his committing the act of jumping overboard?—Merely the time of walking from the quarter-deck to the head, which, being a small vessel, would probably be three or four minutes.

Do you recollect any inquiry being made as to the circumstance of the man jumping overboard?—I do not recollect any inquiry being made, but I remember the fact of his jumping overboard, in consequence of his being told that he should be flogged, was not even named in the log-book.

Capt. Macdougall: It is impossible to state that.

The President: You could not have put it in the log-book that he was told he was going to be flogged.

Witness: It is put in the log-book that in consequence of Henry White having gone forward dirty not in consequence of his being told that he would be flogged—that he jumped overboard.

Captain Macdougall: No one could know the cause of the man jumping overboard, unless you heard it. You cannot swear that he jumped overboard in consequence of the threatened flogging? The Witness: I can swear that it was put in the log that he was sent forward in consequence of his being dirty.

The President: But you cannot swear that he jumped overboard in consequence of being threatened to be flogged, whatever your suspicions may be; that is only a matter of opinion?—Witness: This is the only thing I wish to make evidence here; that the thing was hushed up. That it was merely put down that he was dirty.

* * * * *

Mr. Graham: Did you ever, during the passage from the Mauritius to Hobart Town, see the boys scrubbed in the head of her Majesty's ship *Childers*?—I have never witnessed their scrubbing, but I have seen them come down naked.

Captain Macdougall: Do you mean scrubbed naked?—I have known them to be scrubbed, but I could never look at it myself.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO OFFICERS IN INDIA.—The following general order has been issued by the Commander-in-Chief: "Head quarters, Simlah, 1st of July, 1849.—1. Many applications for leave of absence, having been made to the Commander-in Chief, which applications are founded upon former general orders, those general orders are hereby cancelled. The Commander-in-Chief does not wish to refuse a fair portion of leave of absence, when it can be granted without detriment to the service; but the conquest of a large country is not concluded by the battle which wins it. The army must remain alert in its contonments to support the civil authorities till the country be settled. This is the present position of the Queen's and the Company's armies in India, and the Commander-in-Chief will not grant leave of absence to officers except on special occasions, supported by cogent reasons. Officers must remain at their posts with their unencumbered officers and private soldiers. Nor can the leave an officer to spare; but, on the contrary, they have all of them too few, and the duties of these few must not be increased by leave of absence lightly conceded —therefore, 2. Commanders of divisions, brigades, and regiments are requested not to apply for leave of absence for any one under their command without forwarding publicly or confidentially the special reasons which induce them to recommend such application for leave. 3. Any officer in command allowing an applicant for leave to quit his post in anticipation of such application being granted, does so at his own, no small responsibility. The sickness of an officer, the confidential officer, or private soldier, or any one else, ought to be shown to be, is, of course, an exception to this order, the object of which is to support discipline, not to produce or increase individual affliction."

HASTINGS.

HASTINGS, one of the Cinque Ports, and next in importance to Dover, is, perhaps, the most delightful ly located of all our watering-places. It lies upon the coast of Sussex, 57 miles south-east from the metropolis, and 19 miles by the Hastings and St, Leonard's branch" of the London and Brighton Railway.

The town is romantically situated in a narrow valley sloping to the sea on the south, but inclosed on every other side by lofty hills and cliffs. Mr. Parry, in his "Panorama of the Coast of Sussex," thus describes the position of the town:—

"The old part of Hastin s, but little altered in its predominant features since it has become a place of resort, although individually the majority of the houses have been rebuilt, consists of two long streets, called High and All Saints-street. Between the backs of the houses a small, uncolored brook of clear water, which is an advantage to its vicinity, flows towards the sea. Beyond the opening which brings the town down to the sea, the line of coast immediately rises into lofty cliffs, and that between Castle-hill and the entrance into the valley at Pe.ham New Buildings and the Parade lie closely sheltered, the body of the town is comp etely in a hollow. The height of the two hills is not very dissimilar. The Castle-hill takes a sweep inward at the end of the Parade, leaving the valley up which the old streets ascend. The sea-line lies under the hill in a singularly commanded style; the houses seem almost built into the rock; in fact, in some instances it has been cut away to receive them."

"The Castle" here referred to is the ruins of an ancient fortress, supposed to have been erected prior to the Norman Conquest, they are situated upon a lofty cliff, westward of the town. The town-hall was built in 1823, and is supported on arches, with a market-place beneath it. There are well-appointed hotels, a theatre, marine parade, baths, subscription libraries, &c. The inhabitants are principally employed in the coasting trade and fisheries; but a considerable number are occupied in boat-building and in the making of lines. There are two churches, both of which are shown in our View: they are dedicated to All Saints and St. Clement, and are very ancient structures.

A mile and a half due west of Hastings is the handsomely-built town of St. Leonard's; the principal range of buildings from Marina extending above the coast, and fronted by an esplanade—one of the finest in Europe. There is luxurious accommodation for visitors, the principal seats being upon a very splendid scale.

Hastings is one of the most interesting historic sites in England: it is named after the Danish pirate, Hastingues, who landed here in 893, but it is probable that the town had an earlier origin, as in the reign of Athelstan, A.D. 924, it was a place of sufficient importance to have a mint.

In the bay of Pevensey, four miles east-east of Hastings, William the Conqueror landed with his army from Normandy, prior to the decisive conflict nine miles north-eastward, on a beaun then called Epiton, or Hetheland, but which henceforth assumed the name of Battle from the abbey that is, however, known in history as the Battle of Hastings. Upon the battle-field, William founded a splendid abbey, of which there exist some fine remains. Pevensey, too, was the scene of a battle, in 1387, not built by the Romans, constructed of Roman materials: the fortress, in its original state, must have been of vast strength. Beachy Head is a noble point of Pevensey Bay, 575 feet high; and on the borders of Pevensey level, a few miles north of the castle ruins, is the Castle of Hersimoncaux, one of the oldest castellated mansions in England. Between Beachey Head and Pevensey is the retired bathing-place, Eastbourne, proved to have been a Roman station by the several coins found in it.

These are but a few of the many interesting sites to be visited within an easy distance of Hastings.

Hastings is much frequented for its warm and sheltered situation in late autumn and winter; and the railway communication has already greatly increased the number of visitors. The mean temperature of the three winter months at Hastings is 43°, while the mean temperature of Nice and the adjoining south-ern countries is generally only 40° 25'. The soil is a dry sand rock, and the aspect south. The air at St. Leonard's is somewhat more bracing.

DEER-STALKING.

THIS masculine species of hunting, or of stalking after, Deer, was, until lately, but little noticed, except by occasional episodal sketches of the literary inquirer or the enthusiastic wanderer. The publication of Mr. Scrope's "Art of Deer-Stalking," some ten years since, however, made the sport more popular, for Mr. Scrope has described its enterprising features with the pen of a master

The haunts of the red deer-stag are principally confined to the Highlands of Scotland, and, consequently, embrace many of the most interesting scenery imaginable. In early times, the red deer and the roe principally abounded. Since, increased population, and the attention paid to local agriculture, has hastened the work of the ground. There, however, still remain in the Highland forests, which, being the property of persons of rank and wealth, are yet preserved for the accommodation of wild game, but principally of red deer. The Forest of Mar, which is one of the largest tracts set apart for deer, is extending, according to Mr. Scrope, from the north-east point joining Aberdeenshire, to the south-west point joining Gaig Forest, about 40 miles in length. That portion of the Forest which is set apart for Stalking Deer is bounded westward by Craigh Urrard and the river Bruar; northward by the Tarff; and eastward by a most thickly stocked grouse country.

Near unto the Athollard Forests, principally formed of the vast tracts of Derrie Chat and Derrie More, where the bens or mountainous ridges rise in Alpine grandeur. These several wild districts the Earls of Sutherland occupied exclusively as their own hunting grounds, the extended cover a tract fifty miles in length, and from ten to thirty in breadth. Besides these, are the celebrated deer-haunts in Ross-shire, the property of Lord Lovat; the deer forest of the Duke of Gordon; and the forests of Corriekmh, in the district of Glenorchy, in Argyleshire, the sporting owner of the latter being the Marquis of Breadalbane.

The Forest of Mar, though less extensive than some others, averages fifteen miles in length, and nine in breadth; and here the deer, instead of being destroyed to make room for sheep, have been preserved by the spirited owner, the Earl of Fife. In this forest his Royal Highness Prince Albert has frequently stalked deer; and we read in the *Edinburgh Advertiser*, that one of her Majesty's distinguished visitors at Balmoral, Lord Jocelyn, accompanied by Horatio Ross, Esq., went out deer-stalking in Mar Forest, and, after a successful walk, his Lordship shot a fine stag dead at 120 yards, and wounded an ther, which, however, got away.

The practice of Deer-Stalking requires innumerable stratagems to enable the stalkers to get within reach of the wary animals; while equally diversified are the precautions of the deer to circumvent the designs of their spiritual enemy. A circuit of some miles must occasionally be traversed, to enable the hunters to approach the deer undiscerned; and, after having arrived at the given point, it is sometimes necessary that the stalking party should crouch down. In the accompanying illustration they have just risen Rifles of the best kind are used in the sport; and the dogs are the Scotch deer-hound, a couple of which are shown in the Engraving just springing to catch the deer the instant that it falls by the shot of the distant stalkers. When the sport is [illegible] ously conducted, the herd will often remain so [illegible] before they make off: in one instance, [illegible] person only. Two are usually taken [illegible] the deer drops lifeless, as our Artist has depicted.

"That Deer-Stalking is a chace," says Mr. Scrope, "which throws all other

WATERING-PLACES OF ENGLAND.—HASTINGS.

field-sports in the background, and, indeed, makes them appear wholly insignificant, no one, who has been initiated in it, will attempt to deny. The beautiful motions of the deer, his picturesque and noble appearance his sagacity, and the skilful generalship which can alone ensure success in the pursuit of him, keep the mind in a state of pleasurable excitement." Yet, with all this excitement the fall of the noble animal recals the lament:—

Magnificent creature! to reach thee I strive
Through forest and glen, over mountain and plain;
Yet, now thou art fallen, thy fate I deplore,
And lament that the reign of thy greatness is o'er.—THE HON. T. LIDDELL.

DEER-STALKING.—THE FALLING DEER.

"The armourers, accomplishing the knights,
With busy hammers closing rivets up,
Give dreadful note of preparation."—Shakspere's *King Henry V*, *Chorus to acts 2 and 4.*

"CHIVALRY OF THE TIME OF HENRY V."—PAINTED BY D. MACLISE, R.A.

This magnificent design was originally painted in fresco, and exhibited in Westminster: it was Mr. Maclise's second work in the new art, his first having been painted for the Queen's Pavilion in Buckingham Palace Gardens. The "Chivalry" fresco was purchased by Charles Birch, Esq., of Harbourne Hall, near Birmingham. Mr. Maclise has since considerably extended and improved the design, and has painted it in oil, for the dining-room of Somerleyton, Norfolk, the seat of Mr. Peto, M.P. It will be placed in an ornamental frame, in the lower portion of which (in the Engraving left blank) will be inscribed the quotation given above, from Shakspeare's "King Henry V.," whence the general idea of the picture has been derived. It was exhibited last year at the Royal Academy, and is described in the Catalogue as "A Knight being armed by his esquires for the combat, bearing the two-handed sword of the period."

The following lines, give, it may be supposed, if not the chivalrous, the domestic interest of the scene:—

THE DEPARTING WARRIOR.

There was a time—oh never may its like
Return to curse us—when insatiate War
Made desolate the fields, the homes, the hearts
Of merry England—merry but in name:
When knightly prowess in the battle-field
Was the sole test of virtuous manlihood,
When loving eyes beam'd kindest love in eyes
That glow'd in warfare with the fiercest flame:
When swords and spears were pious implements,

And heavy blows the only arguments
That Kings and nations deign'd to comprehend.
At such a time, a Lady saw her Lord,
With heavy heart, departing for the wars.
She might have loved, ere she was crowned a diadem,
The knightly courtesy of tournaments,
The bascon and the show of chivalry,
And gems of hosts preparing for the strife;
But admiration of such deeds as these
Forsook her in her woman's weakness;
And War's loud summons to her loving Lord
Fill'd her with sorrow What were wars to her,
Or quarrels of Great Henry with the French,
That they should tear her husband from her side,
And leave, perchance, her young babes fatherless?
He stood beside her "*while the armourer With busy hammer closing rivets up Accomplish'd him for battle;*" and the voice
Of martial trumpets fill'd the shaken air
With full sonorous tides of blatant sound.
He strove to comfort her; but all in vain.
He did not feel the comfort that he spake,
And his soft words no kind conviction brought
To the sad heart that only yearn'd for home—
Its charm, its joy, its duty, and its peace;
And in the loyalty it gave to him
Forgot the minor loyalty it owed
To King and country. Vainly he essay'd
To prove that peace would speedily return,
And bear him on its wings his duty done,
Rich honour gain'd—to her connubial side.
Whence War nor Fate should ever tear him more.

Love is not confident—it dwells with fear;
And ever to the bone that he instill'd
Her fears gave harbour to the one distrust,
That Death might prove a traitor to her love.
And cruel glory rob her of her joy;
At last unhappy thought took breath in song,
And gave this answer to her Lord's farewell:—

All nature takes the part
Of the sorrow in my heart—
Takes the voice of my lamenting, all
the night and all the day:
I hear a sweet bird singing,
On a branch of willow swinging,
And express, for my sevrrowe, the sad song seems to say:
"Oh, worthless are the laurels
That are gain'd in kingly quarrels,
And the phantom glory gather'd in the death-fields of the fray."

The passing west-wind grieves
As it rustles 'mid the leaves
I cannot shut my fancy to its low, incessant moan;
Against my casement beating,
Still the rain-drops keep repeating
And evermore, for evermore, the one despording tone:
"Oh, day of desolation,
When nation wars with nation!
When homes and hearts are broken, and realms are overthrown!"

The trumpet's boasting voice,
Bidding warriors rejoice,
Speaks of murder, fame of glory, and of death, not victory.
The joy-bells londly pealing,
But wake the sane sad feeling;
And evermore, for evermore, seem tolling mournfully:
"O nations rede and parley,
O meancholy glory,
O weary, weary warfare, that steals my love from me!"

MUSIC.

BIRMINGHAM MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

(From our own Correspondent.)

BIRMINGHAM, Thursday.

This triennial meeting ranks the highest in the Musical Festival of this country, and its fame is European The first gathering took place in 1778, at St Philip's Church. Since the completion of the Town Hall (a copy of one of the ancient Greek temples), the performances are held in the new edifice; and a more admirably adapted locality for the purpose is not to be found in the kingdom. Upwards of 2500 persons can be comfortably seated in the Hall. The nomination of Mr. Costa as the conductor has led to some important changes in the construction and disposition of players and singers in the orchestra. The total amount of vocal and instrumental strength is 664, of which 318 compose the chorus, 128 the band, and twenty-one comprehend the principals. The arrangement of this vast phalanx of executants, in order that there should be the fair balance and distribution of sound, has developed Costa's thorough knowledge of the true principles of acoustics, and of the placing of the executants in such a manner as to ensure their free action and perfect accommodation. The removal of the long organ-loft of the organ has been a marked amelioration: the key-board is now just behind the great drums of Chipp, and the player, looking in a mirror, can follow the conductor's beat with the baton. The director's box stands forth from the orchestra *facade*, and he has in it not only all his vocal and instrumental forces before him, but also the principals as well, the latter occupying the front row on chairs. Behind the principals are the players. In the centre are Lindley and Lucas (violoncelli), and Howell (principal double, bass). Behind these are the violas—full in the centre of the orchestra. To the left of the conductor, who sits fronting his troops, with his back to the body of the hall, is a row of first violins, with Sainton and Blagrove as principals. To the right are the second violins, with Watkins as principal. Behind the first and second violins and violas are thus in the front rank, flanked by violoncelli and contra-bassi. Behind the violas are concentrated all the wood—oboes, flutes, clarionets, and bassoons, flanked by the brass—trumpets and trombones on the right-side; violoncellos and basses also occupy the highest row of seats *behind* the brass. The chorus-singers are distributed in rows of seats rising to the roof. The voices composed 81 trebles, 67 contralti, 62 tenors, and 78 basses—318 in all. This chorus was selected entirely from the local choral societies, and from London. The band consists of 24 first violins, 24 second violins, 16 violoncelli, 15 double basses, 4 flutes, 4 oboes, 4 clarionets, 4 bassoons, 4 trumpets, 4 horns, 3 trombones, ophicleide, serpent, drums, &c., making an effective of 124 performers, amongst whom are Messrs Willy, Dando, Hargitt, Percy, Griffin, Casolani, Severn, Ribas, De Folly, Barret, Nicholson, Lazarus, Williams, Boose, Baumann, Godfrey, the Harpers, Irwin, Handley, Fiatt, Jarrett, Cioffi, Prospere, Healey, Smithies, Pratten, Mattei, Hausmann, Distin, Hesse, Lindley, Svejnoni, Guffcle, Mellon, Patey, Thomas, Thirlwall, Case, Trust, Lyon, &c. A finer orchestra was never congregated. Amongst other alterations may be noticed, that the gallery in which the president and vice-presidents are seated has been lowered.

On Tuesday morning, at half-past eleven, Costa entered, and was received with prolonged bursts of cheering from every part of the hall. This moment must have been to him most gratifying. He had been once before, some twenty years previously, at a Birmingham Festival. At that period he was an unknown tenor singer, and his *début* was a failure. Now he returned, not as a singer, but as the most remarkable conductor who has ever presided over any orchestra. The performances of Mendelssohn's "Elijah" and "Athalia" on Tuesday and Wednesday mornings, will not easily be forgotten. The "Elijah" will not, perhaps, ever be heard in London so advantageously, for to collect together such a band and chorus exacts the means of such a triennial gathering as this. Mixed with the gratification of hearing such a matchless execution of "Elijah," feelings of deep sadness pervaded. Beneath the orchestra, veiled with a sable scarf, was a marble bust of Mendelssohn on a pedestal. What a mournful sentiment was experienced when it was felt that the inspired composer of "Elijah" was no more; that only three years before he had stood upon the platform where we were then animating the musical masses; and apart from Costa's wonderful reading of the score, that elicited such marked sympathy, a general feeling pervaded the immense multitude that the mighty master was not there to be applauded or to listen with profound silence to his sublime inspirations. But, in the second part, the resolution could not be maintained, and Lord Guernsey, the President, had to call for the repetition of the "Hallelujah" chorus. Tears filled many eyes," sung by Miss A Williams, Miss Stevens, and Miss M. Williams; the chorus, "He, watching over Israel;" the air, "Then shall the righteous," sung by Mario; and the quartet, "O, come every one that thirsteth," sung by Miss A Williams, Messrs Reeves and Machin. Pischek sang the music of *Elijah* impressively, but his English accent should be improved. Madame Castellan gave the air, "Hear ye, Israel;" and sang in the scene of the miracle of the raising of the widow's child, artistically. Miss M. Williams distinguished herself in the air, "Oh, rest in the Lord;" and Mr. Reeves sang the recitatives with much firmness and precision. In the "Athalia," there were the encores—the first, "Gentle airs that love the vales," sung by Miss A Williams, Miss Stevens (a young *débutante* of promise), and Miss M. Williams; the War March of Priests; and the picturesque chorus, "Depart, depart." After the "Athalia," Costa made a selection, the most effectively executed pieces in which were Handel's choruses from "Susannah," "Righteous Heaven;" Mendelssohn's chorale, "The Sleepers awake;" and Handel's march ng chorus, "Joy to God," from "Joshua." The solo singing was not equal to the choruses, as yet, in fact, the only great piece of sacred singing has been that of Mario, in "Elijah." He pronounces the English exceedingly, and sang the tenor air with a devotional misery that caused a thrilling effect on

There have been two performances on the organ. Mr. Simms, of St. Philip's Church, in this town, played an oddly mixed fantasia, opening with the song in E flat from the second part of Mendelssohn's "Son without Words," followed with the tenor solo "Cujus Animum," from Rossini's "Stabat Mater" in F, and ending with a fugue in C. Dr. Wesley's playing yesterday was of another stamp. It was a wonderfully elaborated development of the purely liturgical style of the magnificent organ. Perhaps the fantasie might be objected to on the ground of it being overwrought, but the organ was masterly. The oboe flute, bell flute, and contra trumpet stops were especially effective. As a solo player, Dr. Wesley is unrivalled. He was immensely cheered both by band and audience. Mr. E Chipp presided at the organ for the "Elijah," and Mr. Stimpson for "Athalah."

The first miscellaneous concert was given on Tuesday It opened with the most exquisite rendering of Beethoven's "Pastoral" symphony we have ever heard. The parts were enhanced with unerring precision, and the delicate obscu-
[illegible] the chorus came somewhat [illegible]nce. From Donizetti's "Don Pasquale," in complete style, and it narrowly escaped an encore. Mario was received with [illegible]ations, and was [illegible] to sing Mercadante's "Sella adorata." [illegible] smiling was [illegible]ally greeted; and in Rode's variations on the [illegible] delighted the audience with brilliant feats; she was enthusiastically encored. She also sang twice with Calzo all the duo from "Linda," "Da quel dì." Sims Reeves was encored in an air, based on a serenade by Weber, in "Euryanthe," Mdme. Castellan was encored in "Ah! non giunge," from the "Sonnambula;" and Mdlle Jenny de Treffz, in Meyerbeer's "Trab, trab." One of the great treats of the concert was Weber's "Oberon" overture, brilliantly played by the band, and unanimously encored Costa's clever canon, "Ecco quel fiero istante," was nicely sung by Mdme Castellan, Mdlle. de Meric, Signori Mario and F. Labiache. The Misses Williams gave Wallace's duo, "Love's approach," charmingly. Sainton's violin fantasia, founded on the "Lucrezia Borgia" themes exhibited immense skill in conquering the greatest intricacies, and it was much applauded. Thalberg's pianoforte fantasia on the "Sonnambula" themes succeeded in the usual upstart spirit, and but for the fairness of the hour would have been encored The audiences here, certainly, cannot be accused of coldness: there were no less than seven encores last night: and it was midnight before the scheme terminated with Rossini's charus, "La conta," beautifully scored by Costa.

THURSDAY NIGHT.

The second concert at the Town Hall, yesterday evening, was brilliantly attended. It lasted from eight until half-past twelve, and there were no less than six encores out of a scheme of twenty-four pieces. Mendelssohn's symphony in A minor, Beethoven's "Leonora" overture, and Mendelssohn's "Wedding March," from the "Midsummer Night's Dream," albeit executed with unprecedented delicacy and precision, were listened to with comparative coldness. The "Leonora" overture, with the brilliancy of the violins at the close, was quite astounding, and yet the hands were few in honour of the executants; and their reception was almost apathetic. Mendelssohn's symphony suffered in consequence of the departure of Bottesini for the Havannah, at which place the great contra bassist is to be musical director of the Italian Opera-house Thalberg was more applauded. There was also an organ solo by Mr. Edmund Chipp, the organist of St Olave's Church, Southwark. Mr. E. Chipp is a son of the veteran player of the monster drums. The subject selected for performance was a fantasia on Haydn's air, "God preserve the Emperor." The solo was too long for the company's taste. The general notion entertained of this colossal instrument is, that there must be a perpetual crash, that it must thunder forth and shake the roof of the edifice. The finest points of the young performer's playing were scarcely appreciated, and yet the theme was delicately executed, as was the adagio in the minor; but it was in the concluding variation, when, with surprising skill, the pedal passages were heard in towering tones, that he was greeted with a general burst of applause, the instrumentalists being, however, loudest in the demonstration. Mr E. Chipp is evidently an enthusiast; and his throwing off his coat before he began his tremendous task, proved that he was thoroughly in earnest, and that etiquette did not deter him from his purpose "to do or die." The encores were to Mdlle. Alboni, in "Il Segreto," the "Invocation" to Meyerbeer's "Prophète," and Mdlle. Castellan in "Don Pasquale" duo; Madame Castellan, Mdlle. de Meric, and Mr. Pearson, in a clever canon, chiefly scored, "Vanne a colei," from Costa's opera of "Malek Adel;" the Misses Williams, in Holmes's duet, "The Swiss Maidens;" and Madame Sontag, in the pedlar's song from "Linda," in the selection of Handel's variations, which she sang most brilliantly. There was also an interesting novelty in this programme, which was also twice sung. It is a concerted piece in the form of a cantata, entitled "Invocation to Harmony," the composition of the Lord Mayor of Birmingham. As our readers are well aware, there are not more accomplished amateurs existing than her Majesty and the Prince Consort. This cantata had only been performed at the Palace, when it was sung by Mdme. Castellan, Mdlle. de Meric, by Mario; and for the bass, by Lablache. Mdlle. Meric, Miss Stevens, Miss M. Williams, and Mr. Machin joined in the chorus. In addition to the above pieces, Mario sang the "Re del ciel" scena of "Jean of Leyden," the *finale* of the second act in Meyerbeer's "Prophète," and the "Ange si pure," from Donizetti's "Favorita:" Pischek gave the "Standard-bearer" of Lindpaintner; and Miss C. Hayes the grand scena from Weber's "Der Freyschütz." Such an attendance as marked the performance of Handel's "Messiah" this morning has never been exceeded. Hundreds were unable to obtain admission; and all the passages were filled with extra chairs, to accommodate the visitors. The excitement seemed to spread itself to the exterior. The streets were thronged with people, and every house in the line of road to the Town Hall had occupants at the windows, and even on the roofs.

The amount of benefit to be derived from the meeting for the General Hospital will be beyond the average sum considerably. Next week I will give the general receipts for the week. The third and last concert takes place this evening; but, owing to delay in publication, I shall reserve the details until the ensuing week, as also of to-morrow morning's performance of "Israel in Egypt," and a selection. The dress ball in the evening, at the Town Hall, will terminate the grand meeting.

The execution of the "Messiah" has been as triumphant as that of the "Elijah." Here, as well as at Liverpool, the attraction of Handel's masterpiece has proved to be greater than ever. The choruses are the sublime contributions more thoroughly developed than on this occasion. Costa gave a new reading to this grand musical epic in many important places. The overture and pastoral symphony were exquisitely played. The orchestra was beyond all praise. Miss M. Williams and Mdme Sontag in the air, "He shall feed his flock," and in the second part, "Come unto Him," were invited by the President, Lord Guernsey, to repeat their beautiful duet. The *Hallelujah* was encored by the choristers, "We all like sheep," and "Their sound is gone out." Pischek and Lablache divided the bass *soli* The former sang with energy and feeling, but is not cognizant of the sacred school: the latter is perfectly cognizant of the sacred school, but has neither energy nor feeling. Madame Castellan, Miss C. Hayes, and Miss A. Williams shared the *soprani soli*. The last-mentioned singer is certainly the most conversant with the text, and the most conscientious in its execution. Mr. Reeves had the tenor portion, and Miss M. Williams the contralto pieces The vocalization of the latter was perfection. Reeves declaimed with force, and in many passages was everything that could be desired. It is a pity that he cannot divest himself of his operatic style in the production of his voice, and then adverse criticism would be disarmed. Owing to the indisposition of Mr. T. Harper, jun., the trumpet obligato in the last air sung by Pischek, was unfortunately by the second trumpet Harper, but the lip refused its office, unfortunately, and the effect was disastrous.

THE THEATRES.

SADLER'S WELLS.

The "Love Chase" was performed on Thursday, for the first time at this theatre, for the purpose of testing Miss Fitzpatrick's talents in blank verse comedy. The part of *Constance* formed the occasion Miss Fitzpatrick *est-ce* indeed, after Mrs. Nisbett. But there is a neatness and precision in the style of the new actress, calculated to carry her through successfully; and though we may not declare a positive triumph, we are entitled to say a report that her assumption is altogether one of remarkable power and promise.

NEW STRAND.

A new comedietta, in one act, by Mr. J. Maddison Morton, was produced on Thursday, under the title of "Where there's a Will there's a Way." It is a translation of the best piece of more than ordinary merit with singular stage tact. The scene is Portugal; and the plot turns on the position of *Don Manuel* (Mr. L. Murray), the husband of the Regent, *Donna Francesca* (Mrs. Stirling), whose jealous administration of the political functions will not permit his interference. To serve a friend, *Don Lopez Avila* (Mr. W. Farren), therefore, *Don Manuel* is compelled to resort to more than one stratagem—to pretend, in short, to know nothing of him, to oppose his suit, to impute to him motives of love to the regent herself, and finally to place her in a situation of the extremest delicacy—by all which means, however, he succeeds, to the utter discomfiture of his rival, and the happiness of *Don Lopez* and the *Donna Blanche de Favora*, the object of his suit. The performance was, throughout, highly effective, and the tone of the composition had a courtly refinement seldom found in pieces of this class of pieces. Mrs. Stirling supported the part of the regent with dignity, and Mr. Leonard Murray was no less characteristic and vigorous. The little drama proved, in fact, a triumphant hit, and we were gratified by witnessing its production to a tolerably full house.

The term of the Adelphi company at the Haymarket is still further prolonged.

ANGLO-SAXON JUBILEE.—The present year being the Thousandth Anniversary of the Birth of Alfred the Great, it has been proposed to celebrate this important event in our early history by some public rejoicing, in which all ranks of people may participate. The end of the Long Vacation, the middle of October, has been suggested as the most appropriate season; especially as it is believed that the birth day of Alfred was between the 26th and 29th of October, 849; and the latter day is well known to have been the date of his death, in the year 901. Wantage, Berkshire, the birth-place of Alfred, has been named for the place of the Festival: it lies on the Great Western Railway, in the neighbourhood of the famous White Horse, Alfred's Well, the Barrows, and the Downs, and thus offers many interesting attractions. The celebration is to embrace the Rev. the Vicar of Wantage; the Rev. Dr. Giles, Bampton, Oxon; Martin Farquhar Tupper, Esq., of Albury, Guildford; the Rev. J. Brereton, Alfred Club, St. James's; the Thomas Hughes, Esq., Donnington Priory, Newbury, friends of rearing at Wantage a memorial to record the commemoration; and that a donation may be given to the Royal Literary Fund in the name of the Scholar King. The Jubilee will be a festival of a peculiarly English character, calculated to call forth kindly feelings, and to fan the fixed point of the consummation of ten centuries, happily to combine the past, the present, and the future." A committee of management has already been formed for the purpose, including

began were destroyed, and those adjoining on either side extensively damaged. One of the parties who was assisting to put the fire out fell from a high wall, and was so seriously injured as to be obliged to be taken to the hospital. The origin of the disaster is unknown. The sufferers were uninsured.

MELANCHOLY DEATH OF AN ART ST.—On Tuesday an inquest was held before Mr. Langham, at the Pough public-house, Carey-street, Lincoln's-Inn-fields, on view of the body of Mr. George Lydier, aged 62 years, an artist, and the author of the "Picture Alphabet," as used by the Royal family. It appeared from the evidence of Mr. D. G. Laing, of No. 2, Vi lers-street, Strand, an i others, that the deceased had travelled a good deal, and was well known to the literati in London and abroad. He formerly had the principal management of the late Duke of Gloucester. From his childhood he had exhibited much eccentricity of manner, and he always abhorred the idea of any person entering his apartments, and it was only on Thursday last that he was seen or even classed. Some time since he met with a pecuniary misfortune, and ever since he had been indolent, and was very slothful in his appearance. For the last two years he had occupi l, unknown to his family, who reside in Edinburgh, a small back room, at N . 2, Cl ment's-lane, of which he had four shillings per week. He was in very indigent circumstances, and about twelve months ago an appeal was made to the profession at Lincoln's-Inn on his behalf, known in his prosperity, by which means an annuity of £20 per annum was raised for his support for the remainder of his life, which he got from Mr. Laing in six almanacs weekly. He was last seen alive on Thursday night; he then appeared in his usual health. On Monday evening last a most dreadful stench was experienced in the house by the lodgers, who found it to proceed from the deceased's room. The door was subsequently broken open, and the effluvium that escaped from the room was so great, that the police-constable on the beat, Lovet, the surgeon, were compelled to return down-stairs, and were afterwards attacked with violent sickness. Mr. Lovet obtained a quantity of chloride of lime, and returned to the room. After using the lime very freely, they were enabled to enter the room, and found the deceased lying by the side of the bed, as if he had fallen from it by accident. The body was much shockingly decomposed, and the deceased appeared to have been dead some days. The room, which had never been cleansed since he had lived there, presented a most filthy sight. Mr. Walker, surgeon, attributed death to apoplexy, and the jury returned a verdict to that effect.

FIRE AND ROBBERY AT WALWORTH.—On Monday night, between nine and ten o'clock, a fire broke out upon the premises belonging to Mr. Woods, a wholesale furnishing ironmonger, at No. 6, Mount-place, Walworth-road, within a short distance of Camberwell-gate. Great fears were entertained for the safety of a woman who had been confined a few hours previously. Some of the inhabitants entered the place, but it was with great difficulty that they could prevent the poor creature from rushing into the street with her infant. What makes the case more distressing is, that the woman lost her husband by cholera a few days since. The fire was not extinguished until the lower portion of the premises was completely destroyed, and the upper part much damaged by fire and water. The origin of the fire is unknown. Whilst the fire was burning two persons were detected by Sergeant Sullen in the act of removing some of the property from the premises. He succeeded in capturing one of them. Fortunately, the sufferer was insured.

SANITARY CONDITION OF LAMBETH.—The following is a copy of a memorial from the inhabitants of Lambeth to the Central Board of Health, which bears the signatures of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, five surgeons of the neighbourhood, and other inhabitants, against the frightfully increasing nuisances therein set forth: "That the mortality from cholera in the said parish is larger than any other parish round London, and is still increasing, as is shown by the returns made to your honourable board. That your memorialists consider, and have every reason to believe, that this excess of mortality is caused by the offensive effluvia arising from the yards and premises hereinafter mentioned, and have every reason to believe, from all or some of these respective parties having become makers of a new description of manure, for which purpose they collect the said large quantities of animal matter. That immediately opposite the yard of J. T. Hunt, in Prince's-street, three persons died in one week of cholera, and one man lies dangerously ill; that the inmates of the houses state that it frequently so fearful that they are obliged to close the windows, are frequently made to vomit, and that the passers-by in the street are compelled to hold their handkerchiefs to their faces to prevent vomiting; that any one passing up Vere-street may see tons and tons of the poisonous matter alluded to. That your petitioners earnestly pray that immediate measures may be adopted by your honourable board to put down this intolerable nuisance, which has produced an unusual mortality in this densely populated district."

BIRTHS AND DEATHS FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, SEPT. 1, 1849

Births registered in the week :—		
Males	.. ..	632
Females	.. ..	595
Total	.. ..	1227
Deaths registered in the week :—		
Males	.. ..	1321
Females	.. ..	1475
Total	.. ..	2796

Of this large number of deaths, 1663 were by cholera, and 234 by diarrhœa. The mortality exceeds that of any previous week. The greatest number ever registered before in any week since 1840 was 2654 deaths, in the week ending Dec. 4, 1847, when the last epidemic of influenza prevailed. In the cholera epidemic of 1832, parish clerks, in the old bills of mortality, returned 1021 burials for the week ending August 25; which, allowing for deaths in their returns, and for the increase of population, are equivalent to 2450 deaths at the present time. The burials after that week in 1832, declined.

The mortality is nearly three times the average of the season, and is seen by felt all over the metropolis; but the inhabitants of the north and west districts, and people in the distance, can yet scarcely form a notion of the suffering on the south side of the Thames, and, since the middle of August, in the east districts. "The 12th, 13th, and 14th of August," says one of the registrars of Bethnal-green, "will long be remembered in this neighbourhood, the outbreak of this fatal disease being without any adequate preparation; surgeons were wanted in many places at once; the hurried passing and repassing of messengers, and the wailing of relatives, filled the streets with confusion and woe, and impressed on all a deep sense of an awful calamity."

Cholera has already destroyed in this epidemic 9129 lives in London, and of this number 4731 occurred on the south side of the Thames.

RETURN OF DEATHS FROM CHOLERA IN THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 1.

London (population 1,948,369), 1654.
West Districts.—Kensington (74,896), 34; Chelsea (40,343), 29; St. George, Hanover-square (6,657), 10; Westminster (56 802 . . .), St. Martin-in-the-Fields (25,132), 10; St. James, Westminster (37,457), 11. Total, 169.
North Districts.—Marylebone (138,369), 44; Pancras and Hampstead (140,078), 56; Islington (65,779), 15; Hackney (42,328), 11. Total, 128
Central Districts.—St. Giles (54,378), 30; Strand (43,667), 15; Holborn (14,333), 9; Clerkenwell (56,799), 18; St. Luke (49,9.5), 29; East London (39,718), 22; West London (59,186), 45; London, City (56,033), 25. Total, 194.
East Districts.—Shoreditch (63,864), 139; Bethnal-green (74,208), 128; Whitechapel (71,879), 74; St. George-in-the-East (41,416), 15; Stepney (99,831), 64; Poplar (31,471), 37. Total, 447
South Districts.—St. Saviour (33,027), 55; St. Olave (19,869), 41; Bermondsey (35,002), 70; St. George, Southwark (45,716), 77; Newington (54,653), 93; Lambeth (116,072), 181; Camberwell (39,981), 95; Rotherhithe (13,940), 20; Greenwich (81,129), 89; Wandsworth (39,018), 31; Lewisham (23,051), 8. Total, 730.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR AUGUST, 1849.—Till the 19th the air was in very little motion; from the 19th to the 16th it moved rather quickly, and from the 17th it was frequently in a calm state. At the beginning of the month the sky was frequently cloudy, but on three days there were from clouds. During the latter part of the month it was nearly always overcast, accompanied with a very hazy atmosphere; at times the haze and mist were so dense as to cause a great gloom. Within the last seven or eight days of the month London was not visible from Greenwich Park; it was hidden by the dense fog—as most which hung over the city. After the first few days of the month the temperature ranged high, and towards the end the air was close and oppressive; scarcely any rain fell; the atmosphere was dry. The reading of the barometer, at the height of 159 feet, ranged from 29·46 in., on the 13th, to 30·23 in., on the 23rd; the temperature of the air varied from 42·4 to 82·5, thus exhibiting a difference of reading within the space of 40·1 in the shade at the beginning of the month the difference of temperature on the same day exceeded 30°. The average difference of day and night from the 22nd, was 17°. From the 14th to the 22nd, it appears that the reading of the barometer exceeded the average by 0·100 in., and that the water mixed with the air contributed a column of moisture of less than its average height by 0·030 in. and, therefore, the pressure of the air in excess on average value by the sum of these two quantities, viz. by 0·003 in., the temperature of the air exceeded the average by 5°.1. The average value from 70 years is 60° 8; the years in which the averages for August have been as high as in this year are 1776, 1800, 1826, 1807, 1818, 1843, 1825, and 1846. Notwithstanding the high temperature of the air, the rate of evaporation and dew points were below their average value, and, consequently, there has been less than the average weight of water mixed with the air; the additional weight of water required to saturate each cubic foot of air above the average quantity is 1 grain; the deficiency in the actual quantity of the air was 0·727 only, its average value being 6·110 more. No August in this series of years has been so dry; the sky has been more clouded than in . . . has fallen on three days only, and the amount collected is less than 1 an inch; so small a quantity of rain has not fallen in August since the year 1819. The number of days on which rain fell in August, 1848, was 25, and the amount collected was 4¼ inches. The amount of electricity in the atmosphere was small throughout the month.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Tamul.*"—*There can be but one opinion as to the surpassing excellence of the far-famed Indian Problem. Subjoined is another beautiful position (which has been slightly altered), by the same master. The latter is constructed in accordance with the principle of the Indian game* which admits of the Pawns moving but one step at a time:—*White*: K at Q 8th, R at K R 5th, B at Q Kt 2d, Kt at Q B 6th, P's at K 3d and Q Kt 4th. *Black*: K at Q B 5th, Kt at Q B 4th; P's at Q 2d and 3d, Q B 3d, and Q Kt 2d. *White to move and mate in six moves.*

"*R. R.,*" *Albany.*—*You should you the St. George's Chess-club, in Cavendish-square. The subscription is only three guineas per annum, and you may there enjoy daily practice with some of the finest players in the world.*

"*Omicron,*" *Dover.*—*If we are not mistaken, No. 1 of the three problems submitted is unavailable, if Black takes the Bishop with his King. No. 3 appears to us solvable in three moves instead of six, by first playing the White Kt to Q 4th; and the only one adapted for publication is the last, which is free from flaw, and certainly ingenious.*

"*Nemesis*"—*Thanks. A similar solution has reached us from several quarters. With regard to your own very modestly proffered Enigma, the only fault we can discover is its extreme easiness.*

"*Tyro.*"—*Under the circumstances stated, A. is fully entitled to demand a second Queen, and might, were it possible for him to advance all his Pawns to their 8th squares, have nine Queens on the board at once.*

R. V."—*Pretty, but a palpable plagiarism from the Indian Problem.*

"*Tehaw, W.*"—*We shall be glad of a few more examples equally ingenious and well composed.*

"*J. W. L. M.*"—*Mate cannot possibly be effected in the way you propose. Look at the position again. The "catch" shall be examined.*

C. C. C.," *Aberdeen.*—*1. Your solution is right. 2. Enigma No. 468 is correctly stated. Try it once more. 3. King's collection of Chess Problems is published at the office of the* Chess-Player's Chronicle.

A Veteran."—*With the best play on both sides, it has always appeared to us that the defending player comes off second best in the opening. 1. P to K 4th—1. P to Q 4th. If you refer again to the variation at page 378 of the "Handbook," you will find that, although Black can win the gambit Pawn at the point specified, he must lose in return his Q Kt Pawn. Is it not so?*

"*Brighton.*" *Your proposed way of continuing the attack is inferior to that actually adopted by M. St. Amant; and if you again play the game over, you will perceive that White's Kt is not at the 3d sq*

J. W. H."—*A. must retract his last move, and place his King out of check.*

"*Cogitans.*" *Quite right.*

"*H. T. L.*," *Alnwick.*—*The move in question would undoubtedly have given White a very fine attack*

"*Thomas.*"—*It is lawful to demand another Queen even when your first is on the board.*

A. J. H."—*They shall be duly examined.*

"*Presne.*" *Utah.*—*The "*Staunton Chess-men." —*We have lately been favoured with a sight of the newly-designed Chess-men you speak of, and shall be greatly mistaken if, in a very short time, these beautiful pieces do not entirely supersede the ungainly, inexpressive ones we have been hitherto contented with. In the simplicity and elegance of their form, combining apparent lightness with real solidity, in the range of their proportions one with another, so that in the most intricate positions every piece stands out distinctively, neither hidden nor overshadowed by its fellows, the "Staunton Chess-men" are incomparably superior to any others we have ever seen.*

Solutions by "*Omicron,*" "*Dereson,*" "*S. U.,*" "*P. P.,*" "*L. S. D.,*" "*F R S.*" "*Miles,*" "*Old Commodore,*" "*J. B. D.,*" *Edinburgh*; "*Bellary,*" "*A Veteran,*" "*Nemesis,*" "*Cyrus,*" "*Wand,*" "*A. S.,*" "*W. J. G.,*" "*Ilica,*" "*E. E. X.,*" "*H. P.,*" "*Bath Duo,*" "*M. E. R.,*" "*W. L., Jun.,*" "*S. A.,*" *are correct.*

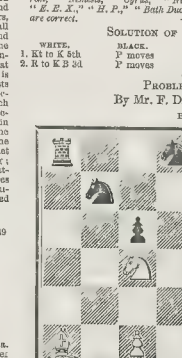
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 293.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to K 5th	P moves	3. Kt to Q 3d	P takes R
2. R to K B 3d	P moves	4. Kt mates	

PROBLEM NO. 294.

By MR. F. DEACON, of Bruges.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

CHESS MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE

BETWEEN THE LONDON AND AMSTERDAM CHESS CLUBS.

WHITE (Amsterdam). BLACK (London).

41. K to K B 3d

London to play.

The following very lively and entertaining game has just been played between M. LE BARON DE REMIOULLE and MR. F. DEACON, a young amateur, of Bruges.

(*Philidor's defence to the K Kt game.*)

WHITE (Mr. D.)	BLACK (M. de R.)	WHITE (Mr. D.)	BLACK (M. de R.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	19. K R to K sq	B to K 6th
2. K Kt to B 3d	P to Q 3d	20. Kt to Q 6th (ch)	K to Q B 2d
3. P to Q 4th	Q B to K Kt 5th	21. P to Q Kt 3d	Q to Q B 4th
4. P takes K P	B takes K Kt	22. Kt to Q B 4th	Q R to K B sq
5. Q takes B	P takes Q	23. Kt takes B	P takes Kt
6. B to Q B 4th	Q to K B 3d	24. Q to K Kt 3d (ch)	K to Q Kt 2d
7. Q to her Kt 3d	P to Q Kt 3d	25. R K takes P	Kt to Q 4th
8. Q Kt to B 3d	B to Q B 4th	26. B takes Kt	Q takes B (c)
9. Castles	K Kt to K 2d	27. K R to Q 3d	Q takes Q R P
10. Q B to K 3d (a)	Q Kt to Q 2d	28. K R to Q R 3d	Q to Q 4th
11. Q Kt to his 5th	B to Q 3d	29. Q to K sq (f)	Q to K B 2d
12. P to K B 4th	Q Kt to Q B 4th	30. K R to K B 3d	Q to K sq
13. B takes K B P (ch) (b)	K to Q sq (c)	31. K R to K 3d	Q to K R 4th
14. Q takes Q Kt	B takes B (ch)	32. K R to K 8th	Q R to K B 4th
15. K to K sq	P takes K B P	33. R to K 7th (ch)	K to Q B sq
16. Q R to Q sq (ch)	K to Q B sq	34. Q R to Q 7th	Q R to Q R 4th
17. P to K 5th (d)	Q takes K P	35. P to K Kt 4th	Q to K Kt 3d
18. Q to K B 3d	P to Q B 3d	36. K R to K 5th	And Black resigned.

(a) Kt to K sq is a stronger move at this point, from the immediate attack which it admits by the subsequent advance of the P to K B 4th.

(b) Capt. Evans.

(c) Supposed.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK
13.	Q takes B	Jh. P takes P (dis ch)	K moves
14. Q takes Q (ch)	K takes Q	16. P takes B	

And White has an . . . position and . . . advantage

(d) This ad . . . s . . . play

(e) Black takes Q R P (ch) is very tempting

(f) Correctly played

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 478.—By HERR ROSSMAN.

White: K at Q 6th, R at K Kt 8th, Kts at K R 3d and 6th.

Black: K at his K 4th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 479.—By the Same.

White: K at Q Kt sq, R at K 8th, Kt at Q 4th, P at Q 2d.

Black: K at Q R 6th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 480.—By MR. A. ROBSON.

White: K at his 4th, Bs at K B 3d and K 3d, Kt at Q sq, P at K Kt 2d.

Black: K at his R 5th, P at K Kt 3d.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

No. 481.—By W. C., of Manchester.

White: K at K R sq, R at Q 7th, B at Q B 6th, Kts at Q Kt 3d and Q R 2d, Ps at K 3d and Q B 2d.

Black: K at Q B 5th, R at Q B sq, B at Q B sq, Kts at K sq and Q Kt 4th, P at K B 6th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

Great caution should be used, in the purchase of American lands in London, to deal only with respectable and well-known agencies. A Savannah editor notices an advertisement in one of the London papers, offering lands for sale in Irwin county, and states that an English family who had purchased a tract in the state of Georgia which was advertised in this manner were defrauded of their money, as no such land existed.

The two wheels having been laid down from the Chief Electric Telegraphic Office, Lothbury, to the Post office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, the *employés* commenced, on Friday week, for the first time, sending off expresses from that establishment. The advantages to the Post-office of this facility of communication will be important, as the Postmaster-General will be made acquainted with the arrivals and departures of all the foreign and colonial mail packets immediately, and also for the transmission of orders to the various parts of the country connected with that department.

The Bishop of Oxford met with an accident a few days since, while visiting Baron Alderson at his seat near Lowestoft. His Lordship was riding in company with some friends, when his horse fell, and rolled over the Right rev. Prelate. Fortunately his Lordship sustained no serious injury, and was able to dine out on the same day.

On Saturday, information was received by the police that the George and Vulture Hotel, Cornhill, had been entered by thieves and plundered of £430 worth of foreign gold and silver coin; the residence of Count Latour, 79, Great Titchfield-street, of a quantity of gold plate and jewels, value £350; the Hon. Mrs. Holmes, Westow-lodge, Tulse-hill, of silver-plate, valued at £200; and E. Morris, Esq., Argyle-lodge, Clapham, of silver plate, valued at £50, and 40 sovereigns.

The town of Amiens has lately inaugurated—in presence of deputations from the learned societies of the capital, and with that array which customarily attends such ceremonials in France—a bronze statue, in one of its squares, to the memory of Jerome Du Cane.

The Magyar patriots who left England by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's packet have arrived at Constantinople, but have not been permitted to disembark, in consequence of the interference of the Russian and Austrian Ambassadors.

The whole of the celebrated Arabian breeding stock at St. Cloud and Versailles is to be brought to the hammer in the course of the months of October. Among the animals to be sold is the famous white stallion Schahdaki, said to be the finest animal of his race ever brought to Europe. It is to be hoped that some portion of the celebrated stock will find its way to England.

Wood, who was so cleverly detected by Mr. Field, one of the inspectors of the Metropolitan police, during his recent visit to Ireland in search of Manning, is the convict belonging to the *Warrior* convict-ship who escaped from Woolwich Dockyard in the daytime about five weeks ago. Wood, who is known by a number of names, was a most daring burglar, and a boot-maker by trade.

On Tuesday morning a noble Caffrarian lioness in Mr. Wombwell's menagerie, which is now in the town of Hampton, produced a litter of three cubs. The sire is a majestic animal of the black-maned Barbary breed, and has been in England only two years; he is the largest of his tribe which has been exhibited for many years, and is nearly four feet high. The cubs are healthy, active, and exceedingly fine ones.

Considerable dissatisfaction prevails in various parts of the county of Lincoln amongst the labouring population, at the low rate of wages which they have been compelled to accept from their employers, owing in some measure to the great influx of Irish agricultural labourers.

A reward of £100 is offered for the apprehension of Daniel Devonport, who fired two pistol shots out of a revolver at James Reed, a constable of Warwickshire, last week, when escorting him to prison. The constable lies in a dangerous state from the two wounds inflicted upon him.

It is stated that, with a view to another grand military display on the works at Portsmouth, the noble and gallant Lieutenant-Governor of that fortress has ordered a reserve of ammunition of ten rounds per gun to be made until a given period.

At Manchester, two men, viz. Mellor, *alias* Robinson, and Macaulay, have been committed for trial, charged with forgeries upon the Manchester and Liverpool District Bank to the amount of £1000.

Master Gunner Robert Purcell, of Scarborough Castle, has been discharged from the Ordnance Department, after serving upwards of 54 years, and has been awarded a pension of 3s. 7½d. per day. So high a pension to a person in his rank has rarely, if ever, been awarded.

The *Nottingham Mercury* says that a bachelor, living at Mansfield, lately issued his own order to announce that he was in want of a wife, 30 years old, of amiable temper, and clean and industrious habits. He was so overwhelmed with applicants, that he found himself unable to make a choice, and was obliged to leave the town to escape his impending fate.

General Cavaignac is at present, though not in an alarming state, suffering from a consumptive affection, hereditary in the family, and which carried off his brother Godefroy. The General is still the central point of a small body of Republicans of the *sulle*, grouped around him as the only man that they can depend on, should some almost impossible chance can him back to power.

A religious council of the heads of the clergy of the provinces of France to discuss religious matters, some of which have a political bearing, is to be held in Paris shortly. Several Archbishops and Bishops will be present. It is said that one of the chief topics of discussion will be the liberty of instruction.

Letters from Smyrna announce the arrival thereat of the *Tartarus* British steam sloop of war, commanded by Sir Geoffrey Webster, Bart., having in tow two piratical boats, taken between that port and Constantinople. The *Sharpshooter*, steamer, Lieut. Bailey, has visited Prevesa, and obtained satisfaction from the Ottoman authorities thereat for an act of piracy committed by a Turkish boat on an Ionian mail craft.

The disturbances who struck work in Shields some time ago, in consequence of an attempt on the part of their employers to reduce their wages, persist in refusing to submit to the proposed reduction, and the most of them have been set on board at their former rate of wages.

The steam-ship *Europa*, Captain Lott, departed from the Mersey at noon on Saturday last, for Halifax and Boston, with the usual mails for North America. She also carried out 140 passengers; amongst them was the Hon. Mr. Barnard, the ex-Minister of the United States to the Court of St. James's.

Several months before the Revolution of February, M. Chaillou, a horse-dealer, entered into a contract with the Prefect of Police to keep eight horses continually saddled and bridled, for the use of the police, at the Tuileries. Immediately after the Revolution, however, M. Caussidière, who had become Prefect of Police, notified to M. Chaillou that he might consider this contract at an end. M. Chaillou accordingly brought an action against the Prefect of Police, and a few days ago the Civil Tribunal ordered that functionary to pay 1544f. 50c. for arrears due, and 6000f. damages.

The Admiralty have ordered the new system of individual payment of Dockyard wages by cheque to be introduced in operation on the 1st of October next. In the meantime, clerks are ordered to Woolwich Dockyard from the other establishments, to make themselves acquainted with the system.

Among the looking-glasses at the late Exhibition of National Industry, in the Champs Elysées, Paris, was one 14 feet by 12, the price of which was marked at 12,000f. A similar mirror was shipped a few days since at Havre for New Orleans.

The herring-fishing accounts, in almost every station, are highly favourable, and some of them state that the fishing is such as has seldom been witnessed.

A meeting of the ironmasters in the neighbourhood of Stourbridge and Dudley was held at Stourbridge on Friday week, in order to the subject of wages; when it was considered that the present state of the iron trade by no means justified any advance, and the determination was unanimous to blow out every fire-place in the district sooner than yield to the demands of the colliers.

At the last fortnightly meeting of the Liverpool Board of Guardians, the proceedings related chiefly to the sanitary measures adopted by the board at the present juncture. Mr. Harford said the board were spending about £10,000 a year in order to relieve the sufferers from distress.

The British Museum closed on Monday afternoon for the purpose of cleaning, &c., and will be re-opened to the public on Monday, the 10th inst. From that period till the 8th of May next the Museum will close at four instead of seven p.m.

James Meara, coffin-maker for the Nenagh union workhouse, on Thursday week sent in a bill to the Nenagh board of guardians for 1130 coffins, furnished by him from the 25th of last March to the 25th of July—just four months!

It is ascertained that in Liverpool about 40 per cent. of the deaths from cholera occurred in houses in which more than one person had died of the disease.

Mr. Ellis Roberts, who won the prize harp at the Eisteddfod, has received his appointment as harpist to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The intimation was communicated to a similar effect at Balmoral, from Colonel Anson to the Hon. G. Rice Trevor, M.P., viz.:—"Mr. Anson presents his compliments to Lieut.-Col. Trevor, and has much pleasure in informing him that her Majesty the Queen has graciously appointed Mr. Ellis Roberts harpist to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales."

The following are among the few places around the metropolis which are free from cholera:—Eltham, Dulwich, and Beckenham

Prince Albert is taking occasional instructions in Gaelic from the Rev. Mr. Anderson, of Crathie, with a view to acquiring a knowledge of a language connected with the literature of the country, and which forms the dialect of a class among his Royal Highness's most intimate friends, and among whom a considerable portion of his leisure at this season of the year is likely to be regularly spent. Mr. Anderson is a good Gaelic scholar, although a Lowlander.

More than £90,000 has recently passed through the office of Messrs Sale and Worthington, for the purchase of freeholds in Yorkshire and Cheshire for the Freehold Building and Land Association.

An arrival took place a few days since of some bales of hops from one of the Belgian ports, and a further arrival of ten bales of the article was just taken place by a vessel from Ghent, the produce of Belgium.

On Monday week a trout was caught in Windermere Lake which measured no less than 30 inches in length, was 15½ in girth, and weighed upwards of eight pounds and a half.

"THE QUEEN'S HUT," LOCH MUICK.

THE QUEEN AT BALMORAL.

HER Majesty's sojourn in the Highlands has been varied by a visit to Loch Muick, where the Queen has a favourite lodge, or "Hut," as it is called, from its small dimensions. It is situated about equidistant from Balmoral and Ballater, close at the base of "dark Lochnagar." The water of Muick is an impetuous stream, which chafes and foams along through its whole progress to the Dee. The glen contains a larger number of inhabitants than one would expect to find in it.

Some three miles from the Dee, the character of the glen changes. It becomes wilder and more desolate. After passing a wooded ravine, one travels on about the distance specified, and the most anxious search will discover but three houses besides the lodge her Majesty is to occupy. The loch occupies the hollow betwixt hills that rise sheer up from it, having a sort of table-land on the top; while, towering far above them, Lochnagar raises its rugged cones. The scene is one of surpassing beauty, and more especially in the evening, when the last rays of the setting sunlight produce an impression which can never be forgotten. The lodge is about half a mile down the glen from the loch, and is situated amid a small clump of firs on the corner of one of the hills that border it, commanding at once a view of the glen and a portion of Lochnagar. It is said to stand on the farm of Inach Bobbert, one of those great sheep-walks on which there is marvellously little cultivation.

The scenery around this hunting-lodge is very singular. It is one of the lions of the central Highlands; but still the lodge itself cannot be altogether termed lonely. It is rather a social neighbourly place; for the farm-house at the Spital of Glenmuick is within less than half a mile, with only the clear still stream between them; and the houses of Inach Bobbert are not much more than a mile distant towards the north. The lodge itself is at the bottom of a huge cup, with Mount Keen, in Kincardineshire, for one edge, and Lochnagar on the opposite side. The entrance to Loch Muick is a very short distance from the lodge, and seems to be an opening in the side of some tremendous building, of which the still waters of the loch form the floor; and the roofless walls are bare and perpendicular, some hundreds of feet high. Down their sides, occasionally, many little cataracts find their way; and one stream is large and permanent. A wilder refuge than within the entrance of Loch Muick an outlaw could not meet in a winter night. The newest habitations to the south are round Lochlee, in Forfarshire; and the intervening chasms are deep, dark, and terrible. Still there is much natural sweetness round the lodge, and it stands a complete protest against the carelessness of mankind. The grass around it grows luxuriantly. The young wood thrives splendidly.

We quote these interesting descriptive details from the *Glasgow Daily Mail*.

A Correspondent has favoured us with three Sketches of the Lodge, and an adjoining point of antiquarian interest, which we have engraved. They are accompanied by the following notes on the locality:

"Amongst the wildest scenery in Scotland, at the foot of Lochnagar, and surrounded by mountains which are only covered with purple heath and broken fragments of their rocks, is situated the 'Queen's Hut,' as the country people call it. It is embosomed in a goppice of fir and pine trees, and is only a short distance from the wild Loch Muick, a long, narrow lake, which seems, at a distance, to be almost overhung by its precipitous banks. From this lake a stream of the same name emerges, and winds across the moor, until it dives down a fine mountain ravine, and joins the Dee at Ballater. The Queen's residence consists of two small cottages, consisting only of the ground-floor, except, perhaps, the servants' rooms. And here her Majesty and her Royal Consort sometimes sojourn from their house at Balmoral, and enjoy in perfection the fine air, and scenery, and quiet. Of course, the accommodation is not sufficient for a long sojourn. The moors abound in game, and the loch with trout.

"The whole of the range of mountains on the west side of the Muick river belongs to an estate recently purchased by Prince Albert from an old family in the neighbourhood, many of whose mountain fastnesses still exist in ruins. Amongst these are the remains of the 'Castle of Knock,' which has never been very extensive; but, as the outer walls are tolerably entire, it gives a very good idea of the strongholds of Highland Lairds in olden time. Nearly opposite to Knock Castle is the site of another of their towers, 'Brackley,' which has now disappeared except in traditionary legends."

According to the *Glasgow Daily Mail*, "the projected stay of the Royal party at the shooting-lodge was much curtailed. They remained but one night, departing on the evening of the day subsequent to that on which they arrived. It is said that their expectation of unmolested seclusion was disappointed—that

KNOCK CASTLE, NEAR BALLATER.

they were unable to stir abroad without encountering multitudes of gazers—and that for this reason they left abruptly."

"THE QUEEN'S HUT."

PHILLIPS'S FIRE ANNIHILATOR.

THIS invention is stated to possess the power of almost instantaneously extinguishing fire. It is constructed of various sizes. A portable machine, for domestic use, is composed of a set of light iron cases thus arranged:—A and B, the two outer cases, forming a close water-chamber; C and D, two inner cases, perforated in such a manner as to allow the free passage of vapour; E, the inner lid; F, the outer lid, or cover; G, a water-pipe, forming the handle; H, the charge; I, the igniter; K, the igniting pin.

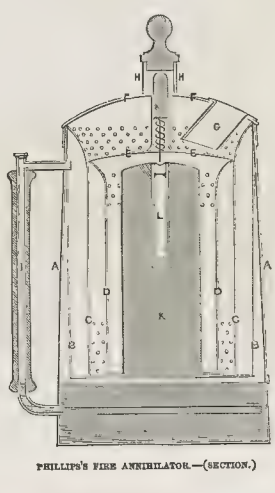
The work of charging the Annihilator is performed in a minute. The two lids, F and E, being taken off, the charge (which is already provided with the igniter bottle) is introduced, and the two lids are replaced, the outer one being secured by a thumbscrew. The igniter pin is placed in the neck, and covered with the wooden stopper, and this may be sealed down at pleasure. Water is then poured into the handle, and confined by a small screw-plug.

The charge, H, is a compound of charcoal, nitre, and gypsum, moulded into the form of a brick. The igniter (I) is a glass tube enclosing two bottles—one containing a few drops of sulphuric acid, placed over another containing a mixture of chlorate of potassa and sugar.

The mode of using the Annihilator is to carry the machine to the place on fire, take out the wooden stopper, with the knob of the stopper strike down the plug or pin in the neck of the machine, and hold the machine by the handle in the best position for the vapour which will come out of the hole on the top to reach the flame, which is almost momentarily extinguished.

The action of the machine is as follows:—The pin being forced down, breaks the igniter bottle, when the sulphuric acid falling on the mixture of chlorate of potassa and sugar, ignition takes place; the flame spreads over the upper surface of the charge, which instantaneously ignites, and evolves heated gases; these, in their passage through the perforated cylinders, impinge against the water chamber, expand the contained air, and produce steam, by which the water is forced through the tubular passage. The steam of the water mixing in the annularchamber with the hot gases, they escape together from the discharge tube in a dense expansive cloud, and are continuously delivered until the charge and water are expended.

Mr. Phillips states the portable machine to be applicable to the protection of dwelling-houses, detached buildings, and ships; but it is requisite that public stores, warehouses, manufactories, and large piles of building, be protected by stationary engines of immense power, the construction of which varies materially from that of the portable machine, although based on the same principle of action: namely, that of extinguishing fire by gases and vapour resulting from combustion.



PHILLIPS'S FIRE ANNIHILATOR.—(SECTION.)

M. EMILE DE GIRARDIN.

THIS able and accomplished public writer, who took so prominent a part in the proceedings of the Peace Congress at Paris recently, and who has acquired so distinguished a reputation amongst his countrymen both in the Legislative Chambers and as a journalist, has just given proof of how justified were the sentiments of gratification with which the Peace party hailed his accession to their ranks. The earnestness with which M. Girardin advocates any great question which he takes up is alone equalled by the ability, learning, and research which he brings in aid of the development of his views.

A dreadful homage to the power of his pen was paid by General Cavaignac, when, in the sanguinary insurrection of June last year, he thought it necessary to mark his displeasure at an article in M. Girardin's paper, complaining of Paris being under the *régne du sabre*, as well as his fear of the exciting effects of that article, by issuing during the hottest of the combat the following decree:—

"FRENCH REPUBLIC.

"LIBERTY EQUALITY—FRATERNITY.

"The Chief of the Executive Power, in virtue of the decree of the National Assembly, which places the city of Paris in a state of siege, resolves:—'The Prefect of the Police, and every agent of the public force, on the view of this present decree, will cause to be arrested the citizen Emile de Girardin, and to suppress the journal the *Presse*.'—The Prefect of Police will immediately order the seizure of all public newspapers which, by their hostile publication, prolong the struggle which is embruing the capital in blood, and compromising the safety of the Republic.' "CAVAIGNAC.

"Paris, June 25, 1848."

M. EMILE DE GIRARDIN.

M. Girardin was, in consequence, arrested the same evening, and sent to the Conciergerie. He was released, however, after a short but rigorous confinement, and allowed to resume his pen.

There is no public writer in France who approaches M. Girardin in a correct knowledge of English politics, and a just appreciation of the advantages of the balanced system of government in this country. He has always taken pains to master fully every leading topic of social or political interest which has engaged our public men; and at the time when Free-trade was scarcely known by name in France and not at all understood, he produced some very able articles upon the question.

On Saturday last, his paper, *La Presse*, advocating the doctrines of the Peace party, and urging the necessity of a reduction of the French army, contained, under the head of "The net product of twenty years of war," the following remarkable article: "Levies of June 24, 1791, 150,000; September, 1792, 100,000; February 24, 1793, 300,000; April 16, 1793, 20,000. Requisition of August 16, 1793, 1,050,000. Conscriptions of Vend. 3, an VII., 100,000; Germin. 28, an VII., 150,000; Messidor 24, an VII., 110,000; Floréal 28, an X., 120 000; Floréal 5, an XI., 120,000; Floréal 5, an XII., 60,000; Nivose 8, an XIII., 60,000; Nivose 27, an XIII., 60,000; Vend. 2, an XIV., 80,000; December 15, 1806, 80,000; April 7, 1807, 80,000; January 21, 1808, 80,000; September 15, 1808, 80,000; September 12, 1808, 80,000; January 1, 1809, 80,000; April 25, 1809, 40,000; October 5, 1809, 36,000; December 13, 1809, 120,000; Same day, 40,000; Sept. 1, 1812, 120.000; Jan 11, 1813, 350,000; April 3, 1813, 180,000; Aug. 24, 1813, 30,000; Oct. 9, 1813, 280,000; Nov. 15, 1813, 300,000.—Total, 4,506,000 men. Napoleon, for his part, obtained by the conscription, 2,476,000 men. Those who set out were never freed from service. M. Dara, in his report to the Legislative body on the conscription, avows it. (*Moniteur*, 20 Floréal, an X.) Spain was the tomb of most of our soldiers; what remained perished almost entirely in the snows of Russia. The army of 1813 was composed of recruits from 18 to 20 years of age. Illness, fatigue, and misery decimated them. Of the 1,250,000 men raised in 1813, there remained in 1814, to defend the soil of France, but 100,000 men above the guard. In 1792 France had, as now, 85 departments. The conquests of the Republic gave her, in two years, the Rhine and the Alps for frontiers. From 1794 to 1800, the number of our departments was increased by 19, and made 105. Napoleon, in 1815, joined to France, Holland, maritime Germany, and half of Italy, and created 27 new departments, France then having 132. In 1814 France was reduced to her old limits of 1790, and from her were taken Marienburg, Philippeville, and Landau. Such, then, was the net produce of twenty years' gigantic wars, heroic efforts, immeasurable sacrifices, and bloodshed on every battle-field of Europe. A single battle lost, that of Waterloo, sufficed to take from France the fruit of twenty immortal victories, and to render her smaller in 1845 than in 1790. But that is not all! To 4,506,000 of men (how many nations have not 4,500,000 souls!) cut down by balls and bullets, must be added 7,000,000 francs of indemnity of

war, paid by France to the Allied Powers, and which was payable in equal portions, in five years, by means of *bons* to bearer on the Royal Treasury, *plus* 400,000,000 francs for the support of the foreign garrison, *plus* a multitude of various indemnities, the whole amounting to nearly two milliards."

THE AMENDED COUNTY COURTS ACT.—On Saturday two provisions in the new County Courts Act (12th and 13th Vict., cap. 101) came into operation, repealing the authority given to the judges to commit to county gaols or houses of correction, and substituting the usual debtors prison, where in future debtors are to be sent. By the third section it is provided that where a debtors prison is situated at an inconvenient distance, or is in a crowded state, the Secretary of State may authorise commitments to a house of correction, " and make orders altering the regulations of such house of correction or gaol so far as respects the treatment of persons to be committed under this act, in order that such persons may be treated as nearly as may be in like manner as if they had been committed to a gaol in which such debtors as aforesaid may be confined, notwithstanding the regulations in force in such house of correction or gaol to which such persons may be committed, and every such order may from time to time be revoked or varied by such Secretary of State as occasion may require."

AN EVENTFUL LIFE.—On the 21st of July, at St. Stephen's, New Brunswick, died, at the age of 111 years, Mrs. Elizabeth Dodd. Deceased was born on board a British ship-of-the-line, in the Bay of Biscay, cradled on the broad Atlantic. Her father having been killed while fighting for George I., she was cast an orphan on the shores of New York; thence carried to St. Augustine. After her marriage she settled on the banks of the Alabama. On the outbreak of the war between France, Spain, and England, she, with other British settlers, were made prisoners and taken to New Orleans. After two years she was transferred to the Spaniards and taken to the Castle at Vera Cruz, where she remained until its capture by the British in 1761. She was then relieved and taken to New York. During the first American war she followed her husband through the principal campaigns, and was at the hard-fought battles at Monmouth, White Plains, Yorktown, &c. At the close of the war, in 1784, she went with the Loyalists to the province where she died.

HIDDEN DANGERS AT SEA.—The sudden appearance, some eighteen years ago, of a small island, and very soon after its nearly as sudden disappearance, off Sciacca, on the south-west coast of Sicily, a region noted in past ages for its submarine volcanoes, created much surprise at the time. Accounts from Malta, by the Overland Mail, report that the *Terrible*, steam-frigate, sent to take soundings on this shoal, had returned after finding the water much shallower than it is marked on the charts; and another shoal of much greater extent had been discovered, not marked at all, which leads to a strong presumption that some volcanic action is in progress. For the more minutely examining the new shoal, the *Rosamond* steam-sloop, of less draught of water, was despatched from Malta on the 22nd ult., and had not up to the 24th yet returned. Sir William Parker, the Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, had also despatched from Malta several of the launches of the ships in port, accompanied by the *Oberon* and *Spitfire* steam-sloops, to seek for (by means of dragging) a hidden rock, which, though said to have been seen by several Greek and Maltese seamen during the past forty years, is still classed among the doubtful dangers, and upon which, it is supposed, the *Earl of Auckland* steamer struck in March last, situated from 87 to 95 miles due east of Malta.

NAUTICAL IMPROVEMENTS.—Mr. Dempster, of Kinghorn, N.B., who has originated an improved mode of building and rigging a sailing-vessel, and a new code of signals and trawling apparatus, has lately printed a description of these novelties. A striking instance of the good he has effected is in the improvement that has lately taken place in the Frith of Forth, and on the coast of Fife, in trawl fishing: at the latter place, within two years, sixty boats' crews adopted trawl nets, where such a mode of fishing was before unknown, since which, turbot, halibut, soles, plaice, &c., have been taken in large quantities, much to the advantage of the fish-markets, and to the increase of the trade. Yet, as is too often the case with individuals who devote their time and money to improvements by which the public are benefited, Mr Dempster has expended considerable sums without receiving any remuneration beyond empty thanks for his exertions.

THE "BOSPHORUS."—The screw steam-ship *Bosphorus*, J. V. Hall Commander (of which we gave an Engraving in our last Number, from a drawing by the Captain), left her moorings off the East India Docks, on Monday last, with a full cargo, for Liverpool, which port she will leave, on the 16th, with passengers and cargo, for Malta and Constantinople.

PAINTINGS IN THE AJUNTA CAVES.
(MUSEUM OF THE EAST INDIA HOUSE.)

NO. 1.—GENERAL VIEW OF THE AJUNTA CAVES.

THERE have lately been added to the Museum of the East India Company some interesting copies of paintings found upon the interior walls and roofs of a series of temples, excavated out of the solid rock, situated near the Ajunta Pass, where the road from Central Hindostan ascends the mural heights supporting the table land of the Dekhin. The town of Ajunta is about 200 miles north-east from Bombay; and in a ravine amongst the hills, some four or five miles distant, occur the caves. According to Mr. Fergusson, in his "Memoir on the Rock-cut Temples of India," published in the "Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society," the entrance to the ravine is nearly half a mile in width, but the ravine becomes narrower as the traveller winds up it, until it terminates in a cascade of seven falls, or leaps: the lowest is about 100 feet high, the others about 100 feet higher. Immediately below the fall the ravine makes a sharp turn to the right, and it is in the perpendicular cliff forming the outer side of the bend, and facing the fall, that the caves are situated; the whole series extending about 500 yards from north to south-east. There are in this space twenty-seven caves, which are accessible by a sort of ledge or terrace of the cliff; but this has given way at the southern extremity, and left the face of the cliff perpendicular, to the height of about three hundred feet. The general appearance of the ravine and of some of the excavations is given in our Engraving No. 1, reduced from the original plate, forming part of Mr.

NO. 2.—INDIAN WARRIORS SETTING OUT ON AN EXPEDITION.

Fergusson's interesting illustrations of these and other Rock Temples delineated by him in India.

The Ajunta Caves are richly decorated with sculptured porticoes and columns; but their peculiar feature is the embellishment of their roofs and walls with paintings, which it is not yet determined to call frescoes. They have suffered much from time and neglect; and to counteract, in some measure, the further depredations of both, the Court of Directors have instructed their local Governments to take measures for their careful delineation. An officer of the Madras Establishment, Captain Gill, has been for some time, and is still, employed in making copies of them, and has sent home those now at the India House: of three of which we present our readers with engravings. In No. 2 we have on the left a number of warriors apparently setting out on an expedition. The chief, indicated by the umbrella, is taking leave of his princess, whilst a group of women on the right are also bidding them farewell. The men are characterised by the intertwining of the hair with the cloth of the turban, a costume now chiefly met with amongst the Burmas. It is doubtful if it is to be found on the continent of India. There is nothing to denote the religion of the persons represented, but in another painting a group very similar are offering their adoration to a Chaitya or Buddhist monument, which is conclusive as to their professing the Buddhist faith.

In No. 3 we have various groups, who belong to the interior of the palace. The chief in one place is seated, in another standing, and in both attitudes is evidently communicating orders or instructions. This is probably a representation of Sakyasinha or Buddha, who admitted females to become his disciples, and was allowed free access to the

NO. 3.—INTERIOR OF AN INDIAN PALACE.

female apartments. The privilege here is not confined to him, for in two places are men bringing presents carried upon a pole, with slings, as they are at the present day. In the right-hand corner we have what seems to be a garden: in the left a group of elephants very accurately represented—one appears to have triple tusks; a seated female in front appears to hold a book.

No. 4 represents a very different series of figures from either of the two preceding, and evidently belongs to the Saiva branch of Brahminism. The much-defaced head in the centre, with a rich crown, ornamented amongst other things with crosses, is a not uncommon representation of Siva; and in the right compartment we have the same divinity attended by some of his hideous train of goblins. In one place, on the left, of two smaller figures the male is playing a flute. The figures appear to be partly in the clouds, partly in edifices and in gardens—perhaps the city of the God of Wealth upon the celestial mountain Kailas is intended.

The indications of Buddhism are, however, the prevailing subjects of the paintings, although some of them are Saiva. Fragments of inscriptions are found on two of them, which, although too imperfect to be capable of translation, yet are valuable as guides to the age of the paintings. The characters in which they are written went out of use about the third century of our era, and the paintings in which they occur must, consequently, be of prior date. They were painted, probably, about the beginning of the Christian era.

NO. 4.—SAIVA FIGURES.

COUNTRY NEWS.

KIDDERMINSTER ELECTION.—On Tuesday the nomination of candidates to fill the vacancy in the representation of this borough caused by the death of the late Mr. Godson took place at ten o'clock, at which hour several thousand persons were crowded together in front of the Town Hall. Mr. Hogarth, Mayor, proposed John Best, Esq. (Conservative), as a fit representative for the borough in Parliament. Mr. Chell worth seconded the nomination. The proposition was received with mingled groans and hisses. Mr. J. Holmes, in proposing Mr Gisborne, described the honourable candidate as a gentleman of progressive principles He was in favour of the principles in virtue of which they had obtained the elective franchise, and his past conduct in Parliament was a surety for the future. Mr. H. Brenton, carpet-manufacturer, seconded the nomination of Mr. Gisborne. The candidates proceeded at some length to declare their political sentiments; after which the show of hands being taken, it was declared by the Mayor to be in favour of Mr. Gisborne. A poll was thereupon demanded on behalf of Mr Best's friends. The polling was commenced on Wednesday morning, at eight o'clock. At four o'clock Mr. Best's committee announced the final close of the poll as follows:—

Best	..	..	..	..	..	..	217
Gisborne	..	..	..	..	..	..	200
Majority for Best	..	..	..	..	..	..	17

FIRE IN MANCHESTER.—At two o'clock on Wednesday morning a fire was discovered on the premises of Mr Andrew Wilson, packing-case-maker. The entire building was gutted, and an enormous quantity of timber consumed. The total damage, as nearly as can be ascertained, will be about £4000. Mr. Wilson is insured, but by no means to the amount of the loss which he has sustained. The flames spread to an adjoining shed, occupied by Messrs. Roberts, Fothergil, and Co., but they were speedily extinguished by an engine which is kept on the premises. The police succeeded in removing Mr. Wilson's books and private papers, and preserving them. The fire was extinguished about five.

CHARGE OF DEFRAUDING THE BRIGHTON AND SOUTH COAST RAILWAY COMPANY.—On Wednesday Henry Leeks, Charles Cheesman, and Stephen Springate were charged at the Brighton police-court with defrauding the Brighton and South Coast Railway Company. It appeared from the statement of Mr H Faithfull, solicitor, who conducted the prosecution, and the evidence of Mr. Frederick Slight, the accountant to the company, that the fraud was effected in the following manner:—Each train has at the London terminus, where he had the custody of the tickets and it was also part of his duty to deliver tickets to passengers. The tickets are numbered consecutively from one to a thousand and so on, and suspicion was first discovered amongst those collected from passengers which bore a number beyond the total quantity issued for the day, that would cause suspicion and inquiry. On Sunday Mr. Weatherhead, the station-master at the London terminus, having received instructions excited, examined the stock of tickets, and discovered that from thirty to forty bearing forward numbers were missing. He mentioned this fact on Monday morning to Mr. Slight, who then examined the tickets himself, and the tickets bearing the forward numbers which were missed the day before were in their places, but on looking at those tickets minutely he perceived that they had been dated, which was only done when they were issued to passengers, but that the date had been erased: not entirely, however, to escape detection. Leeks, on being asked to account for this, at once confessed that he had issued the forward numbers which had been collected by Cheesman, the chief collector at the Brighton terminus, who transmitted through Springate, who was one of the guards, back again to him (Leeks), and he then placed them in their order and re-issued them in the ordinary course of traffic There being no other evidence against Cheesman and Springate than the confession of Leeks, Mr. Hounsman objected that it could not be received against them. The bench concurred, and they were discharged, but Leeks was remanded until Friday for the further investigation of the case.

FRIGHTFUL TRAGEDY.—On Monday morning, about half-past eleven, at East-street, Ipswich, a man named Grayson murdered three of his male children, of the respective ages of four years, three years, and eight months, by cutting their throats with a razor, and afterwards cut his own throat with the same instrument. An inquest upon the bodies was held in the afternoon, at the Dove Inn, when it appeared, by the testimony adduced, that the father was a painter by trade, about forty years old, and had been married nearly ten years—the fruit of his marriage being seven children. He was always kind to his wife, fond of his children, and of particularly temperate habits. During the last five or six weeks, however, his mind has failed him, and he frequently exhibited a strong tendency to despondency, arising from the cares of his large family, whom he seemed to apprehend he then did not be able properly to bring up. Latterly, he suffered from pain in the head, and, producing lowness of spirits; and he sometimes was heard to say, "I shall never live to get through my troubles." On Sunday evening he retired to bed, and appeared to sleep as usual, but after the family had gone to rest listened to his wife that he felt very languid and faint. Shortly after eleven o'clock Mrs. Grayson went shopping into the town, leaving her husband and children in the house; but she had not been absent more than a quarter of an hour when she heard the awful tidings of what had occurred. As soon as she returned, the shocking specise a presented itself of the four bodies lying on the ground in the front room, with their throats cut, all dead but the youngest, who was breathing heavily. It appears that no sooner had his wife left the house than the unfortunate man said to the three deceased children, who were at the time in the back room, "Come to me here and I'll give you a penny each." They replied "I'll give you a penny each." This observation was heard by his daughter Emma, aged eight, who was washing up plates in the adjoining kitchen, and she in consequence left the kitchen and stood at the back door, where she saw her father take the children in his arms and carry him into the front room, the other two children following. She then returned to the washhouse, but in a few minutes went into the front room, when she beheld her father and three brothers lying dead on the carpet. An alarm was given, and surgical assistance instantly procured, but, of course, it was ineffectual. After a lengthened examination of several witnesses, the jury returned a verdict, that Grayson had cut the throats of Arthur, Walter, Frederick, and himself, while in a state of temporary derangement.

DEATH FROM ADMINISTERING A POISONOUS NOSTRUM FOR CHOLERA.—Some weeks ago the Liverpool dock committee made known and recommended to the public through the newspapers a nostrum said to be a certain remedy of cholera, which was said to be a compound made up according to a prescription obtained from Sir James Clark, physician to her Majesty. Immediately upon the prescription being made known, a great demand was made upon all the apothecaries in the town to have the mixture compounded, and thousands of copies of the recipe were printed and disseminated throughout the country at large by well-disposed persons. It having come to the knowledge of Sir James Clark, that a prescription, attributed to him, for the cure of cholera, had been so authoritatively and extensively circulated, Sir James wrote etc to Liverpool, repudiating the recipe, and stated that the mixture, administered in the quantities directed, was dangerous to life. It was found that a teaspoonful of it contained thirty drops of laudanum, and an ordinary-sized tablespoonful (the quantity directed to be taken for a dose) one hundred and twenty drops of laudanum, or 84 grains of solid opium—a medical gentleman applied to considered the mixture to be not only dangerous, but poisonous. At the coroner's office, on Monday, an inquest was held on the body of a child, 19 months old, who had died in consequence of a tea-spoonful of the mixture having been administered to it, when the facts above given relative to the recipe alleged to be Sir James Clarke's transpired. A verdict of chance medley was return ed, but the Le parties who administered it exonerated from criminality in the matter. The coroner severely censured the conduct of the person who had promulgated so diabolical and gross a fraud in the name of a man of such deserved note and eminence as Sir James Clark, thus giving a sanction to the nostrum having been administered to it, when the facts above given relative to the recipe alleged to be Sir James Clarke's transpired. A verdict of chance medley was return ed, but the Le parties who administered it exonerated from criminality in the matter. The coroner severely censured the conduct of the person who had promulgated so diabolical and gross a fraud in the name of a man of such deserved note and eminence as Sir James Clark, thus giving a sanction to the nostrum having been administered to it, when the facts above given relative to the recipe alleged to be Sir James Clarke's transpired. The only antidote to the evil now was to make the nature of the recipe as extensively known as possible, through the medium not only of the loca , but of the metropolitan press, which he trusted would be the case

IRELAND.

LAND IMPROVEMENT ACT.—PRINCE ALBERT.—R. C. Hickson, Esq., Fermoyle, county Kerry, having forwarded to his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant, during the week of the Dublin Exhibition, some most brilliant specimens of oats, flax, mangold wurtzel, and potatoes, grown on land over which the sea rolled about eighteen months ago, and which he had embanked and reclaimed under the provisions of the Land Improvement Act, has received the acknowledgment the following very courteous note from the Lord-Lieutenant's private secretary:—

Viceregal Lodge, August 14, 1849.

SIR,—I am directed by the Lord-Lieutenant to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, together with the accompanying sample of agricultural produce, which latter was duly sent for and to the inspection of Prince Albert. His Excellency has much pleasure in assuring you that as Royal Highness Prince Albert expressed his admiration at the success of your experiment on the occasion of his recent visit to Fermoyle, the splendid proof of the operation of the Land Improvement Act I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

R. C. HICKSON, Esq., Fermoyle, Castlegregory. ORBIT CONNELLAN.

The large and newly-erected Wesleyan Meeting-house in Donegall-str et, Be fast, was burnt down on Sunday night, after the congregation had ret red. The Bude light, used for illuminating the edifice from the centre, set fire to the ceiling, and upon the alarm being given the roof of the construction was over in three or four hours. The building was insured for £4000.

FLAX CULTURE.—In the report of the commissioners for the return of the population, they found that the portion of the lands in Ireland fit for the purposes of agriculture, exclusive of all other descriptions, amounted to 13,464,300 acres. Instead of one-eighth, which it had been shown was perfectly consistent with good farming, let them suppose that only one-sixteenth were appropriated to flax, they should have 841,518 acres; six tenths, or about one-third of a ton, was considered a fair average produce by the acre: that would give no less than 252,455 tons: and, at £45 per ton, the value would be £11,360,475. Then, with regard to the employment which the cultivation of the plant gave, and which was a most important consideration, it had been already shown that, independently of spinning, an acre of the flax gave employment for a year to nineteen persons in manufacturing it into pocket-handkerchiefs; and, if spinners were added, there would be an addition of forty-four women, making altogether sixty-three persons. But some people might think that an exaggerated statement: therefore, let it be supposed that one acre of flax would be equal to the employment and support of one family for a year, and in the result would be, suppose one one-seventh of the lands fit for flax, there would be 241 8 families so employed; and, taking each family at the usual average of five, the number of individuals sustained would be 4,207,590—equal to about one-half of the whole population of Ireland.

Extract from the Speech of Mr. Sharman Crawford, M.P., in the Fifth Annual Report of the Society for the Promotion of the Growth of Flax in Ireland.

THE QUEEN'S COLLEGES IN CORK.—The Rev. William O'Connor, parish priest of Coreles, Kinsale, has been appointed Roman Catholic Dean of Residences for Queen's College, Cork.

THE CLEARANCE SYSTEM IN THE WEST.—The *Galway Mercury* has accounts of the further progress of evictions and the breaking of houses on various estates in that county, some of them under the control of the Court of Chancery.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Of the four meetings to which the turf fixtures for the coming week are confined, Doncaster alone has any real attraction. Its programme promises an average quantum of sport, but, as regards the value and character of the engagee ents, offers a sorry contrast to Doncaster in its palmy days; there is much "talk" for the future—will it come to anything? The meeting commences on Tuesday with an indifferent list, the Champagne Stakes, for which the field will be small, being the "feature." The St. Leger, with about ten or a dozen starters at the bridle, makes Wednesday the "great day." Thursday will derive some interest from the Great Yorkshire Handicap; and Friday, the last day, will have the Cup and Park Hill, both certainties on paper, and several other prizes. As we mentioned in our last, the Great Northern Railway will enable visit rs to get to the town from the metropolis, in fact, from all parts of the country, without road travelling. Sherborne races take place on Monday, and Bromley and Brecon on Wednesday.

The following Cricket matches come off in the course of the week: Monday, at Holkham, the M. C. C. and ground against Holkham Club. At Birmingham, eleven of All England against twenty-two of Birmingham and District. At the Kennington Oval, the gentlemen and players of the Surrey ground against Banstead. Tuesday—at the Honourable Artillery Ground, the Surrey Club against the Honourable Artillery Company. Thursday at Gravesend, eleven of All England against eighteen gentlemen of Kent. Brighton—Gentlemen of England.

The aquatic fixtures will be, Holt Regatta (Worcestershire), on Monday; Shadwell and Ratcliffe, on Tuesday; and Hampton on Wednesday.

TATTERSALL'S.

THURSDAY.—Although within a few days of Doncaster Races, the room was thinly attended, and business almost at a stand-still. We can only give the market prices:—

ST. LEGER.

2 to 1 on Flying Dutchman	25 to 1 agst Chatterer (t)	25 to 1 agst Herbert (t)	
15 to 1 agst Sunnyside	25 to 1 — Ivri	35 to 1 — Volcano	
20 to 1 — Lea Garrow	25 to 1 — Thrisgarth (t)	100 to 1 — Cloudsdale	

YORKSHIRE HANDICAP.

9 to 2 agst Thrimarth	1	1 agst Mrs Taft
8 to 1 — Letitia	10 to 1 — Fernhill	

DONCASTER CUP.

2 to 1 on Gemini

CESAREWITCH

22 to 1 agst Glenalvon	25 to 1 agst Bostal	40 to 1 agst Rathmines	
25 to 1 — St Rosalis	25 to 1 — Iron Rail	60 to 1 — Hitchron	
	50 to 1 agst Fernhill		
	33 to 1 agst Compass		

WARWICK RACES TUESDAY.

TRIAL STAKES of 5 sovs each, and 25 added.

Mr. Rolt's Cossachia, 5 yrs, 7st 11lb	..	.. (Flatman)	1
Mr. Williams's Jessie, 4 yrs, 7st 5lb	..	.. (Dockeray)	2

FOAL STAKES of 10 sovs each, and 25 added.

Mr. E. Jones's Docility, 8st 4lb	..	.. (Wh tehouse)	1
Mr. William's's Syrup, 8st 11lb	..	.. (Flatman)	2

LEAMINGTON STAKES of 25 sovs each, 15 ft, and 5 only if declared, with 100 added; the second to receive £100, and the third, £50.

Mr. Merry's Miss Ann, 3 yrs, 8st 2lb	..	.. (Hiett)	1
Lord Brudenell's Grief, 4 yrs, 8st	..	.. (Pavis)	2

CASTLE PARK STAKES of 10 sovs each, with 50 added.

Mr. Fowler's Jack Briggs, 8st 11lb (including 4lb extra) (Whitehouse)			1
Mr. Copeland's Lass of Cinderley, 8st 5lb	..	.. (Marlow)	2

HANDICAP STAKES of 10 sovs each, with 100 guineas. Heats.

Lord Exeter's Glenalvo , 3 yrs, 8st 2lb	..	.. (Flatman)	1
Mr. Walker's Captain Parry, 3 yrs, 8st 2lb	..	.. (Wakefield)	2

WEDNESDAY.

AVON STAKES of 15 sovs each, 10 ft.

Mr. Fowler's Monk, 2 yrs, 6st 6lb	..	.. (Wells)	1
Mr. Lawson's Rienzi, 3 yrs, 8st 11lb	..	.. (Marlow)	2

WARWICK GOLD CUP of £200, with £100 added.

Lord Exeter's Gazeteer, 4 yrs, 8st 7lb	..	.. (J. Mann)	1
Mr. Merry's Chanticleer, 6 yrs, 9st 12lb (including 7lbs extra)		(Marson)	2

GRAND WARWICKSHIRE STAKES of 10 sovs each, and 50 added.

Mr. Payne's Glanca, 8st 2lb	..	.. (Flatman)	1
Sir C. Rushout's Thlosalt, 8st 7lb	..	.. (Darling)	2

COUNT STAKES of 20 sovs each, with 100 added.

Mr. Fowler's Rhadiry, 4 yrs, 9st 2lb	..	.. (Wells)	1
Mr. Merry's Miss Ann, 3st 2lb, including 10lb extra	..	.. (Hiet)	2

TOWN PLATE of £50, added to a Sweepstake of 10 sovs each.

Mr. Osbaldeston's Joe, 5 yrs	..	.. (Cowper)	1
Mr. Daley's Dever, 4 yrs, 10st 5lb	..	.. (Mr. Bevill)	2

The SELLING STAKES was won in three heats by Cossachia (Flatman), beating Lucy Ashton, Chat, Syrup, and Roma.

MORTLAKE AND BARNES AMATEUR REGATTA.

The Mortlake and Barnes regatta, amongst gentlemen amateurs, for various pieces of plate, took place on Saturday, and afforded considerable sport.

FAIR OARED RACE for Silver Cup.

Messrs. T. Bone and S Bone	..	(Light Blue) 1
Messrs. C. Harpour and G Ravenshaw, Richmond	..	(Crimson) 2

The race extended from a bit below Lord Lonsdale's to Barker's rails.

SENIOR SCULLERS' RACE for a Silver Cup.

This extended from a boat below Lord Lonsdale's to the first creek at Mortlake.

FINAL HEAT.

Mr. S. Walford, Fulham	..	(Pink) 1
Mr. W. F. Watson, Isleworth	..	(Light Blue) 2

JUNIOR SCULLERS' RACE (for those who have never won a public prize).

FINAL HEAT

Mr A. Hutton	..	(Crimson and Blue Cross) 1
Mr Ogsden	..	(Dark Blue) 0

A scratch followed, and wound up the sport.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

All the markets continue comparatively deserted, business, both speculative and real, being confined to the narrowest limits. Consols during the week have only fluctuated between 90¼ and 90⅝, and the former quotation, closing rather firmly at the higher quotation. Exchequer Bills have again declined, money being in greater demand out of the house. India Bonds are also receding from the same cause. The general feeling is one of despondency, notwithstanding the exceeding favourable accounts of the harvest, both as regards abundance and quality, proves the existence of a belief that money will become shortly more valuable, from the resumption of Bank cash abroad, besides the probability of foreign loans when tranquility shall have been for a short time restored. The English funds at the close of the week were firm, quoting for Bank Stock, 1 9⅛ Reduced, 92¾; Consols, 90⅝; New Three-and-a-Quarter-per-Cents, Annuity, 98¼; Long Annuities, to expire January, 1860, 8 15-16; Ditto, 30 years, October 10, 1859, 8 11-16; India Stock, 259½; India Bonds, £1000, 75 p; Consols for Account, 92¾; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 39 p; £500, June, 35 p; Small, June, 39.

The principal operations in the Foreign market have been in Mexican and Peruvian, with some few in Spanish. There have not, however, been any wide fluctuations except in Buenos Ayres Stock, which marked a decline of three per cent. on Tuesday, quoting 48 ex. The prices at closing are, for Dutch Bonds, 1825, Three per Cents, 72, Equador Bonds, 3½; Mexican, five per Cents, 19½; Account, 19½; Ditto, Deferred, 3½; Peruvian Bonds, Deferred, 17½; Spanish Five per Cents., 1840, 17¼. Ditto, Account, 18; Ditto, Three per Cent., 34¾; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents., 54¼; Ditto Four per Cents., 89¾.

Railway stocks have been greatly depressed during the week, particularly the established and dividend-paying lines. London and North-Western, Great Western, York and North Midland, Midlands, &c. an declined considerably on Tuesday, although a slight reaction has since taken place. Fear of decreasing dividends, and the necessity of resorting to preference stocks, in order to meet debentures falling due (thus rendering the original stocks nearly worthless), are the assigned causes of this downward movement. At the close of business there was rather more firmness, the last prices being—For Aberdeen, 17⅛; Buckinghamshire, 11½; Caledonian, 10½; Ditto, New, £10 Debentures, 10½; Eastern Counties, Old Stock, Preference, 11½; Eastern Counties, 8; Eastern Union Class A, Scrip (6 per Cent.), 1⅞ East Lancashire, 28½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 38; Great Northern, 74½; Ditto, A, Scrip, 2½; Ditto, B, Scrip (Class taken), 5½; Great North of England, 2½; Great Western, 67 ex. d.; Ditto, ½ Shares, 13½ ex. d.; Ditto, New, £17, 8½ ex. d., Hull and Selby, 92½ ex. d.; Ditto, ½ Shares, 47 ex. d.; Lancaster and Yorkshire, 17⅝; Leeds and Bradford, 98½; Leeds and Thirsk, 15; London and Blackwall, 3½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 74½; London and North-Western, 119 ex. d.; Ditto, New Quarters, 13½ ex. d.; Ditto, £10 M. and B., 3½; London and South-Western, 33 ex. d.; Midland, 57½; Ditto, Consolidated Preference, £50 shares, 13½; North Staffordshire, 10½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 13½; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 18½; Scottish Central, 20; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 4½; South-Eastern, 21; Ditto, No. 2, 16½; Ditto, Scrip, No. 4, 6½; Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth, 3⅜; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 18½; Ditto, Newcastle Extension, 11½; Ditto, G. N. E., Preference, 3½; York and North Midland, 24½; Ditto, Preference, 6½; Boulogne and Amiens, 6⅞; East Indian, 4½; Northern of France, 2½ dis; Orleans and Bordeaux, 33⅞; Paris and Rouen, 21⅜; Paris and Strasbourg, 9⅛; Rouen and Havre, 10½.

SATURDAY MORNING.—Consols remained nearly stationary during yesterday, the current quotation being 90¾ ⅞ for money and time. The Foreign Market was but little attended, and Shares were heavy, with a very small amount of business done.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday.)—A cimmon fin ewl has brought in an immense fleet of grain ships from the Baltic this week The total imports of grain have amounted to nearly TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND QUARTERS, of which the quarters of wheat, 36,3 0 of barley, and 31,630 of oats. The supply of English wheat received coastwise has not exceeded 2770 quarters, but by land carriage rather a large quantity has reached us. To-day the show of samples was tolerably good. Owing to the prevailing fine weather, and the large influx from abroad, the demand for all kinds of wheat of home produce ruled exceedingly heavy, at 6d to 1s lower quotations from last week. Foreign met with a very dull inquiry, at 2s per quarter under, without effecting a clearance. The quantity of foreign wheat on offer was large. The, together with the prospect of extensive receipts during the ensuing week, produced great heaviness in the supply. Where sales took place, the currencies gave way is to 2s per quarter. The demand for barley ruled heavy in the extreme, at 1s per quarter less money. The supply of foreign was very extensive; that of English small. Malt, the quantity of which was trifling, moved off heavily at almost nominal figures In oats the public weighing was fair, at 6d to 1s per quarter less money. All other articles, including flour, were lower to purchase.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 2770; barley, 160; malt, 1530; oats, 730 flour, 2690, Irish, barley, ——; oats, 150. Foreign: wheat, 21 800; barley, 25,310; oats 31,220 quarters, *English.*—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 38s to 42s; ditto, white, 40s to 46s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 39s to 42s; ditto, white, 40s to 46s; rye, 28s to 32s; grinding barley, 23s to 26s; distilling ditto, 28s to 29s; malting ditto, 32s to 35s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 56s to 58s; brown ditto, 52s to 54s; Kingston and Ware, 58s to 60s; Chevalier, 60s to 62s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 18s to 20s, potato ditto, 21s to 23s; Youghal and Cork, black, 18s to 19s; Limerick, 19s to 20s; Sligo, ditto, 18s to 19s; Londonderry, ditto, 20s to 21s; English, 23 6d to 25s; ditto, foreign, 25 6d to 26 6s per 1020); rapeseed cakes, £4 5s to £4 10s per ton; canary, 62s to 70s per quarter; English coarse mustard, 7s to 8s per bushel; white, 4s to 4s; cake, 4s to 5s. Foreign, rod, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s, per quarter. Flour, American, 21s to 24s per barrel; Baltic, 4s to —s per barrel.

The Seed Markets.—Our market is exceedingly heavy, and prices almost generally have a downward tendency. The supply of new seeds is arriving.

Linseed, English, sowing, 56s to 58s. Baltic, crushing, 38s to 42s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 34s to 36s; hempseed, 32s to 34s per quarter; rapeseed, 36s to 38s per cwt.; brown mustard-seed, 8s to 11s; white ditto, 6s to 10s 6d; tares, 5s 0d to 6s 6d per bushe.; English rapeseed, —s to —s per last of ten quarters; Dutch, —l. to —l.; English, £9 5s to £10; ditto, foreign, £6 0s to £6 5s per 1000); rapeseed cakes, £4 5s to £4 10s per ton; canary, 62s to 70s per quarter; English coarse mustard, 7s to 8s per bushel; white, —s to —s; cake, 4s to 5s. Foreign, rod, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s, per quarter. Flour, American, 21s to 24s per barrel; Baltic, 4s to —s per barrel.

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Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 44s 8d; barley, 26s 1d; oats, 19s 3d; rye, 29s 6d; beans, 30s 7d; peas, 28s 6d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 46s 8d; barley, 26s 1d; oats, 19s 3d; rye, 29s 6d; beans 30s 7d; peas, 28s 6d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 1s 0d; barley, 1s 0d; oats, 1s 0d; rye, 1s 0d, beans, 1s 0d; peas, 1s 0d.

Sugar.—The qualities of both black and green teas move off slowly, on barely former terms. Common sound sugars are steady, at 5d per cwt.

Sugar.—Most kinds of raw sugar have met a very inactive demand this week, and in most instances prices have further declined 6d per cwt. Refined goods have moved off slowly, brown lumps, 4d, and fine grocery, 6s to 6s per cwt.

Coffee.—No change to notice. The market is very flat, at a fall of 1s per cwt.

Rice.—The dealers have work in stock, this article has become rather heavy, at a decline in the value of Bengal parcels of 5s per cwt., Carolina remains nearly the same.

Provisions.—The best qualities of Dutch butter are in some cases improved request, at fully last week's quotations. In other kinds very little is doing. Good and fine hams are selling at 70s to 80s; and inferior, 44s to 60s per cwt. The market for Irish butter is very dull, and the inferior sorts are lower in price. Carlow and Limerick, firsts, landed, 64s to 66s, Cork and Clonmel, 64s to 66s, Cork, 64s to 66s, Limerick 58s to 63s, Sligo 58s to 60s; and Waterford, 60s to 64s per cwt. Fine English butter supports late rates, but other kinds are cheaper. Fine weekly Dorset, 88s to 92s, middling, 80s to 84s. Fine Dorset, 86s to 92s per cwt., fresh, 84s to 112s per dozen lbs. The best Irish bacon is up 2s, at full prices, viz. from 54s to 58s per cwt. American bacon is dull, at 48s to 50s. All other kinds of provisions are a low mg.

Tallow.—The market is very dull, at a fart or decline of 3d to 6d per cwt. P T C on the spot is 39s to 39s 6d per cwt; town tallow 37s per cwt, net cash

Oils.—Linseed oil has advanced 10s per ton, otherwise the market is firm

Coals (Friday.)—Seymour Tees, 15s 6d, Braddyll's Hetton, 15s, Hetton, 15s 3d; New Tanfield, 15s 6d; Carr's Hartley, 16s, 16s 3d; all Londons, 16s 6d per ton

Hops (Friday.)—The prevailing fine weather has produced a very great improvement in the general appearance of the hop bine, which has thrown out rather large quantities of bur during the past week. In some instances the crop will be ready for picking, and a fair growth is now anticipated. The demand for all kinds of hops is exceedingly heavy, at a decline of 5s to 10s per cwt. Early kinds, 110s to 168s. All other kinds of provisions are a low mg.

*Potatoes

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor Mr. W. BATTY. First Night of the Season.—Powerful Attraction.—Return of Lord Byron's magnificent Spectacle of MAZEPPA.—Now and brilliant Scenes of the Ascent. On MONDAY, SEPT. 10, the Performances will commence, at Seven o'clock, with that highly-popular Hi ppo Dramatic Spectacle of MAZEPPA; or, the Wild Horse of Tartary, reproduced with all possible care and attention a proper fur to the Scenic and Dramatic Effects that have ... unprecedented success! To be ... of the Arena, supported by the ... stud of the establishment. To conclude with a favourite ... Box-office open from 11 till 4. Stage-manager, Mr. W. West

MONS. JULLIEN'S BENEFIT.—ROYAL SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—On MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10th, Mons. JULLIEN'S BENEFIT will take place, on which occasion a Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert will be performed by the Band of the Royal Italian Opera, a series of compositions of the most excellent order, and in which Mons. Jullien will appear, by Koenig Cornet, Richardson, Sidbrick, and Collins. The Vocal Department will be sustained by Mr and Miss Macdona, Miss Messent, Wells, Mr. G. Tedder, and Herr Hermanns. Conductor, M. Jullien, being his last appearance on the Surrey stage.

In addition to the splendid Promenade Concert, all the attractions of the Gardens will be open as usual, concluding with the existing Novelties, viz., the increasing in popularity, wildness and ferocity of the Nubian Lions, and the unequalled performance of the Sagacious Seal and Sea Serpent at Nine. No Extra Charge. Admission One Shilling.

THE MI-SISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RIVERS, exhibited, by command, to her Majesty the Queen, H.H. Prince Albert, and Royal Family, at Windsor Castle, New-Views, embracing the Western Banks from Mississippi River to Watseka, &c., to New Orleans, being the most complete picture ever executed by man. Exhibiting the Egyptian Hall, at will, every morning at half-past two, evening at half-past seven. Admission, lower seats, 1s.; gallery, 6d.

THE ROYAL CHINESE JUNK IS NOW OPEN in the EAST INDIA DOCKS, adjoining the Steam-Boat Pier and Railway Terminus, Blackwall, surrounded by an ample ... and tastefully arranged Gardens, &c.—Numerous additions have been made to this interesting and novel Exhibition, including a Splendid Model of one of the most famous Pagodas in China. Models taken from the Chinese Standard in the Great Exhibition. Finding, in Grand Court Saloons. Grand Saloon of Curiosities. Mandarin Seeing, and Artist Sketching, Day and Evening. Chinese Crew. Chinese Songs, &c. Conveyance constantly by Railway, Omnibus, or ... Admission, as heretofore, 1s.—Catalogues to be had only on board ship.

Open Daily, from Eleven to Five; and every Evening, EXCEPT SATURDAY, from Seven till Half-past Ten.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION. —Mr. Pepper's Series of DISSOLVING VIEWS illustrating ROME, with a description embracing the most interesting points connected with the ancient. Daily at Half-past Four, and in the Evening at Quarter to Ten o'Clock.—LECTURES on CHEMISTRY, by Mr. J. H. ... Daily at Half-past Two, and in the Evening at Nine o'Clock.—LECTURES, with EXPERIMENTS, by Dr BACHHOFFNER, on the HYDRO-ELECTRIC MACHINE, Daily at Two o'Clock. —The CHEMICAL PHENOMENA of the GAS-LIGHT-HYDROGEN MICROSCOPE.—DIVER and DIVING-BELL.—Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price.

BEARD'S DAGUERREOTYPE PORTRAITS, ... NEW GALLERY ... As KING, WILLIAM-STREET, ... Specimens may be seen at 85 KING WILLIAM STREET, ... Portraits are pronounced a marked improvement."—Athenæum, June 23.

"Specimens may be seen at 85 King William-street, City."—Times, June 23.

PIANOFORTES.—TOLKIEN'S splendid Cottage Pianoforte, with 6½ octaves, G G A to E, Model 1, only 22 guineas. Parties requiring a first-rate instrument for a little money will do well to purchase TOLKIEN'S out established house, 37, 38, and 39, King William-street, London-bridge. Second-hand Instruments sent post free. Old instruments taken in exchange.

DANCING TAUGHT in the most fashionable Circles by MR and MRS. COCHRANE, at WILLIS'S ROOMS, (Entrance first, Golden-square Private Lessons at all hours. In consequence of the Re-decorative of the Rooms, Opening of the Evening Academy will be postponed until ..., next, consequent the 14th the Rooms to be let for Balls, &c.

MADEIRA.—YATES'S FAMILY HOTEL. Visitors to Madeira are informed that, on their arrival, they will find good accommodation at the above Hotel, where Mr Yates, an Englishman, will give groups of White Slaves. Postchaises may require six to Horses, Boarding houses, Lodgings, &c. &c.

ROYAL HOTEL, DOWNS TOR.—GEORGE ... HOARE respectfully informs the ... country, and Visitors to this delightful ... the HOTEL is now OPEN, and has undergone a very ... it will be found to ... Shower Baths of Fresh and Salt Water, Lo... and Post-horses.

CRICKET.—SUSSEX AGAINST ALL ENGLAND.—During the play of this Grand Match, commencing TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11th, the LONDON, BRIGHTON, and SOUTH COAST RAILWAY COMPANY will run Trains from London to Brighton, at 9 A.M., 12 Noon, 3, 4, 5, and 7 P.M.; and from Brighton to London, at 7, 8, 9 11 A.M.; 12, 3, 6, 8 P.M. Carriages, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class. Fare, 4s. 3s. 6d. 2s. between the Bright-st Station and the Cricket Ground, at Hove, near Hove-street. J. J. SLIGHTON, Secretary.

London Terminus, 4th Sept., 1849.

NEW ZEALAND COMPANY'S SHIP. The First-class Passenger Ship, BRIDESMAID, 682 Tons, now lying in the London Docks, will be followed by a Ship of nearly a Thousand Tons from the Port of London, on MONDAY, the 1st of OCTOBER next, and will carry an experienced surgeon.

... MURRAY STANILL, Broker, 10, Finsbury-circus. By Order of the Court, ... CLENNAN, Secretary.

New Zealand House, 9, Broad-street Buildings, 30th August, 1849.

NEW ZEALAND COMPANY.—LAND.—The Company possess under Crown Titles extensive Tracts of Land in the settlements of Wellington, Nelson, New Plymouth, and Wanganui.

These are offered for Purchase, in Town Allotments of a Quarter Acre (Suburban, of Ten Acres), and Rural Parcels of Sixty-five Acres each, and for Exchange, in proportion to the quantity of Land held by each Applicant.

The Terms and further particulars may be obtained at the New Zealand House, London, or the Otago Office, 22 South Hanover-street, Edinburgh.

By order of the Court of Directors, ... CLENNAN, Secretary.

New Zealand House, 9, Broad-street, Buildings, London, 1st August, 1849.

FRAUDULENT IMITATION.—S. MORDAN and CO exacting all Customers to the Genuine Lords and Cumberland Lead Pencils for Pencil cases that, in consequence of the numerous Works being imitated for the purpose of deceiving the public, Messrs Mordan usually given that S. Mordan and Co are desirous to apply to the Court of Chancery to protect them against all parties who either "Make or Sell" such spurious goods.

23, City-road, Finsbury, London.

PAPER-HANGINGS and PANELLED ... by Royal Letters Patent.—E. T. ARCHER, ... the Inspection and patronage of Invalids of ... Princess Royal, ... Duchess of Kent, Duchess of Inverness, Lord Brougham, ... Elegant and exact imitations of the most costly Woods, ... Marble, &c. Machinery Paper-Hangings of every class and every purpose in use. The Public are cautioned against spurious Panelled Paper-Hangings by the best makers. Hand veneers Marble Paper for Halls, and Granite Paper and the Paper of the best quality, lately ... PAPER-STAINER, 29, ... GOSPORD-STREET.

ONE FLORIN.

A FINE HEAD of HAIR can scarcely be obtained by using, as ... is supposed, any ... MILTON'S HAIR LUBRICANT, an elegant ... and sensible preparation, neither ... nor greasy, but combining ... the soft fatty matter with which Nature has lubricated the Hair, and which, ... supplied, gives it a fine ... and becomes most moist. MILTON'S HAIR LUBRICANT supplies this deficiency in a natural manner, and will restore it where ... has run, and abundant. In a newly-designed and elegant ... stand, One Florin.

Sold by all perfumers and medicine vendors in town and country. Wholesale Depôt, 266, Regent-street, and 24, Cornhill, London; 2, Exchange-street; Edwards, St. Paul's-churchyard; Sutton and Co., Bow-churchyard; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; and Harvey and Co., Ludgate-street.

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A.l Wesleyans should immediately procure the whole of this book, to enable a correct judgment to be formed of the truths advanced against the Letter Fly Sheets, and the hypocrisy of the Conference; and the vital importance to the cause of Methodism throughout the world, that every member of the body should co-operate in this kingdom to ensure a speedy removal of the misgoverning evils at present existing in the Conference.

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LITERATURE.

A HANDBOOK FOR LONDON, PAST AND PRESENT. By PETER CUNNINGHAM. 2 vols. MURRAY.

It has long been justly complained that we have no history of London which conveys any exact idea of the metropolis of our time—its accretion or growth from the Augusta of the Roman classic to "the great Metropolis" of William IV. True it is that we have popular accounts and pictures of London almost innumerable; but they are in general ill-defined, and arbitrary in their plan and contents, as scarcely to rise to the average merit of a guide-book, save in their list of cab fares. That the execution of such a history as the subject demands would be a vast labour, must be admitted. The store of materials for "the Past" is rich indeed, but requires judgment in use, in proportion to their abundance. "The Present" can only be depended on by actual visit and inquiry; and, unless the result be instantly availed of, there is a chance of its becoming incorrect; for change is the characteristic of art as well as of nature, and within the circle of thirty miles circumference every day produces some change in the aspect and existence of the objects which it is the duty of the topographer to describe. Sysphus at his mountain, the type of such a toil; and this accounts for the failures, whilst the alluring mass of materials in some measure explains the number of attempts. We must not exercise the work before us with any of these crudities; for it is unquestionably, by many degrees, the most exact book of its class yet produced; combining, as it does, the higher order of history with the popular requirements of every-day use and application, the severest test to which any labour of the kind can be subjected.

Horace Walpole tells us that he once began "Anecdotes of the Streets of London," in which he intended to have pointed out the streets and houses where any remarkable incidents had happened: the annalist of Strawberry wrote about ten or twelve pages, and abandoned the design; he found the collecting of materials an irksome toil. Mr. Cunningham, who may have framed his work as Walpole did, from a French plan, has labored seven years at the "Handbook," which he now gives to the world with a modest sense of its imperfections, yet with a confident hope that it contains "much new and curious matter, on a plan good in itself." The latter is the dictionary form, the most direct means of conveying information on the ... and to seek it with haste and impat ence.

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BARNET GREAT CATTLE AND HORSE FAIR.

On Monday, this very extensive and important cattle fair commenced. The supply of beasts in the different fair fields exceeded those of last year by nearly 3000. There were beasts of almost every breed in the United Kingdom, collected together from all the various counties to a much larger extent than at any other fair in England. Being well attended by a large class of respectable graziers, farmers, and cowkeepers, &c., business in the middle of the day was exceedingly brisk, the Lincoln, Leicester, and other large sorts being the first selected, three and four year olds selling at the following prices: - Lincoln and Leicesters, £10 to £14 per head; Sussex, £9 to £15 per head; Devons, £8 to £10 per head; Herefords and Staffords, £7 to £9 per head; two year old beasts did not rise so much by £2 per head; Scots, of which there were some very extensive drops on Barnet Common, the aged beasts making from £7 to £9 per head; two and three year olds, 5 to £7 per head. The race-course was completely covered with Welsh and Irish beasts of mixed character. The best Welsh bullocks made from £8 to £9 per head; small and inferior, £4 to £5 per head. Irish beasts were offered at low prices, but few were sold, although offered full 20 per cent. below the prices of last year. Milch cows ruled steadily as to price and demand. Best York or Durham-bred heasts with calves by their sides, made from £15 to £20 per head; in calf, per

BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH, NEW ... LONDON. Just Published,
THE LETTER of the REV. ALFRED HEWLETT, Incumbent of Astley, near Manchester, addressed to Messrs. MORISON, giving an account of the Cures effected amongst his Parishioners from the year 1846 to 1848, with Mr. MORISON'S UNIVERSAL MEDICINE. ... the Particulars, Attestation of N. H. Martin, Esq., under seal, on ... of 10,000 persons in the Island of Cape Breton. Sent direct ... receipt of ... Address to the Institution, ... UNIVERSAL MEDICINE.
Such documents may be had gratis at the British College of Health New-road, London, and of all the agents for the sale of Mr. Morison's Medicines.

BARNET FAIR.

head, £12 to £14; Ayrshire in full milk, £10 to £12 per head; ditto in cal., £8 to £10; Suffolks, ditto, £10 to £13; Alderneys, of which there were some very choice samples in full milk, made from £14 to £18 per head. Barren cows and all inferior cattle went off slowly the first day.

The horse fair was well supplied with a large assortment of both draught and nag horses, the very prime cart horses, from four to six years old, making from 50 to 70 guineas each; smaller sorts, that were suitable for farmers and carmen, &c., 30 to 40 guineas each; carriage-horses, to match, from four to six years old, 150 to 180 guineas the pair. There were upwards of 1000 Welsh horses and ponies, the latter making from £10 to £16 each; and small Shetlands, £10 to £12 each.

Barnet is situated on the Great North Road; and as the London horse-dealers are, to a large extent, furnished by the great country collectors of horses in the northern districts, this town has long been noted for its fair. It stands upon an elevated site, and in Saxon grants the place is frequently named Bergnet, which signifies, in the Saxon language, "a small hill;" and in still later times it received the prefix of Chipping, in consequence of the market which the abbots of St. Alban obtained leave of Henry II. to establish in the town, and which, in time, became a large cattle and horse market.

THE CANTELOWS ARCHERY SOCIETY.

THIS Society, which has lately been formed at Camden New Town, held their first *fête* on Friday, the 31st ult., at their grounds adjoining the Camden-road Villas. The attendance was numerous and highly respectable: the shooting was good, and a silver medal (which we have engraved) was "awarded to the best shot;" and at the close of the sport, the archers and their friends partook of a *déjeûner* in a marquée pitched in the grounds, which, by the way, are private, and command a good view of Hampstead, Highgate, &c. The society, under the able presidency of Mr. Robert Horton, promises not to deviate from the spirit of the sport, or, like many such associations, to degenerate into a gambling club.

CANTELOWS ARCHERY PRIZE MEDAL.

SILVER CANDELABRUM, PRESENTED TO MALCOLM LEWIN, ESQ., BY THE HINDU COMMUNITY OF MADRAS.

CANDELABRUM, PRESENTED TO M. LEWIN, ESQ.

THE elegant silver Candelabrum, which is the subject of the annexed Engraving (as the following inscription on it states), has been—

"Presented to MALCOLM LEWIN, Esq., by the Hindu Community of Madras, in grateful acknowledgment of the independent spirit with which he upheld the integrity of the Sudder Court at Fort St. George, and thereby protected the Civil Rights and Religious Privileges of the Native Population. 13th December, 1848."

The Candelabrum is 24 inches in height, weighs 380 ounces, and cost £170. It consists of a triangular base, resting on elegantly moulded scroll feet, from whence rises a graceful stem of a palm-tree, bearing 5 prettily-formed branches for lights, whilst a sixth issues from the centre of the stem. At the base of the palm-tree, on the angles of the pedestal, are three well designed and executed emblematic figures. One of them, Justice, with her usual attributes, is represented standing; and looking at her, reverentially, is a seated Hindu; the third figure being also a Hindu, sitting reading the Shasrta. This beautiful specimen of the silversmith's art is one of the last productions of the celebrated firm of Green and Co., of Cockspur-street.

Mr Malcolm Lewin is a provisional member of the Madras Government, and the above present is intended to record the sense with which the Hindu community regarded his conduct while executing the office of Judge of the Sudr Court, the highest court of judicature in the country, under the trying circumstances of a collision with the Government, involving the rights and privileges of the Hindu population.

We do not pretend to judge of the merits of a question in itself so complicated, and it is too remote for any minute examination; it is, however, highly satisfactory to find that the Hindu community, acknowledging the obligation, have had the good taste to record their sense of it in a manner so flattering to Mr. Lewin.

It appears, from an address signed by 15,450 Hindus, that they requested Mr. Lewin's acceptance of a service of plate; but, before leaving India, the learned gentleman intimated a wish to receive nothing more than a single ornamental piece, with an inscription.

WARWICK RACE PLATE.

THIS effective group, which was run for at Warwick, on Wednesday, is a tasteful variation from the old custom of selecting literally, for the great prize, a "cup." At Doncaster, Ascot, and Goodwood, the rule has long been departed from, and with great advantage to art as well as gratification to those into whose hands the prizes have fallen; but, at Warwick, the present group is the first innovation.

Warwick and the renowned Earl Guy are so closely associated, that a fitter choice could not have been made for the composition than one of the Earl's reputed exploits. The scene is a terrific encounter between a dragon and lion, in which the chivalrous Earl charges on his steed to the rescue, and decides the conflict by slaying the dragon. The moment chosen by the artist is when the knight is dealing a fell stroke at the monster, who is springing up the right haunch of the charger. The lion is staggering near the uplifted foot of the horse, and roaring defiance. The horse and knight are cleverly designed: the figure of the latter conveys the idea of great physical force combined with activity; and the sinewy form of the limbs beneath the chain-mail is well denoted, the features evincing intense power. The figure of the horse bespeaks high action in the truthfulness of the veins and muscles shown on both sides of the group: on the front, where the right hoof is pressed forward, the leg straight, and the head thrown up, so that the sinews are stretched in lines at their utmost tension; and on the other side, where the left leg being thrown up and the knee and pastern joints doubled, the wrinkles on the surface of the skin and the deflections of the muscle become apparent.

The group is the composition of M. Eugène Lauri, a pupil of the celebrated Horace Vernet. The modeller is Mr. M'Carthy; and the work has been beautifully executed in silver by Mr. C. F. Hancock, of 39, Bruton-street.

We learn that Mr. Hancock has been appointed, within the last few days, gold and silversmith to his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, and likewise to her Majesty Queen Adelaide. Mr. Hancock has had the honour of submitting the Warwick group to the inspection of the Count and Countess Nesilly, who were pleased to express themselves highly gratified with this fine specimen o English workmanship.

THE WARWICK GROUP.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE[illegible]se, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1849.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 390.—VOL. XV.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1849. [SIXPENCE.

THE CHOLERA.

PRAYERS will be offered up to-morrow in all the churches of England, that Divine Providence may be pleased in its infinite mercy to stay the pestilence with which this realm is afflicted. All devout hearts will join humbly in the supplication; but, while leaving the penitence of a nation to plead at the throne of Grace, the rulers and chiefs of the people will not, it is to be hoped, imitate the Mahomedan fatalism, which relies upon prayer alone, and neglects those human means which God has put into our power to mitigate all the evils which a contravention of His laws, whether physical or moral, is sure to entail upon us.

The metropolis has suffered severely from its ignorance and neglect of those natural laws which are necessary for the preservation of health; and it may be conceded that, in most instances, the plague of Cholera, if not caused, has been greatly aggravated, by similar ignorance and neglect on the part of the people of the various towns and districts in which it has made its appearance. So surely does chastisement follow transgression of every natural law, that any one acquainted with the structure and population of our great towns, and the pursuits and habits of the people, had it in his power to point out with unerring certainty the places where Cholera would be most fatal. Predictions were made so long ago as when the first announcement reached this country of the appearance of Cholera in eastern Russia, that Paris, London, Glasgow, and other large and densely-peopled cities, would suffer the most severely from its destructive effects. We have seen how the prediction, or, more properly speaking, the calculation has been verified. It remains to be seen whether, profiting by the lessons of calamity, the people or their rulers will take efficient means to provide against the recurrence of a pest which is proved, by all we know and hear of it, to rage with the greatest virulence wherever the laws of health and cleanliness have been most grossly violated.

Experience proves that, in matters such as these, the collective people are not the best trustees of the people's interest. In London the health of two millions of people has been trifled with, and thousands of valuable lives have been lost, for want of an authority sufficiently wise, comprehensive, and absolute, to discover, to prescribe, and to enforce the means of prevention or mitigation of pestilence. Contending jurisdictions, jealous of each other, and of all interference with the right of local self-government; together with the apathy of Ignorance, which does not believe in danger until it makes itself felt, have, by their joint operation, prevented the establishment of such a central authority as we suppose. In the presence of the plague, these local jurisdictions will probably be less jealous of each other, and more inclined than they have been to cede their authority to some power that shall be more effective than they; and while London in its daily history almost recals the horrors of the great plagues of former times, even Ignorance, roused from its apathy, will cease to offer any further impediment to the efforts of those who desire to mitigate the present, and prevent future, pestilence. The "*laisser faire*" principle has its admirers, who will not suffer it to be infringed upon, even by such a visitation as this. It is, no doubt, admirable for many ends, in a commercial nation; but, like many other good principles, it may be carried to such an extreme as to render it an evil one. The public Wealth is one of the cases in which "*laisser faire*" may be safely trusted; but the public Health, it has long been obvious to the few, and is now becoming obvious to the many, is not a case in which it can be relied upon. Should the Government, as we trust it will, be disposed to take this matter into its own hands, it will meet with no real opposition at the present time. Should it neglect the opportunity, it will prove itself unworthy of its high responsibilities, and be justly open to the accusation of most culpable neglect.

We are well aware that, with all its defects, London is one of the most healthy cities of the world. There was a time when this fact was held to be a sufficient answer to any sanitary reformer who ventured to hint at amelioration. That time has passed. The Cholera has opened our eyes to the truth that, however healthy and wholesome London may be in comparison with Paris or any other city that still more flagrantly disobeys the laws of health, it is not so healthy or wholesome as it might be if we employed the proper means to keep it provided with pure air and pure water. We see that whilst our sanitary precautions have not increased with the increase of the population, that the feeders and causes of malaria augment with every addition to the numbers that are congregated together in that mighty mass of human habitations that pour their daily impurities into the Thames. Whatever advantage London may appear to possess when submitted to the ordeal of comparison with other cities, we are beginning to comprehend that there are two causes which more especially operate to its permanent unhealthiness. The first is the hourly pollution of the noble stream which runs through it; and the second is the barbarous practice of burying the dead among the living. Any one who has looked at the returns of the Board of Health, must have noticed that the mortality is greatest on the Surrey side of the Thames, from Wandsworth down to Greenwich—a low-lying district—built, for the most part, upon a marsh—and swarming with a dense and poor population. That district suffers from the combined operation of the two nuisances. The other districts of London, although afflicted with the grave-yard evil to an extent quite as mischievous, are relieved, by their higher situation, from the full effect of the malaria caused by the putrescence of the Thames. Public feeling is awakened on both subjects. It continues to express itself very strongly against the practice of intramural interments. It knows that, even when unafflicted with plague, we inter, on the yearly average, about 52,000 human bodies in such horrible places as the grave-yards of Drury-lane, St. Ann's, Blackfriars, St. Mary's, Lambeth, and a hundred others equally over-crowded. What this year's total will amount to, none can tell; but the ravages of the Cholera, by drawing atten-

1 PRISONER'S COUNSEL. 2. OFFICER OF THE COURT. 3. CAPT. HOPE JOHNSTONE. 4. SIR J. LOUIS. 5. MR. ELLIOTT. 6. MR. GRAHAM. 7-8. PROSECUTORS' COUNSEL.
9. CAPT. MACDOUGALL. 10. CAPT. WELLESLEY. 11. WITNESS. 12. PRISONER. 13. PROVOST MARSHAL. 14. PRISONER'S COUNSEL. 15. SIR THOMAS MAITLAND

COURT-MARTIAL ON COMMANDER PITMAN ON BOARD HER MAJESTY'S SHIP "IMPLACABLE," IN HAMOAZE, PLYMOUTH.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

tion to the subject, give some reason for the hope that we shall, ere long, imitate our ancestors, and cease to bury our dead within the bounds of our city. If the pestilence effect no other good for the living than this, we shall not have been submitted to the scourge in vain, and succeeding generations of the people of London will have reason to be thankful that their predecessors learned wisdom under affliction, and knew how to turn calamity to beneficial account.

The Government, however, has it in its power, in the present temper of the public, to do more than this. It may prevent the fine stream, which used to be, and ought to be, a source of health and pleasure to the people who dwell on its banks, from being poisoned by the refuse of a population now amounting to two millions, and which, in ten years hence, will probably number half a million more. No doubt, it will be an expensive process to keep the river pure, and to carry off all the drainage, by general tunnels or subterranean canals on either side, to convenient receptacles, where Science may transmute it into valuable manure. But the wealth that can intersect the realm with railways—that can find means to raise such a stupendous work as the tubular bridge over the Conway, in order that the communication between London and Dublin may be shortened by half an hour—that fed the starving millions of Ireland—and that emancipated the slave at the expense of twenty millions sterling, can find the means to drain the capital. Such an undertaking would not be all loss, even if we measured loss by pounds sterling, and counted human lives as nothing in the calculation. Science has myriads of advantages yet to offer to the world, of which our scientific men have as yet no more than a vague conception and a certain hope; but it has already been proved to demonstration, as one of its triumphs, that the liquid refuse carried by the drains of London into the Thames is capable, by its aid, of being converted into wealth. The present is the time for the Government to take the initiative. Popular sympathy and consent will not be wanting while Cholera lingers in our towns, or the remembrance of its ravages remains fresh in the mind of the public. Should, unfortunately, the present opportunity be allowed to pass, the wise and good, while they continue to pray that Cholera and Plague may not return to create another, will not fail to regret that the leaders of the people and the rulers of the State were not more prompt and patriotic in the discharge of their duty when the occasion presented itself.

COURT-MARTIAL ON COMMANDER PITMAN.

THE Court resumed its sittings on Tuesday (the 11th day), at half-past nine o'clock A.M., on board the *Impregnable*, in Hamoaze, Plymouth, to hear the prisoner's defence. The great interest excited by this inquiry drew together a large number of naval and military gentlemen and civilians in the ship's cabin, where the Court was held.

The prosecutors, Lieutenant Graham and Mr. Elliott, were both present, assisted by their legal advisers, Mr. John Bear and Mr. W. J. Little. Commander Pitman's law advisers were Mr. N. Lloyd and Mr. J. E. Eardley, the latter of whom, by permission of the Court, read his defence. This document was one of considerable length, occupying forty or fifty sheets of paper.

It opened by stating that Commander Pitman had for twenty-three years borne in the service a character for the most unblemished honour, until it was now attacked by two persons whose conduct he viewed with surprise and indignation, and whose charges he treated with indifference and contempt, seeing the source whence they emanated. These feelings participated in by officers of both ranks in the service. Letters from Admiral Dacre, September 4; Captain Sir F. Collier, September 3; Sir E. Lyon, September 6; Sir C. Talbard, August 31; and Captain M'Quhae, August 26, all written the present year, were read, giving the highest testimonial as an officer. A letter from Captain P. Richards, August 28, 1849, when the *Childers* was paid off at Chatham, showed that she was then in a highly creditable condition. Captain Lewis Jones, in another letter, Edinburgh, September, 1849, expresses his surprise at the charges now produced; and there were fifty other letters of similar tenor. These letters showed the feelings of those whose opinions were most valued, and valuable to him, Commander Pitman. The charges of cruelty and ill-usage surprised him, but the accusation of his want of a knowledge of navigation was the most surprising of all.

Unfortunately, when the *Childers* was commissioned, the Portsmouth division of Marines was all in Ireland, and, in consequence, some of the worst of characters had been sent on board the ship. This would not have happened under ordinary circumstances. Of the Marines they had no choice, but of the worst men in the ship. Another great source of trouble had been the character of the officers. Nevertheless, it was difficult to prove that any one officer of the ship left her through reason of misunderstanding with the commander. Who were his accusers? To them might be attributed all the misunderstanding which occurred on board. The first to whom he would allude was Mr. Elliott; he was proved to have been frequently intoxicated, and it was then he made assertions that he had pursued his present course. But for his (Commander Pitman's) forbearance, Mr. Elliott could not have remained in the ship. The Court would recollect that, when the *Childers* was first commissioned, Mr. Elliott was on the quarter-deck, where he was chopping the round-house with a hatchet, and was, in consequence, removed below. Mr. Elliott having subsequently expressed his regret, he was forgiven, although it was the duty of the captain to have taken a different course. Before joining the *Childers*, both Mr. Elliott and Mr. Graham were unknown to him. He first found to state was he knew of Lieutenant Graham; that gentleman entered the service fifteen years since, when he joined the *Belvidera*, from which he was discharged for purloining the mess money. In 1843 he was on board the *Satellite*, when he was turned out of the mess, and obliged to mess with the carpenter; he was tried by court-martial at Sheerness, dismissed, and worked his way home before the mast in a merchant-vessel. In 1846, when on board the *Childers*, he was appointed to the *President*, but the midshipmen there would not receive him into their mess; in March, 1847, when appointed to another ship, Lieutenant Graham applied to him (Commander Pitman) to remain in the *Childers*, and obtained his consent, in confirmation of which his private letter-book was produced to the Court. This application was subsequent to the charge of cruelty against Haigh, White, and others. Lieutenant Graham constantly associated with the ship's company; and the officers had to call him from among them when ordering together. The drunkenness of Read, the Marine, might attract to the same source; and to confirm this, when Read had been ordered in irons for a fortnight, Lieutenant Graham wrote a letter, dated "16th March, 1848," stating that he was the guilty party. At length Graham was all credit. *Lieutenant Graham, when under arrest, produced a letter stating that his family had experienced great affliction by death and fire, and in a state of distress; in a letter was afterwards found to be a fabrication.* In consequence of all this, he (Commander Pitman) wrote to Admiral Sir F. A. Collier, the Commander-in-Chief, 31st of February, 1849, on the subject of Lieutenant Graham's drunkenness and disorderly conduct. These were the proceedings.

Among the 16 witnesses were several who merited and obtained severe punishments, and these were the most glaring inconsistencies in several parts of their evidence, which included facts that transpired before and since the charges laid down in the charges; and, even if true and tried by a civil process, the Judge would say, "There was not sufficient evidence to go to a jury." Mr. Elliott said he was confident he was a swinger scribbled and held before the fire by the surgeon, Mr. Brake; but that gentleman denied it entirely. The letter on the skylight was probably produced through Lieutenant Graham's intimacy with the crew. When the ship was paid off, no man on board, when asked the question, had any complaint to make. Mr. Elliott, in his opinion, was the victim of Lieutenant Graham, who was the instigator. Regarding the statement of Haigh, under no circumstances could such a complaint be made responsible; the opinion of the power of prisoners to beat punishment was with other officers. Haigh's punishments were for an accumulation of crimes. It was true that he was kept on deck night and day, but his [illegible] Sargeon Gowdy mentioned Haigh's swinging fall on to a rattle. *Rodney* [illegible] were exhausted. [illegible] Graham, on board the *Childers*, and when left ashore at Hobart Town. Since then he had joined another ship, where he laughs at the medical officer for being so easily deceived as to his sickness. White was promised prospective, and not immediate punishment. The term "[illegible] reason. Three years had elapsed since White was drowned. He (Commander Pitman) saw him swimming, and it was said he had temporary hold of the jibboom. At all events he afterwards called off, but soon after they saw him drown himself. Matthews, the midshipmen's steward, was a man of bad character, and he (Commander Pitman) was not on board when he committed suicide. Of the original crew who went out, fifty-two returned to the ship, sixteen deserted, three were invalided, fourteen died, and seven were appointed to other ships. Regarding the boy Cleverton, it was not necessary for him to prove a [illegible] not take away the prosecution's [illegible] burnt, and in the act of the moment, it was [illegible] Cleverton called, and saw Commander [illegible] proved by the books that Mr. Elliott did not [illegible] on the coast of China. He (Commander Pitman) was told [illegible] words "with a straw," came on Mr. Smith's face, large tears [illegible] and Elliott left the ship on the passage home. Mr. Smith's conduct [illegible] long good, and it would give him great pleasure to see Mr. Smith restored to [illegible] service. It was stated that Read, the Marine, when returning to barracks, had been flogged and dismissed. Commander Pitman never knew that the boys wore funnels on their heads until mentioned before the Court. The cook deserted, to turn conjectioner at Hobart Town. Regarding the false entries, they might have been irregular, but the old salts were used entirely for the service of the ship. Commander Pitman concluded by showing his services; he entered the navy on board the *Revenge* in 1826, and was present at Navarino; joined the *Asia*, *Serampagatam*, *Rose*, *Warspite*, *Herald*, *Victory*, *Asia*, and *St. Vincent* as mid-shipman, passed mate March, 1833; served seven years in the *Excellent*, *Dauntless*, and *Rattlesnake*; joined the *Venerable* in 1839; in 1840 was Lieutenant of the *Druid*, and in 1843 was made Commander; in 1845 he was appointed to the *Childers*. Letters of thanks were then read from Consuls at Cuxaven, from Lord Palmerston, &c., for services in China, and certificates from about sixty officers.

The perusal of the defence, &c. occupied an hour and a quarter; after which the Court was cleared and remained closed for an hour; at the end of which

Mr. W. Rogers, surgeon of the *Childers*, was examined by Commander Pitman, to disprove the charges of cruelty; but, though examined and cross examined at great length, nothing important was elicited but that he did not know the conduct of the prisoner to have been cruel when in command of the *Childers*. At the close of his examination the prisoner declined calling further evidence, and the Court rose.

On Wednesday the Court opened shortly after nine o'clock; and the prosecutors and the prisoner having appeared,

The President said, "The prosecution and defence having closed, the Court is now going to consider the sentence. Clear the court." The Court was then cleared.

THE SENTENCE.

The Court was re-opened at twenty-five minutes to three o'clock, when the witnesses were called in, and the parties admitted. The Judge Advocate having recapitulated the charges, read the decision of the Court as follows:—"The Court having heard the evidence in support of the charges, as well as what the prisoner has offered in his defence, and very maturely and deliberately weighed and considered the same, is of opinion that the charges of general cruelty and oppression has been in part proved against the prisoner, Commander J. C. Pitman; and the Court further is of opinion that the charge of false expenditure of stores, and the charge of false statements in the log-book of her Majesty's ship *Childers*, have been proved against the prisoner, Commander J. C. Pitman, and the Court doth in consequence adjudge the said Commander J. C. Pitman to be dismissed from her Majesty's service."

The Court was then dissolved.

The illustration up in the leading page is from a sketch by our Artist at Plymouth. It shows the Court sitting on board H.M.S. *Impregnable*, in Hamoaze; upon the table lies the prisoner's sword, and around it are the several persons distinguished by the figures of reference.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE ADMIRALTY INSPECTION.—Sir F. Baring, Bart., the First Lord; with the Hon. Captain Berkeley, C.B., M.P.; the Hon. W. Cowper, M.P.; and Sir Stephen Parker, Bart., the Secretary for Bangor and Holyhead, where they were joined by Rear-Admiral Dundas, C.B., M.P., in the Admiralty yacht *Black Eagle*, and pro ceeded to Pembroke to inspect that establishment. From Pembroke their Lordships will proceed to Queenstown (late Cove), and, having inspected the Admiralty works there, will return to the Admiralty.

The Colonelcy of the 19th Foot, vacant by the demise of Sir Warren Peacocke, has been conferred on Major-General Charles Turner, commanding at Cork.

In consequence of the cholera having appeared in the detachment of the 11th Hussars stat oned at Kensington, the troops have been removed by sudden order to join the head-quarters at Hounslow. The Household Brigade of Cavalry is performing the duty hitherto allotted to the 11th.

The new system of individual payments in the naval dockyards is ordered to be put into operation at the commencement of the month of October.

THE ROYAL YACHT.—The *Victoria and Albert*, Royal yacht, Capt. Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, was on Saturday last taken up to her winter moorings. The riggers returned to the dockyard, and the officers and men to the *Royal George*.

The *Fairy* is kept ready for service, and will probably be required about the 20th instant, as it is expected the Court will proceed to Osborne immediately after its arrival from Scotland.

THE ARMY PROMOTIONS.—Upwards of twenty names of officers have been selected by the Commander-in-Chief for brevet promotion in honour of her Majesty's late visit to Ireland, from the list of officers submitted by the authorities; and, as the Duke's selection has been forwarded to Balmoral for her Majesty's approval, it is probable the names of these fortunate officers will appear in the next military gazette.

General Sir Charles Napier quits India in the spring of next year. He has sent home instructions for the erection of his estate on the banks of the Thames, where he intends to take up his permanent residence. It is believed that he will become the possessor of the property now belonging to Colonel Tyrrie, M.P.

It is highly probable (says the *United Service Gazette*) that Sir Wm. Gomm will continue in India with the expectation of succeeding Sir Charles Napier, on his retirement from the Indian command in the spring.

LIMERICK BARRACKS.—It has been found that the accommodation for the military serving at Limerick is insufficient, the barracks are to be considerably enlarged.

POLICE.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

THE CHARGE OF BIGAMY AGAINST THE COUNTESS DE LANDSFELDT (LOLA MONTES).

On Monday, the day fixed for the appearance of the *Countess de Landsfeldt* to meet (as Mrs. Heald) the charge of bigamy, the appearances were, with the consent of Mr. Clarkson, who appeared for the prosecution, extended to Wednesday, to give time to the defendant, who had but returned from the Continent a few days previously, to prepare her defence in the case.

On Wednesday, a considerable number of persons assembled before the court, notwithstanding the wetness of the weather, in expectation of seeing the lady as she came from her carriage to enter the court. They were, however, as well as the less numerous throng within the court, were doomed to disappointment, for Lola Montes did not make her appearance.—At 2 o'clock, Mr. Clarkson, who appeared for the prosecution, entered the court. There were also present Captain Gunman from the Consistorial Court, a gentleman from the East India House, and other witnesses, who had been summoned to prove the first marriage.—Mr. Clarkson, addressing the magistrate, said, Sir, I appear on the part of Mrs. Heald, the aunt of the young gentleman who is represented to have married the lady against whom the present proceedings have been instituted. I had reason to believe that last week Mrs. James, or whatever else may be her name, and who has been charged at the instance of Miss Heald with the crime of bigamy, would have appeared here to-day. But I find that is not the case, and I can, on the part of the prosecution, only ask you to extend the recognizances. I have only further to say with respect to this charge, that there is no vindictive motive on the part of Miss Heald in instituting the present proceedings. I believe the Countess of Landsfeldt came to town on Friday last for the purpose, as I understand, of effecting a compromise or agreement; but I have to inform you that Miss Heald, who is the sister of the father of the young gentleman who has married this lady, has had nothing to do with any compromise or agreement, and I assure you that she will not consent to any, nor the report that any such compromise has been effected, and the first and best proof of that fact is that I ask you now to order the recognizances to be extended. Miss Heald has in this case, sir, been influenced by the most disinterested regard for the welfare of the son of her deceased brother, and naturally feels great indignation and indignity at the illegal and disgraceful marriage which has been contracted between her nephew and the female in question.—When further evidence has been received from India and other places with regard to the first marriage, it is the intention of Miss Heald to persevere in prosecuting the charge to the uttermost.—Mr. Clarkson, sir, he entered the recognizances.—Mr. Hardwicke: Under the circumstances, the recognizances are extended.—They amount to £2000. The proceedings then terminated.

INDISPOSITION OF BARON ROTHSCHILD.—The *Gazette de France* says, "Baron Rothschild, who had arrived at Lille on Wednesday, was in the evening seized with a violent attack of cholic, which was feared to be the cholera. While physicians were being sent for, a message was transmitted to Paris by the electric telegraph to the Baroness to set off immediately by the railway. She according did so, but found her husband so far recovered as to be able to return with her to Paris in the course of the day."

COLLISION WITH HER MAJESTY'S STEAMER "SALAMANDER."—A serious collision recently occurred in the Channel, between her Majesty's steam-vessel *Salamander* and a brig called the *Lizard*. Mr. Jones master, which ended in the latter immediately foundering, though all on board escaped. On Thursday week the *Salamander* left Plymouth for Pembroke, in charge of Mr. Dicey, and the Commander of the *Impregnable*, with the Lieutenant and Master attendant of Devonport Dockyard, and a party of riggers, on board, for the purpose of navigating the *Galatea* round to Plymouth or Portsmouth. About eight o'clock in the evening, however, the Black Head near Falmouth bearing N.E. by N. eight miles distant, and the Lizard N.W. by W., the sloop was seen coming on a starboard tack towards shore, beating to windward. There was a stiff breeze blowing E. by N., and a heavy sea on. The crew of the sloop say they saw the steamer approaching, and, anticipating mischief from her course, they hallooed to her as she neared them, after her helm. The *Salamander* continued her course and speed, and came in fearful collision with the *Lizard*, on the starboard bow, cutting her down to the water's edge. With such a terrible injury not a moment was to be lost in getting clear of the wreck and rescuing the hands on board, as she was fast settling down. Ropes were lowered down the sides of the steamer for the crew to seize hold of, and after one of them all the poor fellows were rescued in a few moments, the vessel having filled, she heeled over, and went down in deep water, the crew losing everything but the clothes they had on. The *Lizard* belonged to Portmadoc, and was for Portsmouth from Portsmouth.

James St. Aubyn, Esq., the lord of the manor of Devonport, has subscribed the sum of £100 towards a fund which has been formed at Devonport for the relief of the poor whose friends may have died of the cholera, to which Lady St. Aubyn has added £10.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE

The monotony of the parliamentary recess has been relieved this week by Ministerial complications arising out of the letter of the President of the Republic to his aide-de-camp, M. Ney, at Rome, the purport of which we [illegible] the Number of last week.

The letter itself is as follows:—

[illegible] 1849

My dear Ney,—The French Republic has not sent an army to Rome to strangle Italian liberty, but, on the contrary, to regulate it, and preserve it from excesses, and to enable it to arrive at the Pontifical throne the Prince who at the first glance I noticed possessed that head of all others requisite.

In unison with the benevolent intentions of the Holy Father, and our own deeds, remain unbroken, in connexion with the influence of reason and heaven's lights. It is wished to have, as the basis of the Pope's future prescriptions and [illegible] Say, then, to General Rostolan, that it cannot be permitted, under the shadow of the [illegible] to commit an act derogatory to the character of our intervention.

I sum up this the second session of the temporal power of the Pope a general amnesty, the secularization of the Administration, the Code Napoleon, and a liberal government.

I have been personally hurt on reading the proclamation [illegible]

I was I have made mention of the name of France or of the [illegible]

Very frankly offered to our flag or to our uniform gives rise to my heart; it [illegible] make known to them that if France does not ask her services, she requires at least [illegible] may have to make for her sacrifices and self-denial.

At the time when our armies are on the frontiers of Europe [illegible] at the close passage, the germs of liberty, and the [illegible] system, it shall not be said that in 1849 a French army [illegible] with even [illegible] physically it has not been treated as it deserved to be.

Nothing should be neglected to make our troops comfortable.

Receive, my dear Ney, the assurance of my sincere friendship,

LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPART:

M. de Falloux, the Minister of Public Instruction, who is somewhat more Conservative than his colleagues, is understood to have been opposed to the framing of this letter; and, in consequence of the contradictory statements in the Paris journals on the subject, it would appear that he contemplated resigning office. The difference, however, has been patched up, and M. de Falloux continues in office for the present; only, it is said, on condition that there shall be no attempt to coerce the Pope, and that his Holiness shall be allowed to return unshackled by conditions.

The President of the Republic continues his "progresses" through the country, which produce more of a Royal than of a Republican character. On Sunday morning he left Paris at nine o'clock, for Sens, to open the first section of the Paris and Lyons railroad. Great preparations were made to receive him, and he was entertained at a grand banquet at Sens, where, as well as along the route, he was received in the most enthusiastic manner. He returned to Paris the same night. M. Edgar and General Oudinot have been returned to Paris from Rome, and have had interviews with the President. General Rostolan, who succeeded M. Oudinot in the chief command at Rome, has been recalled, his resignation having arrived in Paris the same day that his recall was announced. He resigned on account of the growing and disagreeable difficulties which beset the position of Ministry which was to be carried out in the name of the old usual word.

The Pope's nuncio at Paris has been instructed not to treat the President's letter as official, in order that the Pope may have time to consult the other powers on the subject.

A Orleans party is indisposed, but not serious

The Archbishop of Toulouse has published a letter in the *Ami de la Religion*, censuring severe y M. Dupanloup, curé of the Madeleine, for the expressions he made use of in his speech at the Fenelon Centenary, viz. that "the Gospel is nothing more than human reason restored and extended."

The Abbé has, in reply, published a letter to his superior, the Archbishop Paris, in which he says:—"The meaning of the words I used I persist in giving to the words in question has never been, and never could be, mine. I believe and profess that the Christian religion is essentially supernatural, and revealed by God himself, its precepts, its mysteries, its principle and immediate authority; and that it is the work not of human reason, but of Divine reason of the Eternal Word made flesh—of Jesus Christ our Lord, God and man at the same time. I submit without reserve to the decisions of the Holy Church, without any restriction whatever, all that the Holy Catholic, Apostolical, and Roman Church teaches; and I shall be always happy to retract and condemn anything that I could ever say, write, or do, not entirely conformable to the present declaration."

ITALIAN STATES.

ROME. The latest intelligence from the Papal States is disagreement between the Cardinal Commissioners and France is hourly increasing. On the 1st inst. General Rostolan issued a decree, prohibiting assemblages of people in the streets, and mal esitations of any kind, threatening transgressors with the punishment prescribed by law. There was also published a decree of the Roman Senate, signed by the French Prefect of Police, Le Rouxeau, reviving the law of the 8th of June, 1841, which has never been revoked, and prescribing certain police regulations concerning passports and permits of residence in the Roman States. These measures was, that the Romans wished to make a demonstration in favour of General Rostolan and the French, and against the Government Commission of the three Cardinals; and that this demonstration General Rostolan did not think it proper to countenance or allow.

The Swiss Guard is restored, and mounts guard at the Vatican. The finances are in a deplorable state. Every day the Cardinals are obliged to sell to the officers to pay the commissariat of the army, and it was not till three P.M. that 2000 scudi were scraped together to pay the contractor for bread, M. Carlotti, who had refused to furnish the troops for their last month's pay, unless he had such sum. One of the most lively causes of the dissatisfaction of the Romans with the present state of matters, is the inability of the Government to pay the half yearly dividend. At present the interest is at an equality with the capital, and no hope can be entertained. The letter of the President had given occasion for new riotous assemblages.

LE PAPE and the King of Naples were expected at Portici (Naples) the first week of the present month.

TUSCANY. Under date of the 7th inst. from Genoa, we learn of the arrival of the celebrated Garibaldi in that city, after various adventures. He is to remain at Genoa until he can find an opportunity to quit Italy.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

Accounts from Vienna say that the Emperor and Empress Consort remained at the terms of his submission a complete amnesty in Hungary, the permission to retain their arms, with permission to return into some neighbouring country, and an immediate cessation of hostilities. Further conditions were proposed to be offered by General Haynau, who insisted on nothing short of an unconditional surrender, which General Klapka refused to comply with. 60,000 troops were, therefore, instantly to besiege that fortress. The armistice was to expire on the 1st of October, at the 4th instant, at last to the 12th, and negotiations were meanwhile to be opened. Bem is said was personally disposed to submit to the Austrian troops, but the garrison expressed itself determined to resist to the [illegible]

Kossuth, Bem, Dembinski, and Messaros, with Count Casimir Batthyani, at Widdin, under the protection of the Turkish Pasha. They had previously placed themselves under British protection, and solicited their intention to emigrate to England. This was the intervention of the British Consul here, in concert with [illegible] and the liberty of their persons demanded.

Arthur Von Görgey has, for several days past, been at Gratz, in the full enjoyment of liberty. The whereabouts of Bem appears to be wrapt in obscurity.

PRUSSIA.

From Berlin we learn that on the 8th inst. the Majesty the King set out to-day, and unaccompanied by any of his Ministers, for Teplitz, in Bohemia, to have an interview with the Emperor of Austria there, upon the subject of forming a temperary commission, which shall be empowered to conduct a portion of the affairs of the Confederation, similar to the old Diet. His Majesty returned to Berlin on the 10th.

The Prince of Hesse-Homburg has acceded to the Constitution of the three Kings.

HOUSES FOR CALIFORNIA.

HOUSES FOR CALIFORNIA.—The construction of iron houses, intended for California, is being actively carried on at Coullet; four have already been forwarded to their destination. Six more are to start at Antwerp prior to the 15th instant. They resemble cottages, are arranged for two and three families, and contain two rooms for each. All the different parts are numbered, and are put together by means of a nut and pin. The roofing is composed of zinc tiles. We have no doubt that this article of exportation will furnish another branch to the metallurgic trade, and afford a large means of employment; but it may nevertheless require to be turned to account by the assistance of the Government. For instance, we can see no reason, to commence with, why Government should not cause, in the small cottages for the accommodation of the poor, which line the railways, to be built of iron. Besides the merit of being a perfect harmony with the railway, the adoption of this mode of construction would have that of greater economy. Nothing would be more simple than to vary the style of these little houses, so that they would present a permanent exhibition of models of iron architecture.—*Journal des Débats*.

DISCOVERY OF COAL IN EGYPT.—The *Journal des Débats* publishes a letter from Grand Cairo, of the date of the last of August, which announces the discovery, by a French civil engineer, of a stratum of coal in the vicinity of the Nile, twenty Upper Egypt. The [illegible] announced to the government of Egypt, and [illegible] land for the purchase of this indispensable article. Two engineers, an Englishman and a Frenchman, were employed to investigate the facts in the vicinity of the Nile, for the discovery of coal, about three years ago, but these superficial engineers reported that there was none, and that, moreover, none would be found. The French engineer first mentioned, more diligent and more skilful than his predecessors, has completely overthrown the bold assertion. The samples have been referred to a commission, and the excavations will be continued on a large scale.

THE STATE OF WESTERN GERMANY.

Baden-Baden, September 10, 1849.

BADEN, the queen of German watering places, has but too evidently lost its former supremacy in these revolutionary days. It still wears its coronet, so exquisitely interlaid, of nature's beauties and art's resources; but it wears it, as it were, in mockery of mirth. It is still a crowned queen, but a queen in tears. Her fine Hotel-keepers hang their Loads, and native *entrepreneurs* groan. Revolutions have deprived Baden of its high privileges. It is impossible to look upon the fa- fabled *roi-dessous* of those w o formerly sought the seductive *dolce far niente* of German life "*sous eaux*," at its most elegant source, without a sigh, so much its glories frown. It is still less possible for the thinking man to travel through this fair duchy, with its wondrous advantages of nature, its allurements for foreign gold, and its teeming fruitful land, to recall its mild and paternal government under a too yielding ruler, its comfortable and all classes under a most moderate taxation, and its prosperity, and not to shake his head with pity when he sees the country shattered by a wild chase after a phantom, wild as that of the legend of the ghostly hunter of its own Black Forest, which *ir- irresistible ambition and greedy men ha- e been able to excite. A* ed, for the Grand Duke had accep ed all those revolut onary demands, which the immense majority of Germany, for which the Baden deputies represented, when the insurrection, excited by a horde of self-seeking re ug- from all sorts of countries, swept over the land in the form of the most fearful civil war. A deluded people clamoured for rights already given them, and privileges the very sense of which they did not understand. And now the new travels through the country; and although all now is in seeming quiet, although nature's beauties smile as in past years, yet every step the traveller takes is re- pleie with a sad lesson. Here the wide fields, upon which the crops have been trampled down, still bear evidence that they have not been harvest fields, but battle-fields between fellow-countrymen; here, a burnt railway-station-house, with its blackened ruins, shows where the cannon has done its work; and here, again, the new-built Neckar-bridge, of costly structure, tells in its shattered t ompets how insurgent hordes have struggled to prevent the advance of pacificators who have been compelled to establish peace in the land by the cannon's mouth and the bayonet's point. The strongest evidence, however, of the desolation which revolutionary blindness has brought upon the land, is to be found, as stated above, in the absence of those pleasure-seeking foreigners who shed an annual Pactolus stream of wealth over the happy land. Baden is, to all outward appearance, at present in a state of quietude, and is likely to remain so as long as a Prussian army occupies the land; but the annual wealth Leisurers are still too shy or too disgusted to seek their pleasure in the scenes of so much late disaster; and Baden-Baden looks desolate and mournful, while hundreds in the more fortunate Belgium an unusual source of riches; and even Ems, in its secluded nest among the lovely hills of Nassau, receives its portion of the benefits bestowed by wandering foreigners. The traveling foreigner, in literally finds on every step upon his path throughout the country a host of Prussian helmets glittering in the sun, in addition to which we suspect that the accounts of the spirit of re- actionary and insurrectionary discontent, prevalent through a country, best of all countries in Germany had so little of which to complain, are exaggerated by reports of the Prussian military anxious for a pretext for the further and con nued occupation of this rich and lovely land; but yet he cannot speak with the lower classes, or even with many of those living middling classes, without discovering that the spirit of insurrection is really stul rife in the land, and that the deluded and excited people are willing enough to recommence the work of death. To obtain what? If you ask them, they will answer you with the strangest fancies about the people's right rights, to judge from the only fantastic explanations you are able to gather from their mouths, consist only in the wildest anarchy, the freedom from all constraint whatever—in other words, in the loosest pillage and destruction it may seem best to them. And this is all in the name of German unity, a unity which at present is only expressed in a detestation of Southern Germany for Northern Germany, and more especially, of this country in a hatred of Prussia. The latter feeling is, however, to be conceived in this country, which now seems to have become, and to be considered by its Prussian occupants as little more than a Prussian province; and, although this present appearance of the amalgamation of Baden into Prussia may have a nearer approach to that great principle of Germany unity for which German democrats have so lonely clamoured, than the rest of Germany may show, yet the intense hatred of the Prussian army may be understood in a land which they have as long as they remain, and still occupy, although they have come as necessary pacificators. Everywhere, in every little village throughout the country, as in every town, gleams the Prussian uniform, s- arches the Prussian behind. In the midst of lovely valleys in Western Europe, the valley in which stands the once fashionable watering-place of Baden-Baden, the congregation of bright uniforms assembled to hear the Sunday service performed by the military chaplains in the open air, by the music pavilion, where bands play as sweetly as of yore, or at the gaming-tables, which are in full swing, in spite of the Grand Duke's abolished German Parliament and Constitution, and of the absence of the visionary German Empire, who now holds a position which no [illegible] over the picturesque; but it tells a sad tale of the [illegible] its a thousand anxious questions relative to the future fate of Germany, when Austria, relieved from her precarious situation at home, may [illegible] against the continued occupation of the Duchy of [illegible] by a Prussian army.

We have been through this lovely land, so dear to our sweet associations of former days, in a state of misery and happy; but the result of this year's journeying has been a feeling of profound melancholy in the past, and of gloom in the future. Politics, confused, dreamy, unpractical, impossible, as German politics have proved themselves to be in these revolutionary times, are the signs of every conversation, and enter into all the relations of social as well as public life. At Frankfort where, let it be said *en passant*, in litary occupation seems to be the prevalent feature of the times, the Austrians occupying by the questionable authority of the Imperial Vicar, and the Prussians by an authority to which neither question nor answer seem to be attached, al the surrounding country with masses of troops—political feeling runs so high, that, upon the occasion of the great national fête in honour of the poet Goethe, at the hundredth anniversary of his birth, which came off lately all over Germany, the scene was marred in Frankfort—the city in which he was born by the opposition of the democrats, because the arrangements of the ceremonies had fallen into the hands of the so-called aristocrats. True, the singing and chorusing in public places the procession of all the trades, with emblems, banners, and costumes—the illuminations, and speeches, and the homage to the statue of Goethe, with a seemingly endless fountain of *bouquets*, formed a sight worth traveling far to see, but, in one instance, the serenade before the house in which Goethe was born, was spoilt by a troop of democrats, who sang instead the revolutionary so-called Hacker song; and on the whole necessary rested a blade of that constraint and gloom now so characteristic of Western Germany.

IRELAND.

The Guardians of the Fermoy Union are about to send out sixty more young females as domestic servants; and, in addition to the ordinary use of the facilities for female pauper emigration afforded by the Government. So great a change already effected in the relief system, that a considerable number of the temporary poor-law inspectors are to be removed at the close of the present month.

DEATH OF THE RIGHT REV. DR. KEATINGE.—On Friday last the Right Rev. Dr. Keatinge, Roman Catholic Bishop of Ferns, breathed his last at the episcopal palace in Enniscorthy, at an advanced age of seventy-two years. He had been indisposed for some time, and had just returned from England, where he had gone for the benefit of his health.

VISIT OF THE LORD-LIEUTENANT TO CORK.—The *Cork Constitution* says: "His Excellency Lord Clarendon is expected to arrive in the city about the 15th inst. to be present at the opening of the Provincial College."

THE CHOLERA.—There are still many deaths amongst the middle class, although generally the epidemic is declining.

CORK SCHOOL OF DESIGN.—The contractors employed in completing this useful undertaking are actively forwarding the work, under the superintendence of Sir Thomas Deane, who expects to have it open for the reception of pupils by the 1st of next month. Government intend supplying the school with some beautiful casts, in addition to the present collection. It will also be furnished with ancient rare marbles, and specimens of drawings, and patterns, the work of foreign artists, and other suitable designs. In a word, Government will supply everything needful to improve the taste and add to the skill of the Cork artisans, who will be able to enter the school and receive the best instruction at a very moderate monthly or yearly subscription.

THE NEW BELGIAN PROCESS FOR DRESSING FLAX.—At the last monthly meeting of the Royal Flax society, in Belfast, some conversation ensued upon the system of M. de Cuninge, of Brussels, as illustrated by samples lately shown by that gentleman at the Royal Exhibition at the Lancet Hall. He states his method to be independent of steeping in water, and that the rotting of the flax can be thoroughly accomplished in a few hours, the means employed being by a steam and entirely mechanical. The committee thought it very desirable that this process should be fully investigated; and to this end samples of Irish flax, in straw and as fibre, had been furnished him by the society, and by Messrs Charles Bunn and Co., and Mr. Sk. Mulholland and Hinds, to be operated upon and reported.—*Northern Whig.*

EVICTED TENANTS IN IRELAND.—It appears from a tab- r statement, prepared by the editor of the *Essex Journal*, that the evictions in the territories of Lords Kildare, Palmerston, and Lucan, as was heretofore supposed, is not going over 3000, actually exceed 6000; and preparations on the most extensive scale are in progress for further clearances on the estates of Messrs. Westropp, Samuel Vance, our Mr. Wesley, and others.

THE LONDON CORPORATION—THE IRISH PLANTATION PROJECT.—The *Freeman's Journal* states that they have it on good authority, "[illegible] Corporation, to which a- reference [illegible] subject, is about to present its report, which [illegible] thinking any more in the matter."

[illegible] day, all the shops in Wolverhampton were closed, the churches [illegible] and the bells tolled, in compliance with the request of the mayor, as [illegible] of humiliation and prayer, to implore the Almighty to stay the awful visitation by which the town is now visited. The deaths are numerous.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

THE CHOLERA—FORM OF PUBLIC PRAYER.

The following is the special form of prayer to be used by her Majesty's special command in all churches and chapels throughout those parts of the United Kingdom called England and Ireland, instead of the prayer used during the present visitation of Almighty God with sickness and pestilence, and to be continued during the prevalence of the cholera in this country, for obtaining pardon of our sins; and, particularly, for beseeching God to remove from us that grievous disease with which many places in this kingdom are now visited:

"O Almighty God and Father, whose power no creature is able to resist, and in whose hands are the issues of life and death; look down, we beseech Thee, from Heaven, thy dwelling-place, upon us Thine unworthy servants, who turn to Thee, their only refuge, in this season of sickness and great mortality. We confess, O Lord, that we have not deserved to be free from that visitation of Thy wrath which has afflicted other nations of the earth. We acknowledge with shame and contrition that we have shown ourselves unthankful for many special mercies vouchsafed to us, and have not made that return for our national blessings which Thou mightest justly require at our hands. We have departed from Thy commandments; we have followed too much the things of this present world; and in our prosperity we have not sufficiently honoured Thee, the Author and Giver of it all. If Thou were to deal with us after our sins, or reward us according to our iniquities, we could not stand in Thy presence.

"But Thou hast revealed Thyself unto us as a God of mercy and forgiveness, towards those who confess their unworthiness, and come to Thee in humble faith and prayer. When Israel had provoked Thee to wrath, and thousands fell by the destroying pestilence, Thou didst stay the sword of the avenging angel, when the purpose of thy judgment was fulfilled. When the men of Nineveh repented of their iniquity, Thou didst lay aside the fierceness of Thine anger, and spared the guilty city, when Thou sawest that they turned from their evil way.

"And now, O Lord, we entreat Thee after Thy rich mercy to grant unto us Thine afflicted servants this day a like spirit of repentance, that Thou mayest withdraw Thy chastisements from our land, and stay the plague and grievous sickness which is abroad, making many desolate. May the judgments which Thou hast sent work in us a true repentance, that Thou mayest be entreated, a merciful and earnest endeavour to conform to Thy will and to advance Thy glory. Make us daily sensible of Thy goodness in maintaining the domestic tranquility of our land, and preserving us from intestine commotions. And in granting a plentiful return to the labours of our husbandmen. Teach us to show our thankfulness for these mercies, by an increasing desire to relieve distress, and by a removal of occasions of discontent and murmurings, and to promote goodwill and concord amongst ourselves. And may the frequent instances of mortality which we have beheld remind us all of the nearness of death, and dispose us so to number our days that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom; that, whether living or dying, we may be found faithful disciples of Him who has taken away the sting of death, and opened the gate of everlasting life to all believers.

"Hear us, O Lord, for Thy goodness is great; and according to the multitude of Thy mercies, receive these our petitions, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

PREFERMENTS.

DEANERIES RURAL.—The Rev. Frederick Alston to the Rural Deanery of Cirencester, Gloucestershire. The Rev. Cyril George Hutchinson to the Rural Deanery of Campden, Gloucestershire.

PREBENDS.—The Prebendal Stall, in the cathedral church of St. Peter, at Exeter, which became vacant by the death of the Rev. Robert Lampen, has been conferred on the Rev. William Molesworth, rector of St. Breocke, Cornwall. Rev. G. M. Cooper, vicar of Wilmington, Sussex, to the prebend of Nova Villa, in Chichester Cathedral, vacant by the death of Rev. W. S. A. Vincent.

CANONRIES.—The venerable John Rushton, D.D., Archdeacon of Manchester, to the first Honorary Canonry in the Cathedral Church of Manchester. The Rev. F. R. Raines, Incumbent of Milnrow, to the second Honorary Canonry in the Cathedral Church of Manchester. The Rev. James Woolley Harman, Rector of Marholm, near Peterborough, to an Honorary Canonry in the Cathedral Church of Peterborough.

GENERAL ORDINATIONS.—The Archbishop of Canterbury has intimated his intention of holding an ordination on Sunday, September 23. On the same day ordinations will be held by the Bishop of Carlisle, at Ross Castle; the Bishop of Ely, at Ely Cathedral; the Bishop of Worcester, at Worcester Cathedral; the Bishop of Oxford, at Christ Church; the Bishop of Lincoln, at Lincoln Cathedral; the Bishop of Ely, at Ely Cathedral; the Bishop of Chester, at Chester Cathedral; and the Bishop of Ripon, at Ripon Minster.

The Bishop of London has fixed the 21st of October as the day on which he will consecrate the new church of St. Bartholomew-the-Less, Moorlane, Cripplegate.

The Bishop of Manchester will hold his next ordination in the parish church of Blackburn, on the 31st of October next.

A confirmation was held at the cathedral, Peterborough, on Friday week, when 289 persons were admitted to the holy rite.

THE EPISCOPAL RESIDENCE AT NORWICH.—By the death of the Bishop of Norwich, the Right Rev. Dr. Graham, the Lord Bishop of Chester, will have a seat in the House of Lords. The successor to the Bishop of Norfolk will not. That enacting the see of Manchester provided that the number of spiritual Peers should not be increased, but that the Bishop of Chester, the Bishop of Lincoln, in order o consecration, always excepting London, Winchester, Durham, Salisbu v, and Carlisle.

DIOCESE OF WINCHESTER.—In consequence of the death of Mrs. Sumner, wife of the Bishop of Winchester, his Lordship has acquainted the clergy and churchwardens of the diocese of Winchester that the visitation, intended to have been holden at the latter end of the present month, will not take place this year

The brother of the Honourable T. B. Macaulay has been appointed to the rectory of Aldingham, in Low Furness, Lancashire. The living is worth £1700 per annum.

CATHEDRAL CLERGY.—The Chapter of Hereford Cathedral have taken a step in the right direction. They have advertised for five clergymen to fill the vacancies now existing in the college of vicars choral of that cathedral. Each candidate must be well versed in ecclesiastical music, able to chant litany, and to sing the services and anthems. He must attend service regularly, and he must not hold any benefice or cure, nor engage in any occasional duties. He will be eligible (after seven years from his election to the college) to any livings in the patronage of the Chapter. The remuneration of the office may be set at something about £100 per annum, with rooms in the college, hall, common hall, &c., and the Chapter consider it would be highly desirable that the common table and collegiate mode of life shall be revived.

CHOLERA IN THE METROPOLIS.—DIOCESE OF LONDON.—In consequence of the alarming prevalence of this disease in various parts of the metropolis, it has been deemed advisable to recommend a day to be observed as a form of special supplication and prayer; and on Tuesday the following official announcement was issued: "The Lord Bishop of London has requested the clergy of those parishes in his diocese where the cholera prevails, to urge upon their parishioners the observance of some one Sunday as a day of special supplication and intercession with reference to that fearful visitation. His Lordship has suggested a Sunday for that purpose, being of opinion that any other day not appointed by authority would probably not be so generally or so devoutly observed. The form of prayer about to be put forth is drawn up in accordance with his Lordship's recommendation." Sunday next, the 16th instant, has, according to his Lordship's suggestion, been appointed for this purpose, when the general form of prayer will be used, and appropriate sermons delivered, in the metropolitan churches.

An anonymous donor has sent to the Rev. Derwent Coleridge, the principal of the St. Mark Training College, Chelsea, the munificent sum of £500, with directions that the amount is to be applied to the extension of the college, for which great exertions have recently been made by the Bishop of London and the heads of the College.

We are requested to state that the Addresses of the Metropolitan Church Union for the Revival of Convocation have not yet been presented, in consequence of the daily addition of signatures.

ILLICIT MANUFACTURE OF MALT.—At the Hadleigh sessions, on Saturday, Samuel Smith, jun., maltster, at Oldham, was charged on an information for making malt privately during the whole of the last malting season. Henry Andrew, the exciseman employed to survey the defendant, stated that a number of barley was privately wetted in a barn near the malthouse, and then brought into the malthouse and dried off in the night; and on the following morning was sent off to Ipswich and sold as "pearling," as a cheap grain price. This had occurred two or three times a week during the season, and sometimes four times. About 24 combs in a week had been wetted in this way. Several maltsters from Ipswich proved they had purchased of the defendant more malt than had been charged with duty by 950 bushels; and Andrew's statement was confirmed by other witnesses. After a lengthened investigation, the magistrates convicted the defendant in penalties amounting together to £1100. Smith and his father, who occupy the rooms in which the malt was privately made, were then charged with aiding and abetting him, for recovery of the duties which had been suppressed; and after the evidence had been gone through, with some additional facts, the magistrates convicted the defendants in the sum of £264 2s. 6d.; and warrants for the recovery of both sums were immediately issued. The fraud was brought to light through the vigilance of Mr Scott, the surveying officer of Mellord.

DISSECTING PRACTICE.—The advice given in the following notice has been extensively adopted, and hitherto with good effect in the metropolis.

"At a time like the present, when a fatal epidemic is at our doors, it is desirable that householders should be warned of the necessity of looking to the [illegible] prevention, those receipts should be cleansed by pouring down them a solution of chloride of lime, as that thus should be done simultaneously throughout the neighbourhood, in order to produce an effect in the public sewers. It is recommended that this mode of purifying be adopted between the hours of nine and ten on each Saturday morning. This plan has been carried out at Tottenham for some weeks past, and it is hoped with benefit, as no case of cholera has occurred in that parish, nor are the cases of diarrhœa more frequent or severe than is usual at this season of the year. Chloride of lime may be had of any druggist. Two ounces is sufficient to be stirred into a pail full of water and costs only one penny."

PALACE OF H.R.H. PRINCE CHARLES OF PRUSSIA AT GLINIKE.

POTSDAM, rising like a verdant oasis in the midst of sandy plains, has richly profited by the munificence of the Royal race who have, during [illegible] generations, selected it as their favourite abode. Vivified by the [illegible] of the Havel, which winds around—now restrained within narrow bounds—now [illegible] widely forth into broad lake-like expanses; sheltered by a succession of groves, and gardens, wherein noble palaces, classic pavilions, and [illegible] fountains crowned by immortal Sans Souci—arrest the eye at every step—Potsdam, so replete with magnificent objects and interesting relics, is rendered more attractive by the summer residences of the Royal Princes, which adorn the borders of its adjacent stream. Of these, Glinike is eminently worthy of notice—not only from its intrinsic and picturesque beauty, but from two or three curious historic facts connected with its site.

According to record, the angular, sandy elevation, bathed on two sides by the Havel, whereon stands the present mansion embedded in verdure, was surmounted so far back as 1589 by a small villa belonging to the then Elector, near to which grew a vineyard, "producing in favourable seasons about 50 barrels of sourish wine." This vineyard, it is added, perished in the severe frost of 1740. The remainder of the tract—a sandy, arid soil—seemed unworthy of cultivation, until, in the year 1738, Frederick William I. directed a portion to be planted with mulberries. This essay was first imitated by Count Hertzberg, then by a M. Türck, and subsequently by a merchant named Gloggert, who attempted to cultivate a mulberry plantation for the production of silk; so true to the King's mulberry plantation may be ascribed the first attempt made in Prussia to rear silkworms. The speculation failed, however, and Gloggert became a bankrupt. Of the mulberry plantation only one tree remains, "serving," to use Lindow's of an elegant writer, "as a living record of this dream of horticulture." The property, which had been purchased of the Crown by Gloggert, then passed through several hands, until, in 1784, it came into those of General Milleudori, Commandant of the Guards, and Governor of Potsdam. The new proprietor took advantage of the soil and convenient water carriage, to establish, upon a large scale, kilns for manufacturing those strongly adhesive and handsome bricks which are so much prized by Berlin architects. He likewise took some pains to plant the sandy knoll, hitherto merely feathered with a few stunted birch and junipers, and erected a villa, facing the Havel, on the [illegible]. During the General's occupation, the eminence of Glinike assumed a [illegible] aspect; but as length he was ordered to a distant military command, in 1771, the property fell to others less anxious for improve- [illegible] ever, it was acquired by Count Lindenau, Master of t- [illegible] erected a stable-house, planted some potatoes in a par- [illegible] villa, and cultivated a few patches with the plough. The unfortunate political events of 1806 put an end to the Count's exertions, and Glinike was again neglected until, in 1811, the celebrated Baron Count Gouvion Saint Cyr Laudenberg, selected the place, from its vicinity to Sans Souci, as a convenient villa residence. Here it was that he meditated and conducted many of those great political events which soon after astonished Europe. But the Baron was not until after the Peace of Paris, in 1814, that this eminent statesman entered into full possession, and seriously devoted himself to the embellishment of the property. For this purpose, the Count employed Peter Gontermann, architect, who laid out the grounds, whilst Wirkle, the most renowned horticulturist of Berlin, executed the practical works, and furnished the various indigenous and exotic trees and shrubs, which now flourish upon it so luxuriantly, in despite of the aridity of the soil. At the same time, Count Hardenberg erected a pleasing but small mansion in the Gothic style, which, subsequently much enlarged by Prince Charles, forms that part of the Palace represented in our View. At the death of the Chancellor, the property was inherited by his son, Master of the Buckhounds to the King of Denmark, who disposed of it, in 1824, to its present Royal proprietor.

Our limited space does not admit of so lengthened a description as we should wish to give of the architecture, distribution, furniture, and embellishment, of the numerous remnants of antiquity, vases, busts, reliefs, and other numerous articles of *certu* collected by Prince and Princess Charles in Italy and elsewhere, and appropriated in different portions of the building, and in the Antique Temple erected at the extremity of the pleasure-grounds fronting the bridge over the Havel. The portico engraved contains the main body—in which, on the ground floor, are the dining, breakfast, and the long or music room; each merely separated from the other by marble columns, and thus giving to the whole suite the appearance of one long saloon. Above, are the grand apartments of reception, furnished with Royal luxury, but, at the same time, exhibiting all that air of warmth and comfort so grateful to our English habits. Wings, the one containing the private apartments of the Prince's family, the other those of their attendants, are thrown back, and form two sides of the interior quadrangle. The fourth is carried by a range of buildings containing the domestic habitations and offices. Behind these again are the stables, where some of the best blood of England and Mecklenburg, with several of the celebrated Arab Feather Horses, Near, also, is seen the kennel of the King's buckhounds, under the special mastership of the Prince, who is a bold and generous patron of that noble sport which Sir Bee designates, in his "Book of Sizes," as "the sportsman's school of health" and which braces the spirit and gladdens the heart of all England's stalwart sons.

MALT: CROP IN THE PARK.—An experiment has been made in St. James's Park, by permission of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, to ascertain whether malt might be successfully cultivated in this country. The result of the experiment, which was made under disadvantages which must be manifest to every practical agriculturist, is satisfactory. The spot in which the seed was put down abutted on a nursery of young trees and flowering shrubs, which absorbs a large proportion of the nutrition from the soil, whilst the foliage deprives the neighbouring plants of the benefit of heat, light, and air, all of which contribute to healthy vegetation. The little malt-s crop, however, was fully realised all that was anticipated. It was sown in the latter end of May, and now in the beginning of September it is ripe for cutting. The appearance of the plant is peculiarly graceful. The stems, which run up perfectly straight, are generally from four to five feet high, and are much thicker than the large wheat straw. They throw out, from the root upwards, a succession of flag-like leaves, to stem terminating in a little tuft, from which spring the ears of corn, somewhat irregularly clustered, and in the instance apparently not heavily laden. Its main recommendations are—cheapness of seed, rapid growth, simplicity of cultivation, and comparatively large production. It requires a sunny aspect and a warm soil. Amongst those who are about to experimentalize upon a large scale next year, are Prince Albert, who proposes sowing a piece of land at Flemish-farm, in the Duke of Richmond, at Goodwood; and the Duke of Norfolk, at Arundel.

THE CHIPPEWA INDIANS AND THE MINING COMPANIES.

IN our Journal of the 25th ult. we adverted to the recent visit to Montreal of three chiefs of the Chippewa Indians, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Anderson, Missionary to their tribe. We are now, by the courtesy of a Correspondent at Montreal, enabled to present our readers with the portraits of the taxes Indian warriors who thus came from Lake Superior to assert the rights of their tribe.

The tribe of the red race known as the Chippewa Indians, of North America, is the most numerous of all those whom time and civilization have spared within the British dominions of her Britannic Majesty. The Chippewas or Ojibways, are, for the most part, situated on the north shore of Lake Superior, though a portion of them are resident within the territory of the United States on the south bank. The branch of the tribe to which belong the three chiefs of whom we have given portraits have fixed themselves on the river Ste. Marie, near the Sault Ste. Marie: this is the locality in which the recent discoveries of mines of copper and silver have taken place, and at which various mining companies have originated operations. The Americans, however, have also begun to mine on the opposite side the Ste. Marie, where there is another family of the Chippewas.

As far as we can learn from the missionaries, and from the agents of the mining companies, the Chippewas, in their different settlements, can muster about three thousand warriors, the tribe to which our friends belong reckoning nearly seven hundred. They are a fine, muscular race, and the handsomest Indians we have ever seen. The missionaries have succeeded in effecting the nominal conversion of the whole tribe; but, as may be supposed, it has been found much more difficult to bring the older Indians into outward conformity with the ceremonies and worship of Christianity. The younger people there is more hope of. The families at the Sault Ste. Marie have fallen under the benevolent notice of England, and the Bishop of Toronto has placed there a young and enthusiastic clergyman, named Anderson, as missionary to among the Indians in his youth, speaks their language fluently, and devotes his whole time to the education of the children. The American branch of the tribe is mostly Roman Catholic. These people are simple, kindly, and tractable, with few vices. One of the agents of the mining companies told us that he was in the habit of leaving his tent standing, with all his effects in it, sometimes during an absence of a month, close to the Indian village, and that they never lost a shilling belonging to him. Drunkenness, the red man's principal fo- [illegible] he is brought in contact with the pale faces, is not common among the Chippewas; they occasionally get whiskey from the Americans in exchange for their pelt-ry, but few of them indulge to excess. The three chiefs whose portraits we give never touch intoxicating liq- [illegible]

* Lidone. Baron de Schramm, a distinguished officer of artil- [illegible] author, among other works of a history of that splendid branch of the Prussian army. [illegible] Marshal of the Court to their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Charles. It is from an historical Life of Glinike written by Baron de Schramm, that we have culled these records.

CHINGWACKONCE (LITTLE PINE). NABUNAGOGING (THE ECLIPSE). MENISSINGWENNINNE (THE GREAT WARRIOR).

CHIPPEWA INDIAN CHIEFS AT MONTREAL.

the chace and on the products of the fisheries in the Lake, though, latterly, the more sensible among them have turned their attention to agriculture, having cleared and cultivated some lands near the Lake shore, and erected some comfortable log houses, instead of their ancient wigwams of bark.

CHINGWACKONCE is the Sachem or Great Chief of the whole Chippewa nation, and the immediate Chief of the branch living on the river Ste. Marie. This man is seventy-eight years of age: he is not more than five feet six inches high, but is immensely muscular, and, notwithstanding his great age, still retains wonderful activity. Chingwackonce was present at the battle of Queenston; he, with a band of the warriors of his tribe, took the part of the English in the last war with the United States, and the medal which he wears was given to him by General Brock. The father of the other Chief, who carries the war-club with the appended scalps, was killed at Queenston. To this father the club belonged, and there are thirteen scalps attached to it: some of these are coarse black hair, evidently Indian; but the finer and fairer texture of the majority of the locks shows that they were torn from Yankee heads. The scalp-locks are about eight inches in length, very tastefully twisted at the extremity by which they are attached to the club with pieces of ermine skin and dyed porcupine quills. The club itself is formed of iron-wood, and weighs about eight pounds. It is further ornamented with tufts of red feathers, and some bunches of bears' claws, which make a rattling noise. Attached to the heel of the right leg of the warrior with the club is the skin of a skunk: this means, that, as the skunk is one of the most villainous-smelling animals while alive, and makes everything stink that touches it, so he, the warrior, had better not be touched. It puts one in mind of the Irish fashion of daring any man to tread on the tail of a coat. The dresses of these chiefs are made entirely of leather—the skin of the caribou or red deer. This leather is very soft and pliant, but exceedingly thick and hot. The dresses are ornamented with fringes of the same material, and worked besides with very beautiful embroidery in dyed porcupine quills, principally scarlet, blue, and green. The leggings of the youngest warrior are of scarlet cloth, with bright blue edgings, covered with a pattern worked in white beads. The head-dresses are made of the fine inner bark of the silver birch, worked with figures of men and animals in coloured quills; these figures have a most remarkable resemblance to some of those pictured on the walls of Egyptian temples. On the breast of the young warrior is the figure of a crane; this is the *totem*, or crest of his family; and it is also worked on the handle of his fan: the fan, made of birch bark and the tail feathers of the large brown hawk, is an emblem of chieftainship. The feathers of the head-dresses are the white and black plumes from the wing of the great American eagle: four of these in the cap of Chingwackonce were tipped with a kind of tuft of ermine-skin and red feathers, and three tufts of the same kind hung down on strings of wampum from the side of his cap—each tuft denominated a slain enemy. The old chief had also a quantity of strings of blue and white wampum round his neck—another badge of authority. The old chief and the warrior with the club had extraordinary ornaments in their ears, made of large tufts of feathers and rings of brass wire; and the straps by which the pouches of the latter were suspended were covered with hundreds of bears' claws and the dried hoofs of deer, which made a curious jingling as he walked along. This man (whose name was Meniss-i-no-wenninne) was a very great dandy in his way; and the others used to laugh at him for the extraordinary pains which he took in ornamenting himself. This man was certainly a magnificent specimen of humanity, standing about six feet four inches high and of immense muscular developement. The names of these men in English are, CHINGWACKONCE, *Little Pine*; NABUNAGOGING, *The Eclipse*; and MENISSINGWENNINNE, *The Great Warrior*. Neither of them could speak a word of English.

The occasion which brought them to Montreal, and which enabled Mr. Somerville, the artist, of that city, to furnish us with the sketches, was to present an address to the Governor-General, complaining of the unjust sale of part of their lands to the mining companies by the Government of Canada. The Chippewas aythat their territory was never ceded by them to the British Government, nor taken from them in war; and that no man has, therefore, a right to sell it. They complain that the firing of the woods, and the noise of the blasts made by the miners, is driving the deer so far back into the woods as to deprive them of the means of food, without taking great trouble to get it; while the occupation of the Lake shore interferes with their fisheries. They have also sustained what to an Indian is the most grievous of wrongs, in the wanton disturbance of the piece of ground in which from time immemorial they had buried their dead. The Chippewas declare that they are the allies, and not the subjects, of their great mother, the Queen; and that, if the Government does not make a fair treaty with them for their lands, they will this winter drive off the obnoxious miners.

We understand, however, that the Canadian Government has recognised the rights of these men, and that an amicable arrangement will be immediately made. We believe that the Indians only ask for an annual sum equivalent to the interest of the money which the Government has received from the mining companies for the locations; this already amounts to £19,500; but much more has to be paid into the provincial chest. The American Government has agreed to pay the Chippewas on their side 100,000 dollars per annum for twenty-five years, for the lands which they have ceded. This income the Indians wisely receive in the shape of agricultural implements, &c.; and those in the British territory desire to have their money expended for them in the same way. It is to be hoped, for the sake of humanity, that these poor people will not be driven into acts of violence.

"THE DONCASTER CUP."

LAST year, it will be recollected, there was no plate prize at Doncaster Races, three hundred guineas being paid instead to the winner of the St. Leger Stakes. This year the old custom has been returned to, and the result is a beautiful work from the establishment of Messrs. Hunt and Roskell. It is literally a "Cup," or

THE "DONCASTER CUP."

vase, but enriched with artistically modelled groups which entitle it to rank high above the racing cups of old. The outline is Etruscan, and the height is 3 feet 6 inches. The cover is surmounted with a figure of Neptune, in frosted silver: he wields in his right hand a burnished trident, wherewith having smote the earth, there is rising a noble steed; according to the myth of the ancient Hellen!—that the God of the Sea, contending with Minerva who should bestow the greatest gift on man, called forth the horse, unsuccessfully, while the Goddess of Wisdom raised up the olive-tree. The figure of Neptune, as well as that of the horse, is very spiritual. Upon the body of the Cup, within decorative frame-work, is depicted, in dead silver, an ancient chariot race. The neck of the Cup, as well as the handles, are richly chased bright and dead. The lower part is of circular form, and plain; and around it is grouped the classic episode of "The Fall of Bellerophon," who lies stunned by his descent from the back of Pegasus; and on the other side is the disabled winged horse. The Cup has been modelled by Mr. Alfred Brown, under the superintendence of Mr. Baily, R.A., and is a very elegant work.

PALACE OF H.R.H. PRINCE CHARLES OF PRUSSIA, AT GLINIKE.—(SEE PAGE 179.)

NEWSPAPER

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

THE DIBDINS' HOUSE, SADLER'S WELLS.

A CHANGE has lately come over this olden theatrical locality: the massive iron gates—through which have rolled so many equipages of the great and noble, and even Royalty itself—through which, too, multitudes have thronged to witness the fun and drollery of the inimitable Grimaldi—have been removed; the long line of graceful and lofty poplars, so lofty as to be easily recognised by *voyageurs* from Margate as they came up the Thames, have gradually disappeared. The little garden belonging to the cottage at the entrance—once so gay with large white and yellow lilies, surrounded with its neat low white paling—was demolished some time ago; and the cottage itself—once covered with a luxuriant vine—has since been taken down. This cottage was the last vestige of all that once gave Sadler's Wells the air of a suburban theatre, where lived the two Dibdins, Thomas and Charles, and where some of the most charming songs and ballads were composed and written.

HOUSE OF THE DIBDINS, SADLER'S-WELLS.

The room, with its little bay window, in the accompanying Sketch, was at the back, and was the song-writer's and dramatist's favourite study. It then commanded a view of the area, "Sadler's Wells Field," where from 500 to 600 cows, belonging to Rhodes's dairy, used to graze; while, in the summer evenings, countless groups of children and their attendants were to be seen scattered over it. From the cottage was a view towards Primrose Hill and Hampstead; and up the road towards the Angel, with its old-fashioned balcony, where the citizens used to sit and enjoy the busy scene below. On the cottage site are to be erected three houses with shop fronts; and in the open space within the site of the gate, is to be a row of private houses, facing the New River, leaving a sufficient space for a carriage and foot-way to the theatre.

It appears that about the year 1778, if not some years earlier, Charles Dibdin the elder composed several clever pieces for Sadler's Wells Theatre; and a corner of the daily newspapers was not unfrequently headed "Intelligence from Sadler's Wells." In 1802, the theatre was purchased by Mr. Charles Dibdin, jun., and his brother Thomas, author of "The Cabinet," &c., joined by other partners. Thomas Dibdin inherited the family dramatic genius, and was for many years the inventor of the ballets, pantomimes, musical pieces, &c., by which Sadler's Wells enjoyed a long career of prosperity. Some years previously to 1802, when the interior was altered, the proscenium bore, in succession, the mottoes, "Hence, loathed Melancholy," and "Mirth, admit me of thy crew." The last was succeeded by drop-boards, communicating the titles of the successive pieces as they were acted—a plan which recalls to mind one of the most ancient usages of the English theatre, that of nailing upon a pole, near the centre of the stage, the name of the drama under performance.

Of late years, Sadler's Wells has become the home of the English drama, "pure and undefiled;" and we are happy to add, the change has been as profitable to the management as honourable to their taste and judgment.

HORBURY CHAPEL, NOTTING-HILL, OPENED ON THURSDAY.

HORBURY CHAPEL.

THE rapidly increasing population of Notting Hill, and the plans laid out for new buildings in the surrounding district, for some time rendered additional religious accommodation desirable. Two large churches have been erected within the last few years; but these, with the Baptist and Wesleyan Chapels in the Kensington Gravel Pits and Queen's Road, did not suffice to meet the continually augmenting need for religious instruction in the vicinity. The nearest Chapels belonging to the Independent denomination are in Kensington and Paddington, but they are both at a considerable distance, and are already fully occupied. Under these circumstances, early in 1848, a committee of gentlemen, chiefly connected with the congregation assembling in Horton-street Chapel, exerted themselves to meet the emergency of the case; and they commenced their good work, stimulated by a munificent donation of one thousand pounds. They next secured an eligible site at the corner of the Kensington Park-road and Weller-street east, and resolved to erect thereon a Chapel, capable of accommodating, upon the ground-floor, about 700 persons. The first stone of the building was laid by Sir Culling Eardley, Bart., on the 30th of August, 1848; and the Chapel was opened, with three services, on Thursday last.

The architect of the new edifice, which is of judicious design, is Mr. J. Tarring, of Charles-street, Middlesex Hospital. The style is Gothic, of the Transition period from early English to Decorated. The walls are faced outside with Kentish rag-stone; the door and window jambs and tracery being executed in Caen stone. The length of the building is in the clear eighty-three feet three inches; width, forty-two feet eight inches; ditto across the transepts, sixty-nine feet. The front towers will contain the staircases to the galleries, hereafter to be added to the body of the Chapel. In the rear is a large window of four lights, the head being divided into three principal compartments; the two smaller formed into cinquefoils, and the larger one containing seven quatrefoils. The whole have been filled by Mr. Ward with stained glass, of design in accordance with the style of the building.

Plans for spacious school-rooms to adjoin the Chapel, and correspond with its architectural character, have been prepared, and it is proposed to erect them as soon as practicable. The estimated cost of the Chapel, exclusive of galleries and school-rooms, but including vestries, walls, railings, &c., was about £4000.

GENERAL MEETING-ROOM OF THE LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

THIS magnificent room, built for the general meetings of the shareholders of the London and North-Western Railway Company, at the Euston Terminus, is a regal apartment in its style and size. It is 75 feet long, 45 wide, and 40 high. This room is entered by doors at the top of the great staircase from the splendid vestibule, which we have already illustrated; and, entering, the visitor is struck by the lofty proportions and general character of the room. The sides of the apartment are each divided into four compartments, by three sets of coupled Doric columns, resting on a stylobate continued round the room, except where broken by the doorways: the ends are partitioned into three compartments, by similar coupled columns. Above the entablature is a series of segmental arches in the coving of the ceiling, which after is deeply coffered, having elegant flowers in the centres of the coffers, besides much other architectural enrichment. The lands of the [illegible] are extreme[ly] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] loche pattern running in them. The columns are painted in imitation of red granite, with white bases and capitals, and the stylobate is in imitation of grey granite. The chimney-pieces are of dove marble. The portrait indicated in our Engraving is of Mr Glyn, the chairman of the company, painted by F. Grant, R.A. To check the vibration of sound, the room being so large and lofty, some drapery was hung up in the spaces between the columns, just previous to the late meeting, and the effect of it was exceedingly good. The room will hold 400 persons, and was used for the first time on the occasion of the last half-yearly meeting of the shareholders.

GENERAL MEETING-ROOM AT THE EUSTON TERMINUS OF THE LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

ST. ASAPH CATHEDRAL.—The beauty of the interior of the choir has been much added to by the presentation of two magnificent painted windows, by the Lord Bishop of the diocese, as a tribute to the memory of the late Mrs. Short. They are placed on the north and south sides of the great eastern window. The subject on the north [illegible] is our SAVIOUR rep[illegible] M[illegible] from her [illegible] side the unbe[illegible] [illegible] (John xx. 2[illegible] saith he to Thomas, reach hither thy finger, and behold my hands; and reach hither thy hand, and thrust it into my side; and be not faithless, but believing."

On the 2nd inst., the lady of Mr. John Sparrow, Justice of the peace for the county of Lancashire, made a public renunciation of Pr[illegible] in St. Alb[illegible]'s Catholic Chapel, Blackburn.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. A. W. BAITY.—Second Week of the Popular Spectacle of MAZEPPA, with its wonderful Horse, on which a New Grand Pantomile by Pitchall, entitled THE HORSE, THE WITCH, AND THE WOOD DEMON, will be produced on Monday, Sept. 17, and every evening at 7 o'clock with MAZEPPA, or The Wild Horse, with all its original and Equestrian Attractions. After which, Bal ve's eliminable SCENES of the ARENA, supported by the Equestrian Artistes of the Establishment. To conclude with a Favourite Afterpiece. Doors open from 11 till 1. Stage Manager, Mr. W. West

OPEN DAILY from Eleven till Five, and EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY, from Seven till Ten.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—Dissolving Views of Rome. Lectures and Experiments with the Hydro Electric Machine. Lectures and Illustrative Exhibition of the Oxy-Hydrogen Microscope. Diver and Diving Bell. The Chromatrope. Examination of Metals by Metallurgy—Admission, 1s. Schools, Half-price.

CREMORNE GARDENS.—GRAND MORNING PERFORMANCES.—On MONDAY, SEPT. 17, A NEW ARRANGEMENT OF ENTERTAINMENTS

POSTSCRIPT.

DONCASTER RACES.—FRIDAY.

HANDICAP PLATE.

Castanette	..	..	..	..	1
Palmsinger	..	..	..	..	2

TWO-YEAR-OLD STAKES.

Knight of Avenel	..	..	..	..	1
Brother to Epirote	..	..	..	..	2

Won easily.

PARK HILL STAKES.

[illegible]	..	..	..	..	1
[illegible] Middleton	..	..	..	..	2

NORTH OF ENGLAND HANDICAP STAKES.

Semi-frame	..	..	..	..	1
Belus	..	..	..	..	2

NEW STAKES.

Vatican	..	..	..	..	1
Old Dan Tucker	..	..	..	..	2

LOW CUP.

Cameron	..	..	..	..	1
Wesow	..	..	..	..	2

INTRAMURAL INTERMENTS.—THE BOARD OF HEALTH.—The *Gazette* of yesterday (Friday) evening contains Instructions from Lord Ashley and Mr. E. Chadwick, as representatives of the Board of Health, authorising Mr. Austin, the secretary of the said board, to prosecute the guardians of the poor of the city of London Union; the guardians of the Greenwich Union; the churchwardens of St. Margaret's, Westminster; the churchwardens of St. Saviour's, Southwark; and the managers of the burial-ground of Trinitarians court Chapel, Middlesex—for wilful violation and neglect of orders issued by the Board of Health for the prevention of diseases and nuisances.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH AND THE GREENWICH GUARDIANS.—The Greenwich guardians have reversed their decision of last week. On Thursday they adopted the following resolution:—"That, in consequence of the increased number of cholera cases in two of the districts of this union, cases especially confined to the poorer population, the time for house to house visitation has [illegible] viewed, and that the recommendation of the Board of Health be now put in action by the appointment of eight medical officers for this district, to be hereafter apportioned to the various districts, at the salary of £4 4s. per week."

ST. ANN'S, BLACKFRIARS.—At a meeting of the vestry of this parish, on Tuesday, it was unanimously agreed to close the churchyard of the parish [illegible] ment, in accordance with the instructions to that effect from the Board of Health.

Dr. W. B. Carpenter has been appointed Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in University College, in the room of the late Dr. Antony Todd Thomson, deceased.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

ITALY.

Accounts from Rome of the 5th present the agitation there as at its height. The cardinals it was thought would quit the capital in anger, neither could nor induce or compel the French authorities to concur in their reactionist policy.

A letter from Naples of the 4th announces the arrival of the Pope in the capital. The squadron of escort consisted of three ships—one Neapolitan, one Spanish, and one French. The French ships in the bay were also drawn out in honour of his arrival. It was reported that on the day leaving Naples on the 8th he would go to Loretto, where he would be attended by a native guard, the foreign forces remaining distant at a circle of forty miles, and that, while at Loretto, his Holiness would make all proper concessions to his subjects.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Yesterday (Friday) we received intelligence from the Cape to the 10th July, of an important character. Earl Grey's Government, once appointing the colony to be a penal settlement had arrived out, and was communicated to the public in the official *Gazette* of the 21st of June. It was printed afterwards in some of the local papers, surrounded by a deep black border; while the proprietors of other journals refused to print it in their regular new-papers, but gave it in a Supplement, encircled with the same mournful insignia. Several public meetings had been held to protest against the measure; but the principal one was held on the 4th of July, in Cape Town, in the open air; and, notwithstanding a violent storm of rain, the meeting continued through the whole of the excitement remaining unpressed by the drenching downpour. The following resolutions were unanimously passed; they need no comment, as they show pretty plainly the sentiments with which this important colony regards our transportation colonial system of government. Resolved:—

1 That the introduction of criminals under sentence of transportation, exile, or banishment from the United Kingdom, or any other quarter, is injurious and degrading to this colony, and ought to be resisted.

2 That [illegible] British Governor [illegible] has no right to degrade into a penal settlement the Cape of Good Hope which he received as a possession of the British Empire by capitulation and [illegible] renounce and annul her privilege or contract,—with its rights and evil [illegible] and [illegible] and tyrannical, and may so constitutionally resisted by the inhabitants of British subjects.

3 That a deputation of the Cape of Good Hope in the Orders in Council of September 4th, 1848 as a place to which convicts may be conveyed, amply by an order from one of the principal [illegible] of State in opposition to the petitions, remonstrances, and protests of the [illegible] to her Majesty and both Houses of Parliament, is subversive of the [illegible] of this community.

4 That a Select Committee of the first Meeting be Governor to ascertain the opinions [illegible] of the people on this transportation, and then acting in defiance of their [illegible] [illegible] indeed to [illegible] Lords an unoffending community, [illegible] to answer [illegible] any place in the government of a free people.

5 That the sixth resolution complains of [illegible] Sir Benjamin Smith, [illegible] measure of convict settlement, and declares that his refusal to do so proves—

[illegible] that the Government of this colony, as at present administered, is wholly at variance with the first and most inalienable rights of British subjects, and perilous to the honour, safety, and happiness of [illegible]

The sixth resolution is as follows:—

That it is the right and duty of the inhabitants of this colony, individually and collectively, in their private and public capacities, to oppose the execution of this injurious, degrading, dangerous, and cruel measure by all constitutional means and that each and every one of them [illegible] efforts, means will be to aid and rapidly advance to the [illegible] object.

We, the undersigned, do in this and the inhabitants of the Cape of Good Hope, hereby solemnly [illegible] and pledge our faith [illegible] or [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

DONCASTER RACES 1849.

THE ROAD.—THE HORSE VAN.

We are, this year, enabled to Illustrate the great Doncaster Meeting, with a very novel scene for this locality. The Railway has, at length, reached this sporting metropolis of the North; and, if we have lost the pastime of posting down to Doncaster to witness the Leger run for, we have gained what would really astonish the old school as much as did the feats of Eclipse—viz. the wonder of leaving London on the morning of the St. Leger, seeing the great race decided, and returning to the metropolis the same day.

The Doncasterians made more than customary preparations to receive their visitors, and they had to congratulate themselves on the fact—a happy contrast to the metropolis—that Doncaster was never in a more healthy state, being altogether free from that disease which is elsewhere making such melancholy ravages. The betting-room was opened, as usual, on Saturday evening; it has been newly painted and decorated in very creditable taste. The Town Council contributed a large fund to the race, and unreservedly abandoned the management of the Meeting to the Jockey Club. The Theatre opened on Saturday evening, with a clever company, under the management of Mr. Addison.

"The Flying Dutchman" arrived on Saturday, was looking remarkably well, and never went better in his life.

On Monday afternoon the trains from Leeds, York, and Manchester brought a small increase of visitors; but it was not until the arrival of the special train by the Great Northern line that the slightest approximation to the bustle which might reasonably have been expected on the eve of a great meeting was observable. Nine-tenths of the metropolitan turfites adopted this route; and it is due to the directors and their officials to state, that, although the line into Doncaster has only been opened one week, there was not the slightest confusion; the hours of departure and arrival were punctually observed, and the passengers, one and all, expressed their unqualified satisfaction with their trip.

There was a small muster at the rooms in the evening, but business was almost at a stand-still; nor did a glance at the very meagre bill of fare lead any one to believe that the events of the week would afford scope for any profitable speculation.

TUESDAY'S RACES.

SWEEPSTAKES of 100 sovs each.

Lord Stanley's Canezou .. . .. Walked over.

In cantering over, the mare knocked down and trod on a policeman, who very carelessly stood right in her track, and was nearly on her head; she escaped without injury, but the man was a good deal cut and bruised.

SELLING STAKES of 10 sovs each, with 40 added; the winner to be sold for 300 sovs, &c. St. Leger course. 5 subs.

Mr. Dawson's Little Queen, 3 yrs, 8st 5lb ..	.	(Arnold) 1
Mr. Baker's Pheasant, 3 yrs, 6st 5lb ..	..	(Charlton) 2
Mr. Walter's Little Casino, 6 yrs, 7st 5lb	..	(Osborne) 3

The race for the last half-mile was entirely between Little Queen and Pheasant, the former winning by a length; Little Casino a bad third. The favourite bolted and fell after running three-quarters of a mile, and cut himself severely: the boy was unhurt. Run in 3 min. 2 sec.

SWEEPSTAKES of 5 sovs each, with 30 added.

Mr. H. Jones's Stepping-Stone, 8st 4lb ..	..	(Holmes) 1
Mr. G. Hobson's Rhedycina, 8st 5lb ..	..	(Sly) 2

Won by half a length; St. George a bad third. Run in 1 min. 18 sec.

The CHAMPAGNE STAKES of 50 sovs each.

Mr. Melklam's The Italian, 8st 7lb ..	..	(Templeman) 1
Lord H. Lennox's William the Conqueror ..		(Flatman) 2

William the Conqueror made play at a good pace, Wallace lying with him to the distance, where he was headed by the favourite; the latter challenged half way up, and after an intensely exciting struggle won by a head. Run in 1 min. 14 sec.

The CLEVELAND HANDICAP of 30 sovs each, with 60 added.

Mr. Lillie's The Iron Duke, 3 yrs, 6st 10lb ..	..	(Harrison) 1
Mr. Walker nd. Maid of Team Valley, 3 yrs ..		(Osborne) 2

A heavy fall of rain for several hours during the night led to anticipations which were, however, agreeably disappointed; the morning was fine, and although

THE RAIL.—THE HORSE-BOX.

DONCASTER RACES, 1849.

"FLYING DUTCHMAN," THE WINNER OF THE GREAT ST. LEGER STAKES.

the sky ever and anon assumed a threatening aspect, there was not a passing shower to mar the enjoyment. The company was particularly select, and of the four events decided the Champagne alone excited any interest.

To make "assurance doubly sure," the Flying Dutchman was placed under the watchful care of Leadbeiter, the ex-Bow-street officer. He had taken strong exercise since he had been at Doncaster, and every day gained fresh admirers. The noble owner and his friends were sanguine in the extreme. The ground was capital order.

The proprietors of the Subscription Betting-room have, unsolicited, offered the sum of £100 to be run for on the last day of the races next year.

WEDNESDAY.

Those who remember Doncaster in its palmy days, must have been struck with the contrast between the excitement which then prevailed on the St. Leger day, almost from daybreak, and the quietude of the town this morning. Until between nine and ten o'clock, the sound of wheels was scarcely heard; and, as the day advanced, the arrivals per coach were so few, that one would almost have imagined that it was one of the "off" days of the meeting instead of the "grand" day. The falling off, however, in this respect, is easily accounted for. Doncaster now has railway communication with all the manufacturing districts, from which the mass of visitors come, and the companies having afforded every possible facility in the hope of special trains from Manchester, Leeds, Liverpool Sheffield, Wakefield, &c., the numbers present did not exhibit so great a deficiency as might have been expected from the moderate character of the racing. The special train from London held out an opportunity, for the first time, of seeing the St. Leger run for, and returning the same night; and as the directors, with more consideration for the public than for the shareholders, were content to take one fare for the double journey, a considerable number—less, however, than had been anticipated—availed themselves of it. It reached Doncaster nearly an hour after time, owing to a detention of half an hour at Retford, the engine and tender having got off the line, in consequence of the man at the point having turned it the wrong way; no m'schief was done, and the passengers arrived at their destination in ample time for the races. Irrespective of this, the only drawback was the early hour at which it was necessary to start, an objection which will be obviated next year by the completion of the Great Northern main line from London to Peterborough. By one o'clock, the "special" visitors were safely delivered, and the crowd in the streets reminded us, faintly however, of better times. The falling off, nevertheless, was palpable; and it was still more conspicuous on the course, the Grand Stand, although crowded to the roof, containing few of the titled and fashionable personages whose patronage for so long a period made Doncaster the most popular racing town in the kingdom There was, however, a great numerical attendance, and the racing, with the St. Leger as its feature, went off with tolerable spirit. The weather, unfortunately, was unfavourable.

The DONCASTER PLATE of 100 sovs.

Mr. Payne's Farthingale, 3 yrs, 8st	(Flatman)	1
Lord Chesterfield's Penthesilea, 3 yrs, 7st	(G. Oates)	2

The QUEEN'S PLATE of 100 guineas. Cup course.

Captain Harcourt's Ellerdale, 5 yrs	(Marson)	1
Mr. B. Green's Swiss Boy, 4 yrs	(Wintringham)	2

The ST. LEGER STAKES of 50 sovs each.

Lord Eglinton's Flying Dutchman	(Marlow)	1
Mr. Nichol's Nunnykirk	..(A. Day)	2

Won by two lengths; the same between second and third; Honeycomb a bad fourth. Run in 3 min. 20 sec.

This is the third St. Leger Lord Eglinton has carried off; his previous successes having been with Blue Bonnet in 1843, and with Van Tromp, half brother of the Flying Dutchman, in 1847. This stake has been won three times by the same horse, Surplice having won both last year, and Champion in 1800. Marlow

THE RAILWAY STATION AT DONCASTER.

alone has had the good fortune to ride the winner in both races. The issue of the race is left against the fielders, for which reason there is not much to fear for the settling. Lord Eglinton's friends are good winners, but the noble Lord himself had only one bet on the race, having taken 60 to 5 that his horses were first and second.

THE MUNICIPAL STAKES of 200 sovs each.
Lord Eglinton's Knight of Avenel 1
Lord Glasgow's b c by Bay Middleton, out of Canada 2
Won by a length.

THURSDAY.

HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs, with 50 added.
Lord Zetland's Casanetta .. .. (G. Oates) 1
Mr. Little's Iron Duke 2

The FITZWILLIAM HANDICAP STAKES of 5 sovs each, with 50 added.
Mr. G. Green's Weston .. .. (Whittingham) 1
Mr. Verner's The Retiree 2

The SCARBORO' STAKES of 20 sovs each ..
Mr. Bowes's Thringarth .. .. Received forfeit.

The GREAT YORKSHIRE HANDICAP of 2 sovs each, with 200 added.
Mr. Meikham's Snowstorm .. ..(Arnold) 1
Sir Joseph Hawley's Faithful 2
Won by a head.

HANDICAP STAKES of 10 sovs each, with 50 added.
Mr. H. Gee's Witchcraft .. .. (Fenn) 1
Mr. Scott's Lady Speedy 2

The FOAL STAKES of 100 sovs.
Lord Eglinton's Flying Dutchman .. .. .. Walked over

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

"The Rail," and "The Road," are a pair of characteristic pictures from the clever pencil of Mr. Henderson, celebrated for his portraitures of "stable economy." One represents the "Van on the Road," and the companion print shows the "Railway horse-box." Carriers have long been used to convey such racers from place to place as are likely to injure their feet, or otherwise suffer by travelling on hard roads; and the practice cannot be too much applauded, whether we consider the interests or the humanity of the plan.

"THE FLYING DUTCHMAN"

Is a dark brown horse, with no white about him except saddle marks, stands about fifteen hands three inches high, has a lean head, rather Roman nose, and prominent forehead; full fiery eye; carries his tail in a high and arching wave which he bows a little; fine deep shoulders, good girth, measuring five feet six inches; rum-bodied barrel, powerful back, very strong quarters, well let down; good thighs, immense arms, very large bone, rather coarse about the hind joint, light, blood-looking tail; he stands rather over at his knees; is quiet-tempered; a firm, level horse; measures nineteen inches round the arm. The Flying Dutchman was bred in 1846, by the late Mr. Vansittart. Won the Derby of 1849 by half a length, beating Hotspur, Tadmor, and twenty-three others.

THE RAILWAY

According to promise, and being especially a boon to the frequenters of Doncaster Races, the opening for traffic of the portion of the Great Northern Railway from Doncaster to Retford, in conjunction with the East Lincolnshire, occurred on the 3rd instant. This opens a line to Leeds and York on the one hand, and to London on the other. The Great Northern commences about five miles beyond Doncaster, where it joins the Askern branch of the Wakefield, Pontefract, and Goole, and thus forms a ready access to the West Riding of Yorkshire, and also to Lancashire and the manufacturing districts generally. The portion opened from Doncaster, for the first time opens a direct communication by railway between Doncaster and the metropolis, leaving the station at Doncaster (which is only a temporary erection), the line passes by the union workhouse and the proposed junction of the South Yorkshire line, and then crosses a large district of land called Potterick Carr. Here is a wide and expansive view of the surrounding country, including St. Catherine's Hall, Wadworth, and several villages and gentlemen's seats, embracing Scrooby castle and church, extensive woods, and a fine district of country. The line then crosses the river Torne, and then reaches the village of Rosington, where a station is built. Here is a gradient of 1 in 198 as the line proceeds to the next place called Pope Hinge, where may be seen the gardens and mansion of Sinnotts Hill. At King's Wood, about a mile from Bawtry, is a massive bridge, the line proceeding under what was formerly called the Great North Road, once so famous for the number of mails and other coaches plying from London to Edinburgh. The next station reaches Bawtry, a small market town, just skirting upon the county of Nottingham. And here the passenger has a pleasing view of some varied and beautiful scenery, embracing part of the counties of Lincoln, Rutland, Nottingham, and Lincoln. There are two or three viaducts over the river Idle; and the line passes Scrooby village, Ranskil, (where there is a station), Serooby hall, the residence of Lord Scrooby, the estate of Mr. Mellish, M.P., and of the Hon. B. Simp on, until it reaches the station at Retford. There is for the present the terminus of the Great Northern, but a junction is formed at Retford with the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, and passengers are conveyed to Gainsborough, Lincoln, Boston, Peterborough, and so on, by the Eastern C unties or London and North-Western to L ndon; thus forming a most convenient and ready means of conveyance for the northern country to and from the metropolis. There are six trains each way to and from Doncaster and Retford.—*Railway Chronicle.*

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE enterprising manager of the Epsom Meetings has provided a most promising day's sport for Tuesday next, in the shape of a match between a contribution from the Brighton Railway Company of £300, amounting to £600! The Meeting, so recommended to the patronage of the owners of horses, ought to succeed: that it will do so, see that it follows two days' racing after Doncaster, and a race a week of the first of October gathering at Newmarket, admits of no question. Leicester commences on Wednesday, and Bedford, Manchester, and Luton on Thursday: Bedford usually affords good sport, and is within the reach of a large number from the metropolis.

The Cricket appointments for the week are few, but interesting. On Monday, the match between 11 of All England and 22 of Leeds, at Leeds, and the match between the gentlemen and players of the Surrey Club and Ground, and the Croydon Club, at Kennington Oval, commence. On Wednesday and Thursday, the match between 11 players and 20 gentlemen comes off at the Oval; and on Thursday, at Stockton, the match between 11 of England and 22 of Stockton will be proceeded with. A few other matches of minor interest will be played in the course of the week.

The Regattas are over for this season.

TATTERSALL'S.—No attendance this week.

THE THEATRES

SADLER'S WELLS.

"The Merchant of Venice" was revived on Wednesday. The part of *Shylock* is, we believe, a favourite with Mr Phillips, who certainly took up it a full share appreciation of the more theatric elements that enter into the character, but seems generally to repudiate, on system, the malignant. Miss Glyn made her first appearance this season in *Portia*—new only, as far as Sadler's Wells audience, but one with which she was evidently familiar by previous performances. It was, indeed, a highly-finished piece of a thing—severely artistic, but full of fervour and intensity. Her deportment in the trial scene was dignified and impressive; and the extraord nary resemblance which she bears to Kean both in style and person, became peculiarly conspicuous. Among the favourable points of Miss G ynn's acting, we remember in connexion with others affording a frivolous tone, was self-possessed, had a separate sphere, and lived "His star apart." There was, perhaps, more of the advocate than the judge in conduct with *Shylock*; at any rate, she was not fain to conceal her indignation at Mr. and the occasional breaking forth of this passion gave a new effect in several passages. The speech on mercy was finely delivered with impressiveness, emphasis, and discrimination such as to reflect great credit on the elocutionary school in which Miss Glyn has matriculated. A splendid piece scenes, in which she unbends, in order to obtain the ring, and to the moonlight one, in which she and her maid *Nerissa* (Miss Bassnal) sportively banter their husbands, Miss Glyn manifested a naïveté and comic archness exceedingly pleasing, for which we were not prepared. Her manner occasionally was even Vestris-like, and had a similar fascination. Altogether, her assumption of the part was unquestionably a fine classical performance, marked with a decided intelligence, and sufficient of itself to distinguish her as an actress of superior, original, and peculiar powers. As an example of *buttonne ant*, indeed, it is unique.

At the conclusion of the play Miss Glyn was decidedly recalled, and received an enthusiastic ovation from an audience crowded to the ceiling.

HAYMARKET.

A translation of the French drama, "Une Oiseau de Passage," was produced on Monday, under the title of "A Bird of Passage," in which Mr. Wright, as the hero (a *Mr. Carey Clacks*) performs the part of a half imbecile, half malignant humbug—who, after acting one or two scenes with the stars, gradually escapes himself from being sacrificed by his indignant victims. Mr. Wright's humour was admirable, and the piece went off with great *éclat*.

The ADELPHI company return to their own Theatre on Monday next.

The SURREY season for the Legitimate drama likewise commences on the same day; when, as we are announced that the Haymarket Theatre will reopen with a new tragedy. This looks like a revival of dramatic entertainment. With Drury-lane and the Olympic opening at Christmas, and the Haymarket in October, there will be five theatres devoted to the same class of drama; and we shall have to ordinary fruits of competition an improvement in the artistic [illegible]

ASTLEY'S Amphitheatre the hippodramatic spectacle of "Mazeppa" has been revived, with much success

MUSIC.

(From our own Correspondent.)

HEREFORD MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

HEREFORD, Wednesday Night.

The 126th Meeting of the Choirs of Hereford, Gloucester, and Worcester commenced yesterday, with beautiful weather; but to-day it has been cold and showery. These ancient gatherings have a two-fold object: the first is the sacred cause of charity, by contributing to the aid of the widows and orphans of the clergy who die in indigent circumstances—too frequently the case in these three dioceses, owing to the miserable incomes of numerous benefices; and the second object is to promote art-progress in the three counties. Even if charitable and musical considerations did not induce amateurs to attend these annual Festivals, the three towns are so beautifully situated, and contain such local architectural attractions, that the temptation to make the pilgrimage is very great. Railroads have made the approaches to Gloucester and Worcester easy; but for this town the glories of ancient coach travelling are yet preserved, and true magnificent rides may be selected: the first, *viâ* Gloucester and Ross (Great Western); the second, *viâ* Birmingham and Worcester (North-Western). The best way is to go by one route and return by the other, and the most luxurious scenery will be traversed. At this season, when the Festivals are in progress, the journey is indeed a treat: wooded hills, fertile meadows, hop plantations, rich orchards, highly cultivated fields, and picturesque mansions and churches, form a panorama of enchanting variety. The little mountainous district of the Malvern Hills affords an extensive view, as romantic and striking as any foreign sight-seer could desire.

On Monday the vocal and instrumental forces were collected in the cathedral for the rehearsal. Mdme. Castellan arrived from Worcester, where she remained after the Birmingham Festival, having kindly consented to sing at St. Swithin's church on Sunday, in aid of the funds to insure the improvement of the musical portion of divine service. In the morning she sang Handel's air, "I know that my Redeemer liveth;" and in the evening, Dr. Crotch's air from "Palestine," "No more sorrow, no more pain." Mr. J. Jones presided at the organ, and the church was crowded to excess. The Rector, the Rev. Robert Sergeant, M.A., preached both sermons. I heard that in the morning, on the text, "And Miriam, the prophetess, the sister of Aaron, took a timbrel in her hand; and all the women went out after her with timbrels and with dances." The discourse was an able and earnest advocacy of the extension and improvement of congregational music. The rev. preacher displayed considerable erudition in the mention of authorities to justify the use of music in our sacred edifices, and the steady singing and chanting of the choir in St. Swithin's Church is evidently the result of careful training.

Mr. Townshend Smith, the organist, played a second rehearsal (of the sectiar music) in the evening, at the Shire Hall. The dinner given by the stewards to the principal performers took place at the Green Dragon. The selection of sacred music performed at the Cathedral yesterday morning consisted of, with the old version of the Hundredth Psalm of Martin Luther, the first, third, and fourth verses sung by the chorus, and the second by the principal singers. Handel's Dettingen "Te Deum" and "Jubilate" (at Utrecht), and Dr. Boyce's Anthem (

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The General Board of Health, on the report of their inspector, Dr. Gavin Milroy, have ordered the burial-ground of the Tottenham-court-road Chapel to be closed.

The vacancy in the office of physician to St. Thomas's Hospital, occasioned by the death of Dr. Henry Burton, has been filled by the appointment of Dr. J. Risdon Bennett, late Parkes one of the assistant-physicians.

On Monday, the new hospital erected in the Liverpool-road, Islington, was opened for the reception of patients. The building contains accommodation for 30 persons, and cost about £20,000.

On Saturday, information was received by the metropolitan police, that a brown pacer parcel, addressed Messrs. Walker and Lomax, Mosaic works, Bury, and containing three £5 00, one £20, one £10, and four £5 Bank of England notes, and £5 10s 6d. or 5s, had been stolen whilst in course of transit by railway from Stafford to Bury, it is supposed through the new system of railway robbery, altering the direction

Captain W. P. Hamilton, R.N., arrived last week on a visit to his father, at Little Hampton, and took up his residence near the beach. He was missed on his farm by, and search being forthwith made, his body was discovered in a field adjoining to the town, but with no marks of violence. It is supposed the unfortunate gent eman expired in a fit of apoplexy.

The Society of Friends have established a Sabbath school in Bishopsgate-street, for boys who are unable to attend a day school.

By the death of Mr. Bynam, which took place on Saturday, at Hastings, the office of Secretary to the Board of Ordnance has become vacant. Mr. Bynam was in his 80th year.

In a communication received by Mr. Lilwall, secretary of the Early Closing Association, from Gwydr House, Whitehall, and bearing date the 7th inst., it is stated, "That the board are fully satisfied that the late-hour system, especially in close, ill-ventilated shops, has a tendency to predispose those who are subject to it to epidemic disease."

Williams, the Chartist, who had been tried some time ago with Fussell and others of the Chartists at the Central Criminal Court, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the House of Correction at Westminster, died there last week of cholera.

Lord Dynevor and his family have given nearly £1100 towards the restoration of Llandaff Church.

The church of Ancoats, in the parish of Althorpe, Lincolnshire, a very old but dirty, suddenly fell down on Tuesday week. The rector, the Rev. J. Aspinall, had observed a yielding of one of the walls two or three weeks before, in consequence of which he had performed the service in the school-room.

The Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge has promised the sum of £2500 towards the establishment of a theological institution in Colombo, for which purpose the Bishop of Ceylon has paid £2000 out of his own pocket for parch sing a site for the building, and has also promised to devote £200 a year from his income during his episcopate.

Some gentlemen, who do not wish their names to be disclosed, have caused the sum of £150 to be placed in the hands of London bankers, to be applied, under the direction of Dean Merewether and Canon Blandford, towards filling with stained glass one of the lights of the window at the east end of the choir of Hereford Cathedral, in the hope that it may induce others to fill up other lights in a corresponding style.

Letters from her Majesty's screw-cruiser *Rifleman*, Lieut. Commander Crofton, dated Rio, 3d July, state that she had just returned from a cruise, having captured and destroyed a fine brigantine of upwards of 300 tons, that had 600 slaves on board. She ran ashore with a tremendous surf breaking over her. They succeeded in saving 120 of the slaves, about as many more swam on shore during the night, and the others were left dead on board. As the brigantine could not be got off, she was set on fire.

The salmon fishing in the Tay has been very irregular during the last fortnight. One day last week the whole proceeds in the river were one salmon and twenty grilses. Owing to the recent rains, the fish have begun to run upwards again, and there was a fair fishing on Monday last. Prices have risen from 10d. to 1s for salmon, and 8d. for grilse.

The splendid exotic, *Yucca gloriosa* (Adam's Needle), is at present in full flower in the garden at Fingask Castle, Perth, measuring from the ground to the top of the flower stem eight feet, and bearing nearly 500 blossoms of a tulip-like form, of a white and green colour. Its rareness of flowering in this country constitutes it the greater curiosity

On Thursday morning week, a fire broke out in the apartments over the shop of Mr. Norbury, druggist, in Alphington-street, caused, it is supposed, by the friction of some congreve matches, which had been left in a pocket of some clothing hung behind a door, which was shut quickly ! The flames were speedily extinguished, without much damage having been done.

The Glasgow people have struck out a new subject for competition, and last week were engaged in distributing five prizes of £5 each, to twenty of 5s, to competitors keeping the cleanest houses in the east side of the Old Wynd, the New and Back Wynds, and the north side of Bridgegate-street.

The memory of the late bombardment of Genoa does not seem to hang heavy upon the minds of the citizens, for in repairing their damaged houses they fix the balls which shattered them in a conspicuous place in the walls, as memorials of a time more worthy of being consigned to oblivion.

The foundations of the Caledonian monument have been marked out, and they cover a circle of one hundred feet diameter. The foundation-stone will be laid on Wednesday, the 19th inst., with masonic honours, by the provincial Grand Master. The site of the monument, by sanction of Mr. Pirie, of Culloden, is upon the actual battle-field, and within a few yards of the graves.

A grant of quarter sessions is about to be made to Gravesend, in Kent, and also to Newport, in the Isle of Wight. The increasing commercial importance and population of Gravesend render the holding of quarter sessions there, and it will accordingly be granted upon the fulfilment of the necessary conditions as to the proper maintenance of prisons and other expenses required to be undertaken on the creation of justices.

The numerous ways in which gutta percha is now found to be capable of being appropriated causes the importation of it to continue in large quantities. The *London Times*, in a recent notice from Singapore, has brought 4067 blocks, 2489 pieces, and 9 bags of its article, as a portion of her cargo consigned to order

Chartists at Haley Hill, near Halifax, are still drilling. A body of them was met marching in military order on one night last week, and they beat a police constable who interfered with them.

A hawker, at Halifax, has been fined £1 1s. for a lling rotten pears to children.

From a parliamentary paper recently issued, it appears that the number of persons under eighteen years of age in the tailor workmen of Ireland was, on the 9th of May, 1849 —males, 62,314, females, 66,285 : total, 128,799.

Good whitsh, 16/. to 18/. per cwt. the pack, was sold in Taunton market on Saturday last, at 8s 6d. to 6s. per bushel.

Last week, when the work men were employed in repairing the interior of Chelsworth Church, near Bildestone, a fine fresco painting, in excellent preservation, was discovered just over the chancel arch. The painting represents the Day of Judgment.

Several arrivals of bales of hops have taken place by a steam ship from Ostend, the produce of Belgium, consigned to a firm in the metropolis. These come need arrivals of this article of foreign growth are of interest, as evincing a regularity in the supply of this article of merchandise from a country which has hitherto furnished us with hops during any previous year.

There were three destructive fires on Sunday in London, one in Bishopsgate-street Without, a se.ond in Barnsbury-road, Islington, and the third in the Borough. Considerable damage was done.

Last week, as Mr. R. Rogers, a farmer of Duxston, was about to cross the railway line at North Moor Devon, a piece of coal was thrown from the tender of the engine, which stunned him, and he is now suffering from the effects of the blow.

On Saturday two young ladies went through the ceremony of "taking the veil," at the new convent of the Good Shepherd, the second Catholic institution of the kind in Hammersmith.

A vessel arrived from New York has brought 83 barrels of pigs' feet, 55 barrels of pigs' knees, and 77 barrels of pigs' heads, in addition to 3369 barrels of flour, 21,539 bushels and 316 sacks of corn, and 257 packages of cheese, of American produce.

On Sunday a sermon on behalf of the Commercial Travellers' Schools was preached before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor and sheriffs, in St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside, by the Rev. Daniel Moore, M.A., incumbent of Camden church. The collection at the close of the service amounted to £60.

Agreeably to notice given on Sunday last by the Rev. R. Burgess, rector of Upper Chelsea, to the congregation of Trinity Church, Sloane-street (the rectory church), Divine service was performed in that church on Wednesday, on account of the prevailing epidemic.

Emigration from Plymouth still continues to go on very rapidly, and almost every day marks the arrival or departure of some ships whose ultimate destination is either the Land of Good Hope or the Australian colonies. The *Indiaman*, 468 tons register, Captain Passmore, under charter to her Majesty's Colonial and Emigration Commissioners, sailed on Wednesday morning for Port Phillip (Melbourne), with emigrants for the Cape, sailed on Thursday.

The *Gateshead Observer* announces the death of Peter Allan, a local celebrity, who had hewn himself a suite of a dozen rooms out of the magnesian limestone rock at Marsden, on the sea-coast between South Shields and Monkwearmouth. He died of mild amusement, aged 80; and on Sunday his remains were interred at Whitburn, in the presence of his aged father and mother, both of them upwards of 84 years old.

Mr. G. Matheson, weaver, Millstairs, Brechin, near Dundee, while picking the potatoes from a scrap in his garden last week, found a gurgling piece of metal, which, on being rubbed up, has been found to be a good Scottish coin of the reign of James VI., date 1595, and in an excellent state of preservation. Before and other old copper coins of Scotland are frequently found in the same locality.

A man was tried at Bodmin, on Friday last, for stealing a field of wheat, of the quantity of about half an acre, the property of Mr. Lawrence, sergeant, at Cheddar, Somerset, which was cut and ready for carrying, was actually stolen and carried off the ground, and was set the thieves have not been detected.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Omicron.*"—*According to the amended scheme, Variation practicable now. The new version of No 2 shall be examined.*

"*Captans*" *is thanked, but we are obliged to make it an inflexible rule that every problem submitted to us for publication should be accompanied by the author's solution.*

"*Nemesis.*" *Ingenious; but, like the former, much too easy.*

"*J. W.*" *When a player has his King in check, and unconscious that, not to say at the moment in check, he cannot move him without putting him in check, and at the same time has no other piece or Pawn which he can move, he is pronounced.*

"*C. W. R.*"—*In Enigma No. 480, place Black's Pawn at his K Kt 6th, instead of K Kt 3d.*

"*H. S., Manchester. No. 1 is too simple. The other is neat and ingenious*

"*North Briton.*"—*Mr. Harrwitz has commenced his tour through the northern and midland Chess Clubs; and we trust that neither the Clubs you mention, nor those of Halifax, Wakefield, Leeds, and Nottingham, will let slip so favourable an opportunity of securing his services for a Chess tourney.*

"*R. B. G.*" *Chard,* "*Hon. Secretary.*" "*Philo-Chess,*" "*P. Y.,*" "*Diana.*"—*The Registered Chess-man, to which we alluded last week, will, in all probability, be published before the appearance of our next Number. We shall then take occasion to direct attention to the particular advantages they possess over the men in ordinary use.*

Solutions by "*Nemesis,*" "*R. H. P.,*" "*A Country Player,*" "*Dereven,*" "*M. P.,*" "*Milo,*" "*E. S.,*" *are correct. Those by* "*S. U.,*" "*R. B. G.,*" *are wrong.*

*** The answers to a number of Correspondents are unavoidably postponed until next week.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 294.

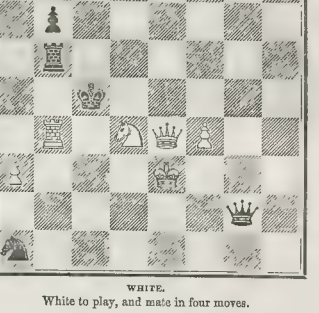
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to Q B 4th	R to Q R 5th, or (a)	3. Q to K B 5th	K to K B 2d (best)
2. Q to K B sq	K B P takes P (best)	4. Q to Q Kt 5th (ch)	R to Q 3d
		5. Kt to Q 7th—Mate.	
(a) 1.	Kt takes Kt #	3. Q to her 6th (ch)	R takes Q
	2 Q takes Kt (ch)	R to Q 4.h	4. It takes R—mate.

If P to K B 4th, White plays Kt to K Kt 4th (ch), &c.

PROBLEM NO. 295.

This singularly clever little subtlety we owe to Mr. McC., the Secretary of the Glasgow Chess Club.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE

BETWEEN THE CHESS CLUBS OF LONDON AND AMSTERDAM.

WHITE (Amsterdam).		BLACK (London).
41.		K to K 3d

Amsterdam to play.

CHESS-PLAYING WITHOUT THE CHESS-BOARD.

In accordance with previous announcements, a match of Chess was played at the Glasgow Chess Club on Thursday week, which excited the liveliest interest and amusement among a numerous assemblage of spectators. The conditions of the contest were that Mr. Harrwitz, the celebrated German player, should play two games simultaneously, without seeing either chess-board, against four members of the club—two in consultation over each game. Preliminaries having been adjusted, Mr. Harrwitz took his seat in a corner of the room, with his back to the company, and totally excluded from view of the chess-boards. Having to lead off in both games, he speedily announced the move he intended to play on board No. 1, and directly followed it by his move on board No. 2. The players at the first board made and communicated their move in reply, and those at the second did the same; and in this way the game proceeded to the end: the result, after a contest of about four hours, being that Mr. Harrwitz won one game, and lost the other.

At the conclusion of the games, Mr. Sheriff Bell made a few remarks on the highly intellectual feat which the company had just witnessed. He said, he was sure the members of the Chess Club, and the strangers present, would join him in expressing their sincere thanks to Mr. Harrwitz for the very astonishing performances which he had gone through that evening. When it was considered what vast powers of memory, concentration of thought, and great intellectual ability were required for such a task, he doubted if there was another person in the world he was sure there was not another in Great Britain—capable of performing it. All who respected Chess knew well that at every move the possible variations of play were innumerable, and that the operation of Casting, in particular, changed the relative position of the pieces, and the whole aspect of the game completely. Now, in these two games which had just been played, and conducted by four of the strongest players in the west of Scotland, the opponents of Mr. Harrwitz both castled about the same time, the one on the King's side and the other on the Queen's side, thereby increasing the difficulty of the task greatly, and rendering the avoidance of error on the part of Mr. Harrwitz scarcely possible. It would be remarked, also, that on one side of the board the play altogether ceased for some time; there was a complete cessation of hostilities for upwards of an hour, the battle going on in another quarter; and yet when it afterwards reverted, as it necessarily did, to the former point, Mr. H. had such a perfect perception and remembrance of the relative position of all the pieces, as to play apparently as easily as if he had all along had the boards open before him. The whole performance, he repeated, kept up as it was for more than three hours and a half, showed such a concentration of mental power, and such intellectual resources, as were truly wonderful. Chess-players alone could properly appreciate it, and to them it was undoubtedly a mental treat of the highest order. The Sheriff again expressed the thanks of the company to Mr. Harrwitz. The following is the game which was gained by Mr. Harrwitz:

CHESS-BOARD NO. 1.

(Evans' Gambit.)

WHITE. (Mr. Harrwitz.)	BLACK. (Messrs. Stirling and M'Combe.)	WHITE. (Mr. Harrwitz.)	BLACK. (Messrs. Stirling and M'Combe.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	23. Kt to K 4th	Kt takes K B P (d)
2. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	24. Q R to K B 3d	Q to K 6th (e)
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	25. R takes Kt	Q takes R
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P	26. R takes Q	R to B 8th (ch)
5. P to Q B 3d	B to Q B 4th	27. Q interposes	R takes Q (ch.)
6. Castles	P to Q 3d	28. K takes R	K to Q sq
7. P to Q 4th	B takes P	29. R takes P	K to Kt 2d
8. P takes P	B to Kt 3d	30. R to Q 7th	K to K sq
9. P to Q 5th	Q Kt to K 2d	31. R to Q 7th	R takes K P
10. P to Q Kt 3d	K to Kt to B 3d	32. R takes P (ch)	K takes R
11. B takes Kt	P takes B (c)	33. Kt to Q 6th (ch)	K to B 3d
12. K Kt to Q 4th	Kt to K Kt 3d	34. Kt takes R (ch)	K to K 4th
13. P to K B 4th	B to Q 2d	35. P to Q 6th	K to K 3d
14. Q Kt to B 3d	B to Q 3d	36. K to B 3d	P to Kt 4th
15. K to R sq	B takes Kt	37. K to K 2d	K to Q 2d
16. Q takes B	Castles on K side	38. K to Q 3d	P to Q 4
17. Q to K sq	P to Q B 3d	39. P to K 5th	K to B 2d
18. Q Kt to K 3d	B to Q Kt 4th	40. K to K 5th	P to Kt 6th
19. B takes B	P takes B	41. K to K 6th	P to Kt 6th
20. Q R to K Kt 3d	R to B sq	42. P to Q 7th (ch)	P to Kt 7th
21. Kt takes P	R takes Q R P	43. P queens, and	
22. K. takes Q B P (b)	R to Q B 7th (e)	Black resigned.	

(a) The moves up to this point are all book, and are generally thought to be the best for black parties in this opening.

(b) Very clever played. If Black had taken it they must have lost at least a Piece in a move.

(c) K R to Q B sq, and then to Q B 7th, would greatly have improved Black's game.

(d) Quite safe. White dare not take his K Rook from the Royal line.

(e) A grave miscalculation, the consequences of which lose Black the game

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

MEETINGS.

MANCHESTER, BUXTON, MATLOCK, AND MIDLAND JUNCTION: Sept. 11: Half-yearly Meeting: Derby: the Hon. G. H. Cavendish, M.P., in the chair.—The line has been opened to Rowsley, and worked by the Midland under certain agreements with the London and North-Western and Lancaster and Carlisle. The receipts have been about £100 per week. The directors do not intend to extend the line beyond Rowsley without full consideration. Certain shares which had not been taken up by land proprietors were forfeited. The report and declaratory of the above facts was adopted. The directors' allowance is reduced to £400 per annum.

MIDLAND: Sept. 7: Half yearly Meeting: Derby: Mr. J. Ellis, M.P., in the chair.—The report declared an increase in the gross receipts, but a falling off in the passenger traffic, which is attributable to general causes. The disposable balance is sufficient for a dividend of 5 per cent. The Buxton line to Rowsley is to be worked by the company, and various local and station arrangements have been made with the South Yorkshire and North-Western and London and North-Western. The board defended the lease of the Leeds and Bradford. The amount of calls in arrear is £218,932. The management is recommended to be divided into sub-committees. The chairman attributed this reduction of passenger receipts to the number of third-class passengers. Letters of resignation were handed in from Messrs. Waddingham, Murgatroyd, and Fox. The report was adopted, save that paragraph defending the transactions of the lease of the Leeds and Bradford. The £50 shares on which calls have not been paid up were declared forfeited. Messrs. Cadbutt and Beverley, of Leeds, Mr. W. Smith, of Sheffield, and Mr. Mercer, of Bristol, were recommended for seats at the board.

LANCASHIRE AND PRESTON.—September 6: Annual Meeting: Lancaster: Thomas Bell in the chair.—The differences with the Canal Company are settled. The main portion of the rent had been paid. Dividends of 3½s. 6d. on the whole shares, 23s. 6d. on the 5 shares, and 9s. 4d. on the 2 shares were declared. The country to the Canal Company is to be raised. The capital account would be closed at about £467,000. A sum of £400 was voted to Messrs. Bushell and W. Jadeson, for having so satisfactorily settled the difficulties of the company.

COCKERMOUTH AND WORKINGTON.—September 5: Special Meeting: Cockermouth: Mr. J.W. Fletcher in the chair.—It was resolved to raise £20,000 by the issue of 3761 Preference Shares, of £6 13s. 4d. each, with a guarantee of 5 per cent, and to authorise the loan by the directors of £8320. Much objection was manifested to the making of the Bridgefoot branch.

SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.—September 13: Half-yearly Meeting: Wm. Forster, Esq., in the chair.—The report stated that the line would be ready for opening throughout early in November next, after which interest would cease to be paid out of capital. The traffic on the small portion hitherto opened had proved most satisfactory.

The London Central Committee of the CALEDONIAN condemn the late expenditure of the funds as wasteful. The report at the half-year's meeting is to be met by a motion for inquiry, and five new directors are to be proposed.

A new line between Ulverstone and the Burton station of the LANCASTER AND CARLISLE is to be established.

It has been proposed to carry out the electric telegraph into British India, if approved of by the East India Board

There has been a discovery of an extensive system of parcel robbery on the LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN, and LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE Railways, by the shifting of the direction labels; but the Manchester police are on the track of the offenders.

The steam-boats running to the French coast in connexion with the Bannister trains have been sold for £15,000 to the French Government, having originally cost £30,000

Legal proceedings, it is rumoured, are to be taken against Mr. Hudson by the directors of the YORK AND NORTH MIDLAND, and MIDLAND companies, on disputes connected with the late 5 per cent transactions.

The Clydesdale Junction of the CALEDONIAN, for traffic to and from Hamilton in connexion with the Ayrshire and Greenock lines, has been opened. The line runs from Hamilton to Glasgow, giving the company a terminus on the south side of the Clyde

A committee of influential shareholders of the GREAT WESTERN, at Bristol, has been formed, to support and assure the re-election of Mr. Jones into the board, from his advocacy of retrenchment and reform.

THE EXPELLED WESLEYAN MINISTERS.

THE three reverend gentlemen, whose portraits are here given, James Everett, Samuel Dunn, and William Griffith, jun., have, by the recent extraordinary acts of the Wesleyan Conference, attained a popularity which their confessedly superior abilities could never have secured for them.

We may briefly narrate the circumstances to which they are indebted to their present painful, yet enviable position; for, though excommunicated by their reverend brethren of the Conference, they are regarded by the vast body of the Wesleyans as sufferers in a righteous cause, and as animated by the highest principles. Some four or five years ago, a publication, reflecting on the executive of Methodism, was privately circulated amongst the preachers, and some of the leading laymen of the body. It was continued for the three succeeding years. In 1847, the Conference, instead of passing by as unworthy of notice the anonymous pamphlet, which would have been a prudent course, or boldly meeting the allegations, made inquisition for the authors. This object was sought by sending a circular, which was to be issued, for the voluntary signatures of those preachers who wished to disclaim connexion with the "Fly Sheets," the pamphlet in question.

The circular obtained a number of signatures, and the like numbers refused. At the late Conference, that which before was permissive was virtually made obligatory. Many still refused, amongst the number the three expelled. A verbal answer was then required in addition. "Are you the author of the 'Fly Sheets?'" The three refused to comply with the inquisitorial interrogatory, and were expelled. Others, who took the same ground, have been retained, but degraded.

The three gentlemen appeared at Exeter Hall on the evening of Friday, Aug. 31, when they had their case before the public. On that occasion we had an opportunity of seeing them. Mr. Everett is between 60 and 70 years of age; Mr. Dunn, about 50; and Mr. Griffith, perhaps a few years more than 40. They have been Wesleyan ministers for the periods of 43, 30, and 20 years respectively.

MR. EVERETT has for several years resided in York, the state of his health preventing him from engaging in the regular work of the ministry, though he has been in "labours more abundant." As a preacher, he is decidedly popular, and his congregations have been much sought after. His discourses are rich in evangelical sentiment, abound in apt and forceful illustration, and, while occasionally distinguished by quaintness of language and thought, are always full of poetic imagery. They well sustain the description given by a reviewer, years ago, of one of Mr. Everett's productions—they are "the poetry of prose." His manner in the pulpit is calm and dignified, giving to the hearer the impression of one who feels himself at home, especially at the opening of his sermon; while his animated action and fervid appeals, as he warms with his subject, sufficiently declare that he is not a mere actor, but that he feels the responsibility of his office. On the platform he is still more effective: there his varied powers are brought into full play, and his eloquent, speaking face, says, "We have been here before." Prone to be compared with Mr. Everett, who remarkably combines the peculiarities of two distinguished men—the late Mr. Crabbe, the poet, and Sir Charles Wetherall, the bold and powerful reviewer. Mr. Everett possesses much of the outer and the inner man of the celebrated author of the 'Tales of the Hall,' of his epigram, antithesis, simile and sarcasm, dry humour and withering satire, rush on in a resistless torrent, though the scale of his oration, interspersed with flashes of brilliancy which, while they irradiate the subject, dazzle and delight the hearer. He greatly resembles Sir Charles Wetherall in his air and manner, burst and tone, though the latter orator can hardly be described. His oratory is of a character which addresses itself to the whole man—the understanding, the fancy, and the heart. He is occasionally in a high decree declamatory, but by no means to meet so; he never declaims till he has proved, and, having impressed his point, there is an end of it. He is, moreover, endowed with the physical attributes of eloquence. His voice is one of great compass, full of flexibility, and under the most perfect command; he delivers himself with an energy scarcely inferior to that of Mr. Dawson (the subject of one of his biographies) himself; and, like the late Dr. Chalmers, and (according to Cicero) the orators of ancient times, occasionally, in the more vehement parts, he stamps with his foot, while his thunders and lightnings, shaking all around him! In a word, as Southey said of Whitfield, "he is a consummate master of all the arts of popularity." In his rapid surprises and transitions, which operate with magic effect, and expand much labour to secure the smallest trifle decidedly ante-diluvian, and will, probably, like others who ride hobbies, in his earnestness to possess the coveted treasure, fail to discern that it bears indubitable evidence of being considerably post-diluvian in its origin. He said that Dr. Clarke, with warm personal friendship, Adam Clarke, was wont to twit him unmercifully upon this foible: and, in one of his letters, requested Mr. Everett to send him, should he meet with it in hunting through the "curiosity-shops," the sun-book out of which he had seen Cain lecture. In person Mr. Everett is stout, without being corpulent, and rather over the middle height.

MR. DUNN is somewhat slighter in person, is singularly modest in his bearing, and seems, says one, "transparency, integrity, and love personified." He states his points with great accuracy and clearness, exhibits his details with close consecutiveness, and argues irresistibly. His speeches read remarkably well, and tell on an attentive audience. As a preacher, we believe he ranks high, and is universally beloved by the people to whom he has ministered. During the last three years he has been stationed in the town of Nottingham. Mr. Dunn is well and favourably known to the religious world by his various publications.

REV. WILLIAM GRIFFITH, JUN. REV. SAMUEL DUNN. REV. JAMES EVERETT.

THE EXPELLED WESLEYAN MINISTERS.

Mr. Griffith is a person tall, and of massive proportions. He is less polished exteriorly than his two fellow-expelled, but possesses a mind of no ordinary strength and range, and which has been well cultivated. As a public speaker he is effective; and, when excited, likely to carry the feelings of his audience with him. As a preacher, he has been exceedingly effective, especially amongst the working and uneducated classes, with whom he sympathises deeply. His manners are frank, and his whole bearing open, honest, and manly. The "triumvirate" are altogether men of mark; and, without expressing an opinion as to the act of the Wesleyan Conference which expelled them, we think it ought to have hesitated before it had dispensed with the services of such men.

The above Engravings are from Daguerréotypes, recently taken by Beard, and lent us by the editor of the *Wesleyan Times*, in which journal they are to be published on steel.

IRISH HARVEST HOME.

Many of the old customs, from various causes, have fallen into disuse in Ireland; but the Harvest Home is still kept up with much of the vigour of former days; and, as a scene of frolic and fun, it is of indescribable humour.

The proprietor of three or four hundred acres has no idea of getting his harvest in without having an evening, or rather a night's amusement for the boys and girls who assisted in reaping and securing the rich gifts of Ceres. In fact, before a sickle is drawn or a sheaf bound, preparations are made for the festivity of the Harvest Home. On the long-wished-for evening, a barn is converted into a ball-room. From roof to floor it is decorated with laurels and other evergreens, through which some dozen lights gleam from rustic chandeliers, which are generally composed of a sheaf of corn lined with yellow clay, and fastened to the leafy drapery with wreaths of flowers. At one end of the barn is placed the threshing-machine, decorated after the same fashion. Forms are arranged to accommodate the various groups apart from the dancers. The rustic beaux and belles, neatly and simply attired, dance with an animation that would astonish a citizen; and, when the mirth grows "fast and furious," pipers, fiddlers, and dancers display an energy that might rival the glories o' Kirk-Allo- [illegible] with piles of slices of bread and cake, are handed about in [illegible]; and later in the evening a plentiful supper is prepared, with the exhil[illegible]dition of the "mountain dew."

"The Master" and his fa[illegible]ways visit the scene of enjoyment, and by their presence ensure the good orde[illegible]as well as the good cheer of the labourers. Between the dances the song and jest go round briskly, with encounters of wit, in which the Irish, generally speaking, excel; by which we mean, not the heart-broken peasant, out seeking for labour in another land, but the hearty, hilarious Irishman in all his glory at home.

The Illustration is from a drawing by an *Irish* artist

AN IRISH HARVEST HOME.—FROM AN ORIGINAL SKETCH.

THE BIRMINGHAM EXPOSITION OF ARTS AND MANUFACTURES.

In our Journal of last week we briefly noticed this grand display of National Industry as likely to form one of the principal attractions during the present meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. This anticipation has been realised to the full.

We now engrave another selection of specimens; previously to describing which, however, we have to correct an error of last week, which arose from the inadvertence of the Artist. The larger work, engraved in page 165, is the Morley (not Morley) Testimonial, and is the centre-piece of a superb service, manufactured by Elkington, Mason, and Co.; the other pieces being a plateau, and a pair of ice pails, one of which we engraved last week. The centre-piece bears the arms of Mr. Morley, and the following inscription:—

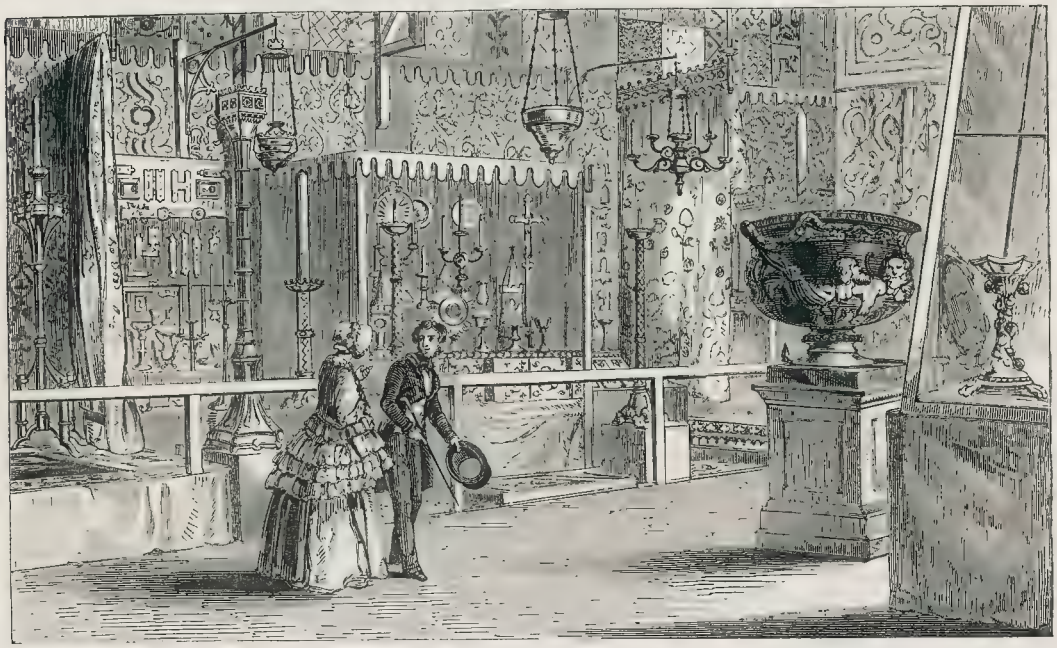
"Presented to Elias Joseph Morley, Esq., by those friends and fellow-shareholders in the Birmingham and Oxford Junction Railway who witnessed with admiration, and remember with gratitude, the energy, judgment, and ability displayed by him throughout an arduous and protracted struggle in defence of their common interest.—June, 1849."

We now proceed with our notice of the formation of the Exposition.

For some time efforts have been making to awaken the manufacturers to the importance of a National Exposition of Manufactures; but little progress was made until the enterprising spirit of the men of Birmingham erected the present spacious building, at a cost of little less than £9000, for this temporary purpose only. And what a magnificent coup *d'œil* does it present of beautiful forms, gorgeous colours, and elaborate workmanship! How worthily is

METAL CASTINGS, BY MESSENGER AND SONS.

GLASS, BY RICE HARRIS.



HARDMAN'S WORKS FOR CHURCH DECORATION.

Birmingham art represented, placed in juxtaposition, as it is, with the productions of France in metallurgy, and Bohemia in glass!

It is almost incredible to observe the progress that has been made in the manufacture of glass since it was freed from the trammels of the Excise. In the pure chrystal, we have for some time far excelled our continental rivals; but it was reserved for Mr. Rice Harris to show on the present occasion that we can also compete with them not only in the *different shades* of ruby—the colour which has been hitherto most difficult of attainment—but also in the engraving and enamelling, in which we have hitherto been far behind. In combination of form, too, he excels; except, perhaps, in the large articles, one of which a six feet in height, and is believed to be the largest piece of glass designed and made in the case, however, great allowances must be made for the difficulties of manufacture. In colour, nothing can compare with the collection; and in engraving and enamelling, they are not excelled by any continental productions.

In the group we have engraved, from Mr. Harris's Islington Glass works, Birmingham, the tables, piece in Alabaster Glass, six feet high: the vases on each side of it are ruby and white glass; that to the left is clear, the two vases in the left foreground are enamelled, the flattened shape, with handles, being also silvered on opal and blue glass; the three other front pieces are ruby and gold

There are, likewise, several fine specimens of glass, cut, cased, and engraved, by Bacchus, of Birmingham

In *metallurgy*, the electro-plate demands the first attention; because, when we consider that it is scarcely ten years since the art was brought into practical operation, we cannot be prematurely the revolution it has effected in the manufacture of plate, and the great improvement of design in articles of every-day use: indeed, we doubt whether the collections exhibited by Messrs. Elkington, Collis, and Gough could anywhere be equalled. Among the specimens by Collis, we may especially notice some beautifully engraved and chased tea-trays, and a claret-jug, the handle formed of a figure of Bacchus, and the body wreathed with leaves and grapes in luxuriant profusion. At Collis's establishment, too, is on view a service of plate manufactured for the Prince Consort, which has attracted many visitors. We cannot, also, too highly praise the beautiful collection of bronzes exhibited by Messrs. Elkington.

Next to the electro-plate, we have the severe labours of the ancient workers in church decoration rivalled by the more and ingenuous work of Messrs. Hardman, aided by Mr. Pugin, have erected a stall, of which we give an Engraving This stall displays everything else in gorgeousness of detail. The most valuable portion will be found in the case which occupies the centre of the stall, and consists of gold, silver, and enamelled candlesticks, reliquaries, censers, flagons, salvers, crosses, processional crosses, staves, and a bishop's pastoral staff of chaste work, with exquisite enamels. We cannot, also, too highly praise the comparison with anything of the kind we have ever seen. On either side of this case are panels, containing hinges, hooks, rings, door-handles, &c., all as carefully wrought as those of larger dimensions; together with large-sized candlesticks for altar and processional purposes, monumental brasses, processional tiles, brackets by which are suspended coronnas, reading-desks of most elaborate workmanship, &c. In the upper part of the stall are three stained glass windows, intended to fill the mullions at the Church of St. Mohlins, Liverpool: on the sides are memorials of the Catholic clergy who died of fever whilst attending the sick. The centre one is designed for Mr. Pugin's church at Ramsgate: altogether, they are magnificent specimens of stained glass in which too much has not been attempted, and consequently success has been compete. The flint glass in the windows made by Lloyd and Summerfield, but is stained by Messrs. Hardman. The walls of this stall are covered with paper hangings, the designs for which are manufactured by Messrs. Grace and Son, of Wigmore-street, London, who have also in this stall some exquisitely carved cabinet tables and chairs. The whole of the articles are either designed from ancient examples or from designs by A. W. Pugin. Collectively, we have never before seen so complete an exposition of ecclesiastical ornament, and in such thorough good taste, brought to bear.

In front of the Messrs. Hardman's stall is a large Warwick vase, electro-deposited bronze, half the size of the original, exhibited by Messrs. Hancock, whose glass case is seen in the right-hand corner of the Engraving.

In the metal department is the stall of Messrs. Messenger and Son, from which our beautiful group is taken. The Corinthian capital, which forms the centre, is taken from the example of the Jupiter Stator at Rome, and was originally made by Messrs. Messenger for the Duke of Northumberland's mansion in the Strand, where a number of these columns ornament the grand saloon. The antique Tripod with the goats' heads, and the Candelabrum on the right of our group, were originally manufactured for Lord Forester, and are very elegant in proportion and design. The Perpetual Inkstand, in the form of an old favourite, having been brought from Italy by the late Miss Edgworth, and presented by her to Messrs. Messenger. A beautiful group of fighting horses, forming an Inkstand, from a design by Mr. Barry, of the Royal Academy, is also exhibited.

All the articles on this stall are artistic works, and are arranged with much taste. Among them is a chandelier, designed for the summer-house in Buckingham Palace garden, by Mr. Grüner.

Our next Engraving represents some of the magnificent specimens of *papier maché* exhibited by Messrs. Jennens and Bettridge, of Hanover-street, London. The toilet table and mirror are by the former firm, and are richly adorned with pearl and gold; the ornaments being judiciously arranged to suit the forms of the articles. The handles are of polished steel, which harmonises well with the pearl, and produces a very chaste and brilliant effect. We regret that we could not find room to engrave a robing glass of large dimensions *en suite*. The three stands in the illustration are of a dark morone ground, beautifully ornamented with Gruel ornaments in white and gold. The vase above is of burnished gold, with cameo figures in medallions, and inlaid with pearl. In addition, we noticed a gorgeous sofa manufactured for the Queen of Spain, and also the loo table for which Messrs. Jennens and Bettridge received the gold medal of the Society of Arts this year

Here are, likewise, some beautiful works in *papier maché*, by Walton, of Wolverhampton; including a large vase, five feet high; *pearls* jars, handled vases of Egyptian and other designs, superbly ornamented with pearl.

The effect of the show of lamps is to a great extent lost from the manner in which they are scattered over the room. The contributions, nevertheless, will support the credit of the lamp trade, and form an agreeable as well as a decided feature of the Exposition.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE

The proceedings of the 19th meeting of this association commenced on Wednesday, in Birmingham. On the previous day the School of Design was opened at ten o'clock for the reception of visitors; and in the course of the day many distinguished noblemen and gentlemen arrived Amongst them were the Marquis of Northampton; Lord Lifford; the Earl of Harrowby; the Right Rev. Bishop of Worcester; the Right Rev. Bishop of Oxford; Sir David Brewster, E. H. Bunbell, Esq; Rev. E. Stanley I sland; J. Lee, LL.D., F.R.S.; Robert M'Adams, Esq., Professor Phillips; W. Gilbart, F.R.S.; W. Jukes, M.A., F.R.S.; Professor Steven; Colonel Sabine; Osborne Reynolds, Esq.; W. Hopkins, M.A., F.G.S.; Joseph Hodgson, F.R.S.; General Consul for France, Sir H. De la Beche; J. Heywood, Esq., M.P.; Sir E. Lyall, F.R.S.; Professor Sedgwick; and Robert Stephenson, Esq., M.P.

On Wednesday the first general committee held its meeting in the library of the Free Grammar School, at one o'clock, for the purpose of electing sectional Committees and the despatch of business. The Lord Lieutenant of Warwickshire, The Marquis of Northampton occupied the chair, supported on his right by the Rev. Dr. Robinson, the president elect, and on his immediate left by John Taylor, Esq., the treasurer of the association.

The name of the Bishop of Manchester was added to the list of vice-presidents.

Mr. Phillips, the secretary, read the report for the last year. It referred chiefly to the observations and magnetical and meteorological apparatus at Toronto and Kew. In connexion with this subject, the council had great pleasure in announcing to the general committee that her Majesty's Government, on the joint application of the Royal Society and British Association, had consented to submit to Mr. Ronald a pecuniary recompense of £250 per annum for the invention of his method of constructing self-registering magnetical and meteorological apparatus. This grant was made in consequence of the recommendation of the British Association. The council regretted that they were still unable to announce the publication either of Professor E. Forbes's researches in the Ægean Sea, or of the Manchley observations, for which purposes grants of public money had been sanctioned by her Majesty's Government at the recommendation of the British Association.

Professor Buncker, of Bonn; Dr. Lilgestrom, of Stockholm, and Professor H. D. Rogers, of Philadelphia, were added to the list of the corresponding members of the association

The statement of accounts read by Mr. Taylor, the treasurer, showed that the receipts of the last year were £2662 2s. 3d., and the balance in hand £1000. The expenses, there is at present a balance in the treasurer's hands of £360 7s. The association has also in hand stock in the Three per Cent. Consols to the amount of £5300

There were, it appeared, numerous applications from various towns in the kingdom for the holding of the meetings of the association in the next, and even in succeeding years. Edinburgh, Bath, and Glasgow, have been invited for 1850; Bristol, for 1850 or 1851; Manchester, for 1852; and Hull, as early as possible.

Colonel Sabine announced his resignation of the office of secretary, and left the appointment of his successor altogether in the hands of the general committee.

The officers of the various sections were next appointed. Professor Sedgwick was elected president for Geology and the chair, in the absence of Mr. Murchison, was occupied by Professor Phillips, who delivered the address.

The first meeting of the Statistical Section, Colonel Sabine-chair, was occupied by a statistics of the Queen's College. The papers read in all the sections were of a very valuable character, both as to quality and quantity. On Tuesday evening there was a promenade and *conversazione* at the Town-hall, the attendance of which was full. On Friday, after the meetings of the sections there was a dinner at the Hotel. On Saturday (this day), excursions are certainly intended to inspect the geological character of Dudley and the neighbourhood; as also visits to the castles of Warwick and Kenilworth, Leamington, and Stoneleigh Abbey.

The meetings for the ensuing week are thus arranged:—On Monday Professor Wheatstone will discourse on the application of [illegible] science to railways: on Tuesday, another *conversazione* will take place, and the proceedings of the association will terminate on Wednesday.

LITERATURE.

Stratagems: A Story for Young People. By Mrs. Newton Crossland (late Camilla Toulmin). Hall, Virtue, and Co.

The object of this little story is to impress upon the minds of children, by a well-wrought chain of circumstances, the heinousness of lying, and the beauty and holiness of truth; how forgiveness follows in the wake of true repentance, and heals the wounds of burning conscience. The "Stratagems" are the wicked ways by which the deceit is carried on; and the narrator of the tale has selected for her title-page this homely sentence from Tillotson: "Truth is always consistent with itself, and needs nothing to help it out; it is always near at hand, and sits upon our lips, and is ready to drop out before we are aware: whereas a lie is troublesome, and sets the mind upon the rack, and one trick needs a great many more to make it good." There is no fine-drawn eloquence in this passage; and, probably, falsehood never had a stronger assailant than Tillotson, than whom King William declared there was no honester man, or had he ever a better friend.

Mrs. Crossland's story is nicely written, not *done* to the capacities of children, but in better style than such readings are usually narrated; the moral is never lost sight of, and is made attractive from first to last. Helen, young girl, reared in the lap of luxury) receives from an aunt, who has just returned from India, a beautiful of presents, among which she finds a new sovereign, which she is tempted to appropriate: this is the first "stratagem." The next is to conceal it from her family. The coin, which had been treasured as a keepsake, is missed, and a servant girl is suspected of the theft, and discharged. Meanwhile, Helen repents, confesses her sin, and pushes the pernicious sovereign into another "stratagem" in the story of an Indian attendant, who, by feigning ignorance of English, gets possession of certain deeds and letters, and well nigh ruins her master; but mistress her story is a string of vice, and she finally is drowned by accident. The incidents, it will be seen, are simple enough; and it is by the interweaving of the accessory circumstances that the writer of the tale has shown her skill, and kept up the interest without sacrificing probability. The work is illustrated with a few pretty engravings

Gut's Learner's Poetic Task-book. Cradock and Co.

This is a well-selected assemblage of pieces, chiefly from modern British poets. Although the old stock poems to be found in most collections of the kind are not forgotten in the present one, there are also several novelties, including some specimens of American poets, of descriptive beauty and power.

Wood-Carving.—We have just seen a specimen of wood-carving, by Mr. W. G. Rogers, of Carlisle-street, of which, from its great beauty and [illegible] at the present day, we are tempted to offer our readers a description. The subject—a box intended to contain cigars upon the evening table—has been executed by order of Norman Wilkinson, Esq., a gentleman who has a passion for the art of wood-carving. The wood of which the box is composed is Italian walnut tree, with the exception of the top and the perforated panels on all sides, which are of box-wood. This arrangement secures an exquisite contrast in point of colour. The corners are supported by bold trusses of scroll-work, among flowing curves of delicate finish, which, except in their high elevation, remind one of the ornamental brackets of the Elizabethan period. The panels, of a great size, in which our City churches may be so justly pound. The lid of the box is surrounded by a moulding of raffle leaves and conventional primroses [illegible] flat space, into which are ingeniously introduced in different ways Mr. Wilkinson's monogram and crest. The entire box, in the polished state, will be one of the most elegant and tasteful objects of luxury produced for some years.

Leap from a Railway Carriage.—John Riley, charged with being concerned in the burglary and murderous assault at Handsworth on the 24th ult., was apprehended on Tuesday. He was handcuffed, and placed under the charge of a policeman, and taken to West Bromwich; but, having contrived to slip the handcuffs, he jumped out of the railway carriage with a man near the New Inn, Handsworth, but did not succeed in making his escape, being too much shaken by the effects of the leap to avail himself of his recovered liberty.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Operations in the English Market during the past week have been principally in connexion with the settlement of the Account, which was adjusted on Tuesday and Wednesday. The markets were dull throughout the week; and on Friday Money, but on Tuesday a decline to 92¼ was registered, afterwards improving to 92⅝. A launch market succeeded on Wednesday, Consols declining ⅛ per cent; and on Thursday the Account being further adjusted, a further decline to 92¼ occurred. Money has been gradually increasing in value during the week, both in the "house" and without. Three per cent. has been paid for loans on Consols, while the minimum rate of discount for bills and good paper is 2½, a sure evidence of an improving demand. This may, perhaps, continue until after the payment of the dividends in October, which in order to prepare for, the banks [illegible] for Bank Stock, Reduced, New Three per Cents, and the Three and a half per Cents, and South Sea Annuities, are now closed; opening on the 19th of October for all except Bank Stock, which opens on the 17th. At the close of the week the Market was heavy, with a declining tendency. Bank Stock, 9; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Annuities, 94; India Bonds, £1000, 75 pm; Ditto, under £1000, 75 pm.; Consols for Account, 92¾; Exchequer Bills, £1000, 1 pm., 85 pm.; Ditto, Small, 85 pm.; Ditto, £500, June, 85 pm.

Prices in the Foreign Market, as shown little variation, but generally have been pretty well supported. A slight advance in Dutch, Portuguese Four per Cents, and Mexican are the only changes worthy of recording. Little business was done at the Foreign Exchange. Brazilian Bonds, 94; Buenos Ayres Bonds, 6 per Cent., 48; Cuban Bonds, 6 per Cent., 98; Ditto, 3 per Cent., 56; Danish Bonds, 1825, 3 per Cent., 73¾; Grenada Bonds, 1 per Cent., 15¾; Mexican, 3 per Cent. Compos, 28½; Peruvian Bonds, 6 per Cent. Active, 54¾; Portuguese 5 per Cents, Converted, 27¾; Spanish, 5 per Cent., 1840, 17¾; Ditto, Passive, 3¾; Ditto, 3 per Cent., 34¾; Dutch, 2½ per Cent., 54½; Ditto, 4 per Cent., 99.

The depression exists in the Railway Market, dividend paying and new ones being equally affected. The settlement of the Account has been assumed as the cause for the panic, but it is to be feared that the timid gentlemen have taken alarm, and, by sales, are aiding the efforts of the speculators for the "fall." North-Western, Great Western, Midland, and South-Eastern, it will be seen by the annexed list, are all lower:—Aberdeen, 18; Caledonian, 17¾; Chester and Holyhead, 13; Ditto, Preference, 11¾; East Anglian, £20, L. and [illegible] and D., 2¾; Eastern Counties, Ditto, New, Guaranteed 8¾ per Cent., 11¾; East Lincolnshire, 2¾; Great Northern, 7¾; Ditto, Half, A, Deferred, 3¾; Ditto, Half, B, Six per Cents., 4¾; Ditto, Five per Cent., Preference, 8¾; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 20¾; Great North of England, 11¾; East Kent, 1¾; Ditto, New Shares, 3¼; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 13¾; Ditto, Fifths, 19¾; Ditto, New £17, 4¾; Lancashire and Yorkshire, Fifths, 4¾; Ditto, New, Guaranteed Six per Cent., 12¾; Ditto (West Riding Union), 3¾; Lancaster, Brighton, and South Coast, 7¾; Do. Gen. Preference, 9¾; London and North Western, 3¾; Do. Fifths, 3¾; Do. New Fifths, 3¾; London and South-Western, 3¾; Ditto, New, £40, 20¾; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, New, £40 Pref., 10¾; Midland, 5¾; Ditto, £5 New, 3¾; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 3¾; Midland Counties, 3¾; North Staffordshire, 4¾; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 12¾; Scottish Central, 2¾; Sunderland and Birmingham, New, Guaranteed, 10; Shropshire Union, 2¾; South Staffordshire, 4¾; South-Eastern and Dover, 3¾; Ditto, Registered, No. 4, 6¾; Ditto, Scrip, No 4, 6¾; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 17¾; Ditto, Newcastle Extension, 12; Ditto, G.N.E. Pref., 3¾; York and North Midland, 21¾; Ditto, Pref., 6¼; Anglo-Italian (late Peto), 3¾; Bahia and San Francisco, 2¾; Namur and Liege, 5¾; Orleans and Bordeaux, 3¾; Paris and Rouen, 2¼; Sambre and Meuse, 2¾.

Saturday Morning All the markets were flat yesterday. Consols quoting 92⅝ ⅞ during the day. Shares quoted again at a depression, North-Western and Great Western declining from £1 to £2 per share.

THE MARKETS.

Corn Exchange (Friday). Somewhat liberal supplies of English wheat have arrived for our market this week, exceeding that of last week as by land carriage. To-day the show of samples of both red and white was tolerably good. As the quantities of foreign taken at to-day's market for all descriptions of wheat of home produce was in a very [illegible] state at Monday's quotations. The arrivals of foreign wheat are nominated to 9670 quarters, chiefly from the Baltic. Re-sold qualities were held firmly, at about stationary prices, but all other kinds were neglected. Secondary and inferior barley was often offered on sale, but the trade was tolerably good. All kinds moved off slowly, at barely late rates. The quantity of malt [illegible] small, yet it exceeded the wants of the buyers. In prices we have no change to report. With home-grown oats we were very scantily supplied. The foreign imports have amounted to 18,410 quarters. Fine sound oats sold at full prices. Dusty and inferior qualities were neglected. Beans and Indian corn and flour are as Monday.

[illegible] wheat, 28s to 40s; Ditto, white, 28s to 40s; Norfolk and Lincolnshire red, 28s to 40s; Ditto, white, 28s to 40s; Rye, 22s to 23s; grinding barley, 20s to 22s; Ditto, 20s to 24s; Kingston and Ware, 28s to 30s; Chevalier, 31s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 15s to 18s; potato ditto, 17s to 20s; Youghal and Cork [illegible] to 18s; white, ditto, 18s to 19s; fine feed ditto, 16s to 18s; ditto, old, —s to —s; Scotch and Irish, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 21s to 24s per barrel. Baltic, 20s to 22s per sack.

The Seed Market.—Canary seed is in improved request, at an advance of 5s per quarter. In all other descriptions no business is doing. Cakes are [illegible]

Liverpool, Saturday.—Wheat, 5s to 6d per 70lbs. Flour, American, 21s to 24s per barrel. Baltic, 20s to 22s per sack. Indian corn, 23s to 25s per quarter. Beans, 30s to 32s per quarter. Peas, 30s to 32s per quarter. Barley, 18s to 20s per quarter. Oats, 15s to 17s per quarter. Rye, 22s to 24s per quarter.

Smithfield.—Although a supply of beasts on offer this morning was tolerably good as to some sort, but very ill-fated in quality. The attendance of buyers being rather limited, the beef trade was steady, at prices fully equal to those obtained on Monday, the primest Scots being without difficulty got up at 3s per 8lbs. The show was a good one, the number of sheep [illegible] of which were in good request, at full rates of currency. The primest Scots and Cross-breds sold at 3s per 8lbs. Lambs were in full demand, and realised, at last week's prices viz. from 4s to 5s per 8lbs. There was a slight improvement in the veal trade, the primest calves realising 4s per 8lbs. Pigs were in slow request, at late rates. Mild cows were quoted at from £14 to £18 10s each, in a rather small call.

Head of Beasts at Market.—Beasts, 2,200; sheep, 10,000; calves, 300; pigs, 270.

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; second quality ditto, 2s 8d to 3s 0d; prime large oxen, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; prime Scots, &c., 3s 2d to 3s 4d.

Coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; second quality ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime large Downs, &c., 4s 0d to 4s 2d.

Large coarse calves, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; second quality ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime small and prime veal, 4s 0d to 4s 2d.

Large coarse and inferior pigs, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; second quality ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime porkers, 3s 8d to 4s 0d.

Suckling calves, 18s to 24s each. Quarter-old store pigs, 18s to 22s each.

Total supplies:—Beasts, 735; cows, 110; sheep and calves, 11,600; calves, 260; pigs, 300. Foreign supplies from Scotland, 240 beasts, 2,500 sheep.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday). These markets were fairly supplied with each kind of meat, which sold steadily, at full prices.

Price per stone of 8lbs.—Inferior beef, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; middling ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; prime large ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime small ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; large pork, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; inferior mutton, 2s 8d to 3s 2d; middling ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; prime ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; veal, 3s 6d to 4s 0d; small pork, 4s 0d to 4s 4d. Port. Laurent

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, Sept. 11.

Whitehall, Sept. 10

The Queen has been pleased to direct [illegible] of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for [illegible] the name, style, and title of Viscount Canning.

War Office Sept. 11.

7th Regiment of Dragoon Guards: Lieut. A. P. Gore to be Captain, vice Petre; Cornet F. G. Smyth to be Lieutenant, vice Gore.

2nd Foot, Ensign G. Gubby, to be Lieutenant, vice Kirby. 15th Ensign Assist Surgeon H. M. Fraser, M.D. to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Kennedy. 20th Major-General Turner to be Colonel, vice General Sir W. M. Pringle, K.C. Captain Hungerford to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Turner. 33rd Lieut. W. Pridymore to be Captain, vice Mellish, who retires. Ensign A. C. Darrell to have the rank of Lieutenant. Ensign F. C. Corbett to be Lieutenant, vice Pridymore. 49th Ensign H. G. White to be Lieutenant, vice Jackson. Ensign J. Pretyman to be Lieutenant, vice Forster. 50th Lieut. J. Jones to be Captain, vice Pelham. Second Lieut. A. C. Da Costa Lieutenant, vice Jones. Sergeant-Major F. Fitzpatrick to be Second Lieutenant, vice Da Costa. 54th Assist-Surgeon J. H. Wilson to be Surgeon, vice Thin. Lieut.-Colonel F. Murray to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Cumberlege, Exempt. 55th Assist-Surgeon J. Allison to be Surgeon, vice Wilson. 82nd Lieut. J. Jones to be Captain, vice Pelham. 92nd Lieutenant Jones to be Captain, vice Pelham. Second Lieut. A. C. Da Costa Lieutenant, vice Jones. Sergeant-Major F. Fitzpatrick to be Second Lieutenant, vice Da Costa. 93rd

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[illegible] 12 Post-street.

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THE WESLEY BANNER: its ENLARGEMENT. This popular publication, which has hitherto contained Sixteen Pages, will be increased with the next Number (October 1) to FORTY EIGHT PAGES, while the price will be retained as at One Penny, viz.—TWELVE-PENCE. The New S[illegible] DON will contain [illegible] Editor, assisted by the Rev. JAMES EVERETT and W[illegible] [illegible], as well as by the contributors [illegible] It is the intention of the Proprietors, [illegible] of the Editor by additional [illegible] to devote their whole talents [illegible] to render the Wesley Banner [illegible] and they may for the [illegible] [illegible] plan yet begun to do so [illegible]
[illegible] their publication will be [illegible] [illegible] variety of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

INTRA AND EXTRA-MURAL INTERMENTS.

THE NORWOOD CEMETERY.

(*Continued from page* 190.)

company of shareholders, in the 6th and 7th of William IV.; the capital consisting of 3000 shares, of £25 each.

ST. MARTIN'S BURIAL-GROUND, DRURY-LANE.

This ground belongs to the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. Mr. Walker, in "Gatherings from Graveyards," assures us that many thousands of bodies have been deposited here. The substratum was some years since so saturated with dead, that the place was shut up for a period. The ground was subsequently raised to its present height—even with the first floor windows surrounding the place, and in this superstratum vast numbers of bodies have since been deposited. It was once a common practice here to dig a pit, place in it bodies at different periods, and cover the top only with boards! The ground is a dangerous nuisance to the neighbourhood.

ST. ANN'S, BLACKFRIARS.

This church-yard has attracted much public attention on account of the conflicting statements which have been made respecting the ever-crowded state of the ground, and the horrible disclosures connected therewith. The details, as given by Inspector Scott, were quoted in our Journal of last week. On Thursday evening, the 6th, the churchwardens and overseers of the parish assembled in the school-room of the church-entry, adjoining the churchyard, to investigate the circumstances, when much corroborative evidence was given; but the settlement of the question postponed. The inquiry was resumed on Friday evening, and during the time of meeting an order was received from the General Board of Health, directing the burial-ground to be closed; upon which the Rev. Mr. Harding, the Rector, congratulated the parish officials on the receipt of the order to close the ground, as it was what they had long and anxiously wished for.

LAMBETH BURIAL-GROUND.

This ground belongs to the parish, and is situated in Paradise-street, a short distance from the church; it is divided into the upper, middle, and lower grounds. It is very much crowded, and the tombstones are deeply sunk into the earth. At the time Mr. Walker wrote (1839), the state of the ground had rendered necessary to discontinue interment here; bones were scattered about, and a part of the ground had been raised. The neighbourhood is thickly populated; the soil is very moist, and the water flows in at the depth of four feet. The place is completely surrounded by houses; and the number of interments here is so great, and the ground so small in comparison, that the inhabitants near the spot say in simplicity, "We wonder where they put them."

ST. MARTIN'S BURIAL-GROUND, DRURY-LANE.

It is curious to notice that in our practice, as regards the health of the community, of burying the dead in crowded neighbourhoods, we are far behind the old Londoners. A correspondent of the *Times* states that—"In the time of Charles II., upon rebuilding the city of London after the Great Fire, it was considered injurious to the public health that churchyards within the jurisdiction of the city should be converted into burying-grounds, even beyond the municipal walls. Amongst the original decrees of a Court of Judicature, erected shortly after that event for the determination of disputes arising from the destruction of property, preserved in the British Museum, there is one by which it appears that the inhabitants of the parish of St. Buttolph without Bishopsgate denied that certain ground, mentioned as the subject in dispute, might be again laid into the churchyard as a burying-ground, and the Court was informed that to have the said ground laid into the churchyard was contrary to several acts of Common Council for the prevention of nuisances; for if the ground lying next the street and formerly built upon should now be employed as a churchyard it would be a public nuisance."—(Vide Add. MS. B. M., 5073, No. 70.)

The burial-ground of St. Botolph, we are happy to add, was closed on Monday, by order of the General Board of Health, on the report of Dr. Gavin Milroy.

BURIAL-GROUND NEAR THE PARISH CHURCH, LAMBETH.

BURIAL-GROUND OF ST. ANN'S, BLACKFRIARS.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1849.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 391.—VOL. XV.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1849. [SIXPENCE.

COLONIES AND CONVICTS.

THE loyalists of Canada have quarrelled with this country because our Government, having granted them a free constitution, has wisely determined not to impede or interfere with its legitimate action. The loyalists of the Cape of Good Hope have quarrelled with us because, having had a good deal of trouble and expense, and very slight advantage from our connexion with them, the Home Government has made an effort to turn the colony to some little account as a place of reformation for convicts. It is evident from the temper both of the Canadians and the people of the Cape, that we shall have some difficulty in reconciling our differences with them. As yet, the Cape colonists, as befits the sober and steady character of their Dutch ancestry, have been the quieter of the two, as far as acts are concerned, though hardly much quieter than the Montreal agitators in the artillery of the tongue. The Canadians have burned down the Parliament House and other buildings. The people of the Cape have resorted to no other violence, if we accept the account of the *Zuid African*, than "a general shoving, thumping, and kicking of the three new officials," who have taken the places of those who resigned rather than lend any aid to the transformation of the colony into a penal settlement. One of these gentlemen, a Mr. Lawrence Cloete, we learn from the same authority, was rather "roughly handled." Altogether, as far as can be ascertained, the people of the Cape, although Sir Harry Smith represents them to be in a state of "indescribable" and "unprecedented" excitement, have kept more strictly within the bounds of the law than the discontented Canadians. It is not impossible, for this reason, that means may yet be found of bringing the colony again to a good understanding with this country, a result in which the colony will be a far greater gainer than we can be, unless, which we do not believe, it will pay us back the expenses of the Kaffir war, and defend itself for the future at its own expense against its too troublesome neighbours.

In the meantime, the Cape dispute gives rise to two very important questions, which affect the people of this country in a very serious degree:—Of what use are colonies to us? And what are we to do with our convicts?

This country has heard a good deal of, and paid a good deal for, the Cape of Good Hope within the last two or three years, and has been drawn into a very unsatisfactory and expensive war with the aborigines on its account. The colonists, it is true, assert their innocence of the Kaffir war. They wash themselves of all participation in its origin, progress, and cost—even while they enjoy the advantage of knowing that the savages who stole their cattle, fired their farm-steadings, and murdered their wives and children, have been so effectually coerced and beaten as to be incapable, for a long period to come, of giving them any further annoyance. It may be supposed, however, that the Cape is of some use to us in other respects. Yet it is difficult to discover in what way. It is not by any means a favourite with the British people. It offers no attractions to British emigrants. In relieving us of our surplus population, and in creating new and wealthy customers for our manufactures, the United States of America, where we do not own an inch of land, are of far more value to us than the 110,000 square miles that formed the ancient limits of the Cape, or the still larger surface to which the recent wars have extended it. To possess Australia is a matter of pride, as well as profit and convenience; but we have not even pride in our possession of the Cape. Australia is prosperous and happy; costs us little or nothing; and entices to its fertile shores a steady immigration. The Cape is not prosperous; costs us a great deal of blood and treasure, as well as trouble and vexation; and cannot tempt any noticeable influx of our population to seek their fortunes within its precincts. The people of this country, when they read of the enormous hubbub created by the threatened importation of a few convicts, who have already undergone a penitentiary probation elsewhere, will probably be inclined to think that, after all, the Cape is no such great bargain.

But important as the Colonial question undoubtedly is, both with reference to Canada and to the Cape, and to all Colonies that cost money, without attracting emigrants to become our friends and customers, the question of our treatment of criminals, which has given rise to this last-mentioned dispute, seems to us to be much more so. If the Cape of Good Hope, or any other colony, objects to the systematic introduction of our convicts, and is strong enough to resist the infliction, even to the establishment of its entire independence of our authority and control, there are few who will assert that in such a cause it would not have some reason and justice on its side. If, either by our fault or our misfortune, by our ignorance or our mismanagement, by our neglect or our fatality, we have a population in which there is a large percentage of criminals, we have no right to evade our duty towards those criminals and towards society, by the summary process of landing them in the Torrid Zone, or at the Antipodes, to the possible contamination or ruin of the honest emigrants who have preceded them.

The proper treatment of criminals is, no doubt, an excessively difficult problem to solve. The ancient and comparatively easy method of dealing with it has been to "shovel" them out of the old and over-peopled country, into a new and thinly-peopled territory, there to take their chance of amendment and usefulness. But the objections to this plan that can be raised by the people of the old country are in reality far deeper than any that can be raised, even with the greatest justice, by the colonies. Whenever these are so destitute of hands that necessary labour cannot be performed, they may not only tolerate, but be thankful for an

THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC DISTRIBUTING, AT THE TUILERIES, THE PRIZES TO THE ARTISTS OF THE LATE EXPOSITION.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

importation of criminals; but whenever there is no such scarcity, they may complain with reason that we send the scum of mankind amongst them to deteriorate the morals of their society. But the poor and honest thousands who would gladly exchange the keen competition and semi-starvation of Great Britain, for the elbow-room and the sturdy independence that hard labour can always win in a fertile country where land is cheap, have a right to complain that convicted crime should have a better chance than they of trying its fortune in a new world. Society itself has a right to complain, on behalf of honest poverty, of a system which induces the poor and the despairing to qualify themselves by crime for the boon of expatriation. In justice to our Colonies—in justice to our deserving poor—in justice to the cause of truth and virtue—and in justice to ourselves, the punishment and reformation of our criminals ought to be tried at home. It may be difficult to punish and reform at the same time, but it ought not to be considered impossible; and as the difficulty is of our own making—the fruit of social circumstances, for which we, and not our colonies, are responsible—we have no right to delegate the charge.

To diminish crime is a more agreeable and a more sacred duty, than to punish it; but, hitherto, our efforts have been almost exclusively employed in the more vulgar and lazy task of the two. We have national establishments—prisons, penitentiaries, and hulks; we have armies of policemen, and a multitudinous array of people, from judges down to gaolers, solely employed on behalf of the nation in punishing crime; but we have, as yet, no national establishment for preventing it. While it has been proved, till the proof has become a truism, that nine-tenths of our criminals are persons who have received neither secular nor religious instruction, we have taken no efficient means to place the next generation in better circumstances. We have neglected the children of the destitute, and kept up judges, policemen, and gaolers for repression, when schoolmasters and schoolmistresses, and religious as well as secular instructors, were equally necessary for prevention. This is, in reality, the great task before us; and the better and more completely we perform it, the less troublesome and difficult will become the question of the proper treatment of our convicts. Let us diminish the supplies of crime, and strive to render the number of grown-up criminals so inconsiderable as to be easily manageable at home. This is a plan that, nationally, we have never tried. Local charity and individual benevolence have done something in the manner indicated, but nothing to be compared with our necessities. Until we take it up on this broad basis, our convict system will always be embarrassing—whether we attempt to share the responsibility with our colonies, or whether, in stricter justice, we endeavour to bear it at home. But, when a new generation shall cease to be encumbered with so large a number of utterly ignorant and utterly destitute youth as at present spring up yearly into maturity, there will be no longer any large difficulties in the treatment, the maintenance, and the reformation of old offenders. In that case, we shall not have to speculate upon revolt in a colony, or upon disaster at home, as the consequence of any system with respect to them which it shall be deemed advisable to establish. By our present neglect, we exist between both dangers.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

ON Thursday, the 13th instant, the President of the French Republic presided at the distribution of prizes (crosses of the Legion of Honour, medals, &c) to the artists whose works were exhibited at the Exposition this year.

The ceremony took place in the long gallery of the Orangery, in the Palace of the Tuileries. In the centre, placed upon two steps, was a table covered with velvet, richly fringed with gold, at which stood the President, who handed the prizes to the several artists. Around the Prince were seated the Ministers and Aides-de-Camp all in plain clothes.

In the Sketch (on the preceding page), the distribution is proceeding; whilst, on the left, M. Charles Blanc (the brother of M Louis Blanc), *au Directeur de Beaux Arts*, is reading aloud the names of the successful artists. Above the table and platform is a trophied group of tricoloured flags, surmounted by the Gallic cock.

In the gallery are placed, very effectively, some fine works of sculpture, among which is the prize (Penelope falling asleep), by Charles Cavelier; and Spring, by M. J. Pradier.

The ceremony was witnessed by a large company of elegantly-dressed ladies and gentlemen, and excited very great interest.

POLICE.

THE BERMONDSEY MURDER.

On Saturday last some further evidence in this case was taken at the SOUTHWARK POLICE COURT. Mrs. Manning looked healthy, and was attired as on the former occasion; but Manning, who was extremely pale, dejected, and evidently unwell, was dressed in black.

Mr. Edwin, the chief clerk, read over the depositions of the witnesses already examined, except those of Bassett and Hammond. As the depositions of Bassett (now deceased) were not signed, some difficulty may arise as to their reception as evidence against the prisoners. His statements formed a most important link in the chain of evidence which proved the disposal of the railway shares by Manning, and traced the changing of the bank-notes, and ultimately their subsequent possession to the female prisoner. Hammond, the fellow-clerk of Bassett, who had recovered from his severe attack of diarrhœa, was in attendance. Some trifling corrections were made in parts of the evidence, as taken down by Mr. Edwin, the chief clerk.

The reading of the depositions was not over until three o'clock, when the witnesses were called on to sign them, and were bound over to appear at the October sessions, to be held at the Central Criminal Court, commencing October 22.

The prisoners were then called on to stand up; but, on the application of Mr. Bittne, the male prisoner was also allowed to remain sitting, on the ground of being extremely ill; and he looked so.

Mr. Slow, who had possession of the teeth of the deceased, here produced them; upon which

William Comley was examined: He said, I am a dentist. I have examined a set of artificial teeth in the possession of Mr. Slow. I made them for the deceased, Mr. Patrick O'Connor, in June, 1847.

The other evidence merely referred to the purchase of the lime by Manning, and other circumstances of a minor character, but necessary to complete the chain of testimony. It would appear from it that Mrs. Manning came away from the house in Minver-place on the Monday, without Manning's knowledge, as he came there after she had left, and appeared annoyed at her departure. The prisoners were again remanded.

On Wednesday, Manning and his wife were again brought up at Southwark Police Court shortly before four o'clock, and the same morbid curiosity to see the prisoners was again manifested by a throng of both sexes. The Secretary to the Austrian Embassy was present, with the Prince de Schonnburg. There were also several clergyman and magistrates on the bench.

On the prisoners being ordered to stand up, Mr. Hayward said that the magistrate must be aware that Mr. Buckley's evidence had been taken on a former occasion, but prior to the apprehension of the male prisoner. He had, therefore, sent for him to give that evidence in the presence of both.

Mr. Mosley was then called, and stated that he was superintendent of the Edinburgh police. He took the female prisoner into custody at a lodging-house, 25, Leith-walk, Edinburgh, on the 21st of August. Mr. Mosley here repeated the evidence already given by him.

The death of Mr Bassett, the share-broker's clerk, made it necessary to again examine Mr. Hammond, his fellow-clerk. He stated that he saw the £100 note paid to Manning by Mr. Bassett. It was a hundred pound note and ten sovereigns. Manning represented himself as Patrick O'Connor, and signed that name to the transfer. Mr. Mosley was recalled, and proved taking six £5 Bank of England notes from Mrs. Manning. Those notes had been changed at the Bank of England by the male prisoner.

Mr. Griffith, one of the clerks at the Bank of England, produced a £100 note. He changed it for a note, and handed him 50 sovereigns and a ticket for £50. The £100 note was here identified by Mr. Hammond, and the name "Frederick Manning, 7, New Weston-street," was written on the face of it.

Some conversation here took place respecting the absence of one of the witnesses, and it was agreed that the prisoners should be remanded for a week.

Mr. Secker said that he should remand them until Thursday next, at two o'clock. That would be the longest time allowed by Act of Parliament.

The prisoners were conveyed back to Horsemonger lane Gaol.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.—Tuesday night's *Gazette* contained several orders in council extending the provisions of the Public Health Act to the following places:—Stratford-on-Avon, Norwich, Fareham, Aylesbury, and Rugby; also orders from the Board of Health directing the authorities of the following parishes to take certain steps for promoting sanitary reform, viz. Hull; Holborn; St. James's, Westminster; St. Pancras; St. Matthew, Bethnal-green; Scalcoats Union, Rotherhithe; and St. Mary, Newington. An order directed to the manager of the new Bunhill-fields Burial-ground, directs that interments are to be discontinued for the present in that overcrowded graveyard.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Matters continue as dull and prosaic amongst our lively neighbours as with ourselves; but the want of startling novelty in the news of the day is the satisfactory accompaniment of a revival of trade, and its consequent diffusion of comfort among the working classes.

M. de Falloux, the Minister of Public Instruction and Religious Worship, is seriously ill, and, in consequence, his department has been confided, *ad interim*, from Saturday, the 15th of the present month, to M Lanjuinais, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. The illness under which M. de Falloux is suffering is intermittent fever. He has been ordered a change of air, and he purposes going to Versailles as soon as he shall have gained sufficient strength for the journey. His friends, it is said, are particularly anxious that he should withdraw at once from the Cabinet, but he has expressed his determination not to resign his office until he shall have defended his conduct before the Legislative Assembly.

General Randon, who had been named to the chief command in Rome, did not set off immediately to the "Eternal City," as had been stated last week. It is said that he himself communicated to the Government that he was not the best fitted for the delicate mission, as he is a Protestant. General Rostolan has, in consequence, been requested to continue at the head of the French troops in Rome.

Austria, it is stated, has given her full sanction to the four points in Louis Napoleon's letter to Colonel Ney, respecting the Pope's sovereignty in Rome. There is great hope entertained in France, therefore, that his Holiness will come to amicable terms through the influence of the Imperial power.

The President of the Republic, on the proposition of the Minister of the Interior, and by the advice of the Commission des Mises en Liberté, has ordered the release of 225 of the insurgents of June, 1848, confined in the pontoons of Brest, Cherbourg, and L'Orient. In consequence of this release there are now no more insurgents in the naval establishment at L'Orient.

More than 150 members of the Assembly have arrived in Paris, preparatory to the opening of the Legislative Assembly on the 1st of October. The Montagnards are the most numerous.

The *Moniteur* publishes a decree of the President of the Republic, authorising, during the present session, the metropolitan councils and the provincial synods which the Archbishop and Bishops may think proper to hold in their respective dioceses on matters connected with the exercise of religious worship and the discipline of the clergy. The synod of Paris commenced on Monday last.

By order of the Minister of Public Instruction, the names of the physicians and medical students in France, who have fallen victims to their zeal in treating cholera patients, are to be inserted in a marble tablet in the Dupuytren Museum.

A storm which prevailed in Paris at the close of last week tore up from the roots several trees in the Tuileries and the Champs Elysées, and laid prostrate the Tree of Liberty planted in the Bastille.

ITALIAN STATES.

ROME.—The accounts from Rome this week are uncertain; some representing the speedy settlement of all difficulties as very probable, others stating that it is far off as ever.

The intimatum of France is said to be now confined to three points—viz. a Council of State, with a deliberative voice for internal affairs; a partial amnesty; the withdrawal of all the paper money; payment of the debts contracted by, and recognition of all the acts of the Provisional Government. The Pope and Cardinal Antonelli, however, hold back, saying that the French have not kept to their promise of guaranteeing the independence of his Holiness. An answer to the notification of Europe on the adjustment of the difficulties is spoken of, but nothing of a definite character is known. Meanwhile, the Pope is at Naples, where his presence delights the sight-loving people of that gay capital.

TUSCANY.—In Florence, according to accounts dated the 11th, it was generally understood that a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, was about to be concluded between Austria and Tuscany. The subject created a painful impression, as it is considered to be an abjuration of independence and nationality on the part of the Tuscan Government. Moreover, under pretence that the present organisation and composition of the Tuscan troops is not such as could be wished, the army is to be entirely disbanded, with the exception of one regiment, and 6000 Austrians are to be taken into the pay of Tuscany, which, without being nationalised, will constitute the only national force of the country.

PIEDMONT.—The arrest of General Garibaldi caused a tempest in the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies of Turin on the 10th, a petition having been addressed to the Chamber by the Council of Deputies of Calasari, praying that the General might be set at liberty. The prayer of the petition was strongly supported by the Liberals. The Minister Pinelli defended the acts of the Government on the ground that Art. 35 of the Civil Code deprives subjects who have taken service in foreign armies of their civil rights. The Chamber eventually adopted the following order of the day: "The chamber passes to the order of the day, declaring that the arrest of General Garibaldi, and the threat of his expulsion from the Piedmontese territory, are contrary to the rights recognised by the statute, and to the sentiments of Italian nationality and glory. Subsequently, however, Garibaldi was placed on board the frigate *St. Michael*, to be conveyed to Nice, his native place, whence he returned to Genoa on the 14th, and went on board the *St. Michael*.

The Duke of Parma has expelled the Jesuits and Benedictine Monks from his dominions.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

Intelligence from Hungary, and Cologne, confirms an opinion which has prevailed for some time past, that the Emperor of Austria is disposed to treat severely with the defeated insurgents. Even the fate of Görgey was very doubtful for a time, his Imperial Majesty having felt at first strongly inclined to send him before a court-martial. A remonstrance on the part of the Czar has proved to have dissuaded the Government from carrying out this design. Meanwhile, it is certain that the fugitive leaders of the Hungarian revolution have no mercy to expect; and already a long list of names is drawn up, by the Austrian and Russian authorities in all parts of the empire. This list contains 69 personal denunciations, including the names of Bem, Kossuth, Madame Kossuth (born Meszenga), and Perczel. Those, together with Dembinski, Messaros, and others who have taken refuge in Turkey, have been demanded to be given up, in conformity with existing cartel treaties.

In Pesth, and, indeed, throughout all the chief cities of Hungary, there is nothing but gloom and desolation. Some of the tribes hostile to the Magyars—for instance, the Romanen have begun to retaliate on them their former ascendancy, and many of the unfortunate Magyars have been murdered by those ungenerous barbarians.

From Pesth, under date of the 10th instant, we learn that the Generals Ernest Kiss and Leakey had been condemned to be shot, and that they had even been executed.

From Comorn there is nothing certain. Klapka, who wished to capitulate, is said to have been deprived of his command and placed under strict *surveillance*, while the chief command had been transferred to Paul Estorazy.

The fortress of Peterwarden has surrendered. The officers sought to induce the garrison to decide against capitulation. They formed into two parties, and on the 6th proceeded from posts to blows, and several were killed and wounded. The party for capitulation remained victorious, and accordingly, at seven o'clock in the morning, the formal capitulation took place. Colonel Puffer hastened the fortress from the Szaska side, Colonel Manasi from Kamenitz, and General Hartlief from Carlowitz. The entry was welcomed by the warm acclamations of the inhabitants. The garrison was disarmed and sent to Essegg, whither the commander Kiss was also sent, under a strong escort.

On the 13th inst. Bem's army made his public entry into Vienna. A great crowd of people waited his arrival at the station of the Southern Railway, and his entrance was quite a triumph. The Ban Jellachich went to the station to salute the aged hero, who rode into the city in a state carriage. All the windows along the line were ornamented with carpets and flowers; and the people pressed round his carriage, eager to catch a sight of him.

GERMAN STATES.

Bavaria has, within the last few days, announced her adhesion to the compact which makes the Hapsburg dynasty the representative of Austria, and the rest of Germany by Austria. The definitive reply of the other Governments is expected. It is believed that they will also agree to the compact.

HOLLAND.

The King of Holland opened the States-General on the 16th instant. His Majesty congratulated the members on the favourable situation of their internal and external affairs, the absence of all convulsions which had disturbed other countries, and the amicable relations which continued to exist with foreign nations. His Majesty observed with pleasure that the harvest had proved abundant, and that commerce had resumed its activity. The sale of the colonial productions had given profits, which, joined to the satisfactory returns from taxation, had to improve the finances of the country. His Majesty enumerated certain measures which would demand their attention, and, in conclusion, declared the session opened.

SWITZERLAND.

The Swiss Government has ordered the expulsion of Heinzen, Struve, Brentano, and Mieroslawski, heads of the late insurrection of the Grand Duchy of Baden. They have the choice of passing through France or going to Genoa.

THE IONIAN ISLANDS.

An insurrectionary movement, which broke out late in the island of Cephalonia (conducted principally by the Klephtes, or bandit chiefs)—and which had for its object plunder—has caused an armament to be fitted out, as the last advices (the 5th inst.), been suppressed, in consequence of the troops sent against the malcontents by the Lord High Commissioner (Mr. Ward) not being sufficiently numerous. On the 4th inst. the Governor of the island had been nearly killed, a soldier close to him having been shot dead. Some of the insurgents who had been captured were hanged, and three shot, and four more ordered for execution the following day. A fleet of the English fleet had left Malta for Cephalonia, and there is no doubt tranquility will soon be restored.

The Government of the Ionian Islands had authorised the landing of MM. Manin, Tommaseo, and other political refugees, from Venice, who had arrived on board the French steamer *Pluton*; but they had been subjected to a twelve days' quarantine, on account of the cholera. Manin and Tommaseo intended to proceed to London; Pepe to Paris. The others were to go either to Constantinople, Alexandria, or Greece.

TURKEY.

We learn from Constantinople of the 31st ult. that fresh disturbances had broken out in Roumia and Servia. Some reforms had been introduced at these places, which had given much dissatisfaction. At Banyaluka, the discontented raised the standard of insurrection. The Governor of Bosnia, at the head of his troops, quickly marched against the disaffected, at the sight of whom the rebels quailed, and laid down their arms; so that the insurrection was soon suppressed, without the least shedding of blood.

On the 28th ult. Mr Layard, the celebrated archæologist, accompanied by Dr. Sandwith, Mr Cooper (a painter), and two Tartar guides, left Constantinople for Trebizond, thence to proceed to Nineveh, and Erzeroum, Mush, Zitlis, and Mosul. On Mr. Layard's arrival at Nineveh, he will commence his scientific explorations; and the results of which, it is confidently expected, will far exceed the anticipations founded on this expedition.

UNITED STATES

By the arrival of the *Canada* Royal Mail steam-ship, on Monday, we have intelligence from New York to the 8th inst., by which the anxiety created by the non-arrival of the *Hibernia* (the steamer never duly due) has been removed. The cause of her detention was the following accident: On the 31st ult. the *Hibernia* was proceeding at slow speed, the weather being foggy. She had a sea pilot on board, in whose charge the ship was then placed, and she continued to proceed at the same reduced speed, until 6.30 A.M., when she struck on Chebucto-head-rocks, near Halifax, and sprung a leak forward. The engines were immediately reversed, and she was got off safely, and proceeded up the harbour to her station. After undergoing repairs she resumed her voyage, with her passengers and mails. On the 4th instant she experienced unfavourable weather, which caused her to labour heavily, and the leak increased to such an extent, that on an attempt to place a thrumbed foresail over the leak having failed, a consultation was held between the Admiralty agent, the commander, and the chief engineer; and those officers, after maturely considering the imminent risk of continuing her on her course, agreed upon the urgent necessity of bearing up for Halifax, where she arrived at 5.20 A.M., on the 7th. Her mails were taken up the *Canada* on the 8th, and transferred to the *Hibernia* that has gone to New York for repairs. It is satisfactory to know that blame is in no way attachable to the captain or any of his crew. The former (Captain Stone), in his letter to the agents, says: "So far I am able to form an opinion, I think the injury the ship has sustained is entirely confined to her fore-foot; or, in other words, she only touched the rock forward."

The chief feature of domestic news from the Union is the progress (notwithstanding the proclamation of the President of the Republic) of the buccaneering expedition against the Spanish island of Cuba. Since our last advices, a Colonel White, with 400 or 500 followers, had proceeded from New Orleans to Round Island, which lies off the mouth of the Pascagoula River, not far from Mobile, to wait for the time of sailing; but the party had been ordered off by the naval officer commanding in that vicinity. Whilst at New York the sailing of the corps had been delayed nearly a week by unexpected hindrances, and a ship laden with military stores and arms, which had cleared for Curaçoa, had been detained by the authorities. The expedition is to consist of 1500 men, who are to land near to a part of Cuba where there are no troops to oppose them. This will not be difficult, as the whole Spanish force is less than 10,000 men, who cannot be spared for him Havannah and the other cities. Once landed, they will proclaim a Provisional Government, and invite those among the people and the troops who are favourable to their cause will join them; with the increase of their numbers they will move forward, and, lastly, if all goes according to their calculations, the Spanish Government will be abandoned, proclaim it a free and independent state, and take the measures necessary to establish a Republican Constitution and Government.

General Taylor was at Niagara Falls.

The cholera was decreasing.

MEXICO.

From Mexico we learn that the Mexican Government on the 11th ult. was in difficulty with Mr. C. M'Intosh in regard to a contract for the railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. The Government intend to back out from the agreement, which Mr M'Intosh insists on its fulfilment.

The cholera was prevailing in the state of Durango to a frightful extent.

CANADA.

The intelligence by this week's arrival is not of much importance. Canada was again tranquil; the riots at Montreal had been put down by a number of the citizens coming forward to be sworn in as special constables. Lord Elgin, on the 8th, entered Montreal, where he had not been since the April riots. The agitation of the separation of the Canadas from the mother country had been abated by a paper started for that purpose at Kingston.

The verdict of the jury on the body of Mason, killed in the attack on La Fontaine's house, reprehended the neglect of precautions by the authorities.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

In our Postscript of last week we noticed, at some length, the agitation caused in the colony by the measure of the Colonial-office creating it, in some degree, a penal settlement; and, in conformity therewith, despatching convicts from Bermuda to the Cape. The intelligence thus given was to the 10th of July. Later advices have been since received viz. to the 2d of August, at which date the arrival of the *Neptune*, convict-ship, from Bermuda, was hourly expected; and, in consequence, the agitation in the colony was at its height—the determination of the people to reject the convict element from their society having become decisive. Their irritation was partially allayed by the conciliatory and soothing effects of the Governor's proclamation on the 17th of July. In the meantime, several resolutions took place amongst the members of the Legislative Council, and other officials of the colony. These occurred in the Legislative Council—two by resignation, and one by death—had been filled up; but upon the newly-appointed councillors proceeding to take their oaths, the people assembled in front of the Council-house, and commenced hissing, groaning, and pelting them with mud and missiles. In the evening their effigies were burnt, and the windows of their houses destroyed—proceedings previously unheard of in the history of the colony. Threatening letters were also made use of to intimidate the official functionaries who resigned their appointments. This caused still more excitement. About the 14th and 15th of July business and pleasure at Cape Town were alike suspended. Assemblages of the people were organised; meetings were held; "anti-convict associations" were formed, and commenced active agitation; in a word, the people appeared prepared *for resistance*. It was at this juncture that the Governor addressed the memorial referred to. In it the Governor states, at much length, his reasons for not sending back the convicts (as he had been requested) to England; and adds that, as the landing of the convicts with "tickets-of-leave" would, in the exasperated state of feeling in the colony, in all probability compromise their safety, he has resolved

First, To withhold tickets-of-leave from the convicts expected by the *Neptune*.

Secondly, That, unless I should, by the *Neptune* or otherwise, receive instructions or authority from the Secretary of State to the contrary, on occasion to some other settlement, I shall cause arrangements to be made for keeping them on board some ship or ships in Simon's Bay, until they shall have undergone such a degree of penal discipline to that a similar isolation

Thirdly, That, pending the announcement of her Majesty's pleasure, no communication between the convicts and the land will be allowed, save for the purpose of supplying food, and religious and moral teaching, except in cases of sickness, when it may be necessary to remove the sufferer to hospital.

Fourthly,—That this detention, which, however distressing to the convicts, is absolutely indispensable to their personal safety, will be made as possible to be endured, and be arranged so as to preserve or promote habits of industry and order, and dissipation as little as circumstances will permit the favour with which the intention of her Majesty's clemency.

Fifthly, That whilst I am thus prepared to exert to the utmost every power belonging to my office for the purpose of allaying the present excitement, I cannot but express my conviction that no efforts in question was so powerfully exerted, if is, at the same time, to be clearly understood that the sentence of transportation is relieved by the remission of the colony; that I have no right, or a power of right, to send them to England, or any other place; that to issue such a course would render the confinement of the convicts on the high seas wholly wrongful and illegal, and would, in law justify them to take the law into their own hands.

Sixthly, That I am the more withheld from the act of unlawful force, which I have been called upon to resist, by the consideration that the Orders in Council, establishing this colony a penal settlement, an object to which the hearts and hopes of all her people were bent, have not been revoked, and that, therefore, the new element, which is intended rather than promoted, by a proceeding contrary to law, and not needed in order to the attainment of the object in view, would be a permanent injury to the colony; and a powerful, moreover, which, though recommended for my adoption, in a legal and obedient spirit, might be expected to be wanting in reverence for the authority of the Crown and Parliament of Great Britain.

ITALIAN REFUGEES AT MALTA AND THE GOVERNMENT.—Mr. Hume, M.P., has called the attention of the House of Commons (being of number of Parliament and other gentlemen, which has been formed in aid of the Italian (Roman) refugees in this country," has addressed a letter to Lord John Russell, which, we trust, will meet with marked disapprobation this despicable act of its representative in Malta, so as to manifest to the world that the British Government in no way countenances conduct which is as foreign to our national character as it is disgraceful to the British name." Lord John Russell, we believe, is aware that the state of Malta was of opinion that, although the refugees from Rome (not *Romans* refugees, in great part) might safely be allowed to proceed to England, he could not be responsible for their remaining in Malta if they were therefore detained on board ship for some ten days or a fortnight, with the exception of the sick, and of the women and children, who were allowed to land." And he adds, "You are probably aware that there has been a good deal during the past year a sort of circulating society of revolutionists, who have appeared sometimes in Paris, sometimes in Berlin, sometimes in Baden, and who were especially in great strength at Rastadt, and who, as far as in their power, consulted with the peace and good government of Malta, although it may be consistent with the peace and security of London, to have numerous bands of this revolutionary association at Malta, it would be an unpleasant addition to the strife and dissensions in Malta as to head a riot in Berlin or in Baden. One of these refugees was allowed only taking Malta in his way to Venice, to assist in defending that city against the besieging troops. After a short stay he has been landed in Malta, and has been allowed to remain in consequence of the representations of Mr. Temple, who has been for a long time resident in Malta, and who has known the refugees for many years. They were prevented from disturbing Malta, and that was all. Lord Grey has, therefore, with my full concurrence, expressed his approbation of the course pursued by the Governor of Malta."

Joseph Slater, aged 24, sentenced to 10 years' transportation for larceny and previous conviction, at the Stratford assizes; and Henry Palmer cabinet-maker and French-polisher by trade, sentenced to 10 years' transportation for larceny, escaped from Woolwich dockyard on Tuesday morning, and have not since been heard of.

The celebrated floating island in Derwentwater Lake, Keswick, which is one of the marvels of the district, made its "first appearance this season" on Thursday last, and has excited much curiosity among the visitors.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

SANITARY MEASURES OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

On Tuesday the Board of Health issued their "Seventh notification with reference to the measures for prevention and relief of cholera adopted in the metropolis," by which they "lament that it is only within this one week that the system of house to house visitation has been carried into effect in any of the metropolitan unions; and that even at the present time it is in action only in some few of the parishes, and that in no one of them has there as yet been provided an adequate visiting staff; but they lose no time in announcing the following results of this first week's trial, imperfect as that trial has unavoidably been."

The general result, as stated in the notification, "is considered to be that "The concurrent testimony of parochial medical officers, as the result of their recent experience, is to the effect, that the only method of dealing with diarrhœa of cholera, which is attended by a large number of cases, and which affords a large majority of the whole epidemic sickness, is to direct and concentrate medical treatment specially against this stage; that open dispensaries and the circulation of printed notices have afforded essential assistance in bringing this stage under early medical treatment; that hardly any cases past into cholera, after having been brought by these means under immediate treatment; that the cases of developed cholera to which they have been called, almost invariably take place among persons who have not availed themselves of these measures of prevention, and that, as regards the metropolis, such cases constitute by far the largest proportion of the entire epidemic which has occasioned so many deaths in London; that it is therefore absolutely necessary that steps should be taken to bring this large class of cases under prompt treatment, by some other course of procedure; and that the only effectual means hitherto discovered of accomplishing this object is the system of house to house visitation."

* * * * * * * *

"The sum total of the cases discovered and brought under immediate treatment up to Saturday, September 15th, in the several parts of the metropolitan districts, which have come under visitation, is as follows:—Of premonitory diarrhœa, 7465, and of rice-water purging 354; altogether 7819; of this number only 20 have passed into cholera. It must be repeated that none of these cases had received any medical treatment whatever up to the period of visitation, and that few of them, unless thus sought out, would have been brought under treatment until they had passed into the state of collapse."

The Board refer the prejudices and fears on the score of expense with which the local authorities, in many parts of the metropolis, have met their remedial suggestions for preventing the spread of the epidemic, and point out the necessity where it has been the case of obstacles to sanitary improvement, always to bear in mind that it is a false economy to let the natural supporters of families die from want of precautionary measures, leaving their widows and children a burden on the parish, from which, had they survived, the parish would have been relieved. The fatal effects of impure water are also indicated, as a warning against its use.

THE CITY BOARD OF HEALTH.—THE CITY SOLICITOR (MR. PEARSON),

at the meeting on Tuesday, suggested, as a means of putting an end to the unwholesome interments, that one or two hundred acres of ground should be purchased in a suitable situation upon one of the metropolitan railroads, say within ten or fifteen miles of the City, where a proper receiving-house could be erected, to which all bodies might be conveyed by the undertakers during the night; and at the hour fixed for the interment, the mourners, poor or rich, at a small expenditure of time or money, might assemble to pay their last tribute of respect to their departed friends. A report was read from Mr. Simon, detailing the mode of procedure adopted by him for carrying out the system of house to house visitation in the city. The report was considered satisfactory.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH AND THE CITY OF LONDON UNION.—

On Wednesday, the Justice-room in the Mansion-house was crowded with gentlemen connected with the City of London Union, nearly all the guardians being present, to hear the Lord Mayor's decision on a summons which had been issued by the Central Board of Health against the City guardians for an alleged violation of the Public Health Act, in refusing to appoint a medical officer of health to be associated with Mr. Ashley Bagnall and Messrs. Finch, and to make other requirements of the Board. The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor presided on the bench, assisted by the Recorder, the City Solicitor, and Aldermen Hooper, Pirie, and Gibbs. Messrs. Grainger and Austin were present on the part of the Board of Health, with Mr. Bodkin as their professional adviser. Mr. Clarkson attended for the board of guardians.—Mr. Bodkin having read the order of the board to the guardians, and the refusal of the latter to comply with it, on the ground that the appointment and duties addressed to them by the order of the General Board of Health, if carried into effect, would be calculated to excite unnecessary fear and alarm throughout the union; and that their adoption would prove injurious, instead of beneficial, to the health of the inhabitants, by aggravating the diseases they are intended to prevent and mitigate."—Mr Clarkson stated the legal objections, which, he contended, justified the refusal of the guardians, viz., that the Board of Health had no power to issue such and detailed orders as they had done to the guardians; next, that they had not issued those orders in the proper manner.—After much discussion, and an ineffectual attempt to adjust matters by a compromise, the Recorder said that the question was one of very great importance, and, therefore, his advice to the Lord Mayor was, to take time to consider his decision.—The Lord Mayor said that he was in the hands of the learned Recorder, and must therefore reserve his decision until he had more carefully considered the points at issue.—Alderman Gibbs said that not a single case of cholera had been reported in the City that day.—The Lord Mayor was most sincerely glad to hear it. He believed that the disease was generally on the decline.—The proceedings were then adjourned.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH AND THE GUARDIANS OF ST. PANCRAS.

—On Tuesday, a numerous meeting of the Board of Directors and Guardians of the Poor of St. Pancras took place at the Vestry-rooms, King's-road, Gardens Terry, for the purpose of receiving an order from the Board of Health, relative to the appointment of four duly qualified medical men for the purpose of regular house-to-house visitation of the localities affected with cholera; and also of hearing Mr. Liddle, who had been deputed by the Board of Health to wait upon the Board of Guardians, to know their determination on the subject.—The order from the Board of Health having been read, Mr. Liddle observed that he was instructed to attend there by the Board of Health to support their views, to show the necessity of adopting the system of house visitation, as proposed. He showed the advantages which had resulted during the progress of the disease in the districts of cases of simple diarrhœa, where the system of house visitation had been adopted.—A conversation ensued, in which the proposition of the Board of Health was ridiculed by Messrs. Scales, Wesley, Douglas, and others, and supported by Mr. Dykes. It was ultimately moved, that the recommendation from the Board of Health be adopted. The chairman inquired for a seconder to the motion, but none appearing, was about declaring that it fell to the ground, when Mr. Billett, who had just entered the room, seconded the motion. Mr. Clarke moved, as an amendment, that the board proceed to the next order of the day. He saw no necessity for a compliance with the recommendations of the Board of Health.—The amendment, being seconded, was carried by a large majority, there being but one hand held up in favour of the resolution.—Mr. Liddle expressed his deep regret that the directors of the poor of that large parish should have come to a resolution so diametrically opposed to all that practical experience had proved good and useful.—After some further discussion, it was resolved that the clerk should acknowledge the receipt of the order of the Board of Health, and explain the reasons why the board did not comply with their recommendations. The board shortly after separated.

DAY OF PRAYER AND HUMILIATION.—Wednesday last having been

appointed by the Bishop of Winchester as a day of humiliation and prayer to Almighty God, in consequence of the prevailing epidemic, it was observed as a close holiday by abstinence from business, &c., in the various parishes on the Surrey side of the water. All the shops were closed, and the various churches and chapels of the establishment were filled with numerous congregations. To a person unacquainted with the cause, the contrast in passing from the busie and crowded occupation of the parts of London north of the Thames to the Surrey side of the water, was almost startling.

BANK OF ENGLAND.—Sept. 20th: Half-yearly General Meeting:

Henry James Prescott, Esq., in the chair.—The chairman informed the meeting that a dividend of 3½ per cent, free of income-tax, for the half-year ending 5th inst., was declared, if it met with the sanction of the proprietors. Their profits had exceeded their usual dividend of 3½ per cent for the last half-year, by the sum of £14,573. The amount of Rest, after payment of the dividend, would be £3,087,973, which he considered ought not to be encroached on. He moved that a dividend of 4½ per cent, free of income-tax, be declared. Two amendments were then put to decrease the rate of dividend; but after a very long discussion, they were both lost by a very considerable majority, and the original motion carried. A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the business of the day.

SOUTH SEA COMPANY.—Sept. 20: Half-yearly General Meeting:

South Sea House, London: Charles Franks, Esq., in the chair. The business of the meeting was very short. The accounts were read and passed. A committee to inspect the by-laws of this company.

SUPPLY OF WATER TO THE METROPOLIS.—A large meeting of the

inhabitants of All Saints, Poplar, which had been convened by the parochial authorities, was held on Tuesday evening at the Town Hall, to consider the condition of the metropolis with respect to the present and prospective supply of water for domestic and general purposes. Mr. Gibbs, one of the churchwardens, was called to the chair; and the meeting having been addressed by Mr. Roberts and Dr. Bell, a petition was agreed to, explaining that the object of the present meeting by the promoters of a plan for improving the present supply, by means of an aqueduct from Henley Reach to Hampstead. After considerable discussion as to the propriety of assembling the meeting to express any particular plan without previous parliamentary inquiry, it was unanimously resolved:—"That the want of a copious supply of water is a great public evil, pressing with peculiar severity on the poorer classes, and necessarily tending to aggravate the prevailing malady by precluding the possibility of an efficient system of cleanliness, that the evils of the present defective supply have, for a long series of years, been matter of public complaint, without any remedial measures having been adopted, and that it is incumbent on the legislature not to allow another session to pass without making provision to meet this public necessity; and that with this view the inhabitants of this parish do petition the legislature and memorialise the members of the county and borough, and invite the other metropolitan parishes to co-operate in the endeavours of this parish to secure a full and impartial investigation of this subject." A subsequent resolution was also carried, directing the parochial authorities to prepare a petition embodying these views, to be submitted to a future public meeting.

INTRAMURAL INTERMENTS.

On Tuesday evening a meeting of the "Metropolitan Society for the Abolition of Burials in Cities and Towns" was held at the society's rooms, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars; Mr. G. A. Walker, President, in the chair.

Mr. Thicke, the secretary, read the answer of the General Board of Health to an application from the society for an interview with the board. The reply stated that the board had resolved to receive deputations when they were desirous of opposing the orders issued by the board for the closing of graveyards, and that they were also compelled by the terms of the Nuisances Amendment Act to confine their proceedings by hearing to each individual case. Should the society have any new information on the subject, the board would gladly accede to their request; but, as in doing so they must also hear many parties hostile, the effect would only be to occasion a delay the effects of which that the board were bent on making for the removal of the acknowledged evils.

The Rev. R. Craig, rector, Pentonville, said that the answer was highly satisfactory. It assured the principles of the society by a small standard, and fully proved that the board were prepared to comply with the wishes of the country respecting intramural burials (Hear, hear.) The board acted wisely in not admitting deputations, and in not allowing the question to be re-opened.

On the motion of Mr. G. Thompson, M.P., the following resolutions were agreed to, viz.:

1. That recognising the value and importance of the co operation of the public press in the cause of the abolition of intramural burials, as a question of sanitary improvement, and consideration of the remarks by the journals of the metropolis and the provinces as matter of sincere congratulation, that they believe that thereby essential aid has been rendered to this object, and would therefore record its expression of their gratitude and thanks in the newspaper press of the country.

2. That the evidence laid before the select parliamentary committee of 1842 on the subject of intramural burials has been strikingly illustrated, and its truth abundantly confirmed, by the astonishing and appalling facts which have been recently brought to light in the constantly recurring cracks of the dangers and fatal consequences arising from the crowding of unlimited numbers of dead bodies into limited spaces of ground fully proved in that inquiry, and that as also the opinion of the House of Commons, as declared by a majority of that assembly in 1843.

3. That, adverting to the circumstances alluded to in the foregoing resolutions, and to the lamentable fact that already many thousands of the inhabitants of the metropolis have been taken by the cholera, and that many thousands more are now suffering under the disease (with slight abatement), this committee deem it their duty, in the prosecution at this awful crisis of the work they have undertaken, to address a respectful memorial to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, with the view of bringing under consideration of the executive ministers of the Crown the propriety of proposing to the Cabinet the propriety of an order in council requiring measures to be adopted throughout the kingdom for the prevention of the practice of intramural burials—a practice which, as has been repeatedly demonstrated, is fraught with the most terrible and irremediable consequences.

Dr. Fowell felt great pleasure in stating that the medical profession fully approved of the society, and highly appreciated Mr. Walker's services. In his district the cholera was at its height, and the atmosphere was tainted in every way, and the great damage which the public health sustained from them. With that impression, they were endeavouring to get closed St. George's burial ground, which was an "open cesspool," close to the dwelling of the aristocracy, who inhaled from it a deadly poison, which rendered the very air putrid. For eighty years it had been a receptacle for the dead, who were so packed together that a shilling could not be passed between them. Such was the state of the pauper burial-grounds. In many instances, the coffins were not eighteen inches from the surface. On one occasion, in order to make room for more, a portion of a body was observed to be in a state of putrefaction, consequently it was thrown on a tree, and thrown on a tree. (Sensation of horror.) The exhalations from the grave-yard rendered the atmosphere nauseous, disgusting, and putrid; and the sensation he experienced in it were unwilling to convey to his lungs. Within forty-one medical men, requesting that it be closed, was presented to the Board of Health. (Hear, hear.)

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ST. OLAVE, SILVER-STREET.—At a vestry of the united parishes of

St. Alban, Wood-street, and St. Olave, Silver-street, held on Wednesday evening in the vestry-room of St. Alban's Church, to take into consideration the propriety of closing the churchyard of Saint Olave against future interments, it was moved—"That the churchwardens be requested to take such steps as may be necessary to close the churchyard, and to prevent future interments therein: this resolution not to interfere with the rights of parties having private vaults." To this an amendment was proposed, to the effect, "That the ground should be closed up entirely, omitting the words in the resolution respecting the rights of parties having private vaults." The amendment was carried by a majority of 13, the numbers being 19 for, and that in.

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M'Christie, the barrister appointed to revise the list of voters for the City of London, opened a court at Guildhall. Mr. Sidney Smith and Mr. J. Ledger appeared for the Liberals, and Mr. S. Browne for the Conservatives. The following is a general summary of the registration of voters this year for the City of London:—

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THE CITY PRISONS.—The reports made to the Lord Mayor of the

state of the City prisons, as to the health of the inmates, is very satisfactory. Mr. Burden, the Governor of the Whitecross-street Prison, states that he never recollects a period in which the debtors' gaol was more free from disease. Mr. Cope, the Governor of Newgate, describes the condition of that prison to be no less favourable; and Giltspur-street Prison, although the most incommodious and crowded place of confinement in the metropolis, enjoys like exemption from the inroads of the fatal malady.

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.—On Wednesday a meeting of members

and the Committee of Management of this society was held at their offices in Trafalgar-square for general business. The report for the past year (being the 67th of the society's existence) congratulated the friends on the success which had attended its operations; there had been 132 cases, comprising 155 persons, of whom 144 were successfully treated and recovered, and 11 were reported unsuccessful. The total number of persons who had been taken in the Serpentine, Hyde-park, was 91,790, which number was nearly 10,000 below the usual average. Twenty persons were rescued from drowning by the society's boatmen, and recovered by medical treatment at the Receiving House there; 14 cases of supposed suicides had been prevented, and during the past year a number of skaters and others had been saved by the society's linemen. Since 1774 upwards of 20,000 lives have been saved and restored in this country. One honorary gold medallion, 16 honorary silver medallions, and pecuniary rewards in cases of rescue attended by extraordinary courage and risk, 22 bronze medals, the thanks of the society presented to nine individuals, and 125 others rewarded with money. The committee and officers are continued and increased exertions in favour of the institution and its praiseworthy objects.

THE ST. KATHARINE'S WHARF.—It is the intention of the General

Steam Navigation Company to make the premises known as the St. Katharine's Steam-Packet Wharf, adjoining the Tower, which they have taken on lease of the St. Katharine's Dock Company for a long term of years, into means for conducting the general business of the company with reference to the arrival and departure of their vessels in the foreign trade. The greater portion of this traffic has already been removed from Blackwall to St. Katharine's Wharf, including the vessels trading to and from Havre, Hamburgh, and the Belgian ports; and in furtherance of this object it is the intention of the company to remove, on the 30th inst., the remaining portion of the trade hitherto and now conducted at the Brunswick Wharf, adjoining the St. Katharine's Wharf.

RAGGED SCHOOLS, SAINT PANCRAS.—On Wednesday, a meeting of

the supporters of Ragged and Sunday Schools in Saint Pancras, connected with Denbridge Chapel, New-road, was held in the school-room of the chapel, for the purpose of receiving the report, of the state of the schools. The Rev. Mr. Woodwark (in the chair) read the report, which stated that a branch school had been called into existence at Agar Town, which had produced the most favourable result in that populous neighbourhood. The progress of the ragged schools was most satisfactory. There were connected with the Denbridge Schools 193 boys and 289 girls; with the Agar Schools, about 240 boys and girls. The expenditure amounted to £43. The annual receipts reached £32, leaving £11 to be provided for. The report was adopted.

PARLIAMENTARY AND FINANCIAL REFORM.—On Wednesday even-

ing, a preliminary public meeting was held at the Duke of York Tavern, Wenlock-street, City-road, when it was resolved to form a district society in support of the objects and principles of the National Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association. A committee was appointed to advance the objects in view.

FIRE AT HACKNEY.—At half-past eleven o'clock on Wednesday

morning, a fire broke out in the premises of Mr. Buck, furniture dealer, Morning-lane, Hackney. A vigorous effort was made to save an upper building, known as "The Tabernacle," engaged as a place of worship by a body of religionists, who had very recently fitted up the place at considerable expense, but to no purpose, as the building in less than half an hour was entirely gutted. The disaster is said to have been caused by the falling of a piece of lighted wood upon some shavings. The building was partially insured, but Mr. Buck's loss is believed to be heavy.

FIRE AT STEPNEY.—About one o'clock on Wednesday, a fire occurred

on the premises of Mr. Cowley, hat manufacturer, High-street, Stepney. From the house to those adjoining, that of Mr. Williams, pawnbroker, and that of Mr. Felcher, cheesemonger, the flames spread furiously. Notwithstanding all the efforts of the firemen, Mr. Cowley's house and stock were destroyed, and the greater portion of the pawnbroker's property shared a like sacrifice.

FUNERAL OF WILLIAMS, THE CHARTIST CONVICT.—On Sunday the

remains of Joseph Williams, the Chartist convict, were conveyed to their last resting-place, in the Victoria Cemetery, Bethnal-green. A morning-coach and three followed the hearse containing his father, mother, and other relatives. There were several private cabs in the rear, which were followed to the cemetery by upwards of 10,000 persons, the twentieth part of whom were carrying the Chartist staff or effigy of Williams with the wreath of the Convention. Williams was interred in the same grave with the young weaver who was killed on Sunday, June 4, 1848, when attending the Chartist meeting held in Bishop Bonner's Fields. The usual religious ceremonies over the deceased being gone through, the concourse left the ground, contributing liberally as they departed to a fund being raised for the benefit of widow Williams and her six children. The boxes for the subscription were held by females, and had inscribed on them "The Literary and Victim Fund." There was a strong body of police present, but their services were not required.

THE JEWISH FORM OF PRAYER.—A FORM of Prayer has been issued by the Chief Rabbi, to be used in all the synagogues of the United congregations in the British empire, on account of the mortality caused by the cholera. After reading the penitential Psalms of David, the 22nd, 91st, and 103rd, by the master and congregation, the following prayer is to be read:—"Lord Almighty! gracious and full of compassion, who hast created the universe by Thy wisdom, Thine eyes are upon the earth from the beginning of the year, even unto the end thereof. Thou hast formed Le Hijai and the Tempest, and the constant recurring crash of the dangers and fatal consequence arising from the crowding of unlimited numbers of dead bodies into limited spaces of ground fully proved in that inquiry, and as also the opinion of the House of Commons, as declared by a majority of that assembly in 1843.

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RAGGED SCHOOLS, SAINT PANCRAS.—On Wednesday, a meeting of

the supporters of Ragged and Sunday Schools in Saint Pancras, connected with Denbridge Chapel, New-road, was held in the school-room of the chapel, for the purpose of receiving the report, of the state of the schools. The Rev. Mr. Woodwark (in the chair) read the report, which stated that a branch school had been called into existence at Agar Town, which had produced the most favourable result in that populous neighbourhood. The progress of the ragged schools was most satisfactory. There were connected with the Denbridge Schools 193 boys and 289 girls; with the Agar Schools, about 240 boys and girls. The expenditure amounted to £43. The annual receipts reached £32, leaving £11 to be provided for. The report was adopted.

PARLIAMENTARY AND FINANCIAL REFORM.—On Wednesday even-

ing, a preliminary public meeting was held at the Duke of York Tavern, Wenlock-street, City-road, when it was resolved to form a district society in support of the objects and principles of the National Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association. A committee was appointed to advance the objects in view.

FIRE AT HACKNEY.—At half-past eleven o'clock on Wednesday

morning, a fire broke out in the premises of Mr. Buck, furniture dealer, Morning-lane, Hackney. A vigorous effort was made to save an upper building, known as "The Tabernacle," engaged as a place of worship by a body of religionists, who had very recently fitted up the place at considerable expense, but to no purpose, as the building in less than half an hour was entirely gutted. The disaster is said to have been caused by the falling of a piece of lighted wood upon some shavings. The building was partially insured, but Mr. Buck's loss is believed to be heavy.

FIRE AT STEPNEY.—About one o'clock on Wednesday, a fire occurred

on the premises of Mr. Cowley, hat manufacturer, High-street, Stepney. From the house to those adjoining, that of Mr. Williams, pawnbroker, and that of Mr. Felcher, cheesemonger, the flames spread furiously. Notwithstanding all the efforts of the firemen, Mr. Cowley's house and stock were destroyed, and the greater portion of the pawnbroker's property shared a like sacrifice.

FUNERAL OF WILLIAMS, THE CHARTIST CONVICT.—On Sunday the

remains of Joseph Williams, the Chartist convict, were conveyed to their last resting-place, in the Victoria Cemetery, Bethnal-green. A morning-coach and three followed the hearse containing his father, mother, and other relatives. There were several private cabs in the rear, which were followed to the cemetery by upwards of 10,000 persons, the twentieth part of whom were carrying the Chartist staff or effigy of Williams with the wreath of the Convention. Williams was interred in the same grave with the young weaver who was killed on Sunday, June 4, 1848, when attending the Chartist meeting held in Bishop Bonner's Fields. The usual religious ceremonies over the deceased being gone through, the concourse left the ground, contributing liberally as they departed to a fund being raised for the benefit of widow Williams and her six children. The boxes for the subscription were held by females, and had inscribed on them "The Literary and Victim Fund." There was a strong body of police present, but their services were not required.

THE JEWISH FORM OF PRAYER.—A FORM of Prayer has been is-

sued by the Chief Rabbi, to be used in all the synagogues of the United congregations in the British empire, on account of the mortality caused by the cholera. After reading the penitential Psalms of David, the 22nd, 91st, and 103rd, by the master and congregation, the following prayer is to be read:—"Lord Almighty! gracious and full of compassion, who hast created the universe by Thy wisdom, Thine eyes are upon the earth from the beginning of the year, even unto the end thereof. Thou hast formed Le Hijai and the Tempest, and the constant recurring crash of the dangers and fatal consequence arising from the crowding of unlimited numbers of dead bodies into limited spaces of ground fully proved in that inquiry, and as also the opinion of the House of Commons, as declared by a majority of that assembly in 1843.

3. That, adverting to the circumstances alluded to in the foregoing resolutions, and to the lamentable fact that already many thousands of the inhabitants of the metropolis have been taken by the cholera, and that many thousands more are now suffering under the disease (with slight abatement), this committee deem it their duty, in the prosecution at this awful crisis of the work they have undertaken, to address a respectful memorial to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, with the view of bringing under consideration of the executive ministers of the Crown the propriety of proposing to the Cabinet the propriety of an order in council requiring measures to be adopted throughout the kingdom for the prevention of the practice of intramural burials—a practice which, as has been repeatedly demonstrated, is fraught with the most terrible and irremediable consequences.

Dr. Fowell felt great pleasure in stating that the medical profession fully approved of the society, and highly appreciated Mr. Walker's services. In his district the cholera was at its height, and the atmosphere was tainted in every way, and the great damage which the public health sustained from them. With that impression, they were endeavouring to get closed St. George's burial ground, which was an "open cesspool," close to the dwelling of the aristocracy, who inhaled from it a deadly poison, which rendered the very air putrid. For eighty years it had been a receptacle for the dead, who were so packed together that a shilling could not be passed between them. Such was the state of the pauper burial-grounds. In many instances, the coffins were not eighteen inches from the surface. On one occasion, in order to make room for more, a portion of a body was observed to be in a state of putrefaction, consequently it was thrown on a tree, and thrown on a tree. (Sensation of horror.) The exhalations from the grave-yard rendered the atmosphere nauseous, disgusting, and putrid; and the sensation he experienced in it were unwilling to convey to his lungs. Within forty-one medical men, requesting that it be closed, was presented to the Board of Health. (Hear, hear.)

A sub-committee was appointed to draw up a memorial to the Secretary of State; after which, a vote of thanks having been given to the chairman, the meeting separated.

ST. STEPHEN'S, WALBROOK.—On Wednesday on adjourned meet-

ing of the vestry of the joint parishes of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, and St. Bennet's, Sherehog, was held for the purpose of considering the necessity of discontinuing interments beneath or attached to the churches under that vestry. Mr. Hart, the clerk of the churches, was in the chair, when letters were read from the Bishop of London and the Rev. Dr. Croly, the rector, approving of the contemplated removal of interments. The closing of the ground and church for burials being agreed to, measures were adopted for the purchasing of ground in some of the cemeteries in the outskirts of the metropolis, for the proper interment of the dead of the parish.

ST. OLAVE, SILVER-STREET.—At a vestry of the united parishes of

St. Alban, Wood-street, and St. Olave, Silver-street, held on Wednesday evening in the vestry-room of St. Alban's Church, to take into consideration the propriety of closing the churchyard of Saint Olave against future interments, it was moved—"That the churchwardens be requested to take such steps as may be necessary to close the churchyard, and to prevent future interments therein: this resolution not to interfere with the rights of parties having private vaults." To this an amendment was proposed, to the effect, "That the ground should be closed up entirely, omitting the words in the resolution respecting the rights of parties having private vaults." The amendment was carried by a majority of 13, the numbers being 19 for, and that in.

CITY OF LONDON REGISTRATION.—On Monday morning, Mr.

M'Christie, the barrister appointed to revise the list of voters for the City of London, opened a court at Guildhall. Mr. Sidney Smith and Mr. J. Ledger appeared for the Liberals, and Mr. S. Browne for the Conservatives. The following is a general summary of the registration of voters this year for the City of London:—

	Livery.	Householders.	Totals.
On the present register	7497	13,873	21,370
Omitted from lists	256	2153	2411
New names	314	2019	2333
Objected to by Reformers ..	173	694	867
Objected to by Conservatives	63	1725	1788
Claims by Reformers	13	203	207
Claims by Conservatives ..	1	2	3

Of the claims made by the Reformers 117 are for persons misdescribed on the lists, and who would be liable to be struck off if objected to. 23 of the Conservative claims are also of this kind. 397 of the objections have been made by both parties.

TOWER HAMLETS REGISTRATION COURT.—The revising barrister,

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SKETCHES OF SCOTTISH CHARACTER, BY GAVARNI.

WOMAN AND GIRL OF THE SALTMARKET, GLASGOW.

and daily-increasing manufactures; and, like Liverpool, it is a commercial portrading extensively with every part of the world. Its population amounts to more than 350,000 souls, of whom 60,000 are Irish. Its prosperity is entirely owing to the industry, perseverance, and intelligence of its inhabitants. The new city of Glasgow, which is rapidly rising to the north-west of the ancient town, is one of the most splendid in Europe, and is not surpassed, for beauty of architecture, in its public and private buildings, and for the length, breadth, and elegance of its streets, squares, and crescents, even by Edinburgh itself renowned in all these respects though the latter may be. The motto upon the city arms is, "Let Glasgow flourish." It has flourished, and bids fair to flourish still more.

There are several routes from Glasgow to Oban. One is by steam-boat from the Broomielaw, down the magnificent river Clyde as far as Dumbarton; from Dumbarton, by omnibus or coach to Balloch, at the foot of Lochlomond; from Balloch, by steam-boat through this renowned Lake, up the river Falloch, to Inveraman, at the other extremity; and from Inveraman by coach to Inverary and Oban. The tourist by this route has the advantage of seeing Loch Awe, and its mighty lord paramount, Ben Cruachan—a loch and a mountain not so much spoken of as Loch Lomond and Ben Lomond, but by no means inferior, and, in the estimation of many, far superior to them. Another route to Oban is by steamer to Ardrishaig, at the entrance of the Crinan Canal; through the Crinan in the track-boat, to Loch Crinan; and from Loch Crinan in another steam-boat to Oban—the whole distance being performed in less than twelve hours. By this route the tourist passes through the lovely Kyles of Bute, and amid the magnificent coast scenery of the mainland of Scotland and the island of Mull.

WOMAN AND GIRL OF THE SALTMARKET, GLASGOW.

Most lovely! oh! most beautiful and grand
Were all the scenes of this romantic land!
Isle after isle, with grey empurpled rocks,
Breasted in steadfast majesty the shocks
Stupendous of the wild Atlantic wave.
Many a desolate sonorous cave
Re-echoed through its inmost vaults profound
The mighty diapason, and full sound
Of Corryvreckan—awful crator—
Preaching to lonely isles with eloquent roar:
Many a mountain rear'd its lordly crest,
Bronzed or empurpled by the radiant West;
Many a hill-girt loch indented far
The mainland; many a high and frowning scaur,
The haunt of sea-fowl, raised its barren form,
Furrow'd with age, defiant of the storm:
And over all this hazy realm was spread
A halo of sad memories of the dead;
Of mournful love-tales; of old tragedies,
Filling the heart with pity, and the eyes
With tears, at bare remembrance; and old songs
Of love's endurance, love's despair, love's wrongs,
And triumph o'er all obstacles at last;
And all the grief and passion of the past.

The whole of this district is classic ground, and the reader of modern poetry will be reminded at every turn of the paddle-wheel of some incident recorded in poem, song, or drama, by Ossian, Sir Walter Scott, Wordsworth, Joanna Baillie, Thomas Campbell, and others.

The third route, which requires some pedestrianism, is equally attractive. From Glasgow to Greenock by rail—from Greenock to Kilmun on the Holy Loch by steam-boat—and from Kilmun along the side of Loch Eck to Strachur, a walk of eighteen miles, brings the traveller to the shores of Loch Fine, where, if he do not relish another walk of ten or twelve miles round the head of the loch, he can take the ferry-boat, and be rowed five miles across to Inverary. From Inverary to Dalmally, and from Dalmally to Oban, will afford the pedestrian two days delight amid some of the most magnificent scenery in Scotland, including the river Ara and its beautiful falls, Kilchurn Castle, Loch Awe, Ben Cruachan, the Pass of Awe—worthy of its name, Cornell Ferry, Loch Etive, and Dunol y and Dunstaffnage castles, renowned in many a song and legend, and deserving all their renown, not only for their past history, but for the present grandeur of their ruin and the splendour of their site.

At Oban, during the summer season, a steamer plies regularly round the island of Mull, calling at Staffa and Iona. Mull was called by Dr. Macculloch, in his "Hebridean Travels," a "detestable" island; but other travellers have not participated in his dislike. On the contrary, Mull is pronounced by all who have sailed round it, or set foot in it, to be a magnificent island; and

HERD BOYS OF IONA.

though not possessing the advantage o good roads in the interior, and being in other respects in a very primitive state, it possesses manifold attractions for the sportsman, the tourist, the botanist, the geologist, and for the man who loves now and then to see human nature as it exists out of the beaten tracks of civilisation. The Highland girl, who is represented by M. Gavarni as crossing a mountain stream with a can of milk in her hand, may be considered a specimen of the strong women of the island. There are sturdy lasses in Mull, who do a great deal of work upon scanty fare. They are scantily clad and scantily paid, but they are cheerful and good-looking. To hear them sing, in chorus, a Gaelic song in the intervals of field labour at harvest time, is a treat of no ordinary kind—a treat which once was ours, as we came upon a bevy of the in reaping in a field that commanded a view over the Atlantic and the countless islands of the west. But as Iona and Staffa offer attractions of another kind and often, a fame that extends wherever the English tongue is spoken, the great majority of tourists are in too great a hurry to wait, even to spend much of their time in Mull. The island, moreover, is not rich in hotel accommodation, except at the one inn of Tobermory—the only town in the island. This town is not so large as an ordinary English village; and there is, therefore, no great inducement for any one to stay, except he can "rough" it, or is fortunate enough to be a friend of any of the hospitable landlords and residents of the place.

Iona, or Icolmkill (the island of Colm's Church), may be truly called an "illustrious" spot. Every reader will remember the raptures of Dr. Johnson on setting foot upon its shore, and the ce ebrated sentence in whichhe moralises upon the feelings that must inspire the man of refinement in such a place: "Far be from me and my friends such frigid philosophy as would conduct us indifferent and unmoved over any ground which has been dignified by wisdom,

GIRL OF IONA.

bravery, or virtue. That man is little to be envied whose patriotism would not gain force upon the plain of Marathon, or whose piety would not grow warmer among the ruins of Iona." It would take a volume to do justice to the claims which Iona has upon the attention of the scholar and the traveller—a volume as yet unwritten, but which, it is to be hoped, some competent hand will undertake, and present to the world. The best account of it that has yet been given appears in a modest, learned, interesting, but very peculiar volume, written by an enthusiastic Celt, entitled "The Native Steam-boat Companion," which ought to be in the hand of every tourist who visits these beautiful and interesting parts of Scotland. The graphic pencil of M. Gavarni gives us, in the accompanying sketches of two kilted and bare-legged "callants," and a contemplative maiden of the isle, some of the human interest of Iona in the year 1849. We will but add, for the information of the imaginative reader, that among the traditions of the place is one, that every year, on a certain night, Colm, or Columba, its patron saint, sails in a phantom boat among the Hebrides, and stands upon the ruined wall of the cathedral to count and to bless the islands of the west. Another is, that seven years before the end of the world a deluge is to submerge all Europe, except Iona.

PEASANT GIRL OF MULL.

MUMMY WHEAT.

(From a Correspondent.)

THE accompanying sketch is a correct representation of the produce of *one grain* of Egyptian wheat obtained from a mummy. The seed was brought into this country from Thebes, by the family of Sir W. Symonds, of Hampshire; and by them presented to Chamberlayne Chamberlayne, Esq., of Maugbersbury House, Gloucestershire, and grown by Mr. R. Enock, of Stow-on-the-Wold. What is most remarkable

MUMMY WHEAT IN EAR, GROWN AT STOW-ON-THE-WOLD.

is, the great length of time that has elapsed since the corn from which the plant was produced grew; for, at the most reasonable computation, no less a time than 571 years B. C., or 2400 years, have passed away since any record can be obtained of entombing mummies within the pits of Thebes. There are, at a very moderate computation, upwards of 1600 grains of corn in the fifteen stems produced. The stem (*a*) is a single ear, resembling our common ears of wheat, and this springing from the same root. May we not, therefore, infer that the wheat now grown is a degenerate class of this same species which formerly grew in Egypt? else, how could the Egyptians have supplied the empires of Assyria, Greece, and Rome from their superabundance above their own wants?

Grammar-School, Stow-on-the-Wold, September 18, 1849. E. ENOCK.

CURIOSITIES.—VI.

A MEMENTO MORI WATCH, GIVEN BY MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS TO HER MAID OF HONOUR, MARY SETOUN.

THIS singular Watch is illustrated the same size as the original in Smith's "Historical and Literary Curiosities;" and from the description there appended we extract the following account of it:—"On the forehead of the skull is the figure of Death with his scythe and sand-glass. He stands between a palace on one hand and a cottage on the other, with his toes applied equally to the door of each; and around this is the legend from Horace, 'Pallida mors æque pulsat pede pauperum tabernas Regumque turres.' On the opposite or posterior part of the skull is a representation of Time devouring all things. He also has a scythe; and near him is the serpent with its tail in its mouth, being an emblem of eternity. This is surrounded by another legend from Horace. 'Tempus edax rerum tuque invidiosa vetustas.' The upper part of the skull is divided into two compartments: on one is represented our first parents in the Garden of Eden attended by some of the animals, with the motto, 'Peccando perditionem miserium eorum posteris mercure.' The opposite compartment is filled with the subject of the salvation of lost man by the crucifixion of our Saviour, who is represented as suffering between the two thieves, whilst the Marys are in adoration below; the motto to this is 'Sic justitiæ satisfecit, mortem superavit, sanitem comparavit.' Running below these compartments on both sides, there is an open-work of about an inch in width, to permit the sound to come more freely when the watch strikes. This is formed of emblems belonging to the Crucifixion, scourges of various kinds, swords, the flagon and cup of the eucharist, the cross, pincers, lantern used in the garden, spears of different kinds, and one with the sponge on its point, thongs, ladder, the coat without a seam, and the dice that were thrown for it, the hammer and nails, and the crown of thorns. Under all these is the motto, Scala cœli ad gloriam via.'

MEMENTO MORI WATCH GIVEN BY MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS TO HER MAID OF HONOUR, MARY SETOUN.

"The watch is opened by reversing the skull, and placing the upper part of it in the hollow of the hand, and then lifting the under jaw, which rises on a hinge. Inside, on the plate, which may thus be called the lid, is a representation of the Holy Family in the stable, with the infant Jesus laid in the manger, and angels ministering to him; in the upper part an angel is seen descending, with a scroll, on which is written 'Gloria excelsis Deo, et in terra pax, hominibus bona volu.' In the distance are the shepherds, with their flocks, and one of the men is in the act of performing on a cornemuse. The works of the watch occupy the position of the brains in the skull itself; the dial-plate being on a flat where the roof of the mouth and the parts behind it under the base of the brain are to be found in the real subject. The dial-plate is of silver, and is fixed within a golden circle richly carved in a scroll pattern. The hours are marked in large Roman letters, and within them is the figure of Saturn devouring his children, with this relative legend round the outer rim of the flat 'Sicut meis sic et omnibus idem.' Lifting up the body of the works on the hinges by which they are attached, they are found to be wonderfully entire. There is no date, but the maker's name, with the place of manufacture, 'Moyse, Blois,' are distinctly engraven. Blois is the place where it is believed that watches were first made, and this suggests the probability of the opinion that the watch was expressly ordered by Queen Mary, at Blois, when she went there with her husband, the Dauphin, previous to his death. The watch appears to have been originally constructed with catgut, instead of chain, which it now has, which must have been a more modern addition. It is now in perfect order, and performs wonderfully well, though it requires to be wound up within twenty-six hours to keep it going with tolerable accuracy. A large silver bell, of very musical sound, fills the entire hollow of the skull, and receives the works within it when the watch is shut. A small hammer, set in motion by a separate escapement, strikes the hours on it.

"This very curious relic must have been intended to occupy a stationary place on a *prie-dieu*, or small altar, in a private oratory, for its weight is much too great to have admitted of its being carried in any way attached to the person."

This watch is now in the possession of Sir T. D. Lauder family, of Grange and Fountain Hall, Bart., who inherited it through the Setoun family, from which they are descended; it having been given by Queen Mary to Mary Setoun, of the house of Wintoun, one of the four Marys Maids of Honour to the Scottish Queen.

MAXIMILIAN, KING OF BAVARIA.

OPENING OF THE DIET.

THE Bavarian Diet was opened on the 10th by the King in person, with a Royal speech. The ceremony was preceded by a religious service, at which his Majesty and the Court were present. The same service was celebrated in all the churches of Munich.

The following is the substance of the Royal speech:—

"Since the spring of last year a powerful moral movement has had possession of the greater part of Europe, and given in all Germany, and consequently also in Bavaria, new activity to the public life of the people. The Princes and nations of Germany have proclaimed that the object of their common efforts is to give a free development to the interior, and strengthen the power of the common country abroad. But in this noble pursuit of enthusiasm impure elements have been mixed up, and on many points they acquired a tumultuary preponderance. Passion and blindness have shaken the bases of social order; they have endeavoured to cause what was undertaken for the happiness of the people to serve in promoting their ruin. It is a sacred duty for the Government and the Legislature to oppose with a strong hand the criminal attempt. Faithful to my conviction that liberty cannot exist without order and the law, I have endeavoured to fulfil that duty. To succeed completely, I count on the support of the representatives of my people. Before all things the German nation requires a new constitution, which will permit it to feel and act like one nation. I share this sentiment; and I maintain my conviction that, in order that the new constitution may produce good fruits, it must embrace all the German tribes without favouring any. However difficult may be the solution of this supreme problem, it may be obtained by the disinterested devotedness of all. I salute with joy, as the first important step towards this object, the well-founded hope which has been produced within the last few days, of the formation of a Central Provisional Government, of which it is generally admitted that the action would be efficacious. My Government will immediately give the most complete explanations to the Chambers on the present situation relative to the German constitution, and on its conduct in the negotiations thereon. A revision of the Bavarian constitution will be proposed to you; this constitution will carry into effect the principles relative to the fundamental rights of the German people adopted by the National Assembly. In several parts of the kingdom the political movement, to my regret, has abandoned the path of the law, and committed crime. Legal force has re-established order; the judicial power exercises independent functions. Still, I shall know how to distinguish the getters-up of disturbances from the men who have been seduced or blinded. You will not refuse me your co-operation if I obey the impulses of my heart."

King Maximilian (II.) Joseph is now in his 58th year, having been born November 28th, 1811. He assumed the reins of Government by the abdication of his father, King Ludwig, on the 21st of March, 1848; the abdication being the result of the intrigues of the Bavarian nobles on the one hand, and the charms of Lola Montes on the other. The new King opened the Chambers with a speech from the Throne, on the 22nd of March. One of his Majesty's earliest acts was the writing of an autograph letter to the Minister of the Interior, respecting the working classes; expressing his great concern at the state of commerce, and his desire for the co-operation of all parties to restore the industrial resources of the country; and requesting the Government to take immediate steps to provide work, by commencing the construction of railways, water-works, bridges, roads, public buildings, &c., as far as the public exchequer would allow the requisite expenditure. This was, at all events, a promising commencement of the new reign.

The King was married by proxy on the 5th, and in person on the 12th of October, 1842, to Frederica Auguste Maria Hedwige, Princess Royal of Prussia, and by her has two sons.

The accompanying portrait of his Bavarian Majesty is from a drawing by M. Baugniet.

BLOWING-UP OF THE SHIP "MINERVA."—Intelligence has been received at Lloyd's of the destruction of the ship *Minerva*, Captain Hovenden master. The ship left Sydney on the 6th of February last, bound for Portland Bay, having on board, besides passengers, 200 barrels of gunpowder, and a large quantity of rum, brandy, and sulphur. She was obliged to put into Jervis Bay to undergo repairs, and left that place on the 20th of March. On the following day, at four o'clock A.M., the hold was discovered to be on fire; and the crew, being aware of the dangerous nature of the cargo, launched the boats, and made their escape in them without delay, accompanied by the captain and passengers. Within fifteen minutes of their leaving the vessel a tremendous explosion took place, carrying the decks 500 feet into the air. The rum and brandy &c. were ignited, and the vessel, after burning to the water's edge, sank. The boats made for Port Fairy, and, after being tossed about in a tumultuous sea for six days, and having nothing but a keg of water and some baracootas to subsist upon (the baracootas proved poisonous, and were thrown overboard), succeeded in reaching Port Phillip Heads, where assurance was obtained. The loss is estimated at several thousand pounds.

MAXIMILIAN, KING OF BAVARIA.

PICTURESQUE SKETCHES OF LONDON PAST AND PRESENT.

BY THOMAS MILLER.

CHAPTER XIV.—NEIGHBOURHOOD OF ST. GILES'S.

As St. Giles's folds within its arms a portion of the fashion-frequented neighbourhood of Oxford-street, so do the low allies of Tothill-fields hem in the palaces of Westminster, creeping up to the very walls of the grey old Abbey, and dipping down to the rim of the river; while, eastward, the City of Merchants is bounded by the wretchedness of Whitechapel on the one hand, and, deep behind again, by the thickly-inhabited parish of Shoreditch. Wealth cannot wholly seclude itself—to wheresoever it moves poverty follows for companionship, for without its dependents it is useless: riches cannot dwell apart, without looking worse than the gold on gold in bad heraldry. The fungus and the lichen cling to the stem of the sound gigantic oak, the same as to the trunk of the decaying pollard. True, the wedge has been driven into the rotten heart of the old Rookery of St. Giles's, and New Oxford-street has sprung up from the corruption; but what has become of the inhabitants who battened on the core of this decayed tree? Like a nest of ants, they are turned loose to overrun other neighbourhoods: the new houses and splendid streets which have risen above the old sites of sorrow, misery and wretchedness, have but driven them from their ancient haunts,

Homeless amid a thousand hearths,

and compelled them to seek shelter in other quarters, where the poverty-stricken populace "most do congregate"—where misery clings to

PICTURESQUE SKETCHES OF LONDON.—THE ROOKERY, ST. GILES'S.

misery for a little warmth, and want and disease lie down side by side, and groan together—where

But to think is to be full of sorrow,
And leaden-eyed despair.—KEATS.

Let us look these evils steadily in the face for a moment or two, without blenching. The air which now blows through the open windows of the emblazoned carriage in which the diamonded Duchess is seated, a few seconds ago swept over the poisonous avenues of Church-street and Carrier-street, and is laden with odours from the sink and sewerage of St. Giles's. Yes, the self-same breeze which now uplifts those dark ringlets, a minute ago filled the lungs of Wiggins: those parted lips inhaled the pest on that arrow from the rotten garbage of these streets, the gases arising from the churchyard, and every other smell that is born of death and decay. How essential is it, then, fair ladies for the consideration to aid us in cleansing these Augean stables, in purifying these pest-houses of poor humanity. You may build yourself a fine house, my lady, and hem it round with a lofty wall; but you cannot, while in town, still breathe the poisonous air which they breathe, until these grievous evils are remedied.

We will enter these streets and peep into those dark, close, unhealthy, and forbidding-looking rooms. In this narrow alley a dusky twilight reigns throughout the sunny noon of day: we have to feel for the noisome staircases which open on either hand; and now we have found one, we will grope our way through this land of gloom and shadows. What a dead smell floats around us; a close noisome air, such as arises from an overcrowded vault, even more death-smelling than many a vault we have in our day visited. The staircase is encrusted with dirt, a kind of black greasy mud, which has been trampled into toughness, not unlike what covers the City streets after rain or snow in winter; but "that" is "clean" dirt in comparison to this, for here we tread upon old filth, the accumulation, it may be, of years, for, by the side of the staircase, where it is least treading, it is mildewed and mouldy. The smoke of our cigar is the only wholesome aroma that rises amid these stifling rooms. The perfume of flowers could never pierce through the weight of this dense atmosphere, but would fall back again and die amid the petals whence it arose; even the strong sweet-smelling May-blossoms would struggle in vain to disperse the poison of this motionless air.

Now we have reached the room we cannot see what forms are before us, so little light streams in through that "dirt-ditched" and cobweb-covered casement, which appears as if it's were never opened, as if they knew that the noisome air was better kept out than in. There is no ventilation, no "thorough-draft" through any of these miserable rooms; the walls are damp through so many breaths, for where the moist air falls there doth it rest, hanging like cold beaded drops on the brow of one who wrestles sternly with death.

It must have been many years since these apartments were either painted or whitewashed; a black grey hue pervades everything, as if the very atmosphere had itself grown dark through hovering here so long and motionless, as if it were compelled to stand and sicken between the stench from below and the black vapours above—the one arising from the fetid cellars, the other hurled down by the rain from the soot-covered roofs—exhalations of the earth earthy, of the lower sewery, of the filth filthy—poison ever propagating poison—gutters ever generating deadly gases, and creeping into the blood of the inhabitants: and yet strange, in spite of its filth, this neighbourhood has been passed over lightly by the "fell destroyer," compared to others which he has ravaged and is still ravaging.

Behold! the curtain is at last unlifted, and those are living and breathing forms that sit or stand before us, and such—however much we may shun them here—as we shall be doomed to dwell amongst hereafter. That poor girl is tying up her watercress in bunches, ready for to-morrow's sale; she has no other place but the floor to lay them on before she puts them into her little ba-ket ready bunched. The green bunches at her feet will be sold, and eaten on the morrow by those who never bestow a thought on the filthy floor on which they now lie. In that room they will be kept all night, amid the breathing of above a dozen sleepers. Those cabbages which the man is piling up in the corner are the unsold remainder of to-day's stock; he will strip off the outer leaves in the morning, to give them a fresh look: they will also be eaten on the morrow, in spite of the poisonous exhalations they are steeped in. He will also divide them all night: the man with the three dogs will share his bed, and perhaps the dogs themselves may find a couch amongst the cabbages. The woman who has just brought in that bundle of filthy rags (too late to be sold to-day in Monmouth-street) is also a lodger, and will no doubt make a pillow of her dirty burthen. That pile of shavings, sacking, straw, and rags will be dragged out of the corner when feet disposed to sleep, and one and all lie down here and another there, and for a few hours bury their miseries in forgetfulness. How so many manage to sleep in one apartment is only known to themselves, especially in hot weather: in the bleak bitterness of the chilling winter, we can picture them crowding together for warmth. But we must stress, before we find a difficulty in breathing, and pant like a robin that has flown by mistake into a baker's oven while it was gradually heating.

Here we are again in the filthy street—for they have no back-yards into which to throw their refuse; so must either keep it to putrify and decay in the overheated rooms, or throw it out, and let their neighbours go "share and share alike" in the sights and smells which pervade the uncleansed neighbourhood. True, there is a man employed to clear away the garbage; but, when this is done, they have no water, saving what they beg, and not a drop can they spare to wash down the gutters: wherever a sunbeam alights, you see it steaming with the filth, and behold the golden ray dimmed with the vapoury and deadly exhalation.

Yet these poor people are not naturally dirty. From many of the windows you see their tattered garments hanging out to dry, though, from the colour, you have a difficulty in persuading yourself that they have ever been washed, and come to the conclusion that they are only hung there to be aired. The colour is not their fault: such an atmosphere would turn a root of milk-white daisies to the hue of parchment in a month, if it were possible that they could live so long in those breath-less and smoke-alleys, where not a green leaf has grown for years.

Sometimes little Jack, or his half-clothed sister, when playing about the room (for children play even here), catch the end of the prop on which the rags are suspended, when down comes the whole washing into the gutter; and, unless the poor washerwoman is pretty nimble in looking after them, the first dishonest passer-by will be likely enough to pick up the whole wardrobe, and to see what it weighs at the nearest rag-shop. They have not the means of keeping themselves clean; like the Israelites of old, they cannot complete the task without the straw; and in many places what little water there was has, like other conveniences, been cut off, while the new buildings were proceeding. Baths and wash-houses will, no doubt, in time supply these deficiencies; but, until these are opened, we suppose the inhabitants must be left to shift for themselves as they best can, for the "improvements," as they are called, have subjected many of the people in this poor neighbourhood to such privations as they never before experienced.

Let us lift up the flap of this cellar, and see what is going on below; for that gleam of fire, or candlelight, shows that these underground regions are inhabited—that the habits of the ancient Britons are not wholly abandoned, but that the descendants of those old burrowers of hill and rock have not yet relinquished the twilight and the damp and darkness of these sewer-like habitations. Here we behold another human hive busily preparing for dinner, although it is so late in the day; for, like our wealthy merchants, they must get through whatever business they may chance to have on hand before they have (the means of) time to eat. Saw you ever such a medley as now frizzling in that capacious frying-pan? Parings of a loin of mutton, two beef sausages, a thin rasher of pickled pork, dirto of bacon, the scrag-end of a neck of mutton, a piece of beef skirt, a small steak, and a kidney. That old fellow with the wooden leg quite enjoys the job of cooking, and has got a jug of water in readiness to make "gravy" for the whole community, who have clubbed towards the contents of the frying-pan. Those who sit on the unboarded and unpaved floor beside the wall, and who look on so wistfully, have nothing to cook—nothing to eat; they had the last penny or twopence they possessed to be allowed to sleep on the floor of that cellar until morning. When those diners or suppers are over, the broken table, the bottomless chairs, and old butter-tubs, which are used for seats, will be set aside, and the whole of the naked floor strewed over with straw or shavings, on which they may (if they can)

Look round and take their rest.

And right glad will those foodless and moneyless creatures be when all the cooking and eating, in which they cannot become partakers, ceases, and when, sound asleep on the unboarded and unpaved floor, some kindly vision may come through the mysterious murmurs of the night, and

Clay the hungry edge of appetite
By bare imaginations of a feast.

In wet weather the inhabitants of these subterranean dwellings sometimes stand peeping through the open cellar-lights at the feet which pass over the pavement; and, while doing so, their faces are spotted like leopard's with the mud. They seem as if they were overlooking at other people's fare instead of taking heed of their own ways. Happy might they be if, like the long-tailed field-mouse, they could, in their burrows, store up provision for the winter, while in summer they nibbled the herbage or fed on the acorns which fell from the broad hoary oak, quenching their thirst at the woodland brook, and, like the old barbarians who first landed on our island shore, have no care beyond what they should eat and drink, about the morrow. Yet, even they have something to be proud of, for they have only to issue out of their black and breathless courts through the breezy thoroughfares which open into Oxford-street, and there the same window, which the dandy shopman in the "well-chosen" and neat black suit "dressed" to allure the wealthier classes, is open for their inspection; and more than one merry laugh have we heard while passing by, as some half-drunken Pat pictured his (far-from-sober) Biddy in a long Cashmere shawl and bonnet, plumed with the bird of paradise.

Sometimes you may see one of the inhabitants halting outside the huckster's shop, and endeavouring to squeeze a penny out of the sixpence (which has to purchase tea, sugar, bread, butter, tobacco, and a candle) for gin; and so accommodating are some of these shopkeepers that they make halfpenny-worths of everything they sell, and are ready to cut either a candle or a penny loaf in two with the same knife.

We will now number passing through the Rookery of St. Giles's when the work of demolition first commenced; when those who had found no other residence were allowed to remain until the workmen began to pull the houses down. Many of the inhabitants who were then old were born in those tumble-down houses, and seemed to stand no longer. There they had tended the sick couch, and through those dilapidated doorways carried out their dead; smiles and tears had brightened and fallen in those apartments, which to them bore the endearing name of home. We looked up, and through the broken lattices saw the faces of little children—dirty images of mothers—and we thought of their poor mothers, and of many houses similar to these are still standing in St. Giles's, with leaning doorposts, and windows all awry; some propped up with beams, on which they rest, as if they had a stitch in their sides, and had placed their hands there to relieve the pain. Many of the door-posts are worn smooth and bright, through the idle loungers, who have rubbed and rested against them, while smoking and looking out into the streets, hour after hour, and day after day: men who seem to have no business upon earth, saving to smoke and sleep, and when they awoke, to smoke and lean against the self-same doorways until it is time to sleep again. On the steps, and on the edges of the pavement, or at the entrance of those unexplored courts, withered old women sit with felded arms, scowling at you as you pass, and proclaiming by their looks that you are an intruder. And fortunate may a decently-clad man consider himself if he meets with nothing more serious than black looks while passing through the still dangerous neighbourhood of St. Giles's.

All are not idle, be it remembered, who frequent such haunts as these; many have seen "better days," and only feel because they possessed not fortitude enough to struggle against unfortunate circumstances. Others had never been taught any trade, and when they lost such situations as ten thousand were capable of taking, they never raised their heads again, although they went many a weary day, week, and month afterwards in quest of employment, returning at night to sleep in such dens as we have here described, sick and sad at heart. At length their attire became too shabby for their admission into respectable houses only to ask for employment, and the same ends with a kind of sullen recklessness amid the filth and squalor of St. Giles's, and from that wretched state never emerged again. But these are the exceptions; the majority of the inhabitants are "to the manner born."

Glancing at the remote past, it was in St. Giles's where the criminal stopped in ancient times for the last cup of cheering draught of ale on his way to Tyburn tree; and about the time when Chaucer died the gallows was removed from Smithfield into this parish, probably because here it was more frequently needed. In the reign of Charles II. an attempt was made to improve this neighbourhood by a better class of houses, and for many years it was considered the resort of aristocratic beauty; but a change took place, and the old primeval dirt and darkness settled down again. Our modern improvers have commenced by rooting out the inhabitants; may we not expect a new St. Giles's to rise up in some other corner of this vast metropolis?

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE TROOPS IN DUBLIN.—According to the latest accounts the troops in Dublin have suffered much from the prevailing sickness.

ENROLLED PENSIONERS AT HUDSON'S BAY.—Accounts have been received of the pensioners sent to Lord Selkirk's settlement in the Hudson's Bay territory, and a large tract of land has been granted to these men, who, it will be remembered, were sent out to replace part of the 6th Foot, on its return to this country to rejoin the remainder of the regiment.

SANITARY STATE OF THE HOUSEHOLD TROOPS.—On the first appearance of the cholera in the metropolis, his Grace the Duke of Wellington, Commander-in-Chief, issued an order to the commanding officers of the three regiments of Foot Guards stationed at the Tower, St. George's Barracks, Wellington Barracks, Portman-street, and St. John's-wood, and the Life Guards at Knightsbridge and the Albany Barracks, Regent's-park, that the strictest sanitary precautions should be taken, by observing the greatest cleanliness and ventilation in the barracks, outhouses, &c., and especially the stables of the cavalry. This has been fully carried out; and although a few cases of cholera and diarrhœa have occurred, the troops, generally speaking, were never in a better state of health. A ward has been specially set aside in all the barracks for the reception of those who may be suddenly attacked; and one of the medical officers of the regiment is constantly in attendance, night and day, should his services be required. Fatigue parties are daily appointed for cleansing the quarters and out places, stables, &c., twice, and even thrice, if required, under the inspection of a commissioned officer. A similar [illegible] has been issued to the medical staff, and [illegible] lam, which has had a most beneficial effect, as, from the official returns, notwithstanding the prevalence of this dreadful malady, the troops have suffered but very few losses from its effect.

Orders, by electric telegraph, reached Portsmouth on Monday evening, from the Admiralty, countermanding the fitting-out of the *Hecate* steam-sloop, and ordering Commander Hewlett, the officers, and crew, back to their own ship, the *Excellent*; the *Hecla* steam-sloop, at Plymouth, recently commissioned by Commander Beauchamp, and ready for sea, being substituted, instead of the *Excellent*, for the command of Commander Hewlett, R.N.

PRIZE MONEY.—The following appeared in the *Gazette* of Tuesday evening: Notice is hereby given to the officers and company of her Majesty's sloop *Heroine*, Charles Edmunds, Esq., Commander, that they will be paid, on Wednesday, the 17th of October, at 32, Arundel-street, Strand, their respective proportions of slave bounties for the Brazilian slave brigantine *Venus*, seized on the 24th March, 1848; and that the list will be re-called at the same place on Wednesdays and Thursdays, for the three following months.—Notice is hereby given to the officers and company of her Majesty's brigantine *Bonetta*, Frederick E. Forbes, Esq., Lieutenant commanding, that they will be paid, on Wednesday, the 24th of October, at No. 32, Arundel-street, their respective proportions of slave and tonnage bounties for the Brazilian slave brig *Dos Amigos*, seized on the 15th March, 1848; and that the list will be re-called at the same place on Wednesdays and Thursdays, for the three following months.—Notice is hereby given to the officers and crew of her Majesty's ship *Grappler*, who are entitled to share for the palaces brig *Nuestra Senora della Gardia*, captured on the 26th of August, 1847, also to those who are entitled to share for the brigantine *Pampa*, captured by the said ship on the 26th of November, 1847, that a distribution of the tonnage bounties granted for the said captures will be made at 39, Charing-cross, on the 20th instant; and that the shares not then paid will be re-called at the same place, agreeably to Act of Parliament.

MORTALITY IN THE GARRISON OF PARIS.—According to the returns of the sanitary commission in Paris, it appears that out of the 19,750 deaths which have occurred in that capital from cholera and diarrhœa, the mortality among the troops has been very great, being upwards of 3,000, notwithstanding all the sanitary precautions. This appears to have been greatly in consequence of the hard duty the garrison has to undergo, the want of proper sewerage and ventilation in the barracks, but more particularly the water. The garrison of Paris and environs is from 60,000 to 70,000 men, not including the National Guards.

A French gentleman, named Louis Calvoet, committed suicide on Sunday afternoon, near the Magazine in Hyde Park, by shooting himself through the body with a pistol. The cause assigned by himself for the fatal act was, that he had been plundered of 30,000f. the preceding evening in the Haymarket.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, September 23.—Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 24.—Moon's First Quarter, 11h. 24m. A. Day breaks 3h. 56m.
TUESDAY, 25.—Twilight ends 7h. 49m.
WEDNESDAY, 26.—St. Cyprian. Sun rises 5h. 53m., sets 5h. 50m.
THURSDAY, 27.—London gift day 11h. 50m.
FRIDAY, 28.—Sheriffs sworn.
SATURDAY, 29.—Michaelmas Day.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 29.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. 5	A. 5	M. 6	A. 6	M. 7	A. 7	M. 8	A. 8	M. 9	A. 9	M. 10	A. 10	M. 11	A. 11
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
5 39	6 0	6 25	6 45	7 25	7 55	8 33	9 0	10 5	10 30	11 34	11 53	0 0	0 12

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*O. A. G.*"—*Quarterly of wine*—1. *Smith*, 2. *Brown*; 3. *James*; 4. *Smith*; 5. *Brown*; 6. *Hall*; 7. *White*; 8. *Lock*; 9. *Rose*.

"*Zyx*."—The word "*Milesian*," applied to Irish families, vindicates those that have been established on the native island by the followers of *Milesius*.

"*The Voyageur*."—*No English coin is current in France*; but it can always be exchanged readily and advantageously.

"*An Irish Reader*."—*The Children of Mr. Wykeham-Martin*, by *Lady Jemima* his wife, are *Philip*, born *Jan.* 18, 1839; *Fiennes*, born *Nov.* 1, 1831; *Cornwallis*, born *Jan.* 10, 1834; and *Maria*.

"*A Subscribing Naval Paddy*."—*We do not feel justified in giving any opinion on the amount of income enjoyed by the noblemen in question.*

"*L. B.*"—*Miss Louisa Costello has described the baths in question, in her* "*Bearn and the Pyrenees*."

"*M. A. B.*" *Balmoral*

"*Midas*," *Birmingham*.—*The proscenium of a theatre is the sort of frame-work on the stage behind which is the scenery, curtain, &c.*

"*Alpha*," *Liverpool*.—*Hartwell Horne's* "*Introduction to the Classics*," *perhaps.*

"*A Country Curate*" and "*Liberal Conservative*."—*Received.*

"*R. W.*"—*The interest of the trustees.*

"*A Manufacturer*," *Nottingham*.—*The Paris Exposition is still open.*

"*J. Y.*"—*The cheapest and best edition of Byron's Poems is that published by* —, *in one volume.*

"*A Reader*."—*The venerable Robert Lindley, the violoncellist, is in his 73rd year.*

"*Ethnology treats of the rise, decline, and fall of nations.*

"*An Electrode*," *Manchester, may buy Cavallo's* "*Atmospheric Electrometer*" *for one guinea, of Knight, Foster-lane, Cheapside.*

"*A Rough One*" *cannot recover the debt.*

"*Omax*," *Downpatrick*. 1. *The* "*London and Edinburgh Pharmacopœia*." 2. "*Lunier's Survey*." 3. *The* "*Cyclopædia of Useful Arts and Economical Science*" *is published by Churchill, Prince's-street, Soho.* 4. "*Companion to the Greenhouse*," *published by Orr and Co.*

"*R. E. P.*"—1. *A practical work on* "*Etching*" *has just appeared.* 2. *Hullmandel's two works on* "*Lithography*."

"*Peter Walker*"—*We have not room.*

"*A Bookseller's Son*." *Whitby*.—*Sarcevus's* "*French Pronouncing Dictionary.*"

"*J. H.*," *Belfast. Thanks.*

"*Annette*." *The Balmoral Correspondent is discontinued.* *The Glasgow Daily Mail gives the fullest report of the Royal sojourn.*

"*B. H. G.*" *Investment in a savings-bank.*

"*Quercus*" *Bread is vegetable diet.*

"*R. B.*, *Birmingham*.—*Why did you not send the sketches? It is now too late.*

"*A Layman*," *Exeter*.—*The Apostles transferred the religious rest observed by the Jews on the Sabbath to Sunday. The first civil law for its proper observance was made by Constantine, A.D. 321.*

"*W. G.*," *Exeter*.—*Address Mr. Mansfield*, 108, *Fleet-street.*

"*Vanish*," *Ballater, is specially thanked for his sketches of the* "*Queen's Hut*," *engraved in our Journal of September 8.*

"*A Subscriber*." *The best mode of attacking wasps is by night, putting into the external aperture of the nest a lighted fuse, composed of unstened gunpowder, mixed with sulphur and saltpetre. After this has been in the nest about five minutes, the wasps become so stupified with the fumes of the powder, that the nest may be dug out with safety, provided it be not cut with the spade. It should be carefully tied up in a bag, as the wasps are very tenacious of life, and soon recover from the effects of the powder.*—*Entomological Magazine, No.* 18.)

"*The Father of a Family*." *Homœopathy was first promulgated some years since by Doctor Samuel Hahnemann, of Leipsic. Homer is stated to have been born on the western coast of Asia Minor, Palonia, and on an island in the Ægean Sea. The very fact that seven cities contend for the honour of giving him birth, proves that his native place is unknown. It is customary to maintain the anonym of authorship.*

"*A. B.*" *will find railway signals illustrated in Nos.* 137 *and* 139 *of our Journal.*

"*Jweens*." *Mr. Durrell's address is Grosvenor gate, Park-lane. The Bridgewater Gallery may be viewed, by special permission, obtainable by application by letter.*

"*S. S.*" *Hermel*.—*Mr. Whelan, dealer in coins, resides at* 33, *Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.*

"*E. J. C.*"—*The terms of admission to the Asylum for Idiots, at Highgate, may be learnt there, or at the office, 34, Cornhill.*

"*A Reader*."—*You may sue by attorney for debt in a county court. The penalties for giving a receipt upon unstamped paper are* £10 *and* £20.

"*Astronomer*."—*The Transactions of the Royal and Astronomical Societies may be purchased by non-members through a bookseller. Various prices.*

"*J. G. H. R.*"—*The latest National Debt of the United Kingdom, to January* 5, *was* £765 *6s. and* 2*½d.*

"*Dardanus*."—*The arms of Webb, of Molcombe, county of Dorset, as granted* 17*th June*, 1577, *are*, "*Or, a cross humette engr. between four falcons, or*" *Crest: Out of a ducal coronet, a demi-eagle displayed or.* "*The arms of Webb, of Canford, as borne by Sir John Webb, Bart., father-in-law of James Earl of Derwentwater, are* "*Gu. a cross between four falcons or.*" *The crest is the same as that of the Motcombe line.* "*Letter to Hutchins*" "*History of Dorsetshire*" *for a pedigree of the Webbs, and to Archdale's* "*Irish Peerage*" *for one of the Planketts*

"*Virtute ques.*"—*Clark's* "*Heraldry.*" *We do not know of any plain sheets of heraldic engravings.*

"*A Subscriber*." *Philpot-lane.—The great bridge which carries the Vicenza Railway over the Lagoon, and enters Venice on the island of St. Lucia, is* 3936 *yards, or two miles and* 416 *yards in length, and contains* 223 *arches, divided into sections of* 32 *arches each, by five solid embankments. Cost of the bridge,* £186,660.

"*An Old Subscriber*."—*The cost was twenty guineas.*

"*South, an Old Subscriber*," *is thanked.*

"*T. B. F.*"—*The Highgate, or North London Cemetery, was opened in* 1839. *The Norwood, or South London, was established in* 1836-7.

"*Peregrinus*."—*The* "*Diary of a late Physician*" *is by Mr. Samuel Warren, F. R. S.*

"*A Jet of Water Correspondent*" *suggests that the word Theodolite may be compounded of the Greek θεάομαι, I see, or behold earnestly; δούλος, a servant, or assistant, and the terminal ite: literally, an assistant, or helper of Theodolus.*

"*Antique*."—*Your coin is a sterling of Guido Count of Flanders, and Marquis of Namur*, 1305

"*An Irish Widow*," *Wicklow*.—*Cholera has appeared at Maidstone. (See the Returns of last week.*

"*Disappointed Jenny*" *may see the engraved portrait of Millie. Alboni (from the picture in question) at any printseller's.*

"*Rusticus*." *Leader*, *Coventry*.—*Dr. Rae's narrative has not, we believe, been published separately.*

"*B. B.*," *Penryn*.—*We do not know the work you speak of.*

"*An Old Subscriber*," *Plymouth*.—*See Sturm's* "*Sketch of all Denominations*," *&c.*

"*A Joint-Subscriber*," *Berwick*.—*Phonography has not yet been adopted by the Parliamentary reporters.*

"*J. L.*" *The next volume of our Journal will commence January* 5, 1850.

"*Jacol*." *We cannot give any opinion upon the scheme.*

"*A Subscriber of some years*."—*Such an appointment as you name can only be obtained by the Royal interest at the Foreign Office.*

"*A Tourist*," *Ballater, is thanked. We have not room to engrave the sketches.*

"*Stephen W.*"—*See* "*Etiquette of Courtship and Marriage*," *published at* 86, *Fleet-street.*

"*R. P.*"—*You can claim.*

"*Bavarros*" *had better write to the secretary or superintendent; though, in all probability, permission must first be obtained from the Post-office authorities.*

"*Lyrurus*."—*A pamphlet descriptive of the Aneroid Barometer has just been published by Mr. Freshwater, barometer-maker, No.* 84, *Strand.*

"*Rustace*."—*We cannot inform you.*

"*A Subscriber*" *had better state the circumstances to the assessor.*

"*Whispers*," *Brighton*. *Berlin, Carnhill.*

"*E. Crook*."—*Read the work entitled* "*Acts to the Memory*"

"*Rambler*." *Old Bailey*.—*See Lyonet's* "*Magna Britannia*" (*Bucks*); *the article on Penny Cyclopædia, and Knight's* "*Journey-book of Berkshire.*" *In the two latter we do not find the trenches at Burnham Beeches noticed among the ancient earth-works of the county.*

"*Ignotus*." *Brighton*.—*The* "*Woodcock Guide*" *may give the information. The regulations are printed by the College*

"*A. W.*" *Bangor*. *The Prince will succeed to the Dukedom, as you state.*

"*Constant Subscriber*." *London*.—*Such a proceeding as you describe would be an act of trespass, to be dealt with accordingly.*

"*P. G.*," *Leicester*. *The large View of Rome will be ready to bind with the present Volume of our Journal, at close.*

"*An Old Subscriber*," *New York* (*postage* 1*s. 8d.*), *should instruct his banker not to cut the volume so closely. His suggestion as to Ireland has been, in a manner, anticipated.*

"*Amelia*."—*Address a letter to Mr. C., at Bath.*

"*——, Churchwarden of St. Martin's*"—*informs us that the parish have, besides the burial-ground in Drury-lane, a cemetery in Pratt-street, Camden-town.*

"*R. S. T. P.*"—*We must decline interference in disputes at cards.*

"*I. B.*" *We do not think it advisable further to illustrate the subject of Intramural Interment by engraving the burial-ground of the Tottenham-court-road Chapel, which has just been closed by order of the Board of Health. It is stated that the would forming this burial-ground, to save the consecration fees, was brought from the church-yard of St. Christopher le Stock, which was taken down to enlarge the Bank of England, in* 1780

"*E. P.*"—*Bank Stock is part of the capital of the Bank of England; at* 200 *it will pay you* 3*½ per cent. per annum.*

"*J. H. B.*" *Brigg.—The appointment of days of humiliation, in consequence of continued pestilence, has been left to the Bishops of the respective dioceses. In Lambeth, and at Brompton and Knightsbridge, Wednesday last was very generally observed*

"*A Norwich Subscriber.*"—*The Moon was at the full on August 4; now, on the 18th.*

"*C. P.*" *Bird-nets may be bought at most hirmers' or brushmakers'.*

"*F. L.*" *Norfolk, and* "*A. B. C.*" *Plymouth. The age of admission to the Blue-Coat School is from seven to ten. Lists of presenting governors and forms of petition may be had at the Hospital Counting-House early in each year (See a full account of the Hospital in No. 207 of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS)

"*A Subscriber.*"—*Apply, respecting short-hand, at 1, New-street, Covent-garden*

"*C. P.*" *Ampthill. Apply to Ackermann and Co., Strand.*

"*A. B.*" *Westerham. The Rev. T. Belsham was long the minister of the Unitarian Chapel in Essex-street*

"*Juliet.*" *Gretna-Green marriages have not yet been invalidated by a new law.*

"*W. P. F.*" *Mark-lane.—We will see about the insect puzzle*

"*L. P.*" *Limerick. The Lord Mayor's jurisdiction does not extend to Westminster, which is governed by a High Steward and a High Bailiff*

"*J. P.*" *Ipswich. The best and most recent work for your purpose is Mr. Jellinger Symons's "Tracts for the Times," one vol. 8vo.—one chapter of which treats of Crimes and Criminals, their statistics, &c. The work is otherwise devoted to the condition and treatment of the dangerous classes.*

"*Caxton,*" *Norwich.—Voigtlander's lenses are the most perfect and best adapted to daguerreotype portraiture. The expense of a licence to practise can only be known by applying to the patentee, Mr. Beard, 89, King William-street, City.*

"*St. John's.*" *Worcester.—Mdme. Castellan is a Roman Catholic.*

"*K. T. B.*" *We have not the information you seek. The country edition of our Journal is published in London in time for Friday's post.*

BOOKS, &c. RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Brearly's Guide to Scarborough.—Mansell's History of Germany.—Hogg on Infancy.—Manual of Sepulchral Slabs and Crosses.

MUSIC.—Laugh while you can.—She took those young hearts with her.—Blanche and Lizette.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1849.

THE social disorganization of Ireland has recently manifested itself in a new shape. Pauperism has been a sore burden upon the landlords; but because this pauperism—immense, unwieldy, voracious, and insatiable as it is—was originated by the ignorance or mismanagement of those who possessed the soil, their complaints under the infliction of supporting it through the years of famine, have met with little or no sympathy. The case, however, is very different when their tenants appear on the scene in the character of wilful and dishonest defaulters, and refuse to pay rent. Such is the case now. Solvent tenants have entered into a conspiracy to defraud the landlords, to leave the poor to themselves, and to leave the landlords without the means of supporting either the poor or their own families. The form which the conspiracy has taken is new, but the thing itself is but a repetition of what has long been known in Ireland. The demoralization of the country is greater in the class immediately above pauperism, than among the poorest of the poor. It is a demoralization, however, which can be traced to despair. There has been a blight and a curse upon the land in the estimation of the large and struggling class of small farmers; and to raise the means, legally or illegally, honestly or fraudulently, of quitting it to seek a home in the United States, has been the object of many thousands of people of that class. For three years past it has been by no means uncommon for farmers who were able to pay rent to abscond to America without paying it. This year the evil seems to have extended. To rob a landlord seems to be considered a venial offence by such men as these; and a conspiracy has been entered into in Limerick, Tipperary, Cork, and other counties, to defraud him in the most impudent and open manner. The farmer's crops can be seized for arrears of rent, but they cannot be seized upon a Sunday. Acting upon this hint, the system has been introduced in these counties of cutting the crops on Sunday, and carrying them off before the very eyes of the powerless officers of the law. Once cut and carried off, the crops are mixed with the crops of other parties, upon whom the landlord has no claim; and, as identification of the property is impossible, the landlord is left to any other remedy at law which he may be advised to take. Before the preliminaries of such a step can be arranged the dishonest tenant is on his way to America, with his coin in his pocket, or sewed up in the multitudinous patches of his ragged vestments. The dishonesty is openly perpetrated, and whole districts are parties to acts of the kind. The people meet in such numbers as to defy the opposition of the police. At a meeting of the magistrates of the county of Cork, held on Monday last, some of these facts were stated. A motion having been made to request the Lord-Lieutenant upon the expediency of reducing the constabulary force, the expense of which, in addition to the poor-rates, was a sore burden upon property, Mr. St. John Jeffreys, of Blarney Castle, opposed the motion, on the ground that the maintenance of the constabulary force on its present footing was essential to the very existence of society. Such was the condition of the country, that the landlord had no protection whatever. "He hesitated not to say that the man knew nothing about the condition of the country, who would let an acre of land without a year's rent in advance. They had no security for property but in the constabulary; and, from his knowledge of the country altogether, he should say that it would be totally uninhabitable were it not for the police." This is a deplorable picture; and, in resisting the system of fraud and spoliation which called forth these remarks from a conscientious resident proprietor, the sympathies of the people of England, long denied to the Irish landlord for his neglect of the poor, will accompany him in every legal step he may take for the vindication of his rights and for the punishment of the delinquents. Between the incubus of a pauper population and the succubus of a dishonest tenantry, the Irish landlord leads but a miserable life; but the same law which compels him to contribute to the support of the one, will lend him all its aid for his protection against the other. But while those who know the real causes of Irish misery and demoralization condemn such acts as these, they do not wonder at them. Demoralization is the necessary consequence of such misery as Ireland has experienced; and the tenant of small means, who sees himself gradually drawn into the gulf of pauperism which has swallowed up his neighbours, loses his moral sense in the greatness of his danger, and robs his landlord without compunction, that he may have the means of escaping to a more favoured country. Matters, however, have taken a turn in Ireland. The present evil is local, and peculiar to a few only of the districts which have suffered most severely from recent disasters. We do not, therefore, share in the alarm expressed in some quarters, that it is likely to increase, or indulge in wholesale denunciations of the Irish character, because misery has begotten crime in Ireland, as it does elsewhere. We quite agree, however, with Mr. Jeffreys that at such a time the landlords will do well to bear a little longer the infliction of a police rate. The Irish constabulary is an admirable body of men. Its aid has been efficient in trying circumstances, and is still required for what Mr. Jeffreys calls the "social civilization of the rural districts." But what is still more requisite is an assimilation of the Irish law of landlord and tenant to the English law. We are glad to see that Irish landlords are becoming fully aware of the fact. Perhaps, if no Irish member has parliotism or influence enough to introduce or carry such a measure, it will be introduced and carried by the Government. With such a law, there would be no occasion for the immense constabulary force now existing; and the landlord would not be obliged to wait for a year and a half before he could take his remedy against a defaulting tenant, nor be defrauded at the expiration of that term by such a system of robbery as this Sunday cutting and removal of the crops. The Irish landlords may be certain that, if they are in earnest in wishing such an assimilation, it will not be denied them.

POSTSCRIPT.

METROPOLITAN SEWERS COMMISSION.

On Thursday a general court was held, at which the Earl of Carlisle presided; and the justices present were Sir John Burgoyne, the Hon. F. Byng, the Rev. Messrs. Stone and Murray, Dr. S. Smith, and Messrs. Chadwick, Johnson, Banfield, Jones, Lawes, Bain, Bellar, Bidwell, and Hawes.

A draft report, compiled by Assistant-Surveyors Lovick and Cresy, relating to the drainage of the Potteries at Kensington, was presented. It recommended the laying down of a number of pipes, some two inches, and others four inches, in diameter.

The noble Chairman suggested that the report should be printed, and stand for consideration to the next meeting. Agreed to.

Assistant Surveyor Donaldson brought up a supplementary report upon the drainage of Richmond, which stated that a number of letters had been received from parties residing in that locality, calling for the immediate adoption of the system of drainage already propounded in a previous report. Mr. Donaldson now recommended that the amount of money necessary be borrowed upon the credit of the rates; that a system of tubular pipes be constructed; that tubular perishable drains be laid down; and, finally, that a supply of water be procured, in conformity with the 66th section of the Metropolitan Sewers Act, for the purpose of cleansing the sewers and drains, and for water-closets.

Upon the motion of Mr. Chadwick, these recommendations were adopted.

The notice of motion given by Mr. Leslie, "That the Trial Works Committee, on account of the expenditure and small results, be abolished," was postponed.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE MEDICAL VISITORS OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

The following excellent instructions have been issued from the medical committee at Guildhall, of which Mr. Simon is chairman:—

"All persons suffering with bowel complaints, however slight, or with sickness or other unusual ailment, are earnestly requested to procure immediate assistance, either from their ordinary medical advisers or from the medical officers of the district, whose surgery will be open day and night for dispensing all necessary medicines.

"JOHN SIMON, Officer of Health for the City of London, Chairman.

"INSTRUCTIONS.

"It will be his duty to visit every house in the district assigned to him by the ordinary medical officer of the locality once each day at the least, and wherever several families inhabit one and the same house it will be his duty at each visit to see one adult member at least of every such family.

"These visits should be made as early as possible in the day, and the severer cases of indisposition should be revisited in the afternoon as early and as often as may be necessary), in order to ascertain the result of the treatment adopted.

"The medical duties of the visitor are restricted to the treatment of diarrhœa and other premonitory symptoms. So soon as any case shall have passed, or shall appear to be on the point of passing into cholera, it shall be the visitor's duty immediately to transfer the case to the ordinary medical officer, and to take care that the latter officer be apprised thereof without delay.

"The visitor shall be provided with medicines suitable to any emergency likely to fall within his observation; but in cases of no urgency he shall prescribe, and shall refer the patient to the *dépôt* of his district, where medicine may be procured.

"The visitor shall take notes of the particulars specified in the tabular form with which he will be furnished; and, at the close of each day's visitation, he shall communicate this return to the ordinary medical officer with whom he acts, and shall receive that officer's directions for the next day's visitation.

"The visitor shall insert in his return a notice of every locality where cleansing (either external or internal) shall appear requisite; and whenever he shall find the condition of a house irremediably bad, or the inhabitants so densely crowded so as to endanger life, he shall make this the subject of a special report.

"Especially, he should impress on the persons with whom he communicates the extreme danger of neglecting diarrhœa, and the necessity of obtaining medical advice as speedily as possible.

"He should likewise explain to them the arrangements for medical relief which prevail in the district, and should see that they know the residence of the ordinary medical officer; so that, in case of any sudden seizure in the intervals of his own visitation, there may be no ignorance of the means for procuring it.

"JOHN SIMON, Officer of Health."

DAY OF HUMILIATION AT CLERKENWELL.—Friday (yesterday) was observed in the extensive parish of Clerkenwell with commendable strictness, as a day of prayer and humiliation. All the churches were fit ed, the shops closed, and the streets nearly deserted. The appearance of the district was far more solemn than is usually the case on Sundays.

INTRAMURAL INTERMENTS.—The *Gazette* of yesterday (Friday) evening contains orders from the General Board of Health for the discontinuance of interments in the burial-grounds of Cadoxton, Glamorganshire; of St. George the Martyr, Southwark; and in Benjamin-street, and the churchyard of St. John, Clerkenwell.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

In yesterday's (Friday) news from Paris there was nothing of interest.

M. de Falloux was a little better, but still suffered much from debility.

A letter dated Montpellier, Sept. 14, says that the Arab prisoners in the Fort St. Pierre had been pardoned.

The Roman correspondent of the *National* says that the Pope will return to Rome in November.

HOLLAND.

The Dutch papers received yesterday (Friday) announce the unexpected resignations at the Ministry *en masse* on Monday evening. After a night's deliberation, the King accepted those resignations, and gave instructions for the formation of another Cabinet. The circumstances which led to this result have not transpired.

IRELAND.

FUTURE ROYAL VISITS TO IRELAND.—The Pictorial Commissioner deputed from her Majesty's household to sketch the most beautiful sites of natural scenery and modern cultivation in Ireland, in order that the Queen may make a selection for her visit next year, has been in Limerick on that mission, taking sketches of the delightfully picturesque wood and water-scenery of Castle Connell. He was hospitably entertained at the Earl of Cork's by the noble proprietor of the princely mansion at Mountshannon. The gentleman this engaged is Mr. Bickham Escott, late M.P. for Winchester. *Limerick Chronicle.*

THE LORD-LIEUTENANT.—His Excellency, with the Countess of Clarendon, the Earl and Countess of Craven, Captain Ponsonby (aide-de-camp), and Mr. Corry Connellan have arrived at Killarney. The Viceregal party meant to visit Muckross Abbey, Glengariff, and other places of interest, and to return to Dublin by Saturday (this day).

The Right Rev. Dr. Murphy was consecrated Roman Catholic Bishop of Cloyne and Ross, on Sunday, in Fermoy Chapel.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.—The report on the state of the National Education system, by Mr. Kavanagh, the head inspector of Munster, is very interesting, and has important facts. The gross ignorance of English literature shown by the teachers is a startling fact, as described by Mr. Kavanagh. He says, that numbers of them have science and classics enough to pass the yearship examination in Trinity College, Dublin, yet know nothing of English authors, nor scarcely anything even of Milton or Shakespeare (except the mere names), such as Edgeworth, Griffin, Goldsmith, and many others.

SECRET SOCIETIES.—According to the Roman Catholic clergy of Cork, Limerick, and Tipperary, secret societies are rapidly extending their numbers in those counties. On Sunday last exhortations from the altars were made against those dangerous communities.

THE LATE CONFLICT AT DOLLY'S BRAE.—The bench of magistrates at Castlewellan, when informations were applied for against a number of Orangemen charged with having taken part in the semi-barbarous practices of the 12th of July last, at Dolly's Brae, by a majority of one, refused the informations. The casting vote was given by the Earl of Roden, who harangued the Orange party in his own domain on the day of the outrage, and supplied them with refreshments!!

SUSPENSION BRIDGE FOR ST. JAMES'S PARK.—The Commissioners of Woods and Forests are about erecting a suspension bridge across the ornamental water of the enclosure, St. James's Park, similar to those thrown across the Regent's Canal to connect Primrose hill Park and Regent's Park. The proposed bridge is to be constructed directly opposite the Queen-square Gate.

PASTORAL TESTIMONIAL.—We learn from the *Jamaica Despatch*, that, on June 29, a handsome silver tea service was presented by the congregation of St. Mary's Church, in the parish of St. Elisabeth, Jamaica, to their worthy pastor, the Rev. James Waters, "who had faithfully proclaimed the Word of God in that immediate district for the lengthened space of nearly twenty-five years:" the reverend gentleman being about to quit Jamaica, on leave for England.

IMPROVING THE SANITARY STATE OF THE TOWER.—On Wednesday, in consequence of communications from his Grace the Duke of Wellington, High Constable of the Tower of London, respecting the sanitary state of that fortress, her Majesty's Commissioners of Woods and Forests issued instructions for the immediate demolition of all the buildings known as the Old Mint, situate on the east, fronting St. Katharine's Docks. These buildings have been the quarters occupied by the non-commissioned officers and privates; it is the most unhealthy part of the fortress, and is no longer necessary. The new barracks built upon the site of the Armoury destroyed by fire in 1841 being ready for occupation. The new officers' quarters are rapidly approaching completion. The Tower is being thoroughly drained. It is also proposed to have an artesian well for the supply of the garrison.

On Monday evening, a large pile of warehouses in Turner-street, Manchester, were destroyed by fire. The loss of the Messrs. Adams, who are insured, is about £850. Mr. Crabtree is also a sufferer to the amount of £300; he is also insured. The losses of the other occupants are comparatively trifling.

THE DYING MOTHER.

A PLEA FOR EXTRAMURAL INTERMENTS.

THE Angels call me—lo, I come!
Children, I die! I'm going home!
All pangs, save one, have pass'd away,
All griefs and sufferings of clay,
Except this lingering fond distress
That yields not to forgetfulness—
The last affection of my heart,
The pain, the grief, that we must part.

No more! a hope to sorrow given
Says earthly love may bloom in Heaven,
May soar, if pure, to God's right hand;
I go, I seek the happy land.
Ah! no, not yet; the sunshine fair
Revives me for awhile: the air
Blows calm, and cool; oh, living breath,
It gives me strength to look on death.

It gives me courage to implore,
By all the love you ever bore,
A foolish, fond, but last request,
That you will choose my place of rest
In the green fields, beneath a tree,
Where west winds linger lovingly;
Where daws may drop and buds may bloom,
And moonlight sleep upon my tomb.

I would not that my bones should lie
(Forgive the earthly vanity)
In rotting churchyards of the town,
Dishonor'd, public, trodden down,
To be disturb'd, unton'd, exposed,
The secrets of my grave disclosed,

Ere kind decay had blurr'd the line
Of form and feature that were mine.

Although no pangs can touch our dust,
And death is stingless on the just,
Yet grant my prayer, and lay my clod
Far from the town, beneath the sod.
Who strews a flow'r, or drops a tear,
Or sighs when passing crowds may hear—
Or watches fondly over graves
Where busy Traffic works her slaves?

Husband, I die—my peace is won,
I linger, but my race is run.
Oh! choose a grave where I may sleep,
Untroubled, in a silence deep;
Where thou, purchase, at evening's hour,
May'st o'er my headstone drop a flower;
And where, some sunny Sabbath day,
The children may come forth to pray.

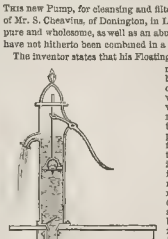
Farewell the world! Come—kiss my lips,
My soul grows dark—'tis life's eclipse.
Husband, farewell—I'm going hence—
I loved thee—love thee—parting sense.
Abide—and let my tongue bestow
A mother's blessing ere I go.
The Angels call me—lo! I come;
Children, I die! I'm going home.

CHARLES MACKAY.

PATENT FLOATING FILTERING PUMP.

THIS new Pump, for cleansing and filtering unwholesome water, is the invention of Mr. S. Chesvins, of Donington, in Lincolnshire. Its advantage is to procure a pure and wholesome, as well as an abundant supply, results which, it is believed, have not hitherto been combined in a pump.

The inventor states that his Floating Filtering Pump has been tested in a tidal river, and is now used in the extensive brewery in Spalding, where it furnishes a constant and abundant supply of wholesome water, entirely free from the sand and filth which the old leaden pipes, by being placed nearly to the bottom of the water, were in the constant habit of contracting, thereby preventing the engine from obtaining a sufficient quantity of water for the supply of the brewery; and, as a still greater proof of its utility, it may be added, that it has been frequently surrounded with the weeds and rubbish carried down the river, and yet has never, in one single instance, failed to produce a copious supply. Water is sweeter and purer at the surface than it is at the bottom, and the Floating Filter readily ejects filth of every description, such as worms, &c., and all impurities of the smallest kind. The common pump, in consequences of the pipe descending within six or eight inches to the bottom, draws up with the pure water every pernicious sediment within its reach. On the other hand, the Floating Filter, by taking a supply of water within four or six inches of the surface, and rising and falling with the water, at once secures it from all sediment; and should there be any light filth floating in the same, the Filter totally ejects it, and will supply hundreds of tons of pure and wholesome water daily if required.



The importance of the purity of water for drinking was never better understood than in the present age of sanitary improvement. Now, the Patent Filter may be fixed to tanks and butts, so as to remove all apprehension of unwholesomeness in the water by any impurity drawn up with it. The Filter can also be attached, without difficulty, to pumps of the old construction.

We have seen Mr. Chesvins's Floating Filtering Pump at work, and can fully attest its successful operation.

THE CONTRACT PACKET SERVICE.—On Saturday the report of a select committee of the House of Commons, appointed (last April) to inquire into the contract packet service, was published. The committee report—1. That, so far as the committee are able to judge from the evidence taken, it appears that the mails are conveyed at a less cost by hired packets than by her Majesty's vessels. 2. That some of the existing contracts have been put up to public tender, and some arranged by private negotiation, and that a very large sum beyond what is received from postage is paid on some of the lines; but considering that, at the time these contracts were arranged, the success of those large undertakings was uncertain, the committee see no reason to believe that better terms would have been obtained for the public. 3. The committee recommend great caution either in renewing the existing or in forming new arrangements. They suggest that if it be decided to renew the existing contracts, the most strict and searching inquiry should be instituted, by some responsible department of the Government, into the cost of the execution, into the manner in which the service has been performed, and into the profits resulting from the several transactions to the contractors, by which they have been respectively carried on; and if it should be decided to put up the several contracts to public tender, ample notice and full particulars of the terms and conditions of the service required should be given to the public, as being most likely to secure a competition by responsible parties. The committee consisted of Sir J. Hogg, Mr. Cardwell, Mr. W. Clay, Mr. Cowper, Mr. Thompson (alderman), Mr. Fitzroy, Mr. Hastie, Mr. Mangles, Mr. T. Baring, Mr. Baukes, Mr. W. Brown, Mr. Childers, Mr. Willcox, Mr. Grogan, and Mr. Anderson.

WRECK OF THE "MARY ELIZABETH."

On the 26th of May last, Commander Michell, in H.M.S. *Sappho*, arrived at Santa Martha (New Grenada), and was informed by an Indian, who had reached there overland, of the British vessel *Mary Elizabeth*, with a cargo estimated at £50,000, being on shore on the coast of La Goajira. Commander Michell, with the greatest promptitude, immediately weighed anchor, and, receiving a fresh breeze, worked up to windward along the shore of the province of Rio Hacha. On the 30th of May he descried the ship, lying on her broadside, with her masts gone (in the position in which she is shown in the Sketch), about two cables' length from the shore, with thousands of Indians on the beach. At three in the afternoon, after beating against a heavy breeze the gallant Commander succeeded in anchoring about half a mile outside the wreck. He immediately sent his boats, manned and armed, to examine her. She was lying in about seven feet water, bilged, and broken-backed, with almost the same quantity of water in her holds, about a cable's length from the shore, and a heavy ground-swell rolling over her. The vessel was fast breaking up, her rudder gone, and no human power or exertion could ever have got her off.

Some coasting vessels had secured, in the first instance, a little of the ship's rigging and furniture, and a few of the bale goods that were in the upper tiers; but the whole amount was very trifling: the remainder was past recovery, except by the Indians, who are the most expert divers in the world, and who, in one case could obtain anything; these savages kept continually diving into the holds, bringing up bales of damaged goods, and, with a broken spar, and the linen twisted round it, they formed rafts, on which the tide and wind drifted them to the shore. These Indians are the most warlike race of the whole of South America; they have never been conquered, and are of the most ferocious nature, subject to no laws, have no fixed habitations, and lead a pastoral life, grazing large herds of cattle and horses, on the produce of which they subsist. Their territory is a peninsula, one hundred miles in length and sixty miles in breadth; the soil is very rich, but quite uncultivated; their lands are common to all. They are a fine, muscular, handsome race; their women have pleasing features, light copper colour, and good-looking. The stronger sex have the barbarous custom of selling their females for a mere trifle; and, if the purchaser is not satisfied with her, he may send her back, and receive in return what they received in exchange for her. They have few laws, and are subject to the will of their chiefs; they number 40,000. They require life for

WRECK OF THE "MARY ELIZABETH," OFF POINT GALLINAS ON THE GOAJIRA COAST.—FROM A SKETCH BY A CORRESPONDENT.

life; and, a report being spread amongst them that two were taken and detained on board H.M.S. *Sappho*, they put a price on the commander's head.

It was a strange, motley, and savage scene to behold this noble vessel, with her rich cargo, breaking up on this wild, desolate, and unknown coast—to view the devastation around her—the sea strewed with her apparel and stores—the rich and varied merchandise of British industry floating about the waters, flying like streamers of all colours far and near along the sea-lashed shore—the thousands of wild and savage Indians, all collected on the beach, where the wild surf beat furiously, some naked, and others partly clothed from the rich looms of England. It was a fit scene for reflection, and one even to stir the gentler feelings, as the waves or accident hove up or on the beach some memorial of friendship, books and papers, and letters, and articles of female ornament, destined as presents or received as such: now some little parcel was opened, soddened with the wet, a record of the heart and affections, but the giver and receiver were far away.

The *Mary Elizabeth*, 338 tons, of Liverpool, sailed on the 10th April from that port; and on the 14th May, at two in the morning, she struck on a bank off Point Gallinas, on the Goajira coast. As daylight broke, the crew discovered themselves about a quarter of a mile from the beach, where a tremendous surf was beating, and the Indians (who are quite uncivilised) collecting in vast numbers: they commenced swimming off to the ship; and the captain and crew, gaining for their lives, abandoned her at three in the afternoon. Commander Michell used his utmost exertions to save any portion of her cargo, furniture, or rigging; but finding all his power unavailing, left her, after remaining two days in an open and dangerous roadstead.

The *Sappho* afterwards went into Bahia Honda, where Commander Michell picked up Mr. Thom, late master of the *Mary Elizabeth*, who had used all his exertions to save as much for the benefit of the underwriters as lay in his power. After landing Mr. Thom at Rio Hacha, the *Sappho* finally sailed for Carthagena.

The Illustration shows the vessel as she was lying when seen by the *Sappho*. On the beach is a long rolling surf breaking—the *Sappho* in the distance running in and firing a gun; great numbers of Indians are running along the beach with all sorts of goods, and floating ashore on the spar-rafts, &c.

ARRIVAL OF CALIFORNIAN GOLD AND MEXICAN DOLLARS AT THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

A CONSIDERABLE addition has just been made to the stock in the vaults of the Bank of England; the conveyance of which our Artist has here pictured, as an illustration of "Labour and Capital."

It appears that on the morning of Monday, the 13th, the *Calypso*, Captain Worth, arrived at Portsmouth from the Pacific and Rio, 55 days out from the latter place. Her news had been considerably anticipated by other mercantile arrivals. She brought a freight, on merchants' account, of specie and Californian unrefined gold, which she commenced discharging at daylight on Friday morning; and in the evening the *Calypso* sailed for Chatham, to be paid off.

On Saturday the freight of precious metals was conveyed to London by special train on the South Coast Railway, in charge of Mr. Superintendent Sutton. It was transferred from the London-bridge terminus in fifteen vans, escorted by police, to the Bank of England, where its receipt occupied the whole day.

The amount in Californian gold thus received was about £120,000. The specie consists of upwards of 2,000,000 Mexican dollars, value about £400,000. The vans entered by the gates in Lothbury, and the treasure was forthwith stored in the bullion vaults of the Bank.

On Monday, Messrs. Gee and Co., of Hull, per Mr. Oliver Lyndall, delivered at the Bank of England about £80,000 in gold bars, *ex Helen M'Gregor*, from St Petersburgh, on account of the Russian Government. This, with the amount o Californian gold-dust and Mexican dollars delivered on Saturday, has added £100,000 over half a million to the stock in the Bank vaults.

ARRIVAL OF CALIFORNIAN GOLD AND MEXICAN DOLLARS AT THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

(*Concluded from page* 190.)

FRIDAY.

Amongst the more interesting subjects under consideration at the statistical section on Friday week, was an address by the Chevalier Bunsen, on the relative amount and extent of the different races in Prussia and Germany, and on the statistics of Prussia in particular, having reference to railways, and the system of public instruction according to the latest returns.

The members of the Association and their friends dined together in the evening at the Town-hall. Upwards of 400 were present. At half-past five o'clock Professor Robinson took his seat at the centre of the raised cross table: seven other tables extended down the hall. Samuel Thornton, Esq., the Mayor, filled the Vice-President's chair; and amongst the distinguished persons present were M. Druuin de l'Huys (the French Ambassador), the Chevalier Bunsen (Prussian Ambassador), the Marquis of Northampton, Lord Lyttelton, Lord Lifford, Lord Wrottesley, Lord Adare, the Prince of Canino (Lucien Bonaparte), the Bishop of Worcester, the Bishop of Oxford, the Bishop of Manchester, the Dean of Ely, Sir Harry Inglis, Sir Charles Lyall, &c. The usual loyal and complimentary toasts were given, when the cloth was drawn.

THE EXCURSIONS ON SATURDAY.

Saturday, the 15th instant, was devoted to excursions—to Warwick by one party; and to the limestone caverns at Dudley Castle by another, and by far the most numerous party. The Warwick excursionists inspected the magnificent castle at Warwick, which was thrown open for their inspection by order of the Earl; they were also permitted to view the basement story of the castle, in which the massive groined vaults, and wine and ale cellars, kitchens, and usual servants' offices, are very interesting in an antiquarian point of view. After visiting this celebrated castle, the Beauchamp Chapel at Warwick, with its beautiful monuments; the famed Kenilworth Castle; and the exquisite seat of Guy's Cliff, attracted the attention of the excursionists, who rambled to such spots as they liked best, or most wished to see.

The Dudley Cavern seekers went to their destination by canal boats, of which five were engaged to transport such of the members of the Association as liked that mode of proceeding, but many went by other conveyances; and as great numbers of tickets had been issued to the residents of Dudley and vicinity, the throng of visitors to the Caverns was immense; according to some computations, nearly 15,000 persons availing themselves of the privilege during the day. The members of the Association were received near the Caverns by members of the local committee, by whom they were directed to the point of entrance, a romantic spot, enshrouded by trees, where hundreds of persons were waiting their turns of admission. Going down a few steps, the visitors passed under a great arch, excavated in the rock, and, following the track, were soon in the interior of the limestone caverns. These enormous caverns are not natural formations, but have been produced by the continued excavation of the limestone, of which immense quantities are used in the neighbourhood, and sent to various parts of the kingdom. The length of the caverns is very great, and, as may be inferred, midnight darkness reigns ordinarily throughout their recesses; but on this occasion the caves were illuminated at the expense of their noble owner, Lord Ward. The effect was most singularly beautiful; for as far as the eye could reach were rows of candles, which shed their tiny light upon the scene; and at the extreme end of the caves the candles were arranged so as to give the appearance of a temple. A short distance from the entrance the reflection of the candles in the canal which passes through part of the caverns was extremely singular, a continually flickering light being the only appearance produced; and it was not till the eye was accustomed to the darkness of the place, that the water could be distinguished. It was originally intended to have shown the mode of blasting the limestone rock; but from the circumstance that the heat from so many candles, and the great number of persons present, drew a current of air towards the mouth of the caves, so that, had the blast taken effect, the smoke and sulphurous vapours therefrom would have been exceedingly unpleasant to the crowds near the entrance. The effect of the scene in the caverns was superb in the extreme. When accustomed to the gloom that prevailed, the eye could distinguish the picturesque forms of the rock, and the huge pillars left to support the superincumbent masses of rock overhead; for it was curious to notice how little effect the thousands of candles had in dispelling the absolute darkness of the place. We should observe, the visitors did not go to the extreme end of the caverns; and at the point where they turned off to reach the entrance by another pathway, Sir R. Murchison delivered a brief lecture on the character of the rocks of the Dudley formation. Sir Roderick himself was the observed of all observers, not only in the caverns, but out of them; for the high-crowned green hat of an inhabitant of the Tyrol, and a shepherd's plaid scarf, rendered his costume picturesque and striking. On the conclusion of Sir Roderick's speech, which, by the way, he uttered through a speaking-trumpet, the French Ambassador, M. Druuin de l'Huys, made a brief and pithy address; after which repeated cheers were given for Sir Roderick the Ambassador, Lord Ward, his agent Mr. Smith, &c. making the caves resound again and again.

At a signal from Mr. Smith, red and blue fires were lighted at various parts of the caverns, the effect of which was striking and magnificent in the extreme, and drew forth shouts of admiration from the crowds who thronged the caves; and, as each successive blaze revealed the extent and form of the place, lighting up the projections and angles of the rocks, scenes of indescribable grandeur were produced. The visitors who had arrived earliest at the caverns then retired, to make room for others who could not till then enter; and all strove to get into the fresh air from the sulphureous vapours arising from the burning of the coloured fires. Hundreds, however, remained locked up as it were, for an hour or two, without being able in any way to help themselves: this promised at one time to be attended with rather unpleasant consequences, but ultimately the whole party effected an exit without accident or injury of any kind. The fault was in having orders for admission of so large a number of persons at the same time.

From the great caverns parties sauntered to other portions of Lord Ward's domain, and to visit Messrs. Cresswell's [illegible] in the thick or ten-yard coal, which scene forms the subject of one of our illustrations. It is a seam of coal ten yards in thickness; and at the spot represented, the coal, instead of being brought up from a great depth, as from a mine, is quarried as if it were stone in works in the open air. This was a source of great interest to the geological members of the Association, and its appearance was very peculiar; we should also mention that, in immediate proximity with these open works, are coal-mines worked in the ordinary way. Rambling to this and other points of interest filled up the time till about two o'clock, when all the visitors gathered, by different routes, on a portion of the estate called the "Wren's-nest," where Sir Roderick Murchison delivered another address. Sir Roderick was much applauded, and the Bishop of Oxford jocosely remarked that he thought the assemblage had better proceed at once to install the great geologist as Silurian monarch.

An excellent cold collation was provided in the School-rooms at Dudley for the members of the Association; after disposing of which, a stroll over the ruins of Dudley Castle or to some of the furnaces in the neighbourhood, as taste or inclination suggested, filled up the time till the hour to return to Birmingham, where a *soirée* in the Town Hall pleasantly finished the day, all being delighted with the romantic scenery they had viewed, and gratified at the courteous reception experienced at the hands of Mr. Smith.

MONDAY—TUESDAY—WEDNESDAY.

On Monday morning the Sections opened again, and some papers were read, but they did not possess much interest.

During the intervals between the hours at which the Sectional Meetings were held, the exposition of manufactures at Bingley House, in Broad-street, was visited daily by members of the Association and the immense body of strangers visiting the town. This exhibition gave the most unbounded satisfaction to all who saw it. Another exhibition in the town, which also engaged the attention of visitors was a model of Birmingham, produced by a young man named Brierly. It represents every street, and almost every house. It is wonderfully accurate, having been to the modeller a labour of six years.

On Monday night Professor Willis delivered a discourse on the application of mechanical science to railways, in the Town Hall.

(*Continued on page* 204.)

SIR R. I. MURCHISON'S GEOLOGICAL LECTURE IN THE DUDLEY CAVERN.

THE THEATRES.

SADLER'S WELLS.

On Wednesday Shakespeare's "Measure for Measure" was revived, with Miss Glyn as *Isabella*, and Mr Dickinson as *Claudio*, the other characters remaining in their former cast. The restoration of this play to the stage three seasons back was one of the most daring of the experiments made at this theatre. Coleridge held a bad opinion of the drama, as one of "the most painful say, rather, the most painful—part of Shakespeare's genuine works." We think that the poetic vein mean herein and the purpose of the greatest of dramatic poets. The play, to our mind, is a splendid protest against celibacy. The fairest form of this species of asceticism is depicted in the piety and disposition of *Isabella*; but, being wrong in itself, the best qualities her character possesses of experiences which end in redeeming her from the cloister altogether. Says the *Duke*:

> Dear Isabel,
> I have a motion much imports your good,
> Whereto if you'll a willing ear incline,
> What's mine is yours, and what is yours is mine.

All this is conceived in a true Protestant spirit; and the machinery of the play is cunningly contrived to serve as a vehicle for its demonstration, while it sufficiently veils the ulterior purpose. The abuse of arbitrary power, whether in Church or State, was never more significantly set forth. The *Duke* is as a concealed providence, present in a cloud to the whole action, and coming forth at the moment when a direct and manifest interposition becomes requisite. The part of *Isabel* requires much dignity and perfect elocution in the actress—both qualities which Miss Glyn eminently possesses. Her conception was complete: every word was weighed; and the entire soul of the actress was, we could feel, devoted to the meaning of the poet. The symbolical character of the play thus became more clearly manifest; and the whole performance, it may be safely recorded, has never been surpassed for force and beauty. Like the comedy itself, it must be studied as a work of art; and in the mind of all its apparent caution and rigid virtue, may be detected an under-current of enthusiasm and passion, which gives warmth for high feeling and strong emotion. The audience felt this, and, at the end, crowned the actress with the most unequivocal applause.

MARYLEBONE.

The lessee of this elegant theatre is an enterprising man, and not only promises to the public continual novelty, but has repeatedly given serious earnest of it. Monday recommenced the dramatic season, and the new engagement was bold enough to inaugurate it with a new and original tragedy, under the title of "Velasco." To be sure, we understand that in America the drama has already been frequently performed. Mr. Epes Sargent, the author, is, indeed, an inhabitant of Boston, U.S. The production, though scarcely original, either in structure or subject, is not without merit, though we could well have desired a more poetic and artistic treatment of the materials. Such of our readers as may happen to have read, in any collection of stage dramas, Cibber's "Zimena," will be familiar with the story, which Corneille had dramatised in his celebrated "Cid." The basis of the interest lies in the sentiment of honour, and is evolved in the struggle between that and the passion of love.

The hero is a Castilian; and the contention is, therefore, of the most severe intensity. Our Transatlantic poet has substituted for *Rodrigo* the name of *Velasco*: and, by the change, has certainly gained the liberty of converting the subject from a classical into a poetic one. At the beginning of the play, *Velasco* comes back to court, from a twelvemonth's banishment; having first signalised his return by a series of victories over the Moors, won by him as a masked warrior. The early scenes are enacted by Mr. Davenport with the visor down; it is thus that he gains an interview with his mistress, *Isidora* (Miss Vining), and prevents her marriage with her kinsman, *Hernando* (Mr. J. Johnstone). To this latter worthy the playwright ascribes all the misfortunes of the parties. To revenge himself for the loss of his bride, *Hernando* insinuates calumnies against *Velasco* to the King, and sows the seeds of strife between him and *Lerma* (Mr. G. Cooke). The former is the father of *Isidora*, and the latter of *Velasco*. *Lerma* is very old, and incapable of resenting an insult, from infirmity; a blow which he receives from *Velasco* he accordingly to be avenged by his son. *Velasco* undertakes the terrible duty, and thus becomes the slayer of his bride's father—who, with his dying breath, bids *Velasco* by oath to vengeance. The whole business is related by the King to Castile, who binds over all the litigants to peace, and commands the marriage of *Velasco* and *Isidora* to proceed. But *Iñño* (Mr C. Wheatleigh), the son of *Gonzales*, interferes, and, acting at the suggestion of *Hernando*, determines on vengeance for his father's death, and attempts to poison *Velasco*. Defeated in this, he stabs him, while *Isadora* drinks of the envenomed cup.

The part of *Iñño* was one of exceeding difficulty, but was performed with great tact; and that of *Velasco* was supported with much chivalrous bearing by Mr Davenport, who certainly gains ground in critical estimation. Miss Vining was frequently effective; but the best efforts of the evening were made by Mr. Lyon, who displayed much discrimination in the delineation of the character of the old *Gonzales*, and in the hands of a better dramatist, might have been a great deal more.

After the tragedy, which was finally successful, the interlude of "Perfection" was acted, to afford an opportunity for the *début* of a Miss Beaufort in the *Lady of Munster*. Possessed of a handsome person and a good contralto voice, with skilful-ish vivacity of deportment, Miss Beaufort's first appearance gave promise of her becoming, ere long, a considerable acquisition to the comic stage.

SURREY.

Mr. Shepherd, the lessee of this theatre, has announced that he has entered into partnership with Mr. Creswick, for the purpose of improving the estimation in which the theatre is held, by making adequate provision for the production of legitimate and original dramas, on which system the dramatic season of the theatre commenced on Monday. In a word, we believe that we are correct in asserting that, under the wing of Mr. Shepherd, Mr. Creswick is to be permitted to enact here the experiment which Mr. Phelps has so successfully pursued at Sadler's Wells. From the character of the opening piece, we gather that the line of business will not be so strictly Shakspearian as at the theatre just mentioned. This we think is right. Scope should be afforded for more modern efforts; and, accordingly, one of the best productions of our greatest living dramatist, Mr. Sheridan Knowles, has been selected to inaugurate the season. "The Rose of Arragon" is a play not without faults, but contains, nevertheless, some of Mr. Knowles's most powerful writing, and three or four scenes of great dramatic effect. The great drawback to its popularity is the monotony of the subject and treatment. The acts nearly all terminate in the same manner—the action, too, is kept in the background: and the dialogue is altogether of the declamatory kind. Imitation also of Euripides is apparent in it, particularly in one morassing soliloquy on the disadvantages of kingship, pronounced by the monarch of Arragon; and also in the generally reflective tone of the gentlemen and certain set speeches given to the villain *Almagro*—a part so elaborately written up that, on the first production of the piece at the Haymarket, Mr. Phelps was expressly engaged in support of it, the other two leading characters having been undertaken by Mr. and Mrs. Keau.

The performers on the present occasion were Madame Ponisi (*Giovai*), Mr. Creswick (*Alonzo*), and Mr. Mead (*Almagro*). About the last actor there is enough vigour and stern intelligence, which well qualify him for such a role. He is liable, however, to occasional exaggeration, and must cultivate discretion in the delivery of poetic imaginings. The finest specimen of Mr. Knowles' poetry, perhaps, occurs in this play—at the end of the fourth act, wherein *Almagro* describes the confusion of his own mind by the image of Chaos. To this we recollect that Mr. Phelps gave such careful expression, that he brought down the house with applause. Mead sacrificed the beauty to a hasty and passionate style which scarcely escaped ridicule. Mr. Creswick's *Alonzo* was both elegant and impassioned. It is hard work to support such a character against its rival; but Mr. Creswick succeeded in maintaining its ascendancy, and in making many effective points. Madame Ponisi was pathetic in the heroine, and exhibited the self-devotion of the character with an emphasis that reached the heart.

After the play the farce of the "Iron Boy" was performed, for the purpose of introducing Miss Dickinson, late of the Lyceum, in the part of *Fanny*. She was, of course, rturned with every encouragement.

In conclusion, the establishment has our best wishes for its prosperity, which we hope will equal the worthiness of its aim.

ADELPHI.

This theatre opened on Monday, with Mr. Bernard's "Marie Ducange," which was re produced with new scenes of much beauty. The house, also, has undergone improvement, two stone staircases from the pit and box lobbies having been added for the purpose of egress; and the entrance, with its panels of pink and green, and bouquet corners, looking uncommonly cheerful. The private boxes have been ornamented with damask drapery, and supplied with convenient cushions; while the chandelier, with its gas jets, has been also augmented in number. The performances went off with great applause, and the performers were welcomed back to their own proper stage with appropriate demonstrations of favour and affection.

The HAYMARKET and PRINCESS' theatres are both announced to open on the 1st October.

SMUGGLING EXTRAORDINARY.—On the night of the 13th ult., the Madrid mail, on its arrival at the Spanish town of Irun, from Bayonne, was searched by the custom-house officers and ten thousand dollars' worth of French jewellery was found therein coolly concealed in the roof. The courier in charge of the correspondence was admitted to bail. He was formerly cook to Narvaez, and seemed to be in a terrible state when the discovery was made. The night before, the letter-bags with the French correspondence, which had been sealed up at the Bayonne Post-office, were opened by the custom-house officers at Irun, who seized a large amount of gold watches, trinkets, and costly silks there.

The first list of subscriptions, just announced, for erecting a testimonial to the late Sir J. Barrow, has reached the sum of nearly £600; it is the intention of the committee to erect a column in the neighbourhood of his birthplace, Ulverstone, in Lancashire, which not only will do honour to the deceased, but likewise serve as a sea-mark.

MUSIC.

THE MUSICAL FESTIVALS.

The triennial musical meeting at Hereford has terminated prosperously, as regards the collections for the diocesan charities, but will be attended with the customary loss as regards expenditure over receipts. The collection, with additional donations since the festival, amounts to £683 14s.; in 1846 it was £812 15s. 2d.; in 1843, £690 13s.; in 1840, £1091 2s. 7d. The numbers of persons who attended the present performances were, at the Cathedral, on Tuesday, 385; on Wednesday ("Elijah"), 549; on Thursday (miscellaneous selection), 360; and on Friday (the "Messiah"), 395. The numbers at the evening concerts were—Tuesday, 155; Wednesday, 202; and Thursday, 515. A very complimentary letter has been addressed to Mr. Townshend Smith, the conductor, by the stewards, for "the admirable way in which all the arrangements have been made;" and adding "their perfect satisfaction at the excellent manner in which the whole of the performances have been given." The acting committee, of which the Rev. W. Cooke is the able and zealous chairman, have expressed their satisfaction at the general execution; and the Bishop and Canons have also congratulated Mr. Smith on the result of his labours. It appears that the meeting for 1852 is almost beyond a doubt, the Bishop and Lord Rodney having kindly offered to act as stewards, so that the list will, no doubt, be easily filled. The depressed state of agriculture in Herefordshire is considered to have affected the attendances; but, with every possible respect for the opinion of Mr. Townshend Smith, whose enthusiasm in the cause is beyond all praise, and who is a painstaking, conscientious musician, we adhere to our former opinions as to these gatherings of the three choirs. Their utility would be infinitely enlarged, and their popularity greatly extended, if there existed a thorough combination on the part of the clerical and aristocratic amateurs in the three counties (Herefordshire, Gloucestershire, and Worcestershire) to present annually, for the attraction of the musical masses a festival equal in artistic interest and importance to that of Birmingham or Norwich. Our firm conviction is, that if the present system be adhered to, these ancient festivals, which have been the stereotyped entertainments called upon to make up the deficit. Now, the three counties, with a proper organisation, could present a magnificent meeting every year, and, in order to interest the townsmen, we would suggest that whilst the Cathedral collections are properly kept sacred to the clerical charities, the local feeling inclines the financial returns. It is useless to disguise a fact which is so notorious, but the Festivals of the three Choirs do not present such performances as the increasing knowledge of art exacts. It is time to be regardful that the best music that can have the skill, experience, and self-possession to control a large orchestra; and the services of an efficient conductor are now as imperatively necessary as those of the principal singers, or skilful instrumentalist. Let the cathedral organists, by virtue of prescriptive right, retain the musical direction of the festivals, and make the requisite arrangements, and give to each of them such a portion to satisfy any reasonable professor; but, in the conduct of the music, let the endowed and experienced professor occupy the position of the directing mind to animate the masses. It is folly to suppose that the time is lost to control body of clever but unruly executants, who can only be ruled by a dictator or master-spirit, and without whose presence in an orchestra there can be no simultaneous, precise, and unanimous effect, and no expression. The general expression of a work must emanate from a cultivated conductor, having the feeling of the poet, as well as the knowledge of the musician. The mechanical gyrations of a fiddle-bow in beating time do not constitute a conductor, who ought to be the faculty of the orator who improvises—that of thinking on his legs. In the three Choirs there are all the elements to make their Festivals highly productive for charity and glorious to our art, but if it be resolved to follow the old track, then will their existence be inevitably shortened.

ITALIAN OPERA IN DUBLIN.—On the 15th instant Mdlle. Alboni appeared at the Dublin Theatre Royal as *Cenerentola*, supported by the sisters Mdlles. Corbari, and Sign. d'Ettorini, Gali, Ponsonni, and Tagliafico. Mr. Benedict was the conductor. Mdlle. Alboni subsequently performed *Maria* in Donizetti's "Figlia del Reggimento," *Norina* in "Don Pasquale," and *Amina* in the "Somnambula." Mdlle. Bosio has been engaged from "Lisbon," with her sister as *Parrotta*. Mr. Sims Reeves was to have appeared on Monday last, but was taken ill the last day of the Hereford Festival. He was, however, last Tuesday announced that he would appear on Thursday. The series of Italian Operas will terminate on the 22nd instant. The speculation has been completely successful.

COUNTRY NEWS.

In the early part of the week the weather was most boisterous at Margate; and on Tuesday it was so much so that none of the boats from London were able to land their passengers, but were obliged to carry them on to Ramsgate, from thence to be conveyed in omnibuses to Margate. Dreadful disasters are feared at sea.

NARROW ESCAPE.—On Saturday last, as the coach from Oban to Inverary (Scotland), *en route* between Tarsuit and Dalmally, was emerging from the pass of Aive, where the road is steep, a large mass of rock which had become detached from the side of Ben Cruachan was observed by one of the outside passengers to be rolling down immediately over the carriage, threatening its immediate destruction. The alarm was given to the driver, "Look out!" was the instantaneous exclamation. With admirable promptitude and presence of mind, the driver immediately unlocked the drag, urged his horses on to a gallop, and cleared the spot just as the rock bounded over the road and fell into the loch below. A moment's hesitation would have been attended with fatal consequences.

ANCIENT COINS.—An interesting discovery of coins of the 14th century was made on Saturday morning and Monday by the workmen employed in erecting some buildings at the back of the premises of Messrs. Perreau and Dallimore, drapers, of High-street, Newport, Isle of Wight. They consist principally of the pennies of the reigns of Edward I., Edward II., and III., the mints of London, Canterbury, York, Durham, Berwick, Newcastle, Lincoln, St. Edmund's, Bristol, Dublin, and Waterford, intermixed with many of the reign of Alexander of Scotland. About 2000 are in the possession of Mr. Perreau; and it is known that very many more were taken by the workmen previously to his becoming aware of the discovery. So large a hoard of coin, of one period, has not before been discovered in the island, and is equalled only by that brought to light some few years since at Dartford, Kent, and which consisted wholly of pennies of the reigns of the Conqueror. From the circumstance that all the coins now found are immediately anterior to the time of King Richard II., the period of the deposit may not unreasonably be referred to the burning of Newport by the French, in the second year of the reign of that Monarch.

BOILER EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE.—A painful catastrophe occurred on Thursday morning, at the mill of Mr. Hamer Stansfield, Burnley. Shortly before six o'clock the boiler burst with tremendous violence, blowing up the ceiling of the card-room, which is situated immediately over the boiler-house. The materials of the ceiling, in the card-room, fell upon the persons immediately above it, fell through into the boiler-house; and one poor fellow, a warper, named John Parkinson, was precipitated into the exploded boiler itself, and was taken out dead. Henry Rollinson, of Sandgrate, was so severely burnt that he survived but three hours. Samuel Barnes, a weaver, and James Pickles were dangerously hurt, and Thomas Tattersall, of Sandygate, whose escape from death was almost miraculous, was much burnt.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—Half-past twelve on Saturday night the inhabitants of the Market-hill, Cambridge, were awakened by a cry of "fire," which was discovered by a neighbour, whose back windows overlooked the premises wherein the conflagration existed, on the Market-hill, and which, and were for many years the seat of the business of the late Mr. Alderman Bridges. This house has lately been let to a clothier named Lodge, and the flames made their appearance from several of the lower windows, and, extended with the utmost rapidity, seized the premises of Mr. Orridge, a chemist, and magistrate of the borough, on the north, and those of Mr Kent, a hatter, on the south. From Mr. Orridge's the fire communicated with the premises of Mr. Mulligan, woollen draper, and thence to those of Messrs. Modest and son, oil and colourmen, situate in St. Mary-street, which is a narrow thoroughfare, and to keep them protect the premises of Messrs. Peters and son, silversmiths, Messrs. Bacon, tobacconists, and others occupying the opposite side of the street, together with those residing in the Rose-crescent, were placed in imminent danger. On the south side, the fire passing from Mr. Kent's, entered upon the premises of Mr. Pearce, the clothier, and the premises where Mr. Orridge resides, on the northwest, down St. Mary's-street, the flames next took possession of the house of Mr. Wonfor, and thence passed into a shop in Warwick-street, and these formed the boundaries of the property annihilated. The fires were long entertained for the contiguous premises on either side, occupied by Mr D Pate and Mr Wilson, the silversmiths, respectively. The fire raged throughout the night, and eight houses were consumed. In addition to the parties whose premises were destroyed, many others suffered from the removal of their stock and furniture.

FATAL BOAT ACCIDENT AT PORTSMOUTH.—An accident, attended with a fatal result, from the dangerous practice of using chain cables instead of ropes or cordage, occurred on Thursday afternoon. Captain Somerville (late of the Royal Artillery) and Mrs. Somerville, with their female attendant, went out in one of the boat yachts. Being nearly becalmed at Spithead, and wishing to get on shore, they requested the boatmen to put the party on shore at Stokes Beach in his dingy. No sooner had the party got into her than she capsized, and the four persons were immersed in the water. The boat sank was close to, and by the exertions of the boy left in her and the boatmen, who regained the yacht, Captain and Mrs Somerville, and the attendant, were all got out of the water, but in a very exhausted state. It was supposed to be about an hour before the parties were brought on shore, when they were taken to Mr. Illingsworth's hot-baths, and every method for their resuscitation was used; medical aid was also soon got. Captain Somerville was soon recovered, and Mrs. Somerville also was resuscitated, but she remained in a precarious state for an hour or more. The attendant, Mary Anne Robinson, was lifeless before she was landed, and every endeavour to restore animation proved ineffectual. She was a confidential servant, who always accompanied Captain Somerville, who is subject to epileptic fits.

ROBBERY AT SEA.—Three men (Robert Smith, John Heaton, and William Kenney) were charged on Monday, at Liverpool, with an attempt to realise large plunder from the cabin passengers on board the *Britannia*, city of Dublin steam ship, during her passage from Dublin to that port, on Saturday night last. The prisoners, after dark, had obtruded themselves into the saloon, though they had not usual cabin fare. They were observed to some strange conduct on the part of one of them, but thought he was merely looking for a berth to sleep on; and, having no suspicion of his intention, did not question him. The steward soon afterwards found that several articles had been taken from his pantries; and two gentlemen passengers afterwards found that the same parties had been in their state-rooms, and had ransacked their pockets of money, &c. The vessel was off Holyhead during part of these transactions. Part of the property (nearly all of which was recovered) was found on board, after the vessel reached the waters of the Mersey. Mr. Rushton sentenced the three prisoners to be imprisoned for two months, and kept to hard labour

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

MEETINGS.

EDINBURGH AND GLASGOW.—September 18: Half-yearly Meeting: Glasgow: Mr. P. Blackburn in the chair.—The traffic receipts show an increase, and the working expenses are diminished. A sum of £6230 is to be taken every half-year from revenue for maintenance of way. A dividend of 4 per cent. was recommended. The capital account is now closed: all future expenditure must be met from revenue. The directors will save £1000 a year by consolidating the services of the company. The amalgamation with the Union Canal and Wilson Town have passed Parliament. The Bathgate line will be ready in two months, and the amalgamation with this company is to be applied for. The total cost for maintenance of the main line will be £240 per mile per annum; on the branches, £200. The Stirlingshire Midland Junction may be completed next summer; as will also the junction from Bathgate to the Wilson Town Extension. The total receipts for the half-year were £90,407; expenditure, £34,042. The chairman explained the various liabilities of the company to other lines, which had been fully stated in the previous report. He could not explain the falling off in the passenger traffic. Their engagements with the canal had extended £200,000 in share purchases; but the present directors had only taken up the Wilson Town line, which was necessary to them. The report was adopted, the dividend was declared, and a notice given that evening meeting and evening trains on Sundays attached to the mails was handed in.

SOUTH-EASTERN.—Sept. 20: Half-yearly Meeting: London: James Morgan, Esq., in the chair. The directors stated that the revenue account for the half-year had been debited with a charge of £3780 for the formation of a fund for the renewal of permanent way; £4754 for deterioration of rolling stock, wagons, &c. The revenue for the half-year had been £220,308 0s. 9d., and the expenditure £128,527 7s. 4d.; leaving a balance of £86 680 13s. 5d.; which, after deducting the interest on the mortgage debt, &c., left a disposable balance of £61 295 13s. 9d. The report was adopted. A dividend of 10s. 6d. on the paid-up shares, 9s. 4d. on the 4th call, and 8s. 6d. on the No. 2 shares, declared. The directors were authorised to issue No. 4 shares remaining upon hand, with a guaranteed interest in perpetuity of 4½ per cent., and some other formal resolutions were passed. At the ordinary meeting it was resolved that a salary of £2000 per annum should be granted to the chairman, and £200 to each of eight other directors. The number of the board to be reduced to nine. A special meeting was then held, at which it was resolved, in order to complete the works, to create a new capital of £240,000, in £10 shares, bearing 4½ per cent. interest in perpetuity. The usual votes of thanks closed the proceedings.

GREAT WESTERN.—Sept. 20: Special General Meeting: Paddington, C. Russell, Esq., in the chair. This meeting was held for the purpose of adopting two or three resolutions recommended in the report of the directors to meet and confer with the directors of the said company; also, for the purpose of electing four proprietors duly qualified as directors of the said company. After very considerable discussion, Samuel Baker, Esq., of London; Richard Potter, Esq. (grandson of Richard Arkwright); Charles Wardell, Esq., London; and Thomas Williams, Esq., were elected directors; and Messrs. Withers, William Williams, Gladstone, and Sage were appointed members of the committee of investigation. A cordial vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the business of the day, which lasted nearly four hours.

The engine-drivers of the EASTERN COUNTIES have memorialised the Board, begging that certain of their grievances may be redressed; from among the firemen as a reduced rate of wages. The scale of wages for the old hands is 7s. 6d. per day, while the new drivers are paid only 4s. 6d., 5s., to 5s. 6d. This new step, in the painful railway system of dismissing the old hands, some of whom even now are not allowed the salaries originally fixed in their scale of wages

The new cylinder for the hydraulic press employed in raising the tube of the Britannia Bridge will be ready next week, and, within twelve days after it is fixed, the tube, it is expected, will be at its proper level. At the inquest on the body of the man Parry, killed on the 17th August, during the raising of the tube, by the hydraulic press, it was stated that "the cylinder alone was the cause of the accident; no other part of the machinery gave way." The tube at present rests 25 feet above high-water mark.

No reporters were admitted at the meeting of the LLANELLY, which was held on the 13th.

The GREAT WESTERN, it is expected, will have completed their passenger extension into Windsor before the SOUTH-WESTERN have finished their line from Datchet. The Great Western line is expected to be opened on the 1st of October.

It is computed that no less than £425,000 is still due from Mr. Hudson on the YORK and NORTH MIDLAND and BERWICK transactions. He has paid nearly £170,000.

Sir J. Macneil has proposed a gauge of 3 feet 10 inches, with smaller and less heavy locomotives, for branch lines whose traffic does not warrant a more expensive system.

WHAT IS OZONE?—Ozone, to which influenza is ascribed by Schönbein, and cholera by others, has been variously described and defined. It is said, by some, to be a combination of nitrogen and oxygen; by others, of oxygen and hydrogen; in a memoir by Schönbein, in Poggendorff's Draper, of New York, regards it as the active state of oxygen, or oxygen rendered active by electricity. Thus, by passing a current of electric fluid through pure oxygen, ozone is obtained, having a slight smell of phosphorus and nitre, and irritating the nostrils, as in catarrh. The test of its presence is a bit of paper dipped in a solution of iodide of potassium, and then in one of starch. The oxygen of common air contains a little ozone, which gradually passes off and disappears. Ozone and ozonised air will occasion them to act promptly on each other, producing a dark blue colour. See *New York Journal of Medicine* for July, 1849 —*Medical Times*.

HOLIDAY AND NORTH ISLINGTON DISPENSARY.—On Monday night a special general meeting of the governors of this institution was held at the Dispensary House, Francis-place, Holloway, "to confirm a resolution of the committee appointing a medical assistant to the dispensary; to consider the propriety of authorising the committee to appoint additional medical officers, if necessary; and also to consider the expediency of establishing, in connection with the charity, a benevolent fund, for supplying sick and convalescent patients with nutriment under the direction of the medical officers and a sub committee." The chair was taken by Samuel Lewis, Esq., the treasurer, who stated that during the late epidemic upwards of 1000 persons were aggravated forms of English cholera had been relieved at the chief and branch dispensaries, which were thrown open to all who applied, without the usual letter from a governor. The resolution of the committee to appoint an assistant to the resident medical officer was confirmed, and it was ordered that such assistant be a regularly qualified practitioner, and that his salary do not exceed £50a year. The committee were empowered to appoint such additional honorary medical officers as might be found necessary to the efficient working of the charity; and the following resolution was passed: "That being the opinion of the medical officers, that, in numerous cases, the recovery of patients has been very much retarded from the want of proper nourishment, particularly in typhus and other malignant cases, it is resolved that a convalescent fund be established, in connexion with the dispensary, for supplying the sick and convalescent poor patients with nutriment, under the direction of the medical officers." A considerable sum was subscribed towards the convalescent fund, Mr. Prentice handing in a cheque for £5 5s. as a thank-offering for the merciful recovery of Mrs. Prentice from a violent attack of cholera. The chairman announced the receipts of £10 0s. in aid of the dispensary funds, from the Rev. Mr. Collison.

STATISTICS OF FRENCH LITERATURE.—It is calculated that from the 1st of January, 1840, to the 1st of August, 1848, there were issued from the press in France 87,000 new works, 70 new, and pamphlets; 3700 reprints of ancient literature, and French classic authors; and 4000 translations from modern languages—more than one-third of the latter from the English, the German and the Spanish coming next in numbers, and the Portuguese and the Swedish languages having furnished the smaller contributions. Nine hundred dramatic authors are named of pieces produced on the stage, and afterwards published, 60 only of comedies and dramas not acted. Among the published works are 200 on occult science, cabalism, cheiromancy, necromancy, &c., 75 volumes on heraldry and genealogy. Social science, Fourierism, communism, and all nonsense of all sects, count 30,000 works of all sizes; 6000 romances and novels; and more than 800 works of travel. According to a calculation, for which the authority of M. Didot's (the publisher's) name is given, the paper employed in the printing of all these works would more than twice cover the surface of the 86 departments of France.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT BALMORAL.

There has been nothing to interrupt the even tenor of her Majesty's life in her Highland home during the past week. On Monday, the Queen and Prince, attended by the Marchioness of Douro, paid a second visit to the "Hut" on Loch Muick, and passed the night there, returning to Balmoral on Tuesday evening.

The unfavourable change which has taken place in the weather has somewhat curtailed the pleasures of the Court. On two or three days last week it rained so much that Prince Albert was prevented from following his favourite pastime of deer-stalking; and her Majesty was necessitated to curtail her usual walk into a short turn amid the circumjacent grounds. His Royal Highness was out on Thursday for a considerable while on Glengelder, and had superior, or, at all events, more successful sport, than he has hitherto attained. Five stags were brought in as trophies of his skill. Her Majesty, who invariably manifests an extreme interest in his pursuits, and seems to derive much pleasure from his success, was a spectator on the occasion. She accompanied the party, mounted on a beautiful and active Highland pony.

It is now definitely determined that her Majesty will leave Balmoral on Wednesday next, on her return to the south. The Royal party will pass the first night at the George Hotel, Perth; on Thursday her Majesty will arrive at Derby, where the whole of Cuff's magnificent establishment, known as the Midland Hotel, has been secured for the Royal accommodation. On Friday, her Majesty will leave Derby, and, passing over the Midland, Birmingham and Derby, Bristol and Gloucester, Great Western and South-Western railways, the Royal party will arrive at Portsmouth the same night, *en route* for Osborne.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER.—On Sunday her Majesty the Queen Dowager, accompanied by their Serene Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Meiningen, and the members of her Majesty's household, attended divine service at Stanmore Church. The Hon. and Rev. Douglas Gordon and the Rev. Mr. Oliver were the officiating clergymen. His Serene Highness the Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen arrived at the Priory on Friday evening, from Germany, in time to join the dinner circle. His Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar is staying with her Majesty.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester went, on Tuesday, to Bentley Priory, near Stanmore, to pay a visit to the Queen Dowager. Her Royal Highness, after partaking of a *déjeuner* with her illustrious relative, returned to the White Lodge in Richmond Park.

Her Royal Highness the Archduchess Beatrix of Este (Infanta of Spain and Archduchess of Austria) was safely delivered of a Prince on Sunday morning, at the town residence of her husband, the Infante Don Juan, in Park-square, Regent's-park.

Viscount Strangford returned at Hanover, from Brussels, on the 8th instant, on a visit to his Majesty the King of Hanover.

Viscount Brackley has rallied from his recent severe attack, and, according to accounts received in town on Wednesday, was considered better by his medical attendants.

The mortal remains of the late Bishop of Norwich, who died on the 6th instant, while on a visit at Brahan Castle, Inverness-shire, the seat of the Hon. Mrs. Stuart Mackenzie, were interred in Norwich Cathedral, on Friday last.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The experiment of an Autumn meeting was tried on Tuesday on Epsom Downs, and, if it failed to put money in the pockets of the speculators, "Messieurs the Brighton Railway and Dorling," it afforded the public a capital day's sport. The first of the three October *réunions* at Newmarket commences on Tuesday, with a bill of fare of extraordinary attraction, embracing the Triennials, the Hopeful, Granby, Rutland, and other two-year-old engagements, the Grand Duke Michael and Cracow Stakes for three year-olds, and a vast number of matches; it promises to be the best "first" October (query September?) week ever known. Basingstoke and Brewood races commence on Monday; Kelso and Lanthwardine on Tuesday; Southart on Wednesday; and Chesterfield, Leicester, and Hastings, on Thursday: the Chester people have knocked up a capital list. After sports are at an end; and the only cricket matches on the *tapis* are between eleven of all England and twenty two of Birmingham, and eleven of England and sixteen of Gravesend, both to commence on Monday. The coursing season commences on Tuesday at Abrington, in Scotland.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—A rather busy day at the Corner—chiefly, however, in settling—until late this afternoon, when the metallics found ample employment in the forthcoming events at Newmarket and Epsom, as well as on the Derby, at the undermentioned prices:—

AUTUMN HANDICAP (EPSOM)

2 to 1 agst Snowstorm	6 to 1 agst Keraun	7 to 1 agst Present
	12 to 1 agst Kisswray	

CESARIEWITCH

15 to 1 agst Glenelvon	20 to 1 agst Glen Saddal	30 to 1 agst Lady Evelyn
16 to 1 —— Varlena (t)	25 to 1 —— Fire-eater	30 to 1 —— Long-grass
20 to 1 —— Sunwinton	25 to 1 —— Roby (t)	30 to 1 —— Gertrude
20 to 1 —— Bonnet	30 to 1 —— Rheum	35 to 1 —— Legerdemain
	30 to 1 agst Wenlow.	

CAMBRIDGESHIRE

17 to 1 agst Ribaldry	40 to 1 agst Prior of St. Margaret's

DERBY

10 to 1 agst Lord Eglinton's 1st (t)	20 to 1 agst John o' Groat (t)	33 to 1 agst Windhound
	20 to 1 —— Mavors	33 to 1 —— Bolingbroke (t)
13 to 1 —— Pinsford	30 to 1 —— Delcomb (t)	45 to 1 —— Rio to Kyrote (t)
15 to 1 —— Goldie Callum	33 to 1 —— William the Conqueror	50 to 1 —— Sir Hugh
to 1 —— The Italian		50 to 1 —— The Nigger (t)

THURSDAY. Business was on so small a scale this afternoon, that we need not preface the quotations with any observations:

SEPTEMBER THREE YEAR-OLD TRIENNIAL

7 to 4 agst Tadmor	5 to 2 agst Vatican
	12 to 1 agst Tadmor and Goldie Callum winning the two Triennials

CESARIEWITCH.

8 to 1 agst Vatican	20 to 1 agst Glen Saddal	30 to 1 agst Legerdemain
10 to 1 —— Glenelvon	25 to 1 —— Lady Evelyn	40 to 1 —— Kisswray
17 to 1 —— Essedarius	25 to 1 —— Fire-eater	40 to 1 —— Smuggler Bill
	CAMBRIDGESHIRE	
30 to 1 agst Minto	30 to 1 agst Gen. Lowe	50 to 1 agst Collingwood
	DERBY	
17 to 1 agst John o'Groat	40 to 1 agst Lady Geraldine	66 to 1 agst Sanza
20 to 1 —— Mavors	45 to 1 —— Bolingbroke	

EPSOM AUTUMN MEETING.

The racing commenced at half-past one o'clock on Tuesday, and terminated a few minutes after six.

THE NORMANTON STAKES of 10 sovs each, with 75 added.

Lord Strathmore's Probe, 3 yrs, 8st 6lb (£100) ..	(J. Smith)	1
Mr. Death's Antagonist, 5 yrs, 7st 10lb (£100) ..	(W. Abdale)	2

BENTINCK STAKES of 10 sovs each, with 50 added.

Major Martyn's The Swede, 3 yrs, 7st 10lb	(Mann)	1
Mr. W. Ewall's Bishranger, 3st 7lb	(W. Hewlett)	2

THE EPSOM AUTUMN HANDICAP of 20 sovs each, with 300 added; winners extra. The second to receive 50 sovs out of the stakes, and the third 25 sovs.

Mr. T. B. Chaffen's Kisway, 3 yrs, 8st 11lb, carried 8st (Dockeray) 1
Mr. Wrather's Maid of Masham, 4 yrs, 7st 10lb .. .. (W. Abdale) 2

Immediately after starting, Keraun took a clear lead, followed by the St. Winfred colt and Kisseway, next to whom were Maid of Masham and Sanwinton. In this state they ran to the mile-post, where the Maid of Masham took the second place, and the speed improved, still without being by any means first-rate. Keraun maintained a lead until he fairway up the distance when he gave way to the Maid of Masham, Kisseway, and Sanwinton; a very exciting struggle between the three terminated in favour of Kisseway by a head, the same between second and third, Paquita a good fourth. Ran in 2 min. 50 secs.

THE ARISTOCRATIC STAKES (handicap) of 10 sovs each, with 25 added.

Lord Strathmore's Rat-trap, 6 yrs, 11st 4lb ..	(Owner)	1
Mr. S. L. Fox's Lady Frances, 4 yrs, 10st 6lb ..	(Mr. Bevill)	2

PLATE of 50 sovs. Heats.

Mr. Ramsbottom's f by Velocipede, out of Miss Wilfred, 3 yrs, 6st 13lb (£150)	(Ralph Sherwood)	1
Mr. Stephenson's Old English Gentleman, 3 yrs, 6st 7lb (£50) (Sabin)		2

MANCHESTER RACES.—THURSDAY.

THE AUTUMN WELTER HANDICAP of 10 sovs each, with 40 added.

Mr. G. Gaskell's The Snowgrie or Bill	1
Lord Strathmore's Spectator	2

THE CHAMPAGNE STAKES of 10 sovs each, with 50 added

Mr. Greenwood's Snowdrift	1
Mr. Greene's Candidate	2

THE CHESTERFIELD HANDICAP of 100 sovs, in specie, added to a Handicap Sweepstakes of 15 sovs each.

Mr. Gill's Pasmunger	1
Sir J. Hawley's Fernhill	2

MATCH, £100. Three quarters of a mile.

Mr. Scott's Treasure	1
Mr. Collingwood's Calomel	2

THE HELME STAKES of 30 sovs each, with a Cup added, for horses belonging to officers of the 4th Dragoon Guards.

Captain Cunningham's Chertsey	1
Captain Jones's Turpan	2

ROWING MATCH.—The rowing match between Gale, of Pimlico, and Chitty, of Richmond, the latter of whom won the prize given by Evan Morris, Esq., for watermen's apprentices, at the last Toumes regatta, took place on Wednesday; but, owing to accident, was, as far as sport was concerned, brought to an early close. The race was for £10 aside, the distance being from Putney-bridge to Chiswick-eyot; and shortly after the start, which was well taken by both, Gale's boat, one of peculiarly light construction, capsized, and he was immediately taken into his cutter. Chitty, who was a little astern, but rowing extremely well at the time of the accident, pursued his way over the course, in order to claim the stake.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Eric the Dane.*"—1. *Is right in his five-move solution.* 2. *With regard to a plurality of Queens on the Chess-board, there is much to be said for and against, as he will find on referring to the "Knowells Analyser" of Major Jaenisch, where the subject is treated at length.* 3. *The proposal to have some distinguishing mark on the King's Pieces has been anticipated. In the new Chess-men, the King's Rook and Knight have each a small crown stamped on the top, and this improvement will very greatly facilitate both the recording and playing over games.*

"C. R. L."—*We are glad to recognize our old contributor again, and shall find a corner shortly for his last favours.*

"Bellary."—*The last is an undoubted improvement on your previous efforts in the same walk.*

"A. B. C."—*The Black king would obviously take the Rook, and then how could you mate to the stipulated number of moves?*

"W. L. K.," *Newport*; "*Frederick*," *Bath*; *and others.*—*Orders for the "Staunton Chessmen" are received, we believe, at the office of the* Chess-Player's Chronicle, 21, *King William-street, Charing-cross, and by any respectable chess and draughtsmen-seller in the kingdom. For particulars as to price, material, &c., we must refer you to the advertisements.*

"Fearyou."—*A Pawn, when advanced to his eighth square, must be exchanged for a superior Piece before the adversary makes another move.*

"Lilly."—*You have made some mistake in setting up the men in Problem No.* 294. *Look at it once more.*

"Pawn."—*It is no trifling matter to play two games at once, without seeing the board, against even inferior antagonists; but the difficulty is marvellously enhanced when the opposing players are skilful and experienced.*

"C. E. B. C."—*Your solution of the old problem appears correct.*

"B. B."*Barnstaple*.—1. *As a general principle, "A's" proposition is correct, the shortest solution of a Problem being the best. But the case he instances in illustration is inapplicable, as mate cannot be given in less than the stipulated number of moves.* 2. *Thanks; but they have not "point" enough for our columns.*

"R. N."—*Club.*—*We should recommend you to postpone the purchase of men for your club a few days. The new Chess-men are on the eve of appearing, and they combine advantages which entitle them to preference beyond any of the patterns named.*

"H. E. K."—*Very clever.*

"P. C. W."—"*Problem*" *as a misnomer, applied to such a composition.*

Solutions by "*Bellary*," "*Omicron*," "*S. U.*," "*Dereson*," "*M. P.*," "*Rev. J. T. N.*," "*Mire*," "*M. P.*," *Abbey*, "*Lilly*," "*M. E. R.*," "*C. C. C.*" "*M. M.*" "*Philo-Chess*," "*Ezra*," "*Antiquary*." "*F. R. S.*," *are correct. Those by* "*B. B.*" "*R. T.*" "*J. B.*" *are wrong.*

THE STAUNTON CHESS-MEN.—In reply to numerous enquiries as to when and where the new Chess-men can be obtained, we are requested by the proprietors of them to state that the delay in their publication is occasioned solely by the efforts making to render the men in every respect deserving the extensive patronage they have the promise of securing, and that the sets complete in IVORY, CARRARA MARBLE, and WOOD, including a beautifully characteristic box of "Canton Pierre," and a new treatise on the game by the author of the "Chess-Player's Handbook," will be issued to the trade on Saturday next, the 29th.

*** Want of space again compels us to postpone the answers to several communications.

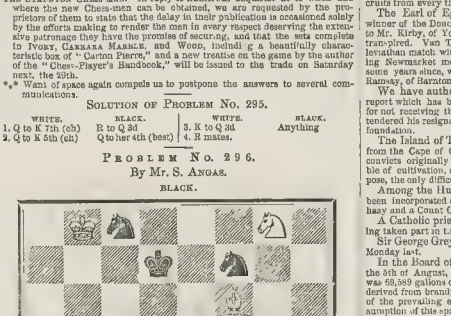
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 295.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to K 7th (ch)	R to Q 3d	3. K to Q 3d	Anything
2. Q to K 5th (ch)	Q to her 4th (best)	4. R mates.	

PROBLEM NO. 296.

By Mr. S. ANGAS.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE

BETWEEN THE LONDON AND AMSTERDAM CHESS CLUBS

WHITE (Amsterdam).	BLACK (London).
42. R to K 2d (ch)	

London to play.

CHESS PLAYING WITHOUT SEEING THE BOARD.

The following is the Second of the two Games played simultaneously by Mr. Harrwitz without seeing the board, against four members of the Glasgow Chess Club.

(Allgaier Gambit.)

WHITE. (Mr. Harrwitz).	BLACK (Messrs. Tilchman & Knott).	WHITE. (Mr. Barrwitz).	BLACK (Messrs. Tilchman & Knott).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	27. P to Q R 4th	Q to R 2d
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	28. P to Q R 5th	B to Q Kt 2d
3. K Kt to B 3d	P to K Kt 4th	29. P to Q R 5th	P takes P
4. P to K R 4th	P to K Kt 5th	30. P to Q Kt 6th	P to Q R 3d
5. K Kt to K 4th	P to K R 4th	31. Q to Q 4th	P to Q 4th
6. K B to Q B 4th	K Kt to R 3d	32. P takes P	B takes P
7. P to Q 4th	P to Q 3d	33. Q to K B 4th (ch)	K to Kt 2d
8. K Kt to Q 3d	P to K B 6th	(b)	
9. P takes P	K B to K 2d	34. Kt takes B	R takes Kt
10. Q B to K Kt 5th	B takes B	35. Q to K 4th (c)	Q to Q R 6th (ch)
11. P takes B	Q takes P	36. K to Kt sq	Q to Q Kt 5th (ch)
12. P to K B 4th	Q to K Kt 3d	37. Q takes Q	P takes Q
13. Q Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	38. R to Q sq	R takes R (ch)
14. B to Q Kt 5th	Q B to Q 2d	39. K takes R	K takes P
15. B takes Kt	B takes B	40. R to Q 6th (ch)	K to Q Kt 4th
16. Q to K 2d	Castles on Q side	41. K to Kt 2d	P to K Kt 6th
17. P to Q 5th	B to Q 2d	42. K to Kt 3d	P to K Kt 7th
18. Castles on Q side	P to K B 3d	43. R to Q 6th (ch)	K to Q B 3d
19. Q to K 3d	K to Q Kt sq	44. R to Q sq	P to K R 5th
20. P to K B 5th	Q to K sq	45. K takes P	P to K R 6th
21. Q to Q 4th	Kt to K Kt sq	46. Kt to Q 4th (ch)	K to Q K 3d
22. Q R to K Kt sq (a)	K R to R 3d	47. Kt to K B 3d	P to K R 7th
23. Kt to K B 4th	P to Q B 4th	48. Kt takes P	R takes Kt
24. P takes P en passant	B takes P	49. R to K Kt sq	Kt to K 3d
25. Kt to K 6th	R to Q 2d	50. P to Q B 4th	P to Q R 4th (ch)
26. P to Q Kt 4th	P to Q Kt 3d	51. K to R 5th	Kt takes K B P

White resigned.

(a) Threatening to take the K Kt P for nothing.

(b) The loss of White's game may be attributed to this move. Had he played instead either 33 Kt takes B, or 33 Kt to Q B 5th, he might have won easily, for suppose, in the first case,

33 Kt takes B	R takes Kt	35. Kt takes R P (ch)	K to Kt 2d
34. Kt to Q B 7th	Q to R 6th (ch)	37. Q takes Q R P, and must win.	
35. K to Kt sq	R to Q 6th		

Secondly,

33. Kt to Q B 5th	Q takes Kt	35. Q takes P, and Black must lose.
34. Q takes R	Q takes Kt (best)	

(c) Very tempting, but not so good as Q to Q B 7th (ch), &c.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No 482. By Mr. S. ANGAS.

White: K at his Kt 6th, B at Q 8th, Kts at K B 5th and K 7th, P at K R 3d.
Black: K at his B 5th.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

No. 483.—By Mr. A. G. ***

White: K at K B 5th, Q at K Kt 3d, Bs at K 7th and Q R 4th, Kt at Q 3d; Ps at K B 4th, Q 2d, Q Kt 4th, and Q R 3d.
Black: K at Q 4th, R at Q B 5th, Kts at K 5th and Q B 3d, and P at Q B 2d.

White playing first, mates in four moves.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The ship *Henry Clay*, 1500 tons register, took fire on the morning of the 5th inst. at New York, and was burnt to the water's edge. She was one of the Liverpool packets, and was to have left the city the following day.

The train from the north due on Monday night at five minutes past 9 o'clock did not arrive at Euston-square station till half an hour after midnight. About the middle of Watford tunnel the axletree of the tender broke, and the train was immediately brought to a standstill, without, however, any further damage. After nearly three hours' detention, the train was taken back to King's Langley, and brought through the tunnel on the down line. From the same cause, the later trains did not arrive till much after their time.

Amongst the personages of distinction who are still at Ostend for the benefit of sea-bathing, may be mentioned his Royal Highness Prince Albert of Prussia, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Holstein-Glucksburg, the Princess Royal of Wurtemburg, &c. The town is entirely free from epidemic disease.

The Scientific Society of Lille has proposed a gold medal, of the value of 300f., to be awarded in 1851, for the first temperance society which shall be established in each of the cantons of the arrondissement of Lille, similar to those existing in America, England, and Ireland.

On last Saturday morning, at six o'clock, James Sharpe, who was tried for sedition at the Central Criminal Court with Ernest Jones and others, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment, died in the Westminster House of Correction, Tothill-fields, from an attack of Asiatic cholera.

On Monday evening the Lord Mayor had the honour of entertaining at dinner a party of private friends connected with the city of London. Covers were laid for 50.

An American paper has the following paragraph:—"Mr. Duncan, who has a plantation on the Mississippi river, has lost 91 negroes by cholera. His other cattle were in equal health."

Alderman Lawrence has appointed the Rev. D. Davison, M.A., to be his chaplain during the year of his shrievalty.

A vessel which has arrived at Chatham, from Bombay, has brought twenty-two weight of ancient sculptures from Nineveh, which are intended to be forwarded to the British Museum for deposit in that national establishment. The authorities of the Treasury have given the necessary directions for the unshipment and free delivery to the Museum of these valuable relics, without being previously disturbed.

The *United States* sloop-of-war, *Dale*, arrived at New York on the 30th ult., from San Francisco, with 65,000 dollars in specie: no freight. The *Empire City* was not expected in a few days from Chagres.

A recent imperial Russian ukase orders a new conscription of 18 recruits from every thousand souls.

The Earl of Eglington has sold his celebrated horse Van Tromp, winner of the Doncaster St. Leger and the Goodwood and Ascot cups, as a sire, to Mr. Kirby, of York, for a large sum, the precise amount of which has not transpired. Van Tromp will close his racing career at the conclusion of the Newmarket match with Surplice and Justice, to come off during one of the ensuing Newmarket meetings. He will then be delivered up to Mr Kirby, who, some years since, was the purchaser of Lanercost, Van Tromp's sire, from Mr. Ramsay, of Barnton, at the high figure of £2000.

We have authority for stating that there is no truth whatever in the report which has been current, that Mr. Moore O'Ferrall had been reprimanded for not receiving the Italian refugees at Malta, and that he had in consequence tendered his resignation. The report had not even a shadow of ground for its foundation.

The Island of Tristan da Cunha, which lies about 1000 miles W.S.W. from the Cape of Good Hope, is, it is said, to be made a penal settlement for the convicts originally destined for the Cape. We understand it is an island capable of cultivation, and from its isolated position is well adapted for such a purpose, the only difficulty being that the landing is always more or less dangerous.

Among the Hungarian nobles concerned in the insurrection, who have been incorporated as simple soldiers in the Austrian army, are a Count Esterhazy and a Count Erdödy, they must have been placed in the artillery.

A Catholic priest, named Straus, was shot at Pesth on the 9th, for having taken part in the Hungarian insurrection.

Sir George Grey dined with his constituents at Berwick-on-Tweed on Monday last.

In the Board of Trade tables we find that, in the single month ending the 5th of August, the increased quantity of brandy duty paid for consumption was 68,389 gallons over the same month last year; so that the additional duty derived from brandy for the single month was no less than £34,194. The effects of the prevailing epidemic are here most strikingly seen by the increased consumption of this spirit

The *Port of Adelaide Observer*, of March 31, records the arrival in that colony of a ketch, of no more than fifty-eight tons, called the *Bountiful* of Swansea, which safely arrived out from "Old England," after a passage of some six months. They must have been venturous spirits who ploughed the ocean in so small a craft.

Dr. W. B Carpenter has been appointed Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in University College, in the room of the late Dr. Anthony Todd Thomson, deceased.

The extensive quadrangle formed in Buckingham Palace by the erection of the east wing is, by the express command of her Majesty, to be entirely covered with india-rubber paving, which prevents the noise of rumbling wheels. The quadrangle contains ample room for the inspection of a squadron of horse or a battalion of infantry

Church-rates at Southampton, it would seem, are nearly doomed. At two different polls recently taken in the parish of St. Lawrence, they were refused; and in the large parish of St. Mary, a motion for collecting the amount proposed to be levied by voluntary contributions, was carried by a majority of 38 to 15.

It is ascertained that if only one-half of the objections which have been lodged against the electors in the boroughs and county of Cardigan are substantiated, the next candidate for the representation will have but little trouble to canvass, as nearly half the electors will be disfranchised.

The free harbour of Venice now extends no further than the borders of the island of St. Giorgio Maggiore. Goods warehoused elsewhere must be removed to within the limits within three months, or they will have to be introduced for consumption and pay the import duty

Gleeson Wilson, the murderer of Mrs. Henrichson, her two sons, Henry George Henrichson and John Alfred Henrichson, and her female servant, Mary Pearce, at Liverpool, in the month of March last, paid the last penalties of the law, on Saturday, on the scaffold at Kirkdale Gaol. He died without confessing his crime, and protesting his innocence.

Early on Sunday morning an oil and colour shop and the premises in Shoreditch, were burnt down, the sleeping inmates being rescued with difficulty. At another fire, which took place about the same time, at Barkside, a woman named Walsh was very serious y burnt.

At the half-yearly rent audit of the Earl of Egmont, on Monday last the noble owner of Cowdray handsomely remitted to the extent of 20 per cent, on his rental. The Hon. George Ponsonby, of Woolbeding House, has made a similar reduction on his rental.

Sixteen guillotines have been constructed in Paris during the last year for the different states of Europe in which that mode of execution has been adopted.

The congregation of St. John's Church, Broad-court, presented to their minister, the Rev. Henry Anders, on Saturday last, a very handsome pocket communion service, together with a book of offices, beautifully bound. The occasion expressed that the testimonial was presented by the congregation "as a mark of their affectionate regard."

The blockade of Venice has been raised since the 27th ult., as notified this week by Lord Palmerston in the *Gazette*

On Wednesday morning week a street-organ player, who had been sleeping on the public green, Glasgow, discovered that he had been robbed during the night while asleep of no less a sum than 17 sovereigns, a half-crown, and some coppers.

On Tuesday, John Doolan, charged with stealing tea in the London docks, on being taken into custody, drew a knife and pungedit with well-fighted desperation into his body. The crimson stream gushed forth with tremendous impetuosity; the constable lifted up his voice in alarm for help; there was immediately rushing to and fro in hot haste for surgeons; when, lo! it turned out the "never-do-well" had some bladders of port wine concealed beneath his vest! The rascal was committed for trial.

The Emperor of Russia, in forwarding to the Austrian Commander General Haynau the insignia of the Order of St. Andrew, brilliantly set in diamonds, wrote an autograph letter, complimenting the general on his gallant conduct during the Hungarian campaign.

The portion of Oxford-street termed the "Hollow," situated between Duke-street and South Molton-street, has been for some time past closed for the purpose of being re-paved with solid blocks of granite, and was re-opened on Saturday, to the convenience of the vast traffic of that great public thoroughfare

Mr. Godfrey Pigott, of Bolton-upon-Dearne, died on Thursday week from concussion of the brain, occasioned by a blow of the bal. under the right ear, whilst playing at cricket, eight or nine days before.

Mr. James Dalton Lamport, a young man of respectable connexions and unimpeachable character, cashier to the house of Messrs. Ewart and M'Connell, Manchester, terminated his existence on Monday by blowing himself through the brain with a pistol. The cause is unknown, as, although some trifling irregularities might be observable in the books, no deficiency in the cash could be discovered.

Prince Canino (Lucien Bonaparte), the late President of the Roman Republic, is to be entertained at a *soirée* at the Town-hall, at Barnsbury, on Monday evening next

The Marquis of Waterford, after the late Curragh meeting, with his characteristic liberality, gave to the Rev. P. Carey, Catholic curate of Newbridge, the sum of twenty pounds for the poor in the neighbourhood of the Curragh

Mulberry trees have been planted in several districts of the Mauritius, with the view of breeding silk-worms in a large scale; and it is hoped that silk will soon become a considerable article of export from the island.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT BIRMINGHAM.

(*Continued from page 201.*)

In the afternoon Sir David Brewster was elected President for the ensuing year, and Edinburgh was fixed upon for the next meeting of the Association.

On Tuesday morning the various Sections were again opened, but there were few subjects of general interest discussed: Prince Canino, on the distinction of the little blue magpie of Spain from that of Siberia; and Dr. Buckland (who attended for the first time this day), on the general presence of phosphorus in soils, were the most attractive. The number of Quakeresses who attended the meetings of the Sections were not a little remarkable.

On Wednesday afternoon the concluding general meeting of the members of the Association was held in the Town Hall, at which Colonel Sabine, the general secretary, read the synopsis of recommendations by the general committee, and they were duly adopted.

Professor Phillips, the assistant secretary, read a report, from which it appeared that, during the present meeting of the Association, there had been present old life members 277, old annual 94, new life members 11, new annual 39, associates 439, ladies 237, and foreigners who had arrived by railway 39—total, 1182 persons; from whom had been received £951 5s. 9d. These numbers had only been exceeded twice at any meeting of the Association which had been held since they had assembled in Birmingham, ten years ago.

The President, in an eloquent and fervent address, expressed the thanks of the Association to the Mayor and various local authorities of Birmingham. The meeting had been eminently successful.

Sir R. I. Murchison moved a vote of thanks to the President, which was seconded by the Mayor of Birmingham, and carried unanimously.

The meeting was afterwards addressed by Lord Wrottesley and Dr. Buckland, the Dean of Westminster; and finally the meeting of the Association for the year 1849 was dissolved, between five and six o'clock.

At a meeting of the committee, held in the morning, Lord Dunfermline was elected vice-president.

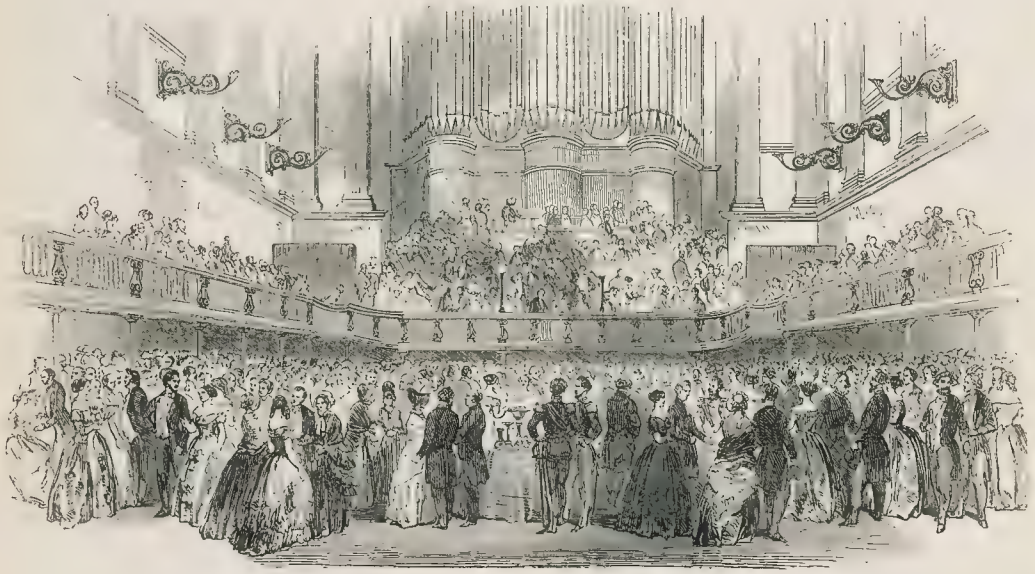
The sectional meetings were held in the Queen's College and Grammar-School. In the former, two rooms were fitted up for the purpose; and in the latter, two large rooms, used ordinarily for school purposes, were divided each into two, by screens covered with green baize; but it was not a little amusing to find even scientific gentlemen paid so little attention to the acoustics of the rooms, that on the FIRST sectional meetings, the sounds of the voices in the opposite rooms produced such unpleasant echoes as to render it necessary to find other apartments on the ground-floor, for two of the four sections.

The rooms are of themselves very excellent specimens of architecture, having been erected by Charles Barry, Esq., and therefore in unquestionably good style. One of the apartments, intended originally for a library, has a richly panelled ceiling, rising much after the fashion of Crosby Hall. This room is lighted by lofty windows on the side next the street, divided by mullions and transoms, the heads being filled with tracery. On the opposite side of the room, near the ceiling, are a range of short windows, forming part of a range of panelling which is continued along the upper part of the room, at the ends as well as on the sides. In the panels at the ends of the room are the Royal arms, with the initials of the founder of the school, Edward VI., and of William IV., in whose reign the buildings as now seen were erected.

The other room is of different character, the roof being lofty, and supported by good open-worked arches. One of the sectional meetings here held (the geological) our Illustration depicts, and the general character of the ceiling may be gathered from our view. The staircases and corridors leading to, and connecting the rooms, are of stone, with admirably groined roofs, and the details are in excellent character. The windows to these portions of the building are filled with stained glass, and harmonise well with the collegiate character of the architecture. The geological section was well attended by visitors, and it was curious to notice the various classes of persons interested in the different papers read at the meeting. The geological section, for instance, attracted a vast many persons, ladies as well as gentlemen, whilst, in most of the others, gentlemen only could be seen; even chemistry, beautiful study as that is, on Thursday could only show one fair inquirer amongst its votaries.

The *soirées* at the Town Hall gave variety to the proceedings of the Association; and we have depicted in one of our Cuts a slight idea of the different parties who promenaded the magnificent apartment. On the first night of the *soirées*, various specimens of *papier mâché*, silver plate, and electro-plated articles, with some fine specimens of glass, were deposited on tables in the middle of the floor. To give greater charm to the pleasures of the evening, Mr. Simpson played some pieces of music on the great organ, displaying the powers of this glorious instrument to great advantage. The feature—indeed the great feature—of the evening was a brief address from Professor Faraday, upon the electric light, and illustrated by experiments with Mr. Gassiot's enormous battery of 100 plates. The experiments, being of a remarkably effective and brilliant character, were greatly admired by the visitors; and the circumstance that Faraday was giving a running commentary upon the principles of electric light, added no little to the interest felt in the experiments.

MEETING OF THE GEOLOGICAL SECTION IN THE BIRMINGHAM GRAMMAR-SCHOOL.



SOIRÉE OF THE MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION, IN THE TOWN-HALL, BIRMINGHAM.

EAST CUMBERLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. On Saturday last, the the annual meeting of this society took place in Carlisle. There was a very numerous attendance. The dinner was served in the large room of the Athenæum. The Right Hon. the Earl of Lonsdale occupied the chair, and was supported on his right and left by Lord Brougham, the Hon. Colonel Lowther, M.P., the Hon. Charles Howard, M.P.; the High Sheriff, Captain Lowther, M.P.; F. Stanley, Esq., M.P.; W. Marshall, Esq., M.P.; W. N. Hodgson, Esq., M.P.; F. H. Howard, Esq., M.P.; H. Howard, Esq., of Greystoke; J. P. Senhouse, Esq., M.P.; Capt. Walker, R.N.; E. N. Hasell, Esq.; John Grey, Esq., and a numerous body of country gentlemen and leading farmers from Westmoreland, Northumberland, Durham, and the Scottish border. Covers were laid for 300. The usual loyal toasts having been given and drunk with enthusiasm, Lord Brougham proposed the health of the noble president of the society, the Earl of Lonsdale, who returned thanks, and proposed the health of Lord Brougham. His Lordship, in responding to the toast, took occasion to demonstrate, in eloquent terms, the importance of upholding such societies as the present. Several other toasts having been proposed and duly honoured, the company separated at an early hour.

IRON TRADE. — At a recent meeting of the Glasgow River Trust, it was stated that, not many years since, there was not such a thing as bar iron exported from the Clyde; afterwards, it was only in small quantities consigned to foreign houses; but for the month of last June, 13,000 tons of pig iron and 4269 tons of bar and wrought iron were exported, while the quantity brought in was only 226 tons. Formerly, vessels used to come to the Clyde from England and Wales, bringing the above-mentioned articles in ship-loads; but now, the iron-merchants could not only manufacture sufficient for their own use and for the west of Scotland, but could export 4000 tons.

BARON ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT.

A VERY interesting opportunity of presenting to our readers a Portrait of this distinguished *savant* has just suggested itself; the venerable man of science having attained his eightieth year on Friday last, the 14th instant, when, according to the *Times* correspondent, the Baron's friends were to keep the day as a festival in his honour; and the King of Prussia and the Court, by whom the Baron is held in the highest respect, were to take part in the celebration.

Of Baron Humboldt it has been said, with equal truth and eloquence, that, "he has devoted his life, in an especial manner, to the study of Terrestrial Philosophy. Not content with discharging the duties of a traveller, an observer and *a collector of facts*, his philosophic mind was ever bent on the establishment of general laws; and it is to him that we owe the first generalizations regarding the temperature of the atmosphere and the earth, its magnetical condition, and those great features of our globe which mould its external form, and indicate its internal history. With an eye sharp for observation, and strained for induction, he has surveyed the regions of civilized Europe, the frozen steppes of Asia, and the burning plains of the American continent."

"With the name of Humboldt," says another contemporary, "we associate all that is interesting in the physical sciences. No traveller who has visited the remote regions of the globe, for the purpose of observing the varied phenomena of nature, has added so much to our stock of positive knowledge. While the navigator has explored the coasts of unknown lands, discovered islands and shores, marked the depth of the sea, estimated the force of currents, and noted the more obvious traits of the countries at which he has touched; while the zoologist has investigated the multiplied forms of animal life, the botanist the diversified vegetation, the geologist the structure and relations of the rocky masses of which the exterior of the earth is composed; and while each has thus contributed to the illustration of the wonderful constitution of our planet," Humboldt "stands alone as uniting in himself a knowledge of all these sciences. Geography, meteorology, magnetism, the distribution of heat, the various departments of natural history, together with the affinities of races and languages, the history of nations, the political constitution of countries, statistics, commerce, and agriculture—all have received accumulations and valuable additions from the exercise of his rare talents."

As the Baron's valuable contributions extend through more than half a century, we shall only attempt an outline of his active life.

Frederick Henry Alexander Von Humboldt was born at Berlin on the 14th of September, 1769. He was educated at Göttingen and Frankfort on the Oder. In 1790 he visited Holland and England, in company with Messrs. George Forster and Von Geuns; and in the same year published his first work, entitled "Observations on the Basalts of the Rhine." In 1791 he went to Freyburg to receive instructions from the celebrated Werner, the founder of geological science and the results of some of his observations in the mines of that district were published in 1793.

THE BARON ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT.

In 1792, Humboldt was appointed assessor of the Council of Mines at Berlin, and afterwards director-general of the mines of Baireuth and Anspach, in Franconia. In 1795 he visited Italy and Switzerland. At this period the discoveries of Galvani particularly attracted his attention; and the results of his experiments on Animal Electricity were published in 1796, with notes by Professor Blumenbach. He went to Vienna in 1795, and there studied a fine collection of exotic plants. He next traveled through Salzburg and Styria with the celebrated Von Buch. Accompanied by his brother, William Von Humboldt, and M. Fischer, he then visited Paris, where he formed an acquaintance with M. Aimé Bonpland, who afterward became his associate in travel.

It was not, however, until the year 1799 that Humboldt and Bonpland left Spain, on their great Expedition, a narrative of which has been published under the title of "Voyage aux Régions Equinoxiales du Nouveau Continent, pendent les années 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802, et 1803." The translation of this work by Mrs. Williams is familiar to the English reader. The various works relating to the journey, however, extend to seventeen folio and eleven quarto volumes, magnificently illustrated. The results of this Expedition have been of the highest importance to science: in natural history, especially, the observation of six years exceeds anything that has been presented by the most successful cultivators of the same field during a whole lifetime. Our travellers brought with them an herbarium of more than 6000 species of plants; and the valuable works on this subject, which have appeared in consequence of the journey to America, form an era in the history of botany. The authors returned to Europe in 1804; but the labour of reducing their observations, and the publication of the several works, occupied many years.

In 1818 Humboldt visited London; and, in the same year, the King of Prussia granted him an annual pension of 12,000 dollars, with the view of facilitating a plan which he had formed of visiting Asia. In 1822 he accompanied his Majesty to the Congress of Verona; he afterwards visited Venice, Rome, and Naples; and in 1827 and 1828 delivered at Berlin a course of lectures on the Physical Constitution of the Globe, which was attended by the Royal family and the Court. But, excepting the results of Humboldt's investigations, which have appeared at intervals, we have no particular account of his pursuits until 1829, when he undertook another important journey to the Uralian Mountains, the frontiers of China, and the Caspian Sea. On his return, he published a brief account of his researches; and a new edition being called for, he resolved to publish it as a new work, embracing materials which he had been collecting for twelve years, together with his corrected and enlarged views of Asiatic geology. This work has appeared under the title of "Asie Centrale; Recherches sur les Chaines de Montagnes et la Climatologie Comparée (Paris, 1843);" an excellent analysis of which will be found in the "North British Review," No. X.

In this work Humboldt has confined himself to the subject of Terrestial Physics; in explanation of which he says, "As I still cherish the hope of publishing a very general work under the imprudent title of 'Cosmos.'"

The first volume of this valuable contribution to physical science was published in 1845; and the completion in 1847. The first portion presents the principal results of observations, in the form of which, stripped of all additions derived from the imagination, they belong to a purely scientific description of nature. In the second volume is considered "the impression which the image received by the external senses produces on the feelings, and on the poetic and imaginative faculties of mankind." In brief, with this volume, the author passes from the domain of objects to that of sensations. Three translations of the work have appeared in English; two of which, published in a very economical form, have had a very extensive sale.

Baron Humboldt has since produced a work of the same class as his "Cosmos," an English translation of which has been made by Mrs. Sabine, with the Baron's sanction and co-operation, and at his express desire. It is entitled "Aspects of Nature, in Different Lands and in Different Climates," and is announced for publication on Wednesday next, the 26th, almost simultaneously with the publication of the original work in Berlin.

To conclude, in the words of Dr. Macgillivray, "any formal eulogy on our illustrious author must be altogether unnecessary, for his renown has extended over all parts of the civilised world; and, at the present day, there is not a man of science in Europe whose name is more familiar. Long after his career shall have terminated, he will be remembered as one of the chief ornaments of an age peculiarly remarkable in the history of the world."

The accompanying Portrait is from that by Von C. Begas, which was engraved as a frontispiece to the "Year-Book of Facts, 1848," from the *précis* accompanying which the present biographical details are, in the main, quoted.

MODEL COTTAGE OF THE ROYAL PATRIOTIC SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND.

ROYAL PATRIOTIC SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND.

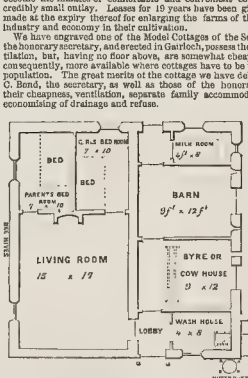
THE contrast exhibited in a highly artificial state of society, by the luxuries of the rich and the destitution of the poor, constitutes one of the great social difficulties of the country. Every organization, therefore, which is calculated practically to elevate the latter to a position of safety and of comfort, is identified with true patriotism, and merits unanimous approval and aid. We have, therefore, much pleasure in now devoting a portion of our space to the cottage improvements of the Royal Patriotic Society of Scotland; but, before explaining the accompanying sketch and plan, we shall give a brief outline of the principles and operations of the institution to which we have referred.

On the failure of the potato in 1846, about 70,000 persons in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, partly engaged in husbandry and partly in fishing, were reduced to a state of famine—chiefly owing to the faulty character of their industrial operations. Since then, the unfortunate persons referred to have been sustained upon scanty rations of meal, their circumstances daily becoming worse, and now, on the cessation of relief supplies, being fearful in the extreme. To improve generally the condition of the labouring classes in Scotland, and especially, by industrial development, to render the often destitute inhabitants of the Highlands and Islands self-supporting, was the great aim of the Patriotic Society of Scotland. Since its institution, in Sept., 1846, the Queen and Prince Consort have become its joint patrons. The great principle of the Society is to "*help the poor to help themselves*;" and as all great advances in science are cultivated by association, the Royal Patriotic Society has entered upon the organization, throughout Scotland, of Branch Auxiliary Societies, in which the benevolent and philanthropic may systematically co-operate in their own localities to obviate pauperism, destitution, and crime, by elevating the condition of the poor, the members, at the same time, being associated in the parent society's great and national movement.

Industrial gardens have been established at Edinburgh, Perth, Portobello, and Inverness, with great benefit to the working classes; and branch societies are extending throughout the north. Owing to the residence in London, during a considerable part of the year, of many of the most active members of the Society, a London branch of the Society was formed in March, 1848; and, at a recent meeting, presided over by the Lord Mayor, the model cottages of the Society were exhibited, and some interesting statements made of the progress of industrial improvements on the Gairloch estate, in the Highlands, where the plans of the Society have been carried out, under the direction of J. McKenzie, Esq., M.D., its honorary secretary; and under the superintendence of Lady Mackenzie, who, having devoted herself, during the last three or four years, to improve the condition of a tenantry, till then dependent upon the potato, as the staple article of food, as the inhabitants of Skibbereen, has now the high gratification of beholding a well-clad, well-housed, grateful, and daily-improving peasantry. The Society's *Industrial Magazine* for July contains an account of the Gairloch estate, which may be considered already a model one both for the Highlands and for Ireland, where, owing to the absence of a staple labour market, the people require to be supported as paupers, or be made to support themselves.

In January, 1846, nearly 800 families were located on five-acre farms, partly waste and partly ill cultivated ground. These they drained and trenched under the direction of agricultural overseers, who instructed them as to rotation of cropping. An improved cottage has been built on most of these farms, a model being erected for the imitation of the people, who, having assisted the mason and the carpenter, and having had wood supplied them by the estate, have become the inmates of comfortable and convenient cottages, at an almost incredibly small outlay. Leases for 19 years have been given, and arrangements made at the expiry thereof for enlarging the farms of those who have exhibited industry and economy in their cultivation.

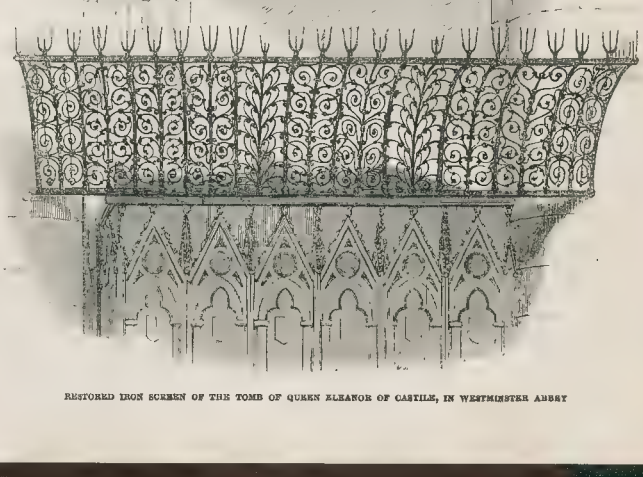
We have engraved one of the Model Cottages of the Society: those planned by the honorary secretary, and erected in Gairloch, possess the same advantages of ventilation, but, having no floor above, are somewhat cheaper in construction, and, consequently, more available where cottages have to be provided for a numerous population. The great merits of the cottage we have delineated, planned by Mr. C. Bend, the secretary, as well as those of the honorary secretary, consist in their cheapness, ventilation, separate family accommodation, and the sanitary economising of drainage and refuse.



The cost of such cottages varies so much according to locality, that it is difficult to fix a sum, unless the cost of materials, &c. be given. The cost in Gairloch has been considerably under £10. By a letter before us from that district, dated the 27th ult., we rejoice to perceive that the cattle are stall fed, and that the cottagers' cows are not able to consume the clover grown as green food, which has amounted by the application of tank fertilizing liquid to nearly 1000 lb. weight per 36 square yards. The turnips are said to be equal to any in Britain and this once apathetic and amphibious small tenantry now declare, with gratitude, that if the season be favourable, twice as much corn will this year be grown in Gairloch as was ever grown before. Other estates are adopting similar improvements, but the most urgent necessity exists to enable the excellent society, to which we have referred, to extend its industrial improvements in those extensive Highland districts where, owing to pecuniary embarrassments, the people are neglected and on the brink of starvation.

IRON SCREEN
OF THE TOMB OF QUEEN ELEANOR OF CASTILE, IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

THE Dean and Chapter of Westminster have just restored and replaced the fine Iron Screen which originally decorated and protected the tomb of Eleanor of Castile, consort of Edward I. It is stated in the *Athenæum* for Sept. 1 that "This screen was taken down some years ago, when it was the fashion to consider



RESTORED IRON SCREEN OF THE TOMB OF QUEEN ELEANOR OF CASTILE, IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY

everything old as necessarily ugly and useless. If we mistake not, *it was sold as old iron*; but, on some remonstrance being made, was re-purchased by the Chapter."

We are assured, by a person in authority at the Abbey, that this ironwork has never been parted with from the stores; and that not only has this piece been safe, but also the ironwork of the Chapel of Henry V., which it is in contemplation to restore to its original position

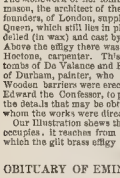
We subjoin some very interesting details, by the writer in the *Athenæum*, of this specimen of early ironwork, "which is, perhaps, the finest relic of the kind in this country. It is of wrought iron, rivetted; and was made by Thomas de Leghtons, smith, of Leighton Buzzard, in Bedfordshire, in the twelfth year of Edward I. 1294. It was fixed beside the tomb early in the latter year. The [illegible] of the work, including the expense of its carriage to London and of putting it up, was £13—equal to at least £180 of modern money. The [illegible] charge is sum having been paid leads us to question whether the small work now remaining is the whole of the screen as originally constructed. We think not; and have a suspicion that the screen was continued linearly to the plinth of the tomb: for, as the tomb itself was painted and otherwise elaborately decorated, there would be as much, or more, reason for protecting it as for screening the effigy, which is so high above the floor as to be out of reach of injury. However, as the ancient accounts of the cost of this work do not give its dimensions, or supply any [illegible] by which we may [illegible] these conjectures to the character of the work, [illegible] suggest some significant reflections. We have here a dated specimen of foliated scroll-work. The time in which it was executed is early in what is architecturally termed the Decorated period; yet the details are thoroughly those of the Early English style—resembling, indeed, in some points Late Norman, as, for instance, in the masks of animals' heads in which several of the main stancheons terminate among these, the head of the boar, ape, dog, &c. may be particularly remarked.

"There is, perhaps, no other monument in this country respecting which we possess so much interesting contemporary evidence as the monument of Eleanor. The stone-work of her tomb was executed by Alexander de Abyndon; the candelas, mason, the architect of the cross at Charing. William Sprott and John Ware, founders, of London, supplied the metal for casting the beautiful effigy of the Queen, which still lies in placid beauty on that tomb. The effigy itself was modelled (in wax) and cast by William Torel, a goldsmith—it may be, a foreigner. Above the effigy there was originally a canopy of wood, made by Thomas de Hoctona, carpenter. This canopy—which presented, probably, those over the tombs of De Valance and Edmund Crouchback—was painted by Master Walter, of Durham, painter, who also executed the paintings on the sides of the tomb. Wooden barriers were erected in front of the monument, towards the shrine of Edward the Confessor, to prevent too close access to it. Such are a few only of the details that may be obtained from the accounts of Eleanor's executors, by whom the works were carried out."

Our Illustration shows the position which this magnificent piece of ironwork occupies, it reaches from pillar to pillar, and almost rests upon the slab on which the gilt brass effigy of Queen Eleanor is laid.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

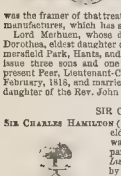
THE RIGHT HON. LORD METHUEN.



THIS venerable and much-respected nobleman died at his residence in Park-street, Grosvenor-square, on the 14th instant, aged 70. For many years previous to his elevation to the peerage, in 1838, his Lordship was Knight of the Shire for Wilts, and took a leading position among the Whig politicians of the time. His father was Paul Cobb Methuen, Esq., of Corsham, sometime M.P. for Great Bodwin, and his mother, Matilda, daughter of Sir Thomas Gooch, Bart., of Benacre. The family of Methuen takes its name from the Barony of Methven, in Perthshire, and was long of distinction in Scotland. The founder of the English branch, a younger son of the Northern stem, was John Methven, or Methuen, of Bishop's Cannings, Wilts, who was, in the reigns of William and Queen Anne, successively Chancellor of Ireland and Ambassador to Portugal: and was the framer of that treaty for the mutual interchange of port wine and woollen manufactures, which has subsisted till within a few years.

Lord Methuen, whose decease we record, married, 31st July, 1810, Jane-Dorothea, eldest daughter of Sir Henry Paulet St. John Mildmay, Bart., of Dogmersfield Park, Hants, and by her (who died 15th March, 1846) has left surviving issue three sons and one daughter; the eldest being Frederick-Henry-Paul, present Peer, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Wiltshire Militia, who was born 23rd February, 1816, and married, 14th October, 1844, Anna-Horatia-Caroline, only daughter of the Rev. John Sanford, and has one son and three daughters.

SIR CHARLES HAMILTON, BART.



SIR CHARLES HAMILTON (Senior Admiral of the Red), born May 25, 1767, was eldest son of Captain Sir John Hamilton, R.N. (who was created a Baronet July 6, 1778, for his distinguished part he had borne, as Commander of her Majesty's ship *Lizard*, at the defence of Quebec in the preceding year), by Cassandra-Agnes, daughter of Edward Chamberlayne, Esq., of Maugersbury, county of Gloucester. He was brother of the present Admiral Sir Edward Hamilton, K.C.B., first cousin of Commander John Chamberlayne, R.N., and a relation of the Marquis of Abercorn. He succeeded his father in the Baronetcy, Jan. 24, 1784. Hamilton entered the navy in the summer of 1778, as Captain's servant, on board the *Hector*, 74, commanded by his father. From that period his life was one continued course of devotion to the service and glory of his country. While captain of the *Melpomene*, Hamilton acquiled, after cruising in the North Sea, the official acknowledgments of Lord Hood, for his meritorious conduct and ste-dy perseverance in manœuvring, under manifest difficulties, the station assigned him off Calvi during the operations of 1794 against Corsica, where he commanded the *Dido* and *Aimable*, in unison with three hundred of the natives, in an attack on the outpost of Gerale, which surrendered at the close of a siege of ten days. During the nearly seven years and a half of his continuance in the *Melpomene*, he captured upwards of forty of the enemy's vessels

On his return to England he was presented with the thanks of both Houses of Parliament. In April, 1800, having assumed the command on the coast of Africa, Sir Charles Hamilton, with only his own frigate, the *Ruby*, 64, and *Mercenaire*, of 48 guns, under his orders, contrived, by a bold front, and the stratagem of dressing the crews of several merchantmen in his charge with red shirts, for the purpose of imposing on the latter the appearance of transports, to obtain possession of the island of Goree. He afterwards, in the same ship, captured the French letter-of-marque *Auguste*, of 10 guns and 50 men; and prior to the peace, for some time as squadron-captain in the service of the Sound, the *Illustrious*, *Téméraire*, and *Tonnant* were commanded by Sir Charles Hamilton on the same, West India, and North American stat ns. In 1809 he was promoted a Colonel of Marines; and from the period of his promotion to flag rank, July 31, 1810, until his receipt of a Vice-Admiral's commission, bearing date June 4, 1814, we find him officiating as Commander-in-Chief on the river Thames, with his flag in the *Thalia*, 36. He had previously been appointed Captain and Commander-in-Chief at Newfoundland, the duties of which office he filled from May 13, 1818, until July 5, 1824. During that period he received a very flattering address from the principal inhabitants of St. John's, to become a full admiral of July 22, 1830, and a K.C.B. January 25, 1833. Prior to the French revolutionary war, Sir Charles Hamilton held a seat in Parliament for the borough of St. Germans, county of Cornwall: and he was afterwards returned for Hindon, in Devonshire, and Dungarvan, county of Tyrone, Ireland, April 19, 1803. Henrietta Martha, only daughter of the late George Drummond, Esq., of Stanmore, county of Middlesex, the well-known banker, of Charing-cross, London. His only son, Charles John James (now the third Baronet), is a captain in the Scots Fusileer Guards.

Sir Chas as Hamilton, win at the period of his demise was Senior Admiral of the Red, and the second officer on the flag list, died on the 14th inst., at his residence, Iping, Sussex, in the 82nd year of his age. For the above particulars relative to the gallant admiral we are mainly indebted to that recent work of wonderful labour and execution, O'Byrne's "Naval Biography."

THE LADY ELIZABETH TUFTON

HER LADYSHIP, the last of the great house of Tufton, survived her brother, the late Lord Leconfield, a very brief period only. Her death occurred at Clarence-lawn, Dover, on the 16th inst.

Lady Elizabeth was born 2nd May, 1768, and had consequently completed her 81st year. She was the eldest child of Sackville eighth Earl of Thanet, by Mary his wife, grand-daughter of Lionel Duke of Dorset.

DR. COOKE TAYLOR.

WILLIAM COOKE TAYLOR, LL.D., has for many years been distinguished as a writer of great and original power, and of indefatigable industry. His works, and his contributions to periodicals, are very numerous. His principal productions were, "Factories and the Factory System," "History of the Revolutions of Europe," "Natural History of Society," "Romantic Biography of the Age of Elizabeth," and a "Popular History of British India." Dr. Cooke Taylor was particularly noted for the part he took in the abolition of the Corn Laws, and he wrote various able articles upon that subject. Dr Taylor went recently to reside in Dublin; he died there on the 12th instant, after a few days' illness, at his house, 20, Herbert-street.

The Dean and Chapter have resolved to throw open the nave and transept of Salisbury Ca hedral to the public every day, between the morning and afternoon services, thereby affording the public an opportunity of inspecting the interior of the edifice without paying a fee to the verger.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

THE NATIONAL HUMILIATION.

Sunday last being the day appointed for the offering up of a special application to the Almighty to remove from the country the pestilence which at present rages, the metropolitan churches were densely thronged, and in all of them a more than usual degree of solemnity was observed. The sermons either of the morning or evening, and in some cases of both, had a special reference to the existence of the plague, and contained innumerable examples of the visitation of sin by the Divine vengeance, and of the efficacy of prayer, repentance, and humiliation as a means of removing the wrath of the Almighty, and the suffering consequent upon it.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—Full choral service was performed, and the sermon was preached by the Rev. J. H. Coward. The text selected was the 16th chapter of Numbers, verse 48—"And he stood between the dead and the living, and the plague was stayed." The Hon. and Rev. H. Montague Villiers, M.A., the canon residentiary, preached in the afternoon, selecting for his text the 7th chapter of the 2nd Book of Chronicles, 13th and 14th verses—"If I send pestilence among my people; if my people which are called by my name shall humble themselves, and pray, and seek my face, and turn from these wicked ways, then will I hear from Heaven, and will forgive their sin, and will heal their land."

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—The sermon was preached by the Rev Temple Frere, M.A. The text chosen was the 26th chapter of Isaiah, 20th and 21st verses—"Come, my people, enter thou into thy chambers, and shut thy doors about thee; hide thyself as it were for a little moment until the indignation be overpast. For behold the Lord cometh out of his place to punish the inhabitants of the earth for their iniquity."

THE CHAPEL ROYAL, WHITEHALL.—The Rev. H. B. Jones preached at this chapel, taking for his text the 12th and 13th verses of the 90th Psalm—"Oh, teach us to number our days, that we may apply our hearts onto wisdom."

Texts of a similar kind to those mentioned were selected for the sermons in all the churches of the metropolis.

ADDRESS TO THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.—NATIONAL HUMILIATION.

The following address to the Archbishop of Canterbury is in course of signature:—

"My Lord,—We, the undersigned clergy of the province of Canterbury, venture respectfully to request that your Grace will be pleased to authorise the observance of a special day of humiliation and prayer throughout the province, on account of cholera in this country.

"We venture to approach your Grace with this request for the following reasons:—

"First. -Because upwards of 11,000 persons have already fallen victims to this disease in the metropolis and its suburbs, and a proportionate number in the provinces.

"Secondly,—Because we are firmly persuaded that, although such an excessive mortality may be aggravated by imperfect drainage and other local causes, it can primarily be ascribed to nothing but the immediate visitation of Divine Providence; while we also believe, on the authority of Holy Scripture, and our own national experience, that we have no right to expect to be relieved from this visitation until we have humbled ourselves before the Throne of Grace, and, as a nation, implored the forgiveness of our sins.

"Thirdly,—Because, from the opportunities we have of ascertaining the feelings of the laity on this subject, we are convinced that, although in particular places days of special humiliation have already been appointed, there is a feeling of some general day by your Grace is most earnestly desired, and would be observed throughout the province with remarkable strictness and solemnity.

"We have," &c.

Signatures will be received, until after Tuesday next, by Messrs. Rivington, St. Paul's Churchyard and Waterloo-place; Messrs. Hatchard, 187, Piccadilly; and Mr. Masters, 78, New Bond-street, and 33, Aldersgate-street.

OXFORD.

LINCOLN COLLEGE.—The Bishop of Lincoln has appointed Mr. R. J. Ogle, B.A., exhibitioner of Lincoln College, son of Dr. Ogle, Clinical Professor in this University, to a Fellowship at Lincoln College, vacated by the promotion of the Rev. C. J. Meredith, B.D., to the rectory of Waddington, Lincolnshire. Mr. Ogle obtained a first class "In Literis Humanioribus" in Easter Term, 1848.

MAGDALENE COLLEGE.—Sept. 19 being the day on which the venerable President of this society (Dr. Martin Joseph Routh) entered his 98th year, the first stone of the new grammar-school of the College—the building of which has been projected many years, but hitherto by various circumstances prevented—was laid by the President himself (who appeared in excellent health), attended by the resident members of the College, at the western extremity of the gravel walk within the precincts of the ancient College walls. The following inscription, from the pen of the learned President, engraven on copper, was placed beneath the foundation-stone:—"Scholam Grammaticalem veteri Aulæ Magdalenensi, quæ in alio sede fuerat, prius erectam, tenuibus primum incrementis a militandum, curante Presse Scripsæ Magda enensæ, Anno Salutis MDCCCXLIX." The President having pronounced the words "Floreat grammatica, floreat hæc schola grammaticalis, altis academicæ disciplinæ omnibus partefacta." The ceremony concluded. The building (designed by Mr. J. C. Buckler and Son, architects) will consist of a single room, the dimensions of which are determined by those of the old grammar-school, which was pulled down in 1838.

We are informed that Dr. Hind, Dean of Carlisle, has been appointed to the vacant Bishopric of Norwich.—*Morning Chronicle*.

PREFERMENT.—Rev. Joseph Dale, to the Rectory Vicarage, Sussex, diocese of Chichester; value £162, with residence; patron, Frek in Chichester Cathedral; void by the death of Rev. W. Vincent.

VACANCY.—Kenwyn and Saint vicarage, diocese of Exeter; value £703, with residence; patron, the Bishop of Exeter; void by the death of the Rev. George J. Cornish, M.A.

APPOINTMENT.—St. Luke, King's-cross; The Queen has appointed the Rev. H. C. Radclyffe to this newly-formed district in the parish of St. Pancras.

PREFERMENT.—The Rev. Henry Hard has been collated by the Lord Bishop of Oxory and Ferns to the Union of Blackrath, and the Perpetual Curacy of St. Mary's, Kilkenny. The same gentleman takes a seat in the chapter of the Cathedral of Ossory, as prebendary of Blackrath.

VACANCIES.—Beckington rectory, Somerset, diocese Bath and Wells; value £540, with residence; void by death of Rev. S. T. Sainsbury, who is patron. Cheriton rectory, with Newington vicarage, without residence, Kent, diocese Canterbury, value £657; void by death of Rev. J. D. Brockman: patron, Rev W. Brockman. Church gresley, Derbyshire, Somersaltire, diocese Peterborough; value £360, with residence; void by death of Rev. J. Crowther; patron, the Chancellor of Wells Cathedral.—Milston rectory, Wilts, diocese Salisbury; value £375, with residence; void by death of Rev. Peter Hall; patron, Rev. Thomas Cadman. Cantlowe vicarage, Warwickshire, diocese Worcester; value £98 with residence; void by death of Rev. H. Hill; patron, Rev. R. S. Caries.

INDIAN CORN.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS*)*

I HAVE read in your Journal of September 15 a notice of the recent attempt to cultivate Maize in our Indian Corn, in St. James's-park. The endeavour to cultivate Maize in this country is not new. The late William Cobbett made great efforts, through the medium of his "Register," to introduce it, and it was tried in many parts, but without success. The fact is, we have not sufficient heat to bring it to maturity. I have tried it even in a garden, but could never get the grain to harden. Cobbett introduced a dwarf sort, which he considered suited to our climate: but it did not succeed from the cause above mentioned. I send you these remarks, that your readers might be induced to make large plantations, which, if done, would, I am quite certain, end in disappointment.

Bearsted, Kent, September 17, 1849. A CONSTANT READER.

Her Majesty has been pleased to accept from Mr. Brydone, printer and publisher, of Edinburgh, the first two copies of an unique edition of the Bible, and to express her gracious approbation of the work. It is called "The Comprehensive Pocket Bible," and contains upwards of 80,000 marginal notes and various readings, by the late Dr Blaney, and 30,000 explanatory notes on Scripture difficulties, as parallel discrepancies, and Oriental customs, &c., by Dr. Davidson. The maps, vignettes, and genealogical tree of the Saviour's descent from Adam, are all engraved on steel, and of unsurpassed workmanship. The Royal copies are richly bound, the one in blue and the other in morone morocco, with the Royal Arms in gold on the back.

PIRATES.—The following is an extract of a letter from Lloyd's agent at Salonica, August 30:—"I regret having to report that the noted Kiu ti, Cept. Dulenda, has been committing depredations with a band of pirates at the island of Thassos, where they plundered, on the 22nd instant, an Austrian merchantvessel; from whence they went to Athos, where they landed and committed various acts of plunder. They then proceeded to the Gulf of Gorteess, landed at Tchiasse (marked in the charts limbali,), plundered the custom-house, and killed the three custom-house officers in charge. I have forwarded a report of these proceedings to his Excellency her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, who will probably despatch the *Tartarus*, Commander Sir Godfrey Webster, in quest of these freebooters."

CHARGE OF ROBBING THE TRAVELLING POST-OFFICE.—A number of valuable letters have been lost from the mails that travel on the London and North-Western Railway, and a clerk belonging to the travelling post-office on the North-Western line has been apprehended on the charge of being concerned in stealing some of them. Some extensive robberies of letters passing through the Buckingham Post-office have also been discovered, and a letter-carrier belonging to that town has been taken up on suspicion of being the culprit.

On Tuesday, a commercial traveller was fined 20s, and 20s. 6d. costs, for having travel ed in a second class carriage from Southampton to Salisbury, his ticket being for the third class, and refusing to pay the difference when it was demanded

The Duke of Northumberland is at present expending a sum of £.,0,000 in improving the cottages of the tenantry on his estates.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of the Bank of England, to consider of a div dend, took place on Thursday. The profits of the half-year, after leaving the usual dividend of 3½ per cent, free of income-tax, will be £715,322; the amount of Rest, after paying the dividend, £73 [illegible]. After some discussion upon the propriety of increasing the dividend, the usual rate was adopted.

Inactivity has been again the prevailing characteristic of the markets during the week. A single fluctuation on Monday of decline, and an advance on Wednesday of ¼ per cent., which was not fully maintained, have been the only changes from the prevailing price of 92¾, which was the first quotation on Monday. Consols, however, have varied in the extremes, and 92¼ ⅝ for Money became, and continues, the current quotation. Exchequer Bills are slightly dearer than last week. India Stock is also firm, at 272. Money is a little less in demand, and hence stands slightly improved in the prices of the unfunded debt. At the close of the week the prices of the Stocks open were: Consols, 92¾; India Stock, 272; India Bonds, under £1,000, 75 pm.; Consols for Account 92¾; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 49 pm.; £500, June, 49 pm.; Small, June, 49 pm. There has been to some extent of speculative business during the week in the Foreign Market; the prices of Danish and Peruvian showing marked improvement, and the lower priced stocks nearly all quoting different shades of advancement. Danish Three per Cents have advanced to-day to 76; Peruvian, from 84 55 to 56-57. Portuguese Five per Cent. Converted are only a trifle better. Spanish, at the close of business, was, however, not quite so good. Prices last quoted were:—For Brazilian Bonds, 83¾; 87¾; New, 1829 and 1839, 86; Buenos Ayres Bonds, 6 per Cent., 48¾; Danish Bonds, 1825, 3 per Cent., 76; Ditto, Bonds, 1903; Granada Bonds, 1 per Cent., 17¾; Ditto, Deferred, 3¾; Mexican 5 per Cent., 1845, ex Coupons for Account, 27¾; Peruvian Bonds, 4 per Cent., Active, 56; Ditto, Account, 57; Ditto, Deferred, 17¾, Portuguese 5 per Cents, 81; Ditto, Converted, 5 per Cent., 28¾; Ditto, 4 per Cent., 29¾; Ditto, Account, 29¾; Russian Bonds, 1822, 106¾; Spanish, 5 per Cent., 1840, Account, 17¾; Ditto, Passive, 3¾; Ditto, 3 per Cent., 34¾; Ditto, Account, 34¾; Ditto 2½ per Cent., 5¾.

The Share Market is still further depressed this week, the jobbers only buying stock at damaging prices to the sellers. Neither holders nor speculators appear able to form any idea where this decline will terminate. The South-Eastern report of the state of the Great Western cannot be considered to close heavily, as the following prices will demonstrate:—Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Dudley, without guarantee, 13¾; Caledonian, 10⅝; Ditto, New £10, Preference, 9⅜; Chester and Holyhead, 11⅜; Ditto, Preference, 11; Eastern Counties, 7¼ x d; Ditto, New, Guaranteed 5½ per Cents., 11⅜; Ditto, Ditto, No 2, 10¼; East Lancashire, 14; Great Northern, 7⅛; Ditto, Half, 8, Six per Cent., 4¼; D tto, Five per Cent., Preference, 5½; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 26½; Great Western, 47⅛; Ditto, Half Shares, 17⅛; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 12; Ditto, Fifths, 11¼; Ditto, New, £17, 7⅛; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 64; Ditto, Quarters, 13¾ x d; Do., Fifths, 8¾ x d; Do., Thirds, 4⅛; Ditto (W. Riding Unt.), 50; Ditto, Quarters, 12½; Lancaster and Carlisle, 58½; Leeds and Thirsk, 19; London and Blackwall, 4¾; London, Brighton, and S. Coast, 71; Do., Guaran. 5 per Cent., 95; Lond. and N Western, 109¾; Do., New Quarters, 12¾; Lond. and S. Western, 33¾; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, New £10, Pref., 10¾; Midland, 49¾ x d; Do., £50 Shares, 11; Do., Birmingham and Derby, 27 x d; Do., Consol. Bristol and Birmingham, 6 per Cent., 126¾; North British, 12½; Do., Halves, 5¾; Do., Fifths, 2½; North Staffordshire, 9½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 12½; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 16½; Scottish Central, 18; Shrewsbury and Birm., New Guaranteed, 9¼; South-Eastern, 18¾; Do., Registered, 8¾; Do., Scrip, 3¼; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 16¾; Do., Q.N.E. Pref., 10¼; York and North Midland, 21¾; Do., Pref., 6; Northern of France, 24 dis; Paris and Rouen, 21; Rouen and Havre 10½; Sambre and Meuse, 2¼.

The Consol Market on Friday was for some active, yet prices were mostly supported. The Three per Cents were done at 92¾ ⅞. India Stock was 272; India Bonds, 75s; and Exchequer Bills, 37s to 40s premium. The dealings in the Foreign Houses were somewhat extensive, and prices ruled firm. Brazilian, 87¾; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 54¾; Mexican, 27¾. Peruvian, 56¾; Russian, 107; and Spanish Three per Cents, 34¾; Railway Shares were excessively heavy. Nearly the whole of the quotations were again lower.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—Up to our market, yesterday, the arrivals of English wheat during the present week have amounted to 6,040 quarters. By land carriage, the supplies have been likewise good. The show of samples here to-day was moderate. Select samples were nearly held as fully Monday's quotations; but in the middling and inferior sorts, very few transactions took place, at late rates. The imports of foreign wheat have exceeded 16,000 quarters, and the show of samples on hand is large. No other kinds were registered in prices we have no change to notice. We had a moderate inquiry for grinding barley. Malting and distilling sorts ruled dull. The supply of malt was small; that of foreign, good. Although the supply of malt was small, that article was a slow sale, at barely last week's quotations. The arrivals of foreign oats being somewhat large, 28.0 0 quarters—the demand for which was by no means active on the terms nearly, as the very full prices, in demand quite a very little was doing. Beans, peas, and Indian corn as last advised. The following are

AVERAGES:—Wheat, [illegible] qrs; barley, 2720; malt, [illegible] qrs; oats, [illegible] qrs; beans, [illegible] qrs; peas, [illegible] qrs; Indian corn, [illegible] qrs; flour, [illegible] sacks.

ENGLISH.—Essex and Kent, red, 40s to 46s; ditto, white, 40s to 50s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 40s to 44s; ditto, white, 42s to 46s; Rye, 28s to 30s; grinding barley, 20s to 22s; distilling ditto, 26s to 28s; malting ditto, 29s to 31s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 56s to 58s; brown ditto, 50s to 54s; Kingston and Ware, 56s to 58s; Chevalier ditto, 60s to 64s; Yorkshire and Lincoln red oats, 18s to 20s; ditto, white, 20s to 22s; Scotch and Irish potato ditto, 18s to 19s; ditto, ditto, ditto, 20s to 21s; ditto, ditto, ditto, —s to —s; grey peas, 27s to 29s; maple, 30s to 32s; white, 30s to 32s; Tick beans, 28s to 30s; Harrow ditto, 32s to 34s; Suffolk, 32s to 34s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 32s to 34s per sack—Foreign.—Barley, —s to —s; malt, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s; flour, American, 21s to 24s per barrel. Baltic, —s to —s per quarter.

The Seed Market. Canary seed is in good request, at a further advance in the quotations of 2s per quarter. In other seeds exceedingly little doing.

Linseed, English, sowing, 54s to 56s.; Baltic, crushing, 38s to 42s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 40s to 43s, Hempseed, 32s to 36s per quarter; Coriander, 16s to 18s per cwt. Brown mustard-seed, 8s to 11s; white ditto, 5s to 6s per bushel. Rapeseed, English Rapeseed, new, £26 to £28 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £9 0s to £10 0s; ditto, foreign, £8 0s to £8 5s per 1000. Rape cakes, £4 5s to £4 10s per ton. Canary, 70s to 80s per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; Trefoil, —s to —s; Carraway seed, —s to —s; extra, —s per cwt.

Bread. The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d to 7d; of household do., 6d to 6½d per 4lb loaf

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 43s 0d; barley, 27s 1d; oats, 18s 6d; rye, 26s 7d; beans, 30s 8d; peas, 30s 1d.

The six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 45s 1d; barley, 30s 6d; oats, 18s 10d; rye, 26s 8d; beans, 31s 5d; peas, 31s 5d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 1s 0d. barley, 1s 0d; oats, 1s 0d; rye, 1s 0d; beans, 1s 0d; peas, 1s 0d.

Tea.—Large public sales have taken place this week. The quantities disposed of have been small, at about previous rates. Common congou, 9½d to 10½d per lb.

Sugar.—Most kinds of raw sugar have been only in moderate request In prices, however, we have no material change to notice. Refined goods are a new sale. Single, 48s; and fair to good ordinary, 45s 6d to 47s per cwt

Coffee.—The market has ruled very inactive since our last report, and there are sellers of inferior qualities on somewhat easier terms.

Provisions. We have to report a better demand for most kinds of foreign butter, at, in some instances, advanced rates in the quotations of 2s per cwt. Friesland is now selling at 80s to 84s: inferior marks, 44s, and upwards The sale for Irish butter the arrivals of which have been moderate this week—is firm, at a rise of 1s per cwt. Carlow, Clonmel, and Kilkenny, fresh, landed, 64s to 66s.; Cork, 64s to 65s; Waterford, 63s to 64s. Sligo, 56s to 58s; and Tralee, 60s to 62s per cwt.; all landed. The best Dorset butter has improved in value 1s to 2s per cwt. Middling parcels are quite as dear. Fine Dorset, 86s to 88s; middling ditto, 66s to 70s; fine Devon, 76s to 78s per cwt. Bacon has been in fair request, and prices are cleared off at a counce to hand, at the ex.-ease rates of last week. Essex and Waterford, 60s to 66s per cwt. Other kinds of provisions are tolerably firm.

Tallow continues remarkably scarce, and extremely dear. Prices have further receded 6d per cwt. P.Y.C. on the spot is quoted at 37s 3d to 37s 6s. per cwt. Town tallow, 37s 3d per cwt.

SMITHFIELD.—Per stone lb. [illegible]. Inferior Mutton, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; second quality ditto, 2s 8d to 3s 0d; prime large oxen, 3s 6d to [illegible]; prime Scots, 3s 8d; coarse and inferior sorts, 3s 0d to 3s 4d; prime Southdown, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; prime small ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; large Lambs, 5s 0d to 5s 4d; prime small porkers, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; inferior ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; Suckling calves, 18s to [illegible]; and quarter old store pigs, 1s to [illegible] each. Per 8lb. by the carcass—Beef, 2s 4d to [illegible]; Mutton, 2s 6d to [illegible]; Veal, 3s 0d to [illegible]; and Pork, 3s 0d to [illegible]. Foreign supplies: Beasts, 98; sheep and lambs, 1,890; calves, 210. Scotch: beasts, [illegible]; sheep, 200.

NEWGATE and *Leadenhall* (Friday). For each kind of meat, the supply of which was but moderate, the demand ruled heavy, at barely yesterday's prices.

[illegible] per stone lb. 2s 4d to 2s 8d; second quality ditto, 2s 0d to 2s 6d; prime large oxen, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; prime small ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; large cows, 3s 0d to 3s 4d; prime ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; middling ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; prime Southdown, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; prime small ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; small pork, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; lamb, 3s 10d to 4s 8d.

LONDON: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM LITTON, OF NO. 13, UPPER JOHN-STREET, GOLDEN-SQUARE, IN THE PARISH OF ST. JAMES, IN THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX, PRINTER, AT HIS OFFICE IN THE PRECINCT OF WHITEFRIARS, IN THE CITY OF LONDON, AND PUBLISHED BY HIM AT THE OFFICE OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, NO. 198, STRAND, IN THE PARISH OF ST. MARY-LE-STRAND, IN THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1849.

BIRTHS.

On the 16th inst, at 71, Cambridge-terrace Hyde-park, the wife of Mr. [illegible], of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, of a son.—On the 17th inst, at the Vicarage, Wickham Market, the wife of the Rev. Weston Butler, of a son.—On the 18th inst, at Bonham-grove, near Bristol, the lady of the Rev G. Warriner, of a son.—At Littleton Rectory, the lady of the Rev Peter A. L. Wood, of a daughter.—At the Rectory, Hitcham, the wife of the Rev P. W Warner, of a daughter.—At Tatsfield, Surrey, the Hon Lady Mostyn, of a daughter.—At Ashford, Kent, the wife of the Rev George A. Poole, of a son.—On the 19th inst, the wife of John Hare, Esq., Clifton-park, Clifton, of a son

MARRIAGES.

On the 11th instant, at St Paul's Deptford, by the Rev G Pottinger, M.A., Mr. [illegible], to Miss [illegible], niece and daughter of Theodorus Francis Knowles, Esq., of Deptford.—On the 13th inst, at St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, by the Rev. [illegible], Mr Wood, to Miss [illegible], daughter of Mr. Miller, to Amelia Anne, second daughter of Edward Hoop, of St Jo

DEATHS

At No 16, Clarence-lawn, Dover, aged 81 the Right Hon Lady Elizabeth Tufton, daughter of the late Right Hon Sackvil [illegible] eighth Earl of Thanet.—At Purbrook House, aged 5, Arthur Bulkeley Blackwood, Midshipman of her Majesty's ship *Victory*, second son of Captain Sir Henry Blackwood, K.C.—Hornsh, relict of the late Rear-Admiral Peter Puget, C.B [illegible], the 17th instant, in Beer-lane, Thames-street, Mary, the wife of Ferdinand Pr [illegible]

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 18.
WAR-OFFICE, MARCH 15, 1849.

1st Regiment of Dragoons. Cornet H F Dimsdale to be Cornet, vice Campbell. 2d—W A Wedderburn to be Cornet, vice Cumberlege. 10th Light Dragoons. F Wombwell, late to be Cornet, vice Dunsford. 2nd Foot. R S Tarrant to be Ensign, vice Gollop. 8th—F W Bristow to be Ensign, vice M'Dermott. Surg D Mc rales to be Surgeon, vice Robertson. 11th Foot. Staff Surgeon Hall, vice Bagnell. 13th—D J Massy to be Lieutenant, vice Armstrong. 19th. Ensign H Wyndham Donald to be Lieutenant, vice L Warner, G Clay to be Ensign, vice Mc. ould. 23d Hospital Assistant Torrens to be Second Lieutenant. 24th—Ensign — Harvey to be Ensign, vice Maunsell. 27th. Lieut F C Herring to be Captain, vice Barnard. Ensign C Norman to be Lieutenant, vice Herring. F Rhodes to be Ensign, vice Warren. 38th. W H Thompson to be Ensign vice Hazen. 41st. W H Berry to be Lieutenant, vice M'Gregor. Ensign Hon A Gough to be Lieutenant, vice Berry. H Wade to be Ensign, vice Gough. 49th. Lieut J Cumming, jun, to be Captain, vice Tyrie. Ensign D M Fraser to be Lieutenant, vice Cumming. Ensign W Whitehead to be Ensign, vice Fraser. 89th. Lieut A E M'Gregor to be Lieutenant, vice Berry. H Wade to be Ensign, vice Ballis. 90th. W H Lane to be Ensign, vice Farrington.
HOSPITAL STAFF.—Surgeon F Robertson, M.D, to be Staff Surgeon of the First Class, vice R Billery, M.D. Acting Assistant Surgeon C Wright to be Assistant Surgeon. D Ramsay, M.D.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, SEPT. 18.
Royal Regiment of Artillery—Capt and Brevet Major J H Griffin to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Jackson, Second Capt D W Paynter to be Captain, vice Griffin. First Lieut J Sandham to be Second Captain, vice Paynter, Second Lieut H Irvine to be First Lieutenant, vice Swinton. Second Capt G R Barker to be Captain, vice Brevet Major G F Turner. First Lieut P G Pipon to be Second Captain, vice Barker. Second Lieut G W Lascelles to be First Lieutenant, vice Pipon.
Corps of Royal Engineers—Brevet Col D Calder to be Colonel, vice Woodly. Brevet Major F H Baddeley to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Calder.

BANKRUPTS.
J REED, Bermondsey-street, Bermondsey, hop-merchant. S MARTIN, Poole, Dorsetshire, salt-merchant. W TOWNLEY, Bristol, slate-merchant. J KING, Liverpool, licensed victualler. T REED, North Shields, banker.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.
J M'MASTER, Glasgow, provision-dealer. P MILLER, Edinburgh, shoemaker. A BALFOUR and WEIR, Dundee, merchants. R G YOUNG, Barra, Renfrewshire, cattle-dealer. J M'GREGOR, Glasgow, merchant. J A TOD, Glasgow, accountant and dealer in shares. A B HUGHES, Glasgow, contractor and commission-merchant. A ANDERSON, Bridge-end, Renfrewshire, merchant. G KIPPEN, Glasgow, writer.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 21.
WAR-OFFICE, SEPT. 21.
The Lord Chancellor has been pleased to appoint William Jacomb, J Mudge-hill 12 in the county of Surrey, to be a Master Extraordinary in the High Court of Chancery.

ADMIRALTY, SEPT. 15.
The following promotions have this day taken place, consequent on the decease of Admiral of the Red, Sir Charles Hamilton Bart, K.C.B :
Admiral of the White, sir John West, K.C.B., to be Admiral of the Red.
Admiral of the Blue, Sir Graham Eden Hamond, Bart., K.C.B., to be Admiral of the White.
Vice-Admiral of the Red Zachary Mudge, to be Admiral of the Blue.
Vice-Admiral of the White, John Ales (A), to be Vice-Admiral of the Red.
Vice Admiral of the Blue, Edward Hawker, to be Vice-Admiral of the White
Rear-Admiral of the Red, Sir Lucius Curtis, Bart, C B, to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue.
Rear-Admiral of the White, Hyde Parker, C B, to be Rear-Admiral of the Red.
Rear Admiral of the Blue, Edward Henry A'Court Repington, to be Rear-Admiral of the White.
Retired Captain Abraham Lowe has also been promoted to be Retired Rear-Admiral, on the terms proposed in the *London Gazette* of 1st September, 1846.
SEPT 19—Corps of Royal Marines. First Lieut and Quartermaster H Mc. ..... Second Lieut G Dallas: Second Lieut G Leslie to be First Lieutenant, vice Varle.

BANKRUPTS.
T SHAW, Wolverhampton, victualler. G WEBB, Tamworth, Staffordshire, wine-merchant. J HOARE, Ilkeston, Pumbrokeshire, shipwright. J D HARWOOD, Liverpool, ironmonger.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—
The Proprietor, Mr W BATTY – Positively the last Six Nights of MAZEPPA. Astley's will positively CLOSE on Saturday next. Equestrian and Dramatic Spectacle of THE PROPHET ON MONDAY, SEPT. 24, in the presence of the Nobility and Gentry, and the Public at large, on the Wild Horse. To be succeeded by Batty's Unrivalled Troupe of THE ARENA, supported by the British and Foreign Artists of the Establishment. To conclude with a favourite Afterpiece. Doors open at Half-past Seven; to commence at Eight. Private Boxes and Stalls can be secured at the Box-office from Eleven till Four.—Mr. Batty, Manager. Mr. W. West

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE
THE MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI
RIVERS, exhibited, by command, to her Majesty the Queen, H R H Prince Albert and Royal Family, at Windsor Castle.—New Views, also, of the Valley of the Mississippi, the Ohio, and Illinois Villages, &c., to New Orleans, being the largest picture ever executed by man. Exhibiting at Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, every day (except on Saturday) at half-past two, evening at half-past seven.—Admission, lower seats, 2s; gallery, 1s.

OPEN DAILY from Seven till Half-past Ten.
DAGUERREOTYPE PORTRAITS AND VIEWS.
ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION
Is open for Visitors daily. Lectures and Experiments with the Hydro-Electric Machine. Lectures on Chemistry. Exhibition of the Oxy-Hydrogen Microscope. Model of Steam Engine. The Diving Bell. The Diorama. Exhibition of Models and Machinery.—Admission, 1s; Schools, Half-price.

BEARD'S PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS,
by the NEW PROCESS, are taken at
85 KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY,
34, PARLIAMENT-STREET, and the
ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, REGENT-STREET.
"The portrait exhibits a marked improvement."—Athenæum, June 24.
"The entire colouring can only be compared to the finest enamel."—Times, June 21.

COUNTY FIRE OFFICE,
50, Regent-street, and 9, Royal Exchange-buildings.
ESTABLISHED 1807.
It is respectfully notified to parties holding policies in this office, the renewals of which fall due at Michaelmas next, that the same will be paid on or before the 14th of October—the receipts are lying at the head office, and in the hands of the several Agents.
JOHN J. BLUNT, Managing Director.

REMITTANCES TO INDIA.—The undersigned, London Agent of the AGRA and UNITED SERVICE BANK, is authorised to grant DRAFTS at the exchange of the day, and free of charge, on the Head Office, Branches, and Agencies of the Bank at Agra, Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.
THOMAS E. HENDERSON, Corresponding Agent.
The agency also buys approved drafts drawn against funds or upon parties in India.

FRAUDULENT IMITATION.—S. MORDAN and CO. caution all Stationers and Venders of Color Pencils and Cumberland Lead Pencils for Pencil cases, that, in consequence of the numerous [illegible] they are daily [illegible] are determined to apply to the Court of Chancery for protection against all parties who either Make "or Sell" such spurious goods.
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GOLD PENS.
RICHARD MOSLEY and CO.'S GOLD PENS still maintain their character as the very best that have yet been introduced.
To meet all purchasers, they can now offer one at a lower price, far superior to any Steel Pen, at 2s 6d, 3s 6d, 5s, 7s 6d, and 10s 6d.
The best quality are guaranteed not to go wrong or wear at the points; excellence or value compulsory.
Sold by all stationers, jewellers &c., at 12s 6d and 3s 6d each.
Manufactory, 51, Cornhill, Finsbury, London.
Gold and Silver Ever-pointed Pencils, Penholders, &c. (best quality only).

NEWTON'S GLOBES.—Patronised by her Majesty and Prince Albert.—The nobility, gentry, and public in general, are respectfully informed that Messrs NEWTON have constantly on hand a large Assortment of GLOBES, of all sizes and kinds of mounting, varying in price from 2s per pair upwards. Also Celestial Globes, suitable for presentation, from 3s to 30s each; School Globes, 12 inches in diameter, on an improved principle, 3 guineas per pair. Manufactory, 66, Cannon-street.

JAMES SHOOLBRED and COMPANY, of
Tottenham-court-road, beg respectfully to inform their friends that they have purchased the whole of the STOCK of Messrs. CHARLES EVANS and Co., of Oxford-street, at a discount of 40 per cent off the cost price. The STOCK consists of a general assortment of Silk and Satin, Silk Mercery, Glassie Hosiery, and Haberdashery.
JAMES SHOOLBRED and COMPANY have also purchased a very large [illegible] season, at an unusually reduced price, the whole of which they will offer for sale on WEDNESDAY next, the 26th instant, at their premises, No. 22, [illegible] Tottenham-court-road, and 27, 28, 29, 41, 42, 43, and 44, Grafton-street East.
JAMES SHOOLBRED and COMPANY, Tottenham-court-road.

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MRS. TROLLOPE'S NEW NOVEL,
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Oxford: JOHN HENRY PARKER; and 377, Strand, London.

SEA WEEDS.—Instructions to Find, Preserve, and Classify them, in the FAMILY FRIEND, price 3d, monthly. London: HOULSTON and STONEMAN.

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REVALENTA, or ERVALENTA, the NATURAL REMEDY for CONSTIPATION Pain and Flatulency, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Acidity, Spasms, Sickness, Diarrhœa, Piles, Hæmorrhoids, Cramps, Fevers, Inflammation, Debility, Consumption, Asthma, Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Catarrh, Influenza, Hooping Cough, Croup, Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Liver Complaints, Dropsy, Gravel, Blood Impurities, Skin Eruptions, Scurvy, Ulcers, Tumours, Humours, Fevers, Nausea after Meals, Sea and Bilious Sickness, Heartburn, Headache, Giddiness, Indigestion, Dysentery, Low Spirits, Hypochondriasis, Hysterics, Nervous Irritability, Wasting Away, Decay, Epilepsy, Fits, Spasms, Tremors, Nervous Debility, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Loss of Memory, Dimness of Sight, Giddiness, Universal Prostration, Decline, Exhaustion, Dropsy, Cancer, Tumours, Ulcers, Blood Impurities, Scurvy, Eruptions, Leprosy, Fevers, Jaundice, Bilious Complaints, Nausea

COSSACKS.

THE COSSACKS.

THE termination of the war in Hungary has led to the dispersion of vast hordes of those irregular troops, whom the Emperor of Russia had so unsparingly employed in the recent struggle.

We find the characteristics of the Cossacks thus vividly described in a work lately published by Count Henry Krasinski:—

"As military adjuncts, they are excellent for foraging parties, for surprising an enemy, cutting off his communications, and pursuing him when defeated. They make excellent pioneers; nor are their services less useful in pillaging a country or in guarding its frontiers. They utter most singular cries when in pursuit of a retreating foe: their horses, small in make, but extremely vigorous, and proof to all kinds of fatigue, clear all difficulties of the ground, carry their riders everywhere with facility, and are, like their masters, content with the most meagre fare: indeed, there can be no doubt, but that the Cossacks have rendered signal service to Russia, which, ever since the year 1549, has taken them under her protection, without, however, the existence of any official act, treaty, or stipulation, confirming their submission to that power. But sooth to say, these pretended heroes are, in point of fact, altogether worthless as regular soldiers: the mere aspect of a musket or a pistol suffices to disperse them: they never dare charge in line, nor can they sustain a charge made upon them; so that with a single regiment of regular cavalry, one may always successfully attack ten regiments of Cossacks. In addition to a crooked sabre, a very long lance without pennant, and pistols, some few amongst them are armed with a long carabine, which carries to an almost incredible distance, and the ball of which is exceedingly small: this is perhaps their most dangerous weapon, and in the use of which they are very expert, turning it mostly to very good account. Occasionally, they feign a sudden retreat; and when they perceive that their pursuers are comparatively small in number, they rapidly face about, and become the assailants; this, however, can only happen with an inexperienced body of troops, totally detached, and who are unacquainted with their adversaries' wily mode of warfare. The Cossack troops but rarely form into squadrons; they even appear to entertain a strong aversion to every species of order and discipline; they never decide an action; but divide in their attack, falling indifferently on the van, the flanks, and the rear of an army on its march; hovering around them like a vapoury cloud, which from one instant to another alternately augments, fades away, or dissipates entirely, again to form into shape and to revive with increased density. They but seldom make a direct charge in line with their cavalry; but keep constantly pirouetting and prancing about, wheeling round, and skirmishing about in every possible direction, with astonishing swiftness and activity. From the moment of their having taken the field in a campaign, they observe no regular intervals of repose, nor stated times for repast: they set at nought the inclemency of the weather; and rarely does anything escape the vigilance of their piercing sight, or the well-trained alertness of their acute sense of hearing: pillage is their peculiar *forte*, and they are dangerous only to a flying enemy. Once dismounted, they lose all their previous activity and courage, become altogether useless, and may be easily vanquished.

"The general characteristics of the Cossacks appear to be their predilection for a wandering life, love of rapine, a wild passion for democracy, and a liberty they know not how to use. A Cossack will endure any climate, and is remarkable for the instinct by which he finds his way in the wildest tracts. With many demonstrations of joy in successes, they combine sudden depression of spirits in reverses, and their passions are easily excited, being governed rather by impulse than by reason. The generality of the Cossacks are of middle size, but of robust constitution, enduring hunger, thirst, fatigue, and want of sleep with hardihood."

READING, GUILDFORD, AND REIGATE RAILWAY.

THIS line of railway was commenced about two years since, close to Broome Park, the beautiful seat of Sir Benjamin Brodie, near Betchworth, about midway between Reigate and Dorking. In our Journal of August 26, 1847, we gave an Illustration of the initiatory proceedings. In our report, we took occasion to observe that "this very interesting line will connect the county towns of Berkshire and Surrey (Reading and Guildford), and extend from the latter across 'the Garden of Surrey' to Reigate; at the same time communicating with four trunk lines—the Great Western, the South-Western, the Brighton, and the South-Eastern Railways. To the pleasure tourist we scarcely know any line presenting so many picturesque attractions. Its route lies from Reading, on the Great Western line, across Berkshire, by Wokingham and Sandhurst; entering Surrey by Frimley; then crossing the South-Western line, onward with a branch to Farnham; at the base of the Hog's Back, to Guildford; next by a branch to Godalming; and continuing at the foot of the celebrated range of chalk hills, past Dorking and Reigate to Redhill. We have alluded to the picturesqueness of the Surrey portion, which will be new ground to many a tourist; though it is, perhaps, the most beautiful scenery of its class in England. Its landscapes present a rich succession of *bits* for the painter, in its picturesque uplands, woodland dells, verdant valleys, rocky hills, and undulating parks and heaths—all lying within the eye of the traveller along this new line."

Our Illustration gives a specimen of this picturesque scenery, showing a portion of the railway sketched from Betchworth, or rather Beechworth, Park, among the most beautiful of the scenery between Reigate and Dorking; although the part of the chalk hills seen from this po its greatly exceeded by the bolder sublimity of Box Hill, the venerable giant of the chain, with its luxuriant clothing of patronymic evergreen.

That portion of the line which extends from Redhill to Dorking has been constructed, in first-rate manner, by Mr. George Wythes, the eminent railway contractor, of Reigate.

The state of entire line is thus given in the report of the directors of the South-Eastern Railway to proprietors at the half-yearly general meeting of the company, held on Thursday. On the 4th of July, 9¼ miles of the Reading, Guildford, and Reigate Railway were opened for traffic, viz. 8 miles from Redhill to Dorking, and 1½ miles from Reading to Farnborough. On the 20th of August 20¼ additional miles of this railway were opened, viz. 10¾ miles from Dorking to Shalford, and 10 miles from Farnborough to Guildford. The connecting link that still requires to be completed is the 1¼ miles between Shalford and Guildford, which is constructed by the South-Western Railway Company, the works on which the directors believe to be now finished, the sanction of the railway commissioners being only required to open the whole line of traffic.

As a "pleasure line," this portion will undoubtedly be very popular, since it gives the Londoner the first access by railway to the very attractive scenery of Dorking and Box Hill.

THE READING, GUILDFORD, AND REIGATE RAILWAY.—SKETCHED FROM BETCHWORTH PARK.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 1.6, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1849.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 392.—VOL. XV.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1849. [SIXPENCE.

THE SUPPLY OF WATER TO THE METROPOLIS.

THE largest, richest, most populous, and most refined city in the world, is without a sufficient supply of the two first necessaries of health—pure air and pure water. This great evil and scandal to our civilisation is very generally admitted; and even at periods when the scourge of Pestilence is not applied to quicken the popular apprehension, the danger is seen and felt. From time to time an outcry is raised, and efforts are made for the alleviation of the mischief. But all such efforts are partial, and hitherto they have been next to useless, if we are to calculate their value by their results. The pollution of the river Thames, and the consequent pollution of the air, increase from day to day. A large section of the population is without any water but that which is derived from this foul source, and the supply even of that is insufficient. Another large section is supplied with a purer water—from a company holding a great monopoly, and charging a monopolist price for a scanty and quite inadequate supply; while a third section, comprising no less than seventy thousand houses, and representing a population of about half a million—a city-full of themselves—are without any supply at all but such as the poor people can draw from street pumps, and carry by hand to their wretched apartments.

In the year 1819 the subject was brought under public notice; but, after the usual amount of talking and writing, complaining and suggesting, accusing and defending, it was suffered to drop. In 1827, a Royal Commission was appointed to consider it; and, in 1828, 1829, 1831, and 1834, Committees of the House of Commons took evidence upon it. The general purport of that evidence would have justified the Legislature in putting an end to the various private monopolies which supplied the metropolis with dirty water, and abolishing the contending jurisdictions whose existence rendered impracticable any scheme for the purification of the river. Nothing, however, was done. In the year 1836, a committee was appointed to consider the project of Mr. John Martin, who proposed to carry off all the sewerage of London by means of large close sewers, twenty feet wide, on either bank of the river, into proper receptacles, where, by the aid of science, it might be converted into valuable manure. The committee stated that at that period (1836) the Thames received the "excrementitious matter of nearly a million and a half of human beings; the washings of their foul linen; the filth and refuse of many hundred manufactories; the offal and decomposing vegetable substances from the markets; the foul and gory liquid from the slaughter-houses, and the purulent abominations from hospitals and dissecting-rooms, too disgusting to detail." Since that time the population of London is computed to have increased to about two millions and a quarter. The filthiness of the Thames of 1836 must, therefore, be increased, in 1849, by all the abominations poured into it by an additional population of three-quarters of a million, a population equal to those of the three largest cities and towns of the empire, Glasgow, Manchester, and Liverpool, combined. It might be supposed that the statement and proof of such a stupendous evil as this would be sufficient to procure a remedy; and that it needed no such terrible admonition as that of the Cholera to induce the Government and the people to work cordially together till success rewarded their efforts, and every house in the metropolis, from the largest mansion to the meanest hovel, was supplied with pure water in abundance, for all necessary, healthful, and even luxurious purposes But it has not been so. The mass of the people have been apathetic, and the interests of private trading companies—necessarily stronger, while human nature is human nature, than considerations of public welfare to be purchased to their loss—have combined to deter the successive Governments which have acknowledged the evil from originating the only thorough and decisive remedies, the permanent purification of the Thames, the abolition of all private trading monopolies in water, and the establishment of a municipal authority, acting in the public name, for the public benefit, and under the public control.

The difficulties are many—but are they insurmountable? Is this metropolis too poor to pay for the construction of sewers, such as those recommended by Mr. Martin, or any others more effectual? and is it unable to give just compensation to the various private companies whose monopolies it is so desirable to abolish? We think

ODIN. HOWE (120). CALEDONIA (120). VENGEANCE (84).

ADMIRAL SIR W. PARKER LEAVING CORFU, IN "THE HOWE," FOR CEPHALONIA.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

not; and that, even should the raising of the necessary sums be burdensome for a time upon the proprietors and rate-payers of the metropolis, the infliction should be cheerfully borne for the sake of the priceless advantages of health and comfort which it would be the means of securing to us and to our posterity. The country has paid, or will have to pay, upwards of a million and a half sterling for a house to lodge the Lords and Commons of Great Britain. That sum would be more than sufficient to drain London without polluting the Thames. We cannot doubt but sooner or later it will be provided.

The chief difficulty to be contended against is not a monetary one, but the absence of agreement upon the best plan to be adopted. One thing to be especially guarded against is the granting of powers to any private company whatever—however specious the pretext, and however real the comparative advantages which it offers. In the words of the Metropolitan Anti-Water-Monopoly Association, we hold that to "pass any Act of Parliament, or to grant any further exclusive powers, under any circumstances whatever, to any commercial body, for the purpose of obtaining an additional or improved supply of water to the metropolis, will be enlarging and strengthening past legislative errors, and directly opposing the social freedom of the public and the progress of improvement, by extending the field and power of monopoly." For this reason, we have nothing to say of the two projects before the public for supplying the metropolis with pure water from the Thames at Henley, and from the river Colne. They do not include what we consider to be the first essential, the disinfection and purification of the Thames within the limits of London; and they would be monopolies, like their contemporaries. There are two other projects, however, that seem to us to deserve all the publicity we can give them, although we wish to guard ourselves against the supposition that we affirm their practicability, or that we agree in all their statements. We merely desire that their merits or demerits should be brought before the public, with the hope that ultimately some plan may be elicited that will answer the great purpose in view. The first is that recommended by the Metropolitan Anti-Water-Monopoly Association, whose objects are stated by themselves to be—

> To obtain powers from Parliament to incorporate the whole water supply of London into one Institution, based upon a self-supporting principle, and to raise the necessary funds upon rates to be levied for a term of thirty years; the money raised on the security of such rates to be applied for the purchase of the plants of the present companies—the amount of the sum to be so applied to be settled by an impartial board of arbitration to be appointed by the House of Commons—and to carrying out the views of the Association in amending the water supply. To apply the large surplus revenue, which must accrue even from very reduced rates, to the gradual liquidation of the original debt, so as to pay off the whole obligation within the above period. For providing and securing an abundant, continuous, and scientifically-arranged supply of water from a pure source, for the domestic purposes of all classes; and for providing such an efficient supply for all sanitary purposes as will tend to perfect our social comforts, and promote the public health; and, finally, at the expiration of thirty years, to provide a great boon, free and unencumbered, to posterity. To establish the whole machinery of this great work under the control of a central board of management, to be appointed by a commission composed of representatives from each metropolitan parish, to be periodically elected by the ratepayers.

The supply depended upon by the Association for effecting these great purposes is to be derived, they imagine, from Artesian wells. We form no opinion as to the correctness of the estimate upon which they go. We see, however, that this company take no cognizance of, and propose no remedy for, the present state of the river Thames. Upon this point, therefore, it is a partial scheme, and, in our opinion, objectionable for that reason.

The next project is that of Mr. John Martin. That gentleman states that—

> After a careful and mature consideration of the merits of every proposal which has been advanced by myself and others, I have, at length, arrived at the unequivocal conclusions that—the Thames is the only source whence a sufficient quantity of water to meet the increasing requirements of the metropolis can be permanently obtained; and that for this and the point of supply, must be from the united body of the stream, and near to London, in order to obviate that interruption of the navigation, which would infallibly occur by abstracting the water higher up, or from the rivers and springs contributing to its flow.

He proposes, therefore, that—

> On that part of the river Thames which lies between the Chelsea Water-works on the one shore, and the Southwark works on the other, as being ready for the best adapted to afford a permanently adequate supply of water without injury to existing demands or interests, he would construct across the stream a weir as high as mean high-water mark, and, by forming communications with the river above and below the weir, and having self-acting valves to back the water in spring tides, and let off the superabundant waters in time of flood. He states that as there would be a fall of the whole body of the Thames over the weir, of nearly four feet, for about nine hours a day, this immense natural power should be applied to working water-wheels and pumps, thus saving a vast amount of steam power and nuisance from smoke, and enabling the different companies on both sides of the river to derive from this one point an unvarying high-pressure supply, without the add of steam-engines.

We have not space to enter further into details. We but present the subject as one of paramount importance to this great city; though we cannot but express our dissatisfaction with Mr. Martin's project, for not providing for the extinction of the present water monopolies, and the consolidation of the whole into a great Water Trust, under municipal control. The supply of water ought no more to be meted out to us as a matter of profit to individuals, than the atmosphere and the sunshine If the recent discovery of scientific men, as disclosed in the letters of Dr. Brittan and Dr. Budd, that Cholera is caused by the presence of a minute living organism drawn into the stomach by the use of impure water, should turn out to be correct, the efforts of those who seek to supply us abundantly with the pure element will receive an additional support from the public fear. It is high time, however, that we should act upon a nobler principle; and that this great question should be taken up in a manner befitting the common-sense and the civilisation of the age.

THE INSURRECTION IN CEPHALONIA.

IN our Journal of last week, we briefly announced the departure of the English squadron from Malta (which we have illustrated upon the previous page) We are indebted for the preceding Sketch to the courtesy of Mr. J. Connell Ogle, Professor of Drawing to the University of Corfu. It represents Admiral Sir William Parker leaving Corfu harbour, in the *Howe*, for Cephalonia, to assist the Lord High Commissioner (Mr. Ward) in quelling the insurrection. The Sketch also shows a correct view of the port of Corfu, and the position of the vessels as they got under weigh—the *Vesuvius* (Admiral Sir William Parker's ship) being towed out by H.M steam-frigate *Odin*; the *Penelope*, 84, towed by H.M. steamer *Fair Rosamond*; and the *Caledonia*, 120, waiting the return of the *Fair Rosamond* steamer to conduct her to Cephalonia. The squadron left Malta on the 1st of September, arrived at Corfu on Saturday evening, the 8th, at a little after nine P.M.; and left for Cephalonia on Sunday afternoon, Sept. 9th, at four P.M.

The departure of these noble vessels, with their colours flying and bands playing, was a magnificent spectacle, surrounded by most superb mountain scenery In the Sketch is shown the Citadel of Corfu, part of the island of Vido; and, in the distance, Mount St. Salvador.

Private letters from Corfu, of the 9th September, announce that up to that date as many as seventeen of the insurgents (several of whom belong to the clergy) had been taken, and immediately executed, according to martial law. It was reported that a corresponding fate existed in some of the villages of Corfu; where, in consequence of repeated acts of incendiarism, the police had been compelled to threaten summary punishment on all persons who refused their aid to detect and check the same. Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker, with the squadron under his command, would scarcely reach Cephalonia before the 11th, as the wind was dead on end.

THE EARLY CLOSING MOVEMENT.—On Wednesday evening, at a general meeting of the assistants in all branches of trade, held at the Assembly-Rooms, Great Marlborough-street, Mr. M. Mile [illegible] in Warwick-street presiding, it was moved and carried [illegible] during the coming winter, to give the public support to the Early Closing Association, believing it to be both its interest and duty to do so. A committee was also appointed to carry out the object in view.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE

The subject which almost wholly engrossed attention in Paris during the week was the assumed critical position of the Ministry, caused by the difficulties of the Roman question and of the national finances. The Cabinet was said to be torn by dissensions on those topics, which must lead either to a total dissolution or very considerable modification of its present constitution.

M. de Falloux is gaining strength rapidly, and has left Paris for the banks of the Oise, where he will continue until the meeting of the Assembly.

According to the *Patrie*, instructions of a conciliatory tendency have been sent to Rome.

The *Débats* contradicts a statement which had been circulated, that the letter of the President of the Republic had been required to be published in the official journal of Rome.

The Socialists and "Reds" are said to have abandoned their favourite mode of propagating and enforcing their doctrines, viz. by the musket and sword, from a conviction of its absolute inefficiency, and have resolved to trust to the more conciliatory weapons of discussion and journalism. They also intend to "mend their manners" in the Legislative Assembly. Pierre Bonaparte's clenched fist seems to have produced a wonderful conversion in this respect

A new Socialist journal, under the title of *La Voix du Peuple*, has just come out, under the direction of M. Proudhon

A considerable number of the trees of liberty planted in Paris were removed privately, during Saturday night, by order of the Government.

Fifty of the Council-General have demanded the abolition of the excise on spirituous liquors, and but a few have declared themselves in favour of its continuance.

The accounts given by the *Union Médicale* of the state of the health of Paris are most satisfactory. In the hospitals, the average number of new cases, from the 21st to the 23rd instant inclusively, was only eight or nine per day, and on the [illegible] the number of deaths was only six during those [illegible] the number of deaths on the 19th was only eleven, and on the 20th, nine; and they have been decreasing since.

Despatches have been received from the Governor-General of the Antilles and the Governor of Guadaloupe, of the date of the 28th August, announcing that perfect tranquillity had prevailed for the previous fifteen days in both colonies.

Several of the most influential bankers of Paris had a meeting with M. Passy, the Minister of Finance, at his official residence, on Sunday. Having examined various financial plans submitted to them by the Minister, they are said to have declared that none of them were applicable to the present situation of the Treasury.

ITALIAN STATES.

ROME.—Accounts state that the Pope had issued a very objectionable manifesto (which was published on the 19th inst.), granting an amnesty, but from which were to be excluded the heads of the Republican Government, their ministers, the whole of the Constituent Assembly, and the military chiefs.

Matters remain in the same unsatisfactory state between the French and Papal authorities.

The *Giornale di Roma*, of the 14th, publishes the official returns of the wounded who entered the hospitals from the 1st of May to the 30th of June. The numbers are as follow: Romans, 186; subjects of the Roman provinces, 543; Italians from different states, 332; foreigners, 41; country unknown, 206 total, 1308.

A conflict was said to have taken place between French and Spanish sentinels at Valmontone, but on both sides strict silence was observed on the subject. The Spanish troops were likely to be recalled home.

PIEDMONT. In the sitting of the 17th, the Chamber of Deputies of Turin commenced the discussion of the bill for the abolition of the law of primogeniture By this bill, the right of entailing property is to be abolished. The foundations and dotations of commanderships in the knightly order of Saints Maurice [illegible] are to be secularised. The laws and statutes of the said [illegible] order, in what concerns the distinction between Knights of Justice and Patrons; and the proofs of noble birth, hitherto required, are no longer to be insisted on.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

From Vienna we learn that the Austrian Minister of Finance has published his plan for raising a new loan. The amount of the loan is to be 60,000,000 florins; but, if the offer be made, he will take a fifth more. It is to be contracted by public subscription, in which all citizens may participate: the interest is to be 4 per cent; and bank notes are to be issued at 5 per cent. The house of Hope and Co., of Amsterdam, and that of MM. Rothschild, of Frankfort, are authorised to receive subscriptions for the loan.

The conference of ministers, generals, and eminent personages now sitting at Vienna, on the affairs of Hungary, have, it is understood, fully accepted the constitution of the 4th of March, in all its rigorous consequences, as the basis of a reorganisation of the country.

From Hungary we learn that profound discontent continues to exist, and that the people are greatly exasperated at the destruction of the bank notes of Kossuth, by which means the former have been deprived of the incorporation of the Hungarian soldiers in the Austrian army, which is considered a humiliation.

Courts trials, on a monster scale, are going on in Pesth, the military power relieving uncontrolled by the inconvenient trammels of constitutional forms.

With respect to the fortress of Komorn, the latest date from Vienna (the 22d inst.) mentions that although a portion of the garrison would rather die under its walls than submit to the Austrian forces, yet the greater part, deeming further resistance useless, feel disposed to accept the best terms they can obtain. The conditions offered by General Nugent are said to be very favourable; and it is, therefore, confidently stated that in a few days the fortress will surrender to the Imperial troops. Another account of the same date states that the fortress had actually surrendered

A rumour is in circulation, and going the round of the papers, that Bem has died of his wounds in Wallach a.

HOLLAND.

The Dutch Ministry has not yet been formed. The Address in answer to the King's speech expresses great satisfaction at the resignation of the Cabinet, which for some time past had not enjoyed the confidence of the Chambers.

PORTUGAL.

Advices dated the 19th instant state that at Lisbon financial affairs continue in a most deplorable state, and great discontent prevailed in consequence of the parties committing late robberies not having been punished.

UNITED STATES

Intelligence to the 11th inst. has arrived from America this week by the mail steamer *Caledonia*.

General Taylor had returned to Washington, and, though somewhat improved in health, was still in a feeble state of body.

The buccaneering expedition to Cuba, to revolutionize that island, and, having wrested it from Spain, to erect it into a "Democratic Republic," has been crushed in the outset. Under an act of Congress authorising the detention of vessels believed to be cleared for unlawful purposes, the propellers *Seagull* and *Thorn*, and the large steamer *New Orleans*, of New Orleans, supposed to be connected with this warlike expedition against Cuba, were seized at New York, by order of the United States district attorney, and other propellers were also seized, and are lying off Corlear's Hook, each in charge of a guard of marines. The steamer was fitted up as a transport-ship. No resistance was offered on board any of the vessels to the United States officers. The number of recruits for the expedition in New York was about 300; and there were 50 or 60 revolutionists from Cuba at different hotels and boarding-houses. Warrants were issued against five or six of the parties implicated, and two arrests had been made. Bail was tendered, and accepted in both cases.

The southern wing of the expedition, on Round Island, near Pascagoula, is at present blockaded by the *Water Witch*, Lieut. Craven, and that sloop of war *Albany*, Captain Randolph. The commanders of both vessels had written to the expeditionists, assuring them that they would be sunk or captured if they attempted to put to sea, but offering them every facility to escape to the Balearic Island. Meanwhile their supplies are cut off. It is said, however, that the New Orleans packet *Union* has actually sailed, with men and arms on board, for the coast of Cuba.

The cholera yet hangs about us, though in a greatly mitigated form. In Boston and other cities it also continues in a milder form.

On the 14th of September a grand "state fair" (or, as we should say, agricultural show) of the State of New York was holden at Syracuse. Full fifty thousand yeomen were assembled. The show of stock and implements was very large.

A Convention of the Pomological Society, having for its object the furtherance of a knowledge of the growth of fruits, &c., was to be held on the 14th, at the same city The subject of horticulture also came before the Convention.

Mrs. Butler's case was again to be brought before the law authorities on the 18th. The application to be made on that day is to show cause why a divorce should not be decreed.

A company of traders, with a capital of £40000, is about to proceed from Fresno [illegible] Howard's Island to California.

The reports regarding the state of the grain and potato crops come cheering from all parts of the Union save Maryland and Maine. In Pennsylvania and North Carolina especially the yield promises to be a large one. The rot has appeared in the potato crop, but is not general

The breaches which had taken place on several of the canals in Cincinnati [illegible] had completely repaired, and business would be resumed in a day or two.

A national convention is to be held in St. Louis on the 15th of October, to consider the erection of a railroad and electric telegraph to the Pacific. Delegates are expected from every state and territory in the Union.

The news of the alarm seen of Gregey and his troops to the Russian and Austrian army, and the apprehended termination of the war, excited considerable interest, as well as the fate of Kossuth, Guyon, Bem, and Dembinski, hopes were even entertained that the Hungarians would yet recover themselves

CENTRAL AMERICA

We have advices from Yucatan to the 17th ultimo. The Indians had again attacked Sacalal, and entirely defeated the Yucatecos, who left eight hundred dead on the field. The Yucatecos have been in the habit of selling their Indian prisoners into Cuban slavery. Can any severity of retaliation, under such circumstances, be considered at?

CANADA.

The advices from Canada this week are of little interest. Lord Elgin left Montreal on the 4th inst., and proceeded on the Lake in the war [illegible] from Prescott, to Niagara Falls. Two companies of soldiers [illegible] Lachine to see it in safety on board the river steamer. He was accompanied by his lady and child and a small staff. He was neither cheered nor insulted on his way. It was reported that he had expected to meet General Taylor at Niagara Falls, but he was too late. A report of the death of the Countess of Elgin, at Kingston, was contradicted. This lady, who has passed most of her days in Canada, is a great favourite with all classes, and her recovery from a recent attack of illness is the subject of general congratulation at St. Lawrence.

WEST INDIES.

By the mail steamer *Trent* we have the usual monthly advices from the Islands. From Jamaica, under date the 22nd ult., we learn that the [illegible] elections were progressing. Out of 47 members, of which number the Assembly is composed, 35 had been returned, of whom 23 are advocates for retrenchment. Out of the 35 members to be elected, it was expected that nine would be in favour of the measure. Thus a large majority of the country party had been secured. If the Council should refuse to pass the Retrenchment Bill, which will be laid before them early after the meeting of the new House, it was confidently stated that the Assembly will again refuse to vote the supplies, and in all probability another dissolution take place. The existing revenue bills extend only to the 1st of October, and, in the event of another dissolution, would expire before a new House could be called together, in which case a great loss to the revenue of the island will be sustained.

Business was extremely dull, and the distress amongst the poorer classes was very severe.

From Demerara the advices announce that a further attempt had been made to ensure the establishment of the Civil List, which had failed, and resulted in the resignation of the ministry, consisting of seven members. The taxordinance had been renewed for three months from the 8th of August, in order to save to the Colonial Government the necessity of an interval between the period of closing the estimate and the completion of the schemes for ways and means. The weather was very favourable, and the agricultural prospects cheering

At Tobago great distress prevailed, owing to so many estates having been wholly or partially abandoned. Trade, in consequence, was extremely dull, and holders of stocks anxious to realise at any price

Despatches had occurred at Barbadoes, owing to the temporary absence of the Lieutenant-Governor, who had left on a visit to Antigua, without appointing some person to administer the Government.

At Grenada political affairs promised a satisfactory change. The difference between the two branches of the Legislature, on the subject of a reduction of public expenditure, was likely to be arranged by a new session

From the French West India Islands, the accounts from Martinique and Guadaloupe are of a most favourable character. The Government has compensation money for the redemption of the slaves, amounting to 12,000,000f., by payments, one-half in cash, and the other moiety in 5 per cent. Rentes; one-eighth part of the latter is directed to be appropriated to the establishment of banks, which had immediately been opened. The number of slaves freed from slavery was 74,954, at the price of 20f. each.

From Cuba, however, the accounts, on the other hand, are very deplorable. The estates were almost entirely neglected, owing to the want of labour, the former workpeople leading a vagabond life. The plantations were necessarily going to ruin fast, and the returns already are extremely meagre. The colony appeared so hopelessly ruined, that the chief merchants were leaving it.

We have news from Havannah of the 3rd instant. The island was in the greatest confusion, from the formation of the Annexationary movements there, except in a single instance, in which the colonel and several officers of one of the regiments were murdered.

The Captain-General was using the most energetic measures to suppress any attempts at rebellion that might occur in any part of the island.

INDIA

Intelligence anticipatory of the Overland Mail from Calcutta to the 8th, and Madras to the 1st of August, arrived on Wednesday, but it is of the most meagre description. A tranquility prevailed in all parts, and the north of the districts generally, notwithstanding the prevalence of rumours as to the sinister designs of Ghoolab Singh. At Lahore the troops were in by no means a healthy state.

The Governor-General, Lord Gough, and Sir C. Napier, continued at Simla.

Moolraj has not been executed, nor is it likely that he will be. In the latest intelligence from Lahore it is stated that a Belief prevailed there that the order for the commutation of the sentence had actually been issued, and would shortly be made public.

A second and final distribution of Scinde prize money has been made. The amount for division, after various deductions, including one of 7½ per cent for Sir Charles Napier's additional sixteenth of the former instalment, [illegible] Charles's share on account, was 8,838,522 rs., very little short of the £70,000 at which it has been estimated. The delay of the present overland mail was occasioned by the reluctance of the paymaster being obliged to go to the south of the line to avoid its fury. The *Bajun* took on board the bags at Alexandria, whence she sailed on the 16th instant.

AUSTRALIA.

The latest accounts from this distant, but most valuable and important colony, are dated Sydney, June 11, and they show in a pretty clear light the difficulties which our present system of convict transportation are presenting for the Imperial Government in that remote quarter, as well as at the Cape. In the Legislative Council, on June 1st, Mr. Cowper, the member for Cumberland, moved, with reference to Sir Grey's despatches, that—

> That this council decides to accede to the proposal therein contained for the removal of transportation to this colony, and strongly protests against the adoption of any measure by which the colony would be degraded and made the receptacle of the criminal; and that this council, therefore, would earnestly entreat her Majesty to be graciously pleased to revoke the order in council by which this colony has been again made a place to which British offenders may be transported.

This important resolution was carried nem. con. without a debate. The unanimity of the colonists, supported, indeed almost led, by Governor Fitzroy, ought to secure the object the colonists seek. The Sydney *Morning Herald*, June 6, referring to the vote of the Legislative Council, remarks: "Earl Grey and his colleagues should now be made to understand, if they would act or would not understand before, that, so far as the colonists of New South Wales are concerned, the transportation question is settled—settled fully and finally settled for ever. To attempt to insist at any more, under whatever name or pretext, would be not only to waste precious time, but to insult this whole community."

As if to put to the severest test the state of public feeling in the colony on the subject, a cargo of convicts by the *Hashemy* arrived at Sydney on June 10: the colonists were immediately thrown into a state of great excitement and irritation in consequence, and they resolved at once to make a determined stand, adopting the only constitutional means of making known to her Majesty the grievance so enormously and unjustly thrust upon them by Lord Grey. Accordingly, the next day (June 11th), the people of Sydney, as one man, assembled on the vacant ground near Circular-wharf. The chair was taken by Mr. Lowe, the late Colonial Secretary and present member for the city of Sydney. The following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—

> We, the free and [illegible] her most gracious Majesty, inhabitants of the city of Sydney, [illegible] assembled, do hereby declare and [illegible] transportation of British criminals to the [illegible] Australia in violation [illegible] the will of the [illegible] colonists, as it clearly evinces [illegible] to us the [illegible] and [illegible] of the British Government, that transportation to [illegible] cannot be [illegible] for ever
>
> 2. Because it is incompatible with the existence as a free colony, desiring self-government, to be made the receptacle [illegible] another country's felons.
>
> 3. Because it is [illegible] just degradation to subject the great social and political [illegible] of the present people of a fraction of its inhabitants
>
> 4. Because we [illegible] unalterably attached to the British Crown, we greatly fear that the perpetuation of [illegible] transportation to this country will [illegible] to sever for ever the [illegible] which [illegible] us to the parent state.
>
> For these and many hundred reasons in the [illegible] we [illegible] the [illegible] Her Majesty's Government [illegible] Australia Felix [illegible] Moreton Bay [illegible] for Almighty God to prevent the landing again of British convicts on these shores.

This protest was presented to Governor Fitzroy by a deputation, with a request that he would forward it to her Majesty.

Governor Fitzroy had signified his intention not to land the convicts until the answer of Earl Grey had been received.

THE LORD CROWN OF HUNGARY.—One of the many subjects of speculation at the present moment is the fate of the Hungarian Crown—for, by a figure of speech, the Hungarian monarchy, but the actual "round and top of sovereignty," the golden diadem itself. It is generally believed that Kossuth has carried it with him in his flight, and that it has for a second time crossed the frontiers of Turkey. The past history of this crown is a curious one, and as full of vicissitudes as the lives of some of those who have worn it. The Magyars claim a descent from the Huns who settled in the Danubian monarchy; there is a legend that it was wrought by the hands of angels for St. Stephan, who was crowned with it in 1001: history, with a more limited faith, records that it was sent as a present to Stephan by Sylvester II., a Pope of the 10th century. As to what has become of it there are [illegible] conjectures. According to some, it has been buried in a secret place. According to others, Kossuth has it in his person as possession.

A PACIFIC STEAM-SHIP.—On Monday next the new act for regulating the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels (12 & 13 Vict. c. 33) will come into force. It contains 64 sections and some schedules. Several statutes are repealed, and the present one is to form the law on the subject. The commissioners of emigrants are to carry the act into effect, and have power to appoint assistant officers. Passenger ships are to be surveyed before they proceed to sea, and every precaution seems to have been taken to secure the accommodation of emigrants. Her Majesty in Council may issue rules for the regulating of vessels proceeding to the colonies. Among the provisions is one declaring that passengers shall be entitled to remain on board six hours after the arrival of a vessel at its place of destination. There is another section regulating the space to be allotted to each passenger, according to the size and tonnage of a vessel. An opinion is gaining ground that some model should be adopted to make new laws known to those who are required to obey them, and by this act abstracts of the new law are to be exhibited in conspicuous places on board ship, so that passengers may know their rights, and the owners of vessels be compelled to comply with the enactments of the same.

CHOLERA.—HOUSE VENTILATION.

[DR ARNOTT has communicated to the *Times* the following letter, of peculiar importance and interest.]

SIR, In the notification from the Board of Health respecting cholera, reprinted from the *Gazette* in your paper of the 19th instant, the following passage occurs, after the description of an ill-ventilated dwelling:—"Under such circumstances considerable and immediate relief may be given by a plan suggested by Dr. Arnott, of taking a brick out of the wall near the ceiling of the room, so as to open a direct communication between the room and the chimney. Any occasional temporary inconvenience of down-draught will be more than compensated by the beneficial results of this simple ventilating process." As applications have since been made to me for further information on this subject, I beg, through your paper—the vehicle of so much good to the public—to give the following detail respecting the contrivance and the *rationale* of its action.

I assume that most of your readers already understand, or will now learn, that the air which we breathe, and which is used to stuff air-pillows, consists of material elements as much as the water which we drink or the food which we eat—indeed, consists altogether of oxygen and nitrogen; the first of which forms 23 seven-eighths by weight of the substance of water, and the other nearly one-fifth by weight of the substance of flesh; and that there is surrounding our globe, to a depth of about fifty miles, a light fluid ocean of such air, called the atmosphere, into which near the surface of the earth certain impurities are always rising from the functions of animal and vegetable life, and the decomposition of substances in putrefaction, combustion, &c., just as into the sea and great rivers some impurities are always entering from the sewers—all which impurities, however, are quickly so diluted or dissipated in the great masses as to become absolutely inappreciable, and eventually, by the diffusive and purifying powers of nature, are decomposed and changed, so that the great oceans of air and water retain ever their state of perfection.

I assume, further, that your readers know that fresh air for breathing is the most immediately urgent of the essentials to life, as proved by the instant death of any one totally deprived of it through drowning or strangulation; and by the slower death of men compelled to breathe over again the same small quantity of air, as when lately 73 passengers were suffocated in an Irish steamboat, of which the hold was shut up for an hour by closely-covered hatches; and by the still slower death, accompanied generally by some indirect form of chronic disease, of prisoners condemned to breathe habitually impure air, like the dwellers in crowded, ill-ventilated rooms and foul neighbourhoods; and lastly, as proved by the fact that pestilence or infectious diseases are engendered or propagated almost only in those impurities in the air and water to abound, and particularly where the poison of the human breath and other emanations from living bodies are allowed to mingle in considerable quantity—as instanced in the gaol and ship fevers, which so lately as in the days of the philanthropist Howard carried off a large proportion of those who entered gaols and ships; and as instanced in that fearful disease which at the Black Assizes at Oxford, in July, 1577, spread from the prisoners to the Court, and within two days had killed the judge, the sheriff, several justices of the peace, most of the jury, and a great number of the audience, and which afterwards spread among the people of the town. This was a fever which its work as quickly as the cholera does now.

Assuming that these points are tolerably understood, I shall proceed to show that, from faults in the construction and management of our houses, many persons are unconsciously doing, in regard to the air they breathe, nearly as fatal a work as those who are guilty of the most flagrant crimes. Instead of the abundant supply of the vast rivers or boundless sea streaming past them, they shut themselves up in holes near the shores filled with water defiled by their own bodies and from other foul sources. And I shall have to show that the poison of cinders in this country has been much influenced by the gross oversights referred to.

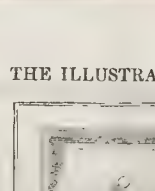
All the valued reports and published opinions on cholera go far to prove that in this climate, at least, any foreign morbific agent or influence which produces it, comes comparatively harmless to persons of vigorous health, and to those who are living in favourable circumstances; but that, if it find persons with the vital powers much depressed or disturbed from any cause, and even for a short time, as happens from intemperance, from improper food or drink, from great fatigue or anxiety, but, above all, from want of fresh air, and consequently from breathing that which is foul, it easily overcomes them. If we take into account that such an air or morbid agent could as little, by itself, produce the fatal disease, as one of the two elements concerned in a common gas explosion, namely, the coal gas and the atmospheric air, could alone produce the explosion. The great unanimity among writers and speakers on the subject in regarding foul atmosphere as the chief vehicle or favourer, if not a chief efficient cause, of the pestilence, is seen in the fact of how similar to the common names we have lately become the words and phrases "malaria, filth, crowded dwellings, crowded neighbourhoods, confined air, fœtid sewers, drains, and cesspools, or total want of these; effluvia of graveyards," &c.; all of which are merely so many names for foul air, and for sources from which it may arise. Singularly, however, little attention has yet been given from authority to the chief source of poisonous air and to means of ventilation, by which all kinds of foul air may certainly be removed.

A system of thorough cleansing—water supply and flushing, for instance—to the obtainment of which chiefly the Board of Health has hitherto devoted its attention, can, however good, influence only that quantity and kind of morbific impurity which arises from retained solid or liquid filth, while, or even about a house, but leaves absolutely untouched the other and really more important impurity, which, in known quantity, is never absent where men are breathing; namely, the filth and poison of the human breath. This latter kind evidently plays the most important part in the causation of a severe pestilence, and therefore must be that of the Tooting school, with 1100 children, of whom nearly 300 were seized by cholera; of the House of Refuge for the Destitute, and of the two great crowded lunatic asylums there, where the disease made similar havoc; of the gaol, the public asylum, and visited daily by numerous strangers, could not be allowed to remain visibly impure with solid and liquid filth, like the Rookery of St. Giles's, and other localities. Now, good ventilation, which, although of the same means comparatively are as yet aware of the fact, is easily to be had, not only entirely dissipates and renders absolutely inert the breath-poison of inmates, however numerous, and of new patients, but, in doing this, increases enormously, at the same time, carries away at once all the first-named kinds of poison, arising from bad drains, or want of drains, and thus acts as a most important substitute for good drains, and there be time to plan and safe opportunity to construct such. It is further to be noted that it is chiefly when the poison of drains, &c. is caught and retained under cover, and is there mixed with the breath, that it becomes very active, for scavengers, nightmen, and gravediggers, who work in the open air, are not often assailed with disease; and in the foul neighbourhoods persons like butchers, who live in open shops, or policemen, who walk generally in the open streets, or in Paris the people who manufacture a great part of the town filth into portable manure, suffer very little.

To illustrate the efficacy of ventilation or dilution with fresh air in rendering quite harmless any aërial poison, I may address the explanation given in a report of mine on fever, furnished at the request of the Poor-law Commissioners in 1840, of the fact that the malaria or infection of marsh fevers, such as occur in the Pontine Marshes near Rome, and of all the deadly tropical fevers, affects persons almost only in the night. Yet the same vapour or gas containing decaying organic matters which causes these fevers is formed during the day, under the influence of the hot sun, still more abundantly than during the colder night; but in the day the direct beams of the sun warm the surface of the earth so intensely, that any air touching that surface is similarly heated, and rises nearly like a balloon, carrying up with it of course, and much diluting, all poisonous matters formed there. During the night, on the contrary, the surface of the earth no longer receiving the sun's rays, soon cools, and a thermometer lying on the ground is found to be several degrees colder than one hanging in the air a few feet above. The poison formed near the ground, therefore, at night, instead of being heated and lifted, and quickly dissipated, as during the day, is rendered cold and comparatively dense, and lies on the earth a concentrated mass, which it may be death to inspire. Hence the value in such situations of sleeping apartments near the top of a house, or of a high garret-room, which shun out the night air, and are large enough to contain a sufficient supply of the purer day air for the persons using them at night, and of mechanical means of down-pure air from above the house to a sunny open space, during the night. At a certain height above the surface of the earth, the atmosphere being nearly of equal purity all the earth over, a man rising in a balloon or obtaining air for his house, from a certain elevation might be considered as having changed his country; any peculiarity of the atmosphere below, owing to the great dilution effected before it reached the height, becoming absolutely inasensible.

Now, in regard to the dilution of aërial poisons in houses by ventilation, I have to explain, that every chimney in which a fire is burning is a shaft or drawing pump, of a certain force, and can easily be rendered a valuable ventilating pump. A chimney is a pump: first, by reason of the suction or approach to a vacuum made in the open fire by any rube across which the wind blows direct y; and, secondly, because the flue is usually occupied, even when there is no fire, by somewhat warmer than the external air, and has, therefore, even in a calm day, what is called a chimney draught proportioned to the difference. In England, therefore, of old, when the chimney fire was always made higher than the heads of persons sitting or sleeping in rooms, a room with an open chimney was tolerably well ventilated in the lower part, where the inmates breathed. The modern fashion, however, of very low grates and low mantel openings has changed the case completely, for such openings can draw air only from the bottom of the rooms, where generally the coldest, the poisoned, and therefore the purest air, is found, while the better side of the breath of lights, of warm food, and of an of subterranean drains, &c., rises and stagnates near the ceilings, and gradually corrupts there. Such heated, impure air, no more tends downwards to escape or dive under the chimney-piece, than it will do inverted bottle immersed in water will dive down through the water to escape by the bottle's mouth; and such a bottle or other vessel containing oil, and so placed in water so that its open mouth communicates with a low but rapid stream, would retain the oil for any length of time. If, however, an opening be made into a chimney flue through the wall near the ceiling of the room, then will all the impure air of the room, and the warmer gas away by that opening as oil from the inverted bottle would instantly all escape through a small opening made near the elevated bottom of the bottle. A top window-sash, lowered a little, instead of serving, as many people believe it does, like such an opening into the chimney flue, becomes generally, in obedience to the chimney draught, merely an inlet of cold air, which first falls as a cascade to the floor, and then glides towards the chimney, and gradually passes away by the hole, leaving the hotter impure air of the room nearly untouched.

For years past I have recommended the adoption of such ventilating chimney openings as above described, and I devised a balanced metallic valve, to prevent,



DR. ARNOTT'S VENTILATING CHIMNEY-VALVE.

during the use of fire, the escape of smoke to the room. The advantages of these openings and valves were soon so manifest, that the referees appointed under the Building Act added a clause to their bill allowing the introduction of valves, and directing that they were to be [illegible], and they are now in very extensive use. A [illegible] stration of the subject was afforded in St. James's parish, where some quarters are densely inhabited by the families of Irish labourers. These localities formerly sent an enormous number of sick to the neighbouring dispensary. Mr. Toynbee, the able medical chief of that dispensary, came to consult me respecting the ventilation of cellars, and on my recommendation had openings made into the chimney flues of the rooms near the ceilings, by removing a single brick, and placing there a piece of wire gauze, with a light curtain flap hanging against the gauze, to prevent the issue of smoke in gusty weather. The decided effect produced at once on the feelings of the inmates was so remarkable, that there was an extensive demand for the new appliance, and, as a consequence of its adoption, Mr. Toynbee had soon to report, in evidence given before the Health of Towns Commission, and in other published documents, both an extraordinary reduction of the number of sick applying for relief and of the severity of diseases occurring. Wide experience in other parts of the town, and in other hospitals and poor-houses in the kingdom now have these chimney-valves; and most of the medical men and others who have published of late on sanitary matters have strongly commended them. Had the present Board of Health possessed the power, and deemed the means expedient, the chimney openings might, as a prevention of cholera, almost in one day, and at the expense of about a shilling for a poor man's room, have been established over the whole kingdom.

Mr. Simpson, the registrar of deaths for St. Giles's parish, an experienced practitioner, whose judgment I value much, related to me lately that he had been called to visit a house in one of the crowded courts, to register the death of an inmate from cholera. He found five other persons living in the room, which was most close and offensive. He advised the immediate removal of all to other lodgings. A second died before the removal took place, and soon after, in the poorhouse and elsewhere, three others died who had breathed the foul air of that room. Mr. Simpson expressed to me his belief that if there had been the opening described above into the chimney-flue of the room, this fearful history would not have been to tell. I believe so too, and I believe that there have been in London lately very many similar cases.

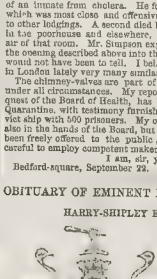
The chimney-valves are but one of a class of means devised by me for ventilation under all circumstances. My report on the ventilation of ships, sent at the request of the Board of Health, has been published in the Board's late Report on Quarantine, with testimonials furnished to the Admiralty as to its utility, in evict ship with 500 prisoners. My observations on the ventilation of hospitals are also in the hands of the Board, but not yet published. All the new means have been freely offered to the public, but persons desiring to use them should careful to employ competent makers.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

Bedford-square, September 22. NEIL ARNOTT.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

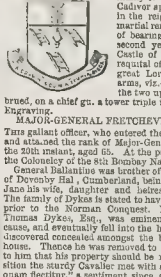
HARRY-SHIPLEY ERSKINE, LORD CARDROSS.



THE death of the youthful Lord Cardross occasioned the assumption on the 2.st inst., of scarlet fever, in his 15th year. By this melancholy event, the Hon. David Stewart Erskine, the deceased's uncle, becomes heir apparent to the family honours.

Lord Cardross was grandson and heir apparent of Henry-David, present Earl of Buchan, by Elizabe h, his first wife, youngest daughter and coheir (with her sisters Grace, wife of Sir John Colonel Warner, and Augusta Mary, married to James-Alexander Manning, Esq.) of Sir Harry Erskine, Major-General in the Charles Slupley, Colonel of Engineers and Governor of Grenada. Few families in Scotland rank higher in antiquity of race and personal distinction than the noble house of Erskine, and few more was the heir. In early times, the Earls of Mar and Buchan occupy a prominent page of Scottish history; and in our own days, what name in oratory and forensic repute surpasses that of Erskine? From the Lord Chancellor Thomas Erskine, Lord Cardross's great-grand-uncle, His Lordship has left one surviving sister.

JOHN PHILIPPS LLOYD, ESQ.



THIS gentleman (the eldest son of John William Lloyd, Esq., of Dan-yr-allt, county of Carmarthen, and late of South Park, in Kent) died on the 17th inst., aged 41. The Lloyds of Dan-yr-allt are the family of great antiquity, derive in direct descent from Cadivor ap Dyfnwal, Lord of Castle Howel, who lived in the reign of Henry I. of England, and acquired martial renown in a battle in which every man capable of bearing arms was bound to be a soldier. In the second year of Henry II. he took, by escalade, the Castle of Carlisle, and in the 13th year of that reign he acquired of his valour, obtained from his Prince (the great Lord Rhys of South Wales) a new shield of arms, viz.—"Sa. three scaling ladders, and between the two uppermost a spear's head arg. its point imbrued, on a chief gu. a tower triple turretted, of the second," as depicted in our Engraving.

MAJOR-GENERAL FRETCHEVILLE DYKES BALLANTINE, H.E I.C.S.

THIS gallant officer, who entered the Hon. East India Company's service in 1797, and attained the rank of Major-General in 1838, died at Richmond, Surrey, on the 20th instant, aged 68. At the period of his decease, and since 1830, he held the Colonelcy of the 8th Bombay Native Infantry.

General Ballantine was brother of the late Joseph D. Ballantine Dykes, Esq., of Downby Hall, Cumberland, being second son of Lawson Dykes, Esq., and Jane his wife, daughter and heiress of John Ballantine, Esq., of Crookdale. The family of Dykes is stated to have been located at Dykesfield, in Cumberland, prior to the Norman Conquest. In the Civil War, Dykes, then representative, Thomas Dykes, Esq., was eminently distinguished by devotion to the Royal cause, and eventually fell into the hands of the Parliamentarians, having been discovered concealed amongst the branches of an ivy-berry-tree in front of his house. Thence he was removed to Cockermouth, and there had an offer made to him that his property should be restored if he simply recon ed. This proposition the sturdy Cavalier met with a decided negative, and "preferred to be hanged in quam fecilitur," a sentiment since adopted as the family motto. He married a lady of the noble house of Fretcheville, and thus introduced that name into the family of Dykes, by whom it has been used in every generation since.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

EXPERIMENTS.—ACCIDENT.—Some interesting experiments were made on Monday at Rat Island, in Portsmouth Harbour, under the superintendence of Captain Chads and Captain Savage, R.M.A., in blowing up stockades. Several bags of powder were hung against the stockade, but exploded without doing any damage. A hole was then made and the powder placed at the foot of the defence, not being covered, without doing any injury; but 10 lb. of powder placed in a hole and covered with a heavy sand-bag, blew the stockade to pieces. All the officers from the *Excellent* and Naval College were present, with a number of other persons. At the last trial, when the stockade was blown to pieces, one of the fragments struck Commander Hewlett a severe blow across the thigh, and knocked him down. It was at first thought the bone was fractured. We are happy to say, however, that, although very severely bruised, no bone was broken.

RECIMENTAL BENEFIT SOCIETIES.—By an act passed in the late session (12 and 13 Vict., cap. 71), certain benefit societies which have been formed among non-commissioned officers and privates of regiments of cavalry and infantry, for their advantage, were dissolved, and the funds of such societies, by an order of the Secretary-at-War, transferred to the Paymaster-General. The funds transferred are to be deposited in the Military Savings Bank, [illegible] of any soldier [illegible] to be [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE COUNCIL OF BISHOPS, IN THE CHAPEL OF ST. SULPICE, AT PARIS.

THE SYNOD OF PARIS.

Last week, we stated the commencement of the Synod of Paris, pursuant to the decree of the President of the Republic, authorising, during the present year, the metropolitan councils and the diocesan synods which the Archbishop and Bishops may think proper to hold in their respective dioceses, on ecclesiastical matters.

The Synod or Council held its first sitting on Monday week, in the chapel of the religious seminary of St. Sulpice. A private conversation took place in the morning of that day to verify the claims of those desirous of attending, to regulate the order of the proceedings, and to name the theologians who were to be present. The same day, at three o'clock, the first general congregation took place, when the Archbishop of Paris delivered an address, indicating the objects of the Council. Three decrees were then read, *De aperiendo synodo*; *De modo vivendi in concilio*; and *De professione fidei*, which were to be promulgated at the first general sitting. That sitting was held on Tuesday, with much solemnity. Mass was said by the Archbishop of Paris, in the sanctuary being placed the fathers of the Council in full canonicals—Messrs. de Meaux, Versailles, Blois, Orleans, and the delegate of the Bishop of Chartres, whose great age prevented his attending in person. Several other Bishops were also seen in the sanctuary, some of whom, as those of Sens and Troyes, had come of their own accord, to be present at the proceedings; and others, like two Irish prelates now in Paris, had been invited to attend. The members of the Chapter of Notre Dame de Paris were seated on benches down the aisle, as were the Vicars-General, the delegates of the Provincial Chapters, and the theologians of the Council. The three decrees were then read and voted. The nomination of the officers of the Council was then proceeded to. MM. Sibour and Ravinet were appointed secretaries; MM. Bouquet and Héron, promoters; and MM. Eglée, de Conny, and Rugin, masters of the ceremonies. Amongst the theologians of the Council, are M. de Courson, superior-general of the Company of St. Sulpice; Father de Ravignan, of the Company of Jesus; Father Rubillon, MM Carrière and Icard, professors of the religious seminary of St. Sulpice; the Abbé Langlois, superior of the religious seminary of Foreign Missions; M. Hamelin, curé of St. Severin; the Abbé Bautain, the Abbé Serbet, &c. After the appointment of the officers, the sitting was brought to a close.

The course of proceeding of the persons connected with the Council is as follows:—They rise at five o'clock, recite the breviary, and then hear mass, which is celebrated at half-past seven o'clock; after that the private sittings of the Bishops and theologians; breakfast takes place at eleven o'clock; and during its continuance, portions of the Holy Scriptures, and of the life of St. Charles, the restorer of Councils in the sixteenth century, are read; at one o'clock, the divine office; at three, the general sitting of the Council; at six, dinner, accompanied by reading, as in the morning; and the day closes by prayers at nine.

The Council is divided into five committees: 1. that of decrees; 2. doctrine; 3. ecclesiastical studies; 4. discipline; and 5. canonical law. Precedence is given not to dignity, but to seniority of nomination. The Council holds—1. private congregations or sittings; 2. general ones; 3. solemn sessions. The private congregations are a kind of bureau, where the matters to be afterwards examined are first discussed; the general congregations are the meetings to which the private ones send in their reports; and the solemn sessions are intended to pronounce on and publish the decrees decided on in the general congregation.

Our Artist has depicted the impressively picturesque scene of the Synod. The presiding Archbishop of Paris (M. Sibour) is seated, in full pontifical robes, and wearing his mitre; behind his chair is borne the crozier; and around and in the rear is a crowd of priests. Facing the Archbishop are seated the Bishops, with the cross, a pair of tall candelabra, priests with incense, &c. In the right corner is a pulpit, in which a priest is reading the decree that regulates the opening of the Council; and around the pulpit are stationed several other priests. Behind the Archbishop is the altar.

BURIAL-GROUND FOR THE CHINESE, AT CALCUTTA.

CHINESE BURIAL-GROUND AT CALCUTTA.

(From a Correspondent.)

Walking abroad, a few mornings back, in the less frequented parts of Intally, in the suburbs of Calcutta, my attention was attracted by observing the tops of several white tombstones above a dilapidated wall and jungly hedge which skirted the road. On entering a gate, which was open, I was as much surprised as interested to find it was a Chinese Burial-ground; for, albeit many years a resident of Calcutta I had never even heard of such a place; a fact illustrative of the trite remark that constant residents of a city seldom know the half of what it contains.

Induced to repeat my visit the next morning, I sketched the place, and herewith beg to forward the drawing for the pages of the Illustrated London News.

The Chinese of Calcutta are almost exclusively shoemakers; the only exception, in short, within my knowledge, being a few carpenters—all residents of one of the narrowest, but busiest mercantile streets of Calcutta, called the Cossitollah. There was, at one period, a Chinese doctor here, who might have been seen almost nightly, conspicuous in one of the side boxes of the old Chowringhee Theatre. He has passed from amongst us, leaving the humble (but, I suspect, not very poor) residents of the Cossitollah the only representatives of the Celestial Empire. I was, therefore, the more surprised both at the character and expensive structure of some of the tombs (one of which I observed of solid granite), and their number; for the ground—a portion only of which is represented in the Sketch—is but one of three distinct enclosures, which, also to each other, I found similarly appropriated. The arrangement of all appears to be nave."

At the head of the ground, overshadowed by a cluster of fine almond and date trees, is a tomb, which, from its superior structure and size, might be supposed either the resting-place of some person above the common order (perhaps the donor of the ground), or intended as a distinguishing mark to its principal end, and guide to the arrangement of the tombs, which I observed were all placed (as in English burial grounds) in the same direction. Their formation varied but little. The nearest in the foreground of the Sketch, therefore, will furnish a fair idea of the whole. In substance, a thick wall; in shape, a horse-shoe, elevated at the back: it rather surrounds than covers the grave. At the head is the tablet—a slab of stone; and before it, stuck into a little loose earth, or between the crevices of the stones or flat tiles which cover the grave, the remains of some five or six small coloured wax candles, which, I believe, are burned by the Chinese both at the time of burial and of subsequent festivities on the first day of their year.

The tombs near the head of the ground are nearly all in good order, but many of those toward the opposite end are in a dilapidated condition, sunk into hollows—the abode, as I was warned, of dangerous snakes.

Near the extreme rear of the ground, to the left of the principal object, is a tomb distinguished by its greater height, surmounted by an urn, partaking altogether of a mixed style of architecture, European and Chinese, upon the tablet of which, flanked on one side by Chinese characters, is the inscription in English.

The September Fetes at Brussels.—Brussels, Sept. 25.—The annual *fêtes* in celebration of the revolution of 1830 have taken place with more than ordinary display this year. This has been caused in a great measure by the desire of the Belgians to manifest their delight at having escaped the revolutionary torrent that has inundated the Continent, and partly to rival the efforts of the provincial towns, which have latterly vied with each other in doing honour to the King, Queen, and royal family during the visits they have recently paid them. The first day of the *fêtes* (Sunday) was ushered in by a salvo of artillery at eight o'clock, and all the public edifices, the hotels of the Ministry and the foreign Legations, were hung with flags. The Place des Martyrs was ornamented with a profusion of funereal decorations around the monument, and a guard of honour was posted on duty. At eleven o'clock several provincial harmonic societies arrived by the railway, and were conducted to the Hôtel de Ville, where they were received by the Burgomaster, and the usual *d'honneur* distributed. In the evening the city was illuminated, and presented a very gay appearance. By Monday morning the number of arrivals of strangers and foreigners was so great as nearly to double the ordinary population. The proceedings of the day were, however, sadly marred by the rain, which fell heavily during the morning. At ten o'clock a solemn service was performed in memory of the citizens who died for the national independence, which was attended by the civil and military authorities. At noon the different corps of archers and riflemen assembled, with their bands, and proceeded to try their skill in the places allotted to them. The principal point of attraction was the esplanade of the Porte de Namur, where games, exhibitions, and amusements of all descriptions were congregated in great force. At six, notwithstanding the heavy rain which was falling, the concert on the Grand Place, given by the bands of the garrison, was attended by a numerous audience. At its conclusion the choral societies competed for the prizes offered by the town; after which balls took place in different parts of the city, thus closing the proceedings for the day. The *fête* extended over the greater part of the week.

Dumfries Prison.—Inscription Plate.—The Dumfries Prison is at present in course of being pulled down, with a view of erecting a new one on the same site, a portion of the old building being allowed to remain for the reception of prisoners until a sufficient part of the new one is rendered fit for occupation. In the work of excavation on Saturday last, the labourers came on the foundation stone of the building, and a brass plate, about twenty inches square, containing an inscription. The plate was broken by the blow of a pick-axe, but is otherwise in good preservation; and the inscription, which is in Latin, and rather grandiloquent, is pretty legible. It bears that the stone was laid on the 3d of September, 1703, by the Most Noble Charles Earl of Dalkeith, under the authority of the Grand Master of the masonic lodge of Scotland, in compliance with a resolution of the leading men of the county and burgh of Dumfries, to have a building, in which persons undergoing punishment for offences might be so imprisoned that decency should always preside; and, in immediate connexion with their Court-house, which was sufficiently ample and commodious for the administration of justice with dignity, and the holding of county meetings.

A Supplement to the "Index Purgatorius."—The Pope, by a *Decretum* bearing date the 30th of May, but renewed on the 6th of June, and first published in the *Giornale di Roma* of the 31st of August, "condemns and proscribes" the following works:—1. "On the Five Wounds of the Catholic Church," &c. 2. "The Constitution according to Social Justice, by Rosmini; with an Appendix on the Unity of Italy," by Antonio Rosmini Serbati. 3. "The Modern Jesuit," by Vincenzo Gioberti. 4. "Funeral Discourse for the Slain at Vienna," by Father Ventura—four books already in everybody's hands in Italy.

THE BIRMINGHAM EXPOSITION OF ARTS AND MANUFACTURES.

GROUP OF SILVER PLATE (MESSRS. ELKINGTON).

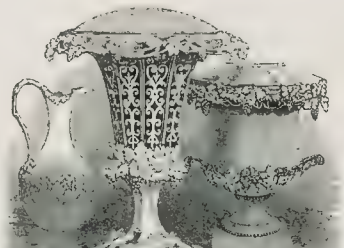
CHANDELIER FOR SUMMER-HOUSE, BUCKINGHAM PALACE (MESSRS. MESSENGER AND SONS).

IN our Engravings this week, from the articles exhibited at the Birmingham Exposition, will be found some of the most noticeable works of Messrs. Elkington and Collis, in the silver and electro-plate departments; Messrs. Messenger, Winfield, and the Coalbrookdale Company, in brass and iron; and Copeland in the Parian statuettes. Messrs. Elkington's display of silver and electro-plate is of the most exquisite character, in point of design and in delicacy of workmanship. Indeed, their productions will stand comparison with anything ever realized in silver; and in two of the examples we have selected, great novelty of design and successful treatment are eminently conspicuous. These are an epergne and a fruit stand, of silver, in both of which the graceful twining Ipomœa, with its bell-like blossoms, is employed as the ornament. The former has also the additional novelty of the shaft and stand being of prismatic glass; and the brilliant effect produced by the combination of the glass and silver, heightened as the latter is in parts by gilding, is truly beautiful, showing a new mode in which such pieces of useful and ornamental plate may be produced. This epergne and flower-stand are worthy of notice, too, for another and more important reason, that there is no false taste in them; the shafts supporting the glass dishes at the top evidently *can* support them; and the slender Ipomœa twining round are elegant additions to them and no more: while in similar pieces of plate the general rule is to perch a glass dish amongst the branches of a tree, so that one may really wonder how a dish got there; or else on a shaft composed of curved lines, as though the dish were too heavy, and so twisted or bent or broke it; and then, to add to the absurdity, dogs, sheep, horses, and cupids, and other miscellaneous adornments are grouped in to produce an effect, which we may certainly designate as vulgar in the extreme, as it violates all rules of taste and propriety. We wish all designers for silver works would imitate the simple yet exquisitely beautiful effect which the faithful copying of flowers has produced in the two pieces of plate of which we have been writing. The other pieces in our group are a cup and tankard, in gilt mountings, of a new material called "ductile ivory," a very beautiful and exact imitation of ivory, having the additional recommendation of being inexpensive. The cup has round it an elegant scroll ornament, with cherubs on its convolutions; and the tankard is a copy of an ivory one, which erstwhile belonged to Martin Luther.

¶ A copy, in electro-deposit, of the exquisite silver cup in the British Museum, known as the "Cellini cup," is a most perfect *fac-simile* of the original; and in dead silver the effect is truly wonderful. The bronzes exhibited by Messrs. Elkington (as we briefly observed in our former notice) are of most admirable character, some of them being of important size; and they are all distinguishable for careful and spirited modelling, and perfection of workmanship.

Our copies from the plate manufactured by Collis and Co. are but few, as their display chiefly consists of copies from plate made some years since, or else well-known forms in candelabra, inkstands, salts, dishes, &c. The central figure in our illustration is a flower vase of extremely beautiful character in workmanship, and it forms part o. a splendid service of plate lately finished by Messrs. Collis for Prince Callimaki. The pierced work, in arabasque, in the body of the vase is of good design, and is a happy arrangement. The other piece in our Illustration is a wine cooler, of dead blue glass; and the ornaments being gilded, the effect is very rich and sumptuous. A claret jug, with vine handle, completes our Illustration.

The Chandelier exhibited by Messrs. Messenger and Sons is a copy of one executed by them for her Majesty, to adorn the summer-house in the gardens of Buckingham Palace. It was designed by Mr. Grüner, and is extremely elegant in character; the vine branches to support the candles, the group of young satyrs at the base, and the crouching panthers in the vine branches, are all emblematic of the poem whence the decorations of the summer-house are drawn.



GROUP OF PLATE (MESSRS. COLLIS).

In point of execution, this chandelier is especially to be admired; the figures and animals being most artistically wrought, and reflecting the very highest credit on the Messrs. Messenger, whose workmen have so ably followed Mr. Gruner's designs. This chandelier is exhibited by special permission of her Majesty.

Our group of Mr. R. W. Winfield's manufactures shews a table of brass, and a portion of a staircase, with balustrade of brass. The table is of extremely nice design, and has a marble top. The balustrade is of truly beautiful character and delicacy of workmanship, the foliage being well designed and wrought. The display of Mr. Winfield's manufactures is very large, comprising chandeliers, cornices, bedsteads, &c., all of them distinguished by novelty of design and effect, and some of them extremely elegant.

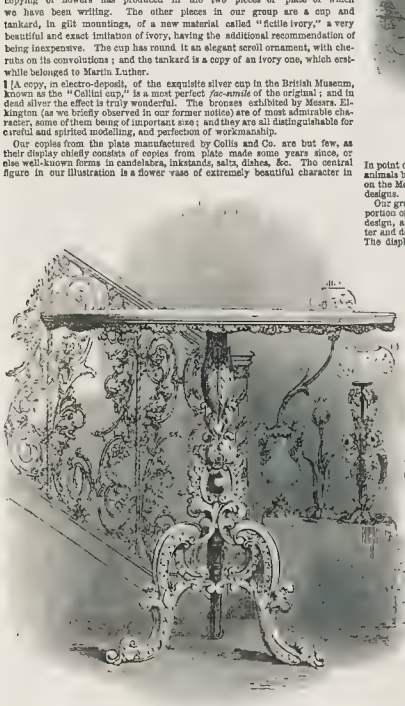
Amongst the things exhibited by Messrs. Mapplebeck and Lowe, but not manufactured by them, are several beautiful specimens of the iron-work of the Coalbrookdale Company, and from them we have chosen for illustration two elegant flower-stands—one a pedestal stand, the other for a sideboard. Most of the other Coalbrookdale works are of subjects well known. In the same Illustration we have given the rest for the fire-irons, and part of fender, to one of the most superb grates ever shown. The grate is Sylvester's new patent, and is manufactured by Stewart, Smith, and Co., of Sheffield, and is of bright steel, enriched with ormolu ornaments of the finest character, whilst the hearth is composed of encaustic tiles, and the fender is of elaborate pierced work. The portion shown in our Illustration will give some idea of the elegant form of the rest and its adjuncts, but the brilliancy and richness pervading them cannot be given without the aid of colour, and then but comparatively. It is a truly regal grate. Whilst on the subject of stoves we must not omit noticing some of very beautiful workmanship, manufactured by Poole and Co., of Sheffield, one being designed by Owen Jones, in the picturesque style of the Alhambra. A novel form of grate, called the "solar grate," is also remarkable, the opening for the fire being circular, the cheeks concave and circular also, as is likewise the ash pan. The effect of this is very good. A massive chimney-piece, of Berlin iron, made by Marsh, of Dudley, is noticeable from its novelty, and we were assured the iron would keep its polish with very little trouble. This new application of iron is worthy of remark, as a wide field is open to designers in producing some effective and good combinations with the stoves to which they may be applied.

Another recent feature, also, is the application of iron to the manufacture looking-glass and picture frames. The display of stoves, fenders, and fire-irons was highly creditable generally to the different exhibitors, though some of the designs exhibited a singular infelicity in ornamentation, animals, plants, and figures being represented on the fenders, where, from the use to which fenders are applied, they ought never to be introduced.

Our last Illustration is one of the largest pieces of Parian ware exhibited by Mr. Copeland; it is a flower-stand, supported by the Graces, and is a very beautiful work. The collection of statuettes in Parian, exhibited by the worthy alderman, is very extensive; they are all distinguished for their high character.

In table and ornamental china there were no striking novelties displayed, many of the portions of dessert services having scenes painted on them—a fashion which should be exploded. As regards table china, we prefer Messrs. Minton's display, as being less ambitious, and therefore more pleasing. In jugs, vases, &c., the two firms of Copeland and Minton are close rivals, and both are alike distinguishable for high finish, taste, and workmanship. Some imitation Sèvres, by the latter firm, are magnificent. The china slabs for fire-places exhibit many beautiful patterns. At Minton's, also, we noticed some garden seats of Gothic character, manufactured from Pugin's designs, and, therefore, we need scarcely observe, in strict accordance with the style adopted.

Our limits will not permit us to specify every object worthy of note in this highly interesting Exposition; suffice it, that it is most creditable to the manufacturers. In the pecuniary point of view the Exposition has been eminently successful, the receipts at the doors up to the present time being £1037. We cannot conclude our notice without paying a tribute to Mr. Belshaw, whose labours in superintending the multifarious, and oftentimes conflicting, duties attendant on the Exposition are most praiseworthy.



LARGE TABLE, &c. (MR. R. W. WINFIELD.)

FLOWER-STAND AND (MR. W. T. COPELAND)

COALBROOKDALE IRON-WORK, &c., (EXHIBITED BY MESSRS. MAPPLEBECK AND LOWE.)

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, 8.—Seventeenth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, October 1.—Queen Mary crowned. 1553. Pheasant shooting begins.
TUESDAY, 2.—Michaelmas Law Sittings commence. London University opened, 1828.
WEDNESDAY, 3.—Old St. Matthew's
THURSDAY, 4.—Length of day 11h. 21m.
FRIDAY, 5.—Sun rises 5h. 56m.; sets 5h. 29m.
SATURDAY, 6.—Faith. Louis Philippe born, 1773.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 6, 1849.

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M. h m	A. h m	M. h m	A. h m	M. h m	A. h m	M. h m	A. h m	M. h m	A. h m	M. h m	A. h m	M. h m	A. h m
40	1	0	20	1	55	1	35	2	15	2	55	3	35
4	45	5	24	6	1	6	40	7	20	8	0	8	45

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*A Constant Reader.*"—*Apply to the manager of the theatre.*
"*Paddy.*"—*Galop.*
"*Mob.*"—*Ross and Co., Newcastle-street, Strand; or Copeland, New Bond-street.*
"*G. M.*"—*Blandford-square.—No.*
"*An Old Subscriber.*"—*The profit will be £500.*
"*C. S.*"—*St. Paul's Churchyard. Prestige, in French, is enchantment or fascination. We use it for influence or prepossession.*
"*W. C. H.*"—*Atherstone.—The height of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, from the pavement in the street to the top of the cross, is 404 feet.*
"*L. M. T.*"—*Apply to some professor of music in London.*
"*T. F. T.*"—*Manchester. We cannot hear of the publication.*
"*Poodle Dog.*"—*The lady in question is engaged at the Princess' Theatre, to be opened for the season on Monday next.*
"*A Constant Reader,*" *Aldgate, is thanked, though we cannot engrave the oddity.*
"*J. C.*"—*Stowe. Sea the cheap works on Mathematics, recently published by Chambers, Edinburgh.*
"*A Correspondent.*"—*For the history of the "Vo-Kuhja, see Laing's "Chronicle of the Kings of Norway."*
"*B. S.*"—*Gibraltar. Murray's "Encyclopædia of Geography," with Supplement, and the geographical articles in the "Penny Cyclopædia," are, altogether, the most valuable contributions to geographical science made in this century. Your letter cost is postage.*
"*G. P. B.*"—*Oxford, had letter consult a solicitor.*
"*J. J. W.*"—*Hampton.—Apply to Harris, bookseller, Bow-street, Covent-garden.*
"*T. D. F.*"—*Cranbrook.—The value of property in Great Britain and Ireland is stated at £3,629,000,000*
"*J. W.*" *and* "*A Welsh Tourist.*"—*We cannot inform you.*
"*An A.*"—*We do not see the "question."*
"*Anastasia.*"—*We believe there is to be a New Bond street an establishment where "chess" is to be taught.*
"*T. W.*" *Newcastle.*—*Apply respecting Philipp's Fire Annihilator at 105, Leadenhall-street.*
"*An Ulster Man.*"—*Out of fashion.*
"*A Man in the Far West.*"—*It is not our practice.*
"*Major Armstrong.*"—*We believe so, but a stockbroker is the best authority.*
"*A Constant Subscriber,*" *Pinching.*—*Apply, with your coins, to Mr. Webster, 17, Great Russell-street, Covent-garden.*
"*Arcuate de Paris.*"—*The outline of the coast of Great Britain is 1460 miles; but as the coast, especially on the western side, is a succession of projecting promontories, and deeply penetrating bays, the coast-line probably exceeds three times that amount.*
"*Mary Ann.*"—*Orders sent to Mr. Egan, Killarney, for the bog oak ornaments will be duly attended to.*
"*G. R. S.*"—*We do not understand the question.*
"*W. J.*," *Bedford.*—*A narrative of the Thorn Riot is published at Canterbury.*
"*X. Y. Z.*"—*The price of Prichard's work on Animalcules is 8s.: it may be had, by order, of any bookseller.*
"*S. M.*," *Kettering.*—*Declined.*
"*J. H. G.*," *Manchester,* is *thanked; but we have not room for the Epigram.*
"*G. F. L.*"—*Signora Addamayer made her début at Drury-lane Theatre, and subsequently sang at Her Majesty's Theatre in* 1846.
"*Scrutator.*"—*Madame Pleyel ranks as the greatest vocal executant of her time.*
"*H. W. M.*"—*Particulars of the Satanas may be found fully detailed in Wood's edition of Douglas's "Scottish Peerage."*
"*Numitor.*"—*The seal sent is the arms of the family in question. The blazon we gave referred to another family of the same name*
"*X. Z. A.*" *Chatham.*—*The arms of Sandford are, "Paly of six arg. and sa." Another coat belonging to the name is "Arg. on a chev. sa. three boars' heads couped or." Crest, a boar's shuttle threaded ppr.*
"*S. G.*"—*By cutting a newspaper, you render it chargeable, if sent by post.*
"*S. P.*"—*From the swearing rate.*
"*A Constant Reader,*" *Banbury.*—*We do not remember the passage.*
"*A Weekman.*"—*Apply to the secretary of the college.*
"*F. W. E.*"—*We do not intend to illustrate Captain Fitzmaurice's rotary steam-engine, as it is so closely connected with that patented by Mr. Galloway, and engraved in No. 300 of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.
"*Exercise*"—*There is a public gymnasium near the foot of Primrose-hill, Regent's-park; and one for the use of the school at Unsersity College, Gower-street.*
"*A Constant Reader.*" *Upper Harwood.*—*Lucifer matches may be rendered sweet by putting into it a little fresh charcoal in powder; or its "burning" may be prevented by well charring the inside of the cask before it is filled.*
"*G. S.*," *Glasgow.*—*A sheet of paper may be split by passing it between two rollers or cylinders of glass or amber, resin, or metaline amalgam, and strongly erecting them so as to produce the attraction of cohesion. We are not aware if this be Mr. Ralston's method. (See Communication, No.* 1088.)
"*W. Anderson.*"—*See Dr. Bird's "Annals of India in the year* 1848."
"*Fine Arts.*"—*See the "Wilkie Gallery," now in course of publication.*
"*J. B. D.*" *Wonder.*—*In* 1825, *June* 24 *fell upon Tuesday.*
"*Z. P. G.*"—*Mr. Lumley, bookseller, Chancery-lane.*
"*C. E. B.*"—*Beheading was introduced into England from Normandy, by William the Conqueror,* 1074, *when Waltheof, Earl of Huntingdon, &c., was first so executed. (Solomon's Chron.) Mahogany was first used in England for furniture about a century and a quarter ago.*
"*J. H. G.*" *Manchester.*—*Probably, next week.*
"*W. B. D.*"—*By a suit in the Ecclesiastical Court.*
"*Lancrick.*"—*We must decline further reply*
"*A. M.*," *Brewer street.*—*Bunbury's "Account of the Cape," published last year. Chambers's cheap treatise*
"*Anti-Cholera.*"—*See Sir Thomas Browne's "Hydriotaphia, or Urn-burial," reprinted in Wilkin's edition of Browne's works, 3 vols., 1835.*
"*Dyspepticus.*"—*We do not know the address.*
"*R. A.*" *Ashton.*—*We cannot spare room.*
"*An Anxious Enquirer after Truth.*"—*See Neale on "Feasts and Fasts,*" 1845; *a good authority on the laws relating to Sunday and other holidays, &c.*
"*Z. O. D.*," *Trowbridge, had better consult a solicitor*
"*H. S.*"—*Aston.—The artist has not been employed by us.*
"*Two Constant Subscribers,*" *Loughborough.—Her Majesty's Theatre has five tiers of boxes*
"*E. B.*"—*Your thin gold coin about the size of a sovereign is the ducat of Holland, still current*
"*Anxious*"—*Your copper coin is an 8-maravedis-piece of Charles IV. of Spain. The Spanish kings being of the family of the Bourbons since Philip V., carry the fleur-de-lis.*
"*J. C. E.*" *suggests that* Theodolite *is derived from* Θεάομαι δόον λιτόν, "I see a level road;" *which is the use, we well know, of the instrument. Another correspondent suggests* θεᾶν δόον λιτόν, "I make a level road;" 1. e. *an instrument for levelling roads*
"Τηλεθεάματος." —*See a work on "Taxidermy," to be had at* 1, *Paternoster-row.*
"*Giuseppe*"—*A worthless coin wrought of Louis XIV. Coin-dealers usually make a charge when coins are worth the information given; but when they are worthless it is given gratis-house.*
"*A Constant Subscriber.*"—*We have not the Liverpool dimensions. The Birmingham organ is 45 feet high, 40 feet wide, and 17 feet deep; and within the case there are four separate organs—the grand organ, the choir organ, the swell organ, and combination organ: the first has 1620 pipes; the second, 710, the third, 498; the combination, 498, and the pedal, 720—in all, 4062 pipes, with 78 draw-stops.*
"*Commerce Candle.*"—*It is not optional, the father's crest must be used.*
"*William.*"—*The appearance of the coronet as portion of the crest does not indicate nobility.*
"*Beta.*"—*The use of plate with any crest engraved thereon would render the possessor liable to the tax on armorial bearings.*
"*Antiquus.*"—*Charlewood, widow of Henry Sconser Lucy, Esq., the lineal descendant, on the female line, of Sir Thomas Lucy, of Shakespeare's notoriety.*
"*A Subscriber,*" *Milford.*—*We regret that we have not room for the report*
"*R. J.*," *Clerkenwell.*—*A brass coin we get of John V. of Portugal, date* 1747, *by order of which*
"*I. L. P.*"—*The fee does not exceed a few shillings*
"*J. M. W.*"—*The Duke of Cumberland is the youngest son of King George III.*
"*E. W.*"—*We find a list of the Trustees of the British Museum in the Post-Office London Directory for the present year*
"*J. H.*"—*We do not know the address*
"[illegible]" *Woolwich.*—*Captain Marryat wrote "The Pirate and Three Cutters."*
"*T. H.*," *Lawrepool.*—*The play of "Strathmore" is published at* 2*s. 6d., and may be had of any bookseller.*
"*B. A. B.*"—*A letter to the Patriot newspaper may elicit the required information respecting the late Mr. Hone. Thomas Carlyle is the author of "Hero Worship."*
"*Constance.*"—*We do not find the name in the "London Directory."*
"*M.*," *Ireland.*—*The third cellar has been searched, and the clairvoyance proved inane.*
"*Ajax.*"—*Mr. Grossmith, surgical machinist,* 175, *Fleet-street*
"[illegible]" *Rose, 4 Radley, Seedsman,* 112, *Strand*
"*Delta.*—*We do not remember to have answered the questions.*
"*H. H.*," *Coventry, will find a list of the East India Directors in this year's almanack. The changes will be found in our Journal for April* 14 *last, p.* 235.
"*A S.*"—*The wax-horn is manufactured by M. Saxe, of Paris. The Distant* denominated *the trombones, trumpets, and cornet à piston under this general term. The instruments are brass, and have keys, and are now generally used in the French military bands.*

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.
The Agriculture of Suffolk.—Andrew the Savoyard.—Sketches of Northumbrian Castles.—Desert Isle.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1849.

SCARCELY a mail arrives in this country that does not bring accounts of dissatisfaction or turbulence from our colonies, properly so called, or from the dependencies which we have acquired by conquest, treaty, or purchase from other nations. Now it is Canada that complains, or Jamaica that despairs; and now it is the Cape that remonstrates with the luckless Colonial Secretary. Sir William Molesworth, in his admirable speech upon colonial affairs, in the last session of Parliament, sketched with a masterly hand the multifarious duties supposed to be performable by the Secretary of State for that important department, and depicted him as "giving a few hours to one dependency, and then a few hours to another; traversing and re-traversing, in his imagination, the terraqueous globe; flying from the Arctic to the Antarctic Pole; hurrying from the snows of North America to the burning regions of the Tropics; now in Ceylon, a financial and and religious reformer, promoting the interests of the coffee-planter, and casting discredit on the tooth and religion of Buddha; now in Van Diemen's Land, striving to reform the fiends whom he has transported to that Pandemonium; now in Canada, discussing the Indemnity Bill and the war of races; or, *in the fair isles of the Ionian Sea, enjoying a life of luxurious ease and perfect tranquillity.*" The last stroke of Sir William's pencil was the most unfortunate in the picture; for the Ionian Islands, even at that period, offered no exception to the general dissatisfaction of all our colonies and dependencies within a nearer distance of us than Australia and New Zealand.

The discontent in Cephalonia—the largest of the seven Ionian Islands, which were placed under the protection of Great Britain in 1815, by the stipulations of the treaty of Paris—dates from the very day of our taking possession. The independence of Greece, with which the Ionian islanders not unnaturally desire to be incorporated, increased this feeling of hostility to British rule; but no overt act displayed the temper of the inhabitants until September, 1848, when the anniversary of the Greek Revolution was the signal for a partial outbreak. "The badge of Greek freedom," says a letter, in a daily contemporary, from a gentleman who for many years held a civil appointment in the island, "was publicly worn by almost the whole population; the day was made a festival; the Resident, or Civil Governor, was passed in the streets without the slightest mark of respect; and, at a great banquet, which was given in honour of the Greek struggle for independence, the health of King Otho was proposed and received with shouts of enthusiasm, while that of her Majesty the Queen of England was omitted, for the first time on such an occasion." Disturbances afterwards ensued—the Greek flag was hoisted in various parts of the island—several persons were killed—and it was not until reinforcements arrived from Corfu that the riots were suppressed and tranquillity restored.

The accounts recently received show that the feelings engendered at that time have not subsided. We learn that, between the 28th and 31st of August, various outrages of the most serious kind were committed. Mr. Ward, the Lord High Commissioner, appears to have acted with courage, promptitude, and discretion, under the circumstances. The latest accounts extend to the 9th instant, at which time the insurgents, under the command of Theodore Vlacco, and a priest named Nodaro, had been attacked and dispersed by the British troops. Nine prisoners were taken, and afterwards executed.

It is easy to suppress such an insurrection as this; and the guilt of men like Vlacco and Nodaro, who, with such puny means at command, brave the power of a state like Great Britain, and cause the useless shedding of their countrymen, cannot possibly be exaggerated. But, having restored tranquillity in these islands, the more difficult task will remain of governing them in such a manner as to give satisfaction to the inhabitants. Though a natural, it is but a sentimental wish on their parts to be incorporated with Greece, whose language they speak, and whose history and traditions belong to the islands as well as to the continental portion of that illustrious land. The Ionians could gain nothing by the transfer of their allegiance to a state in such a deplorable condition as Greece; and, even if they could, any attempt to throw off the yoke of Great Britain would amount to insanity. But the very powerlessness of this small dependency is a reason why this country should be even more than usually anxious to stand towards it in the light of a real benefactor; of a redresser of acknowledged grievances; and of a friend of its commercial, social, and political progress. We are confident that such is the feeling of the country and of the Government; and that to oppress the Ionians is as far from the wish as it is from the interest of Great Britain. The country will be glad to hear of Mr. Ward as the successful queller of this revolt. It will be still more glad to hear of him as an able and kindly administrator, employed in the removal of abuses, in the conciliation of enemies, and in granting to the Ionians any just privileges, the withholding of which, contrary to promises made long ago, may have stimulated the feelings of nationality, and exasperated them into the present outbreak.

M. DUPIN, the President of the French National Assembly, has lately been lecturing an Assembly of 2000 French peasantry, on the folly and wickedness of Communism. The subdivision of the soil in France is so minute, that, of these 2000 peasants, the large majority must have been in the condition of proprietors; yet it does not seem, from the published report of M. Dupin's speech, that he did them the good service of pointing out to them that the compulsory subdivision of estates which made them proprietors, was, in itself, a species of Communism which was gradually reducing all the cultivators of the soil into a Communism of misery and bankruptcy. It is not enough for men in the high position, personal and political, of M. Dupin, to preach respect for law and order. They should do something more. They should inculcate those sound political, philosophical, and economical principles, which, in their timely application, save nations from the social disorganization which the hopeless misery of millions of the people is sure to produce. Men in that position should go deeply into the causes which lead to the disturbance of public order. The repeal of the mischievous law passed in the first revolution, which forces the subdivision of estates, and the establishment of a right to relief on the part of the destitute, would lay French Communism prostrate, and render it quite unnecessary for M. Thiers to write, or M. Dupin to speak against it. As long as millions of petty landed proprietors, in a state of bankruptcy, exist in France, that country cannot hope for real repose. The social question, there as elsewhere, lies at the root of politics. A solvent proprietary and a well-cultivated soil are essential to national freedom, and to the social progress of all classes of the community.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CAMBRIDGE

Persons desirous of passing the voluntary theological examination have been requested to send in their names to the examiners, the Rev. Dr. Olivant and the Rev. Professor Blunt, on or before the 10th of October, and to attend at the Senate House on Tuesday morning, the 30th of October, at nine o'clock.

APPOINTMENTS.

BISHOPRIC.—Dr. Hinds, Dean of Carlisle, to the Bishopric of Norwich

DEANERY.—The Rev. James Aspinall, of Althorpe Rectory, Lincolnshire, to the Deanery of Carlisle.

CANONRY.—The Hon. and Rev. John Grey, to be an Honorary Canon of the Cathedral at Durham.

PRESENDS.—The Rev. James Ford, of Heavitree, to a Prebendal Stall in Exeter Cathedral. The Rev. J. L. Popham, Rector of Chilton and Rural Dean, to the Prebendal Stall of Yetminster, in the Cathedral of Salisbury

Her Majesty has appointed the Venerable Archdeacon Jennings to be incumbent of St. James's Chapel, St. Marylebone, in place of the late Rev. Dr. White

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BIRMINGHAM.—The winter session of this college will commence on Tuesday, October 2nd when the Rev. Horace Gray, M.A., Vicar of Filton, Prebendary of Bath and Wells, Professor of Theology, and Resident Warden of the Arts Department, will deliver his inaugural address.

The Episcopal Chapel in Gray's-inn-lane, of which the Rev. Thomas Mortimer has for some years been the minister, is about to be resigned by him to the Rev. Edward Garbett, now lecturer of St. George's Church, Southwark. This is the chapel which it was appreciated would be taken by the friends of Mr. Baptist Noel. Mr. Garbett commences his incumbency early in October.

ST. PAUL'S.—The vacancy which has been occasioned in the office of preacher to this society by the lamented death of the Rev. Dr. Shepherd, will, we understand, be filled up by the benchers in the course of next Michaelmas term. Among the numerous candidates is the Rev. James Bampfield, Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and formerly chaplain to his Majesty the King of Hanover, and at present curate of St. Mark's, North Audley-street.

THE See of Madras, vacant by the resignation of Dr. Spencer, is understood to be given to Archdeacon Dealtry, on account of Mr. Baptist Noel at St. John's Chapel. The Archdeacon having spent many years in India, and being still in the vigour of life, the appointment is a judicious one in every point of view. It is also anticipated that the Rev. Thomas Nolan, one of the most eminent of the Liverpool clergy, will succeed the Archdeacon in St. John's Chapel.

CATHEDRAL AT DUNKELD.—On Saturday, Sept. 15, the Bishop of Brechin, as representative of the aged Bishop of Dunkeld, laid the first stone of the intended cathedral of that diocese, the original cathedral at Dunkeld being in possession of the Presbyterian establishment.

THE BISHOP OF LLANDAFF.—We regret to learn from Hardwicke-house, the episcopal residence, near Chepstow, that the Right Rev. the Bishop of Llandaff is very seriously indisposed.

DIOCESE OF OXFORD.—By order of the Bishop of Oxford, Wednesday next is observed as a day of prayer and humiliation throughout all the churches in his diocese. The service appointed for Ash Wednesday was used on the occasion.

HIS Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury has presented the treasurer of the Colonial Bishopric Fund with a donation of £500.

MUNIFICENT DONATION.—An anonymous donor, under the signature of "Z," has presented to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, in Foreign Parts, the munificent donation of £2000 in the Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Consols, "to be applied towards the funds of the Colonial Bishoprics Endowment Fund."

IRELAND.

FATHER MATHEW AND HIS CALUMNIATORS.—Attempts have been perseveringly made in portions of the press, both of this country and America, to represent the "Apostle of Temperance" as having pandered lately, in the United States, to the pro-slavery prejudices of parties there—this abandoning his former avowed hostility to the institution of slavery; while, at the same time, the renowned good man has been made to express a desire to the Pope in his pension from the English Government, in order to be the more free to accept the pecuniary assistance of an anti-British faction in the States. The whole turns out to be a fabrication. The answer to an address, in which Father Mathew was reported to have made such harsh expressions towards England, proves to have been not authentic. The very opposite language was used by the good friar. The *Cork Constitution* (a Tory journal) has the following paragraph, which will satisfactorily correct the mistake made by some persons in this matter: "As we copied and commented on a contemptuous and (had it been used) an ungrateful and indefensible expression attributed to 'Father Mathew,' in reference to the pension which he receives from Government, it is fair to state that his friends deny that the expression ever escaped him, and that, in answer to an address from the committee of St. Mary's Abgmens Society in Boston, enclosing more than 100 dollars, he speaks of that pension as 'the pension generously granted by the British Government,' and 'the pension kindly granted by the British Government.'"

THE Right Hon. R. More O'Ferrall, Governor of Malta, is now at his seat, in the county of Kildare.

THE DOLLY'S BRAE AFFAIR.—Mr. Beers, the magistrate, has addressed a pancrous and indignatory letter to the Protestants of Ireland, in which he presents a detailed style on Dolly's Brae, and takes occasion to rant about "Popish ruffians," "priests and rebels," "Popish senators," "hireling officials," &c. The *Freeman's Journal* insinuates that this letter was written "under duress," in order that Mr. Beers may become the scapegoat for Government to punish, passing by Lord Roden. Nothing has yet been done about the matter, beyond the investigation. The popular prints continue to attack the Government on the subject.

Mr. Redington, the Under-Secretary, has reduced his rents four shillings per acre.

Cholera is still seizing many victims in the better classes. There has been, however, a decline in its virulence. It is to be formidable that the Roman Catholics have received permission publicly to eat meat on Fridays for the next two months.

INDIAN CORN.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

I HAVE read with some astonishment a letter from Bearstead, Kent, signed "A Constant Reader," relative to the cultivation of Indian Corn.

Some years ago I published in the *Times* an account of my experience in the cultivation of that valuable cereal, and I now give you the substance of my communication.

I planted Cobbett's Indian Corn for fourteen successive years, cultivating it rigorously after Mr. Cobbett's instructions Three years I planted it in poor ground, eleven years in rich ground, but I never applied any manure to either. I never changed the ground in either case, but used the seed, and never failed to have a good crop, perfectly ripened, which I applied to diff rent purposes, constantly making bread of it, amongst other uses. My enemies were the wireworm for the seed under ground, and the birds for the ripening corn above ground.

I remain, sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM NAPIER, Major-General.

September 24th, 1849.

MR. BRIGHT, M.P.—This gentleman returned from Ireland on Monday, having completed upwards of a month's observation and inspection throughout the south and west of that country. In the course of his tour Mr. Bright has visited the counties of Dublin, Wicklow, Wexford, Cork, Kerry, Limerick, Tipperary, Clare, Galway, Mayo, Roscommon, and some others. As might have been expected, the union workhouses have been carefully visited, and the condition of the peasantry and of the land has been extensively observed. With regard to the existing relations between landlord and tenant, we have reason to believe that Mr. Bright has seen enough to convince him of the absolute necessity of a law to give security to the tenant for the improvements he may create; and it is not improbable that, should the Government refuse to legislate on this all-important subject, Mr. Bright will be prepared to bring the matter before Parliament at the opening of a ext session, backed by influential opinions from all parts of Ireland. We should be glad to hear that English members in large numbers had been visiting a country where confusion so much demands their attention. *Manchester Examiner.*

Mr. Wyld, M.P. for Bodmin, who is at the head of the agitation for a bridge with a span sufficient to allow vessels to proceed up the river, addressed a large open-air meeting of persons on the Black Fell, Gateshead, on Saturday last. Resolutions were adopted in favour of a measure to enforce sufficient ventilation, and also of a combination to resist reductions of wages, and ensure employment to all miners who are willing to work.

FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES OF EUROPEAN GOVERNMENTS.—At the present moment France is about to contract a loan of 200 millions of francs. Austria has opened a direct subscription for a loan of 60 millions of florins, or about 120 millions of francs. Should the appeal be responded to, the amount may be raised to 75 millions of florins. Piedmont is said to be anxious to effect a loan of 80 millions of francs, and Naples above the 75 millions which she is obliged to procure to pay the war indemnity. Tuscany, also, is endeavouring to borrow 24 millions, and Naples from 25 to 30. All this gives a sum of nearly 500 millions, which Europe is trying to borrow to see the end of the year

RIVAL CARRYING COMPANIES.—The competition between the railway companies and those who carry by water is now most excessive; the extremely low rates which, in order to secure the traffic to themselves, the railway companies charge for the carriage of goods having compelled the canal companies to a proportionate reduction, until the price now charged for carriage, in many instances, bare y covers the cost of transit. The noble proprietor of the Bridgewater Trust is making the most vigorous efforts to secure the traffic by canal, while the Merchants' Carrying Company have also very considerably reduced their charges for the carriage of goods, and by this means alone they have been enabled to compete with the excessively low fares of the London and North-Western Company.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PARLIAMENTARY AND FINANCIAL REFORM.

On Monday evening a public meeting took place at the George and Vulture, in Castle-street, Lombard-street, for the purpose of explaining the principles and objects of the National Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association, which was given by Mr. F. Knowles, as a deputation from the central association, and of forming a district association in connection with the parent society. The following resolution was acted to unanimously:—"That this meeting, highly approves of the principles and objects of the National Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association, and deems it advisable to form itself into a district society, to be called 'The Lombard-street and Branch Reform Association;' and a committee was appointed to carry it into effect.

On the same (Monday) evening, a numerously attended meeting of the Walworth branch of the National Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association was held at the Bee-hive Tavern, Carter-street, for the purpose of explaining the objects of the council, as explained in their report to the first aggregate meeting, recently held in Drury-lane Theatre. Mr. Ellis was called to the chair; and Mr. Almy, who was present as a deputation from the Central Association, at the request of the meeting, entered into a lengthened explanatory statement, in which he showed the necessity for promoting the registration of members throughout the metropolitan districts. The movement, he observed, had, in point of fact, assumed a national character, as would be shown by the proceedings about to be commenced in Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, and other great towns. The most encouraging assurance of co-operation had been received from all grades of Reformers in every part of the country. It required a little more "pressure from without" to render the movement already an imposing, entire, and permanent successful. Mr. Almy, in the course of his address, adverted to the gratifying progress made in the midland and in some of the home counties by the Freehold Land Societies, whose principles he explained and vindicated; and he announced that they were rapidly developing their usefulness in more distant places. A discussion then took place, in which several speakers dwelt upon the local and national burdens which the middle and working-classes are compelled to bear, in consequence of past extravagance and misgovernment. They uniformly insisted upon an extension of the franchise, the protection of the ballot, and the limitation of Parliaments to a duration of three years. All these views were associated by the meeting; and it was eventually resolved that another and more general meeting should be convened for a future day, for the promotion of these essential purposes. The proceedings then terminated.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Hoxton, held on Tuesday evening, at the Bridge House Tavern, Whitmore-road, it was resolved—"That this meeting, fully approving the principles and objects of the National Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association, and approving the energy with which the council of that body has hitherto most successfully conducted its proceedings, rises to promote those objects by forming a district society, to be called 'The Hoxton Old Town Branch Reform Association.'" A committee was also appointed to carry out the objects of the association.

SHERIFFS' FUND SOCIETY.

On Wednesday afternoon the annual meeting of the governors of this society was held at the London Tavern, Mr. Sheriff Finnis in the chair. The usual formal proceedings having been gone through, the report was read by the Rev. Mr. Davis, the secretary. These cases of distress which induced the sheriffs of 1849 to found the society, and to appeal to an annual decree during the past year, at every session of the Central Criminal Court, and, of course, the operations of the society had been more extended. The different cases of distress were minutely considered by the committee. Some discharged convicts were furnished with tools to enable them to return to their work. Others were furnished with the means of reaching their friends in distant parts of the kingdom, if their conduct justified a reasonable hope that they would reform. Young women, led into trifling acts of dishonesty by a love of finery, were either sent to their friends or placed in situations as servants. Some were sent at the expense of the charity to the Philanthropic Society; and, finally, discharged prisoners, who hoped to redeem their character in another country, were helped to emigrate to Australia. In the selection of deserving cases amongst the young women, the claims were much indebted to the exertions of the ladies' committee. The funds of the society during the past year had not received any great increase. The Committee had received under the will of the late Mr. Andrew McLean, in addition to the £100 received last year. The sum of £500 had been set aside for the encouragement of "Sheriffs' Fog rushes," for deserving cases amongst discharged prisoners. The permanent funds of the society were £8100 in the Three per Cents, £1000 in the Three-and-Quarter per Cents, £1000 in the Reduced (produced by donations), and £100 per annum under the will of the late Mrs. Stafford. The committee noticed, with expressions of regret, the death of Mr. Cooper, the late honorary secretary. On the motion of Alderman Sidney, Mr. Joseph Bowyer Bedford, the report was received and adopted; and, after appointing Mr. Alderman Hooper treasurer, and Mr. Alderman Sidney trustee, the meeting thanked the chairman and separated.

GOODALL'S BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—On Tuesday evening, a special general meeting of the members of this institution took place at the Freemasons' Tavern, for the purpose, among other business, of electing six additional stewards. J. W. Thomas, Esq., the president, occupied the chair. The report showed that the institution was established in 1833, for the purpose of relieving the distress of poor, aged, or infirm persons of good character, whether journeymen, clerks, shopmen, or other persons connected with any of the many branches of the goldsmiths' and jewellery business; and also to relieve their widows. The amount of pension allowed to males is £15 per annum, and to females. Member subscribers or non-subscribers; but, as an inducement to become subscribers, half of the gross amount contributed will be annually added to the annuities of subscribers. The receipts of the past year, including a payment of £251 8s., amounted to £502 1s. 6d.; and after the purchase of stock and defraying the necessary expense, there remained in the treasurer's hands £244 6s. 10d., to add ten to the funded capital of £3900. The produce of the last festival was about £950, and the president, J. W. Thomas, Esq., had recently added a donation of £100. From a list of ten candidates, four males and two female annuitants were elected in addition to the thirty-seven now on the funds. The chairman, in a feeling address, congratulated the meeting, and expressed sympathy for the unsuccessful, concluding by presenting the latter with a donation of 10s each.

CITY OF LONDON GENERAL PENSION SOCIETY.—The annual general meeting of members to this charity was held on Monday, at the London Tavern, to receive the report and accounts of the past year, and to arrange for the transfer of the funded property of the society into the hands of new trustees; Mr. Sergeant Wood in the chair. The secretary (Mr. George Manby) read the report, from which it appeared that during the year two elections had taken place, by which eight new pensioners had been added to the list. There are at present fifty-eight aged persons receiving relief from the charity. Three pensioners died in December, last year, since which no death has taken place. The secretary called attention to the gratifying fact, that, although the ages of the recipients of this charity ranged from 77 to 90 years, not one of them had been swept away by the recent mortality. The men receive 27s. and the women 18s. per month; and the directors do not feel justified in recommending any increase of the monthly stipend. The festival in April last had been most productive, the net proceeds having been £300, with £250 worth of subscriptions. A legacy of £200 had been received, and the late secretary had repaid the whole of the balance due by him. During the year, £800 had been paid to pensioners; and stock to the amount of £435 18s. 7d. had been added to the society's funded property, which now amounted to £7306 3s. The total working expenses were £289 0s. 8d., leaving a balance in the Bank of England of £13 1s. 1d. The report having been adopted, and the election of officers was proceeded with. His Grace the Duke of Bedford was elected president for the ensuing year; Mr. L. J. Hassard, treasurer; with a board of twenty-four directors, Mr. G. Manby was confirmed in his office of secretary. Auditors were then appointed, thanks were returned to the late auditors, and the following gentlemen were appointed trustees of the life fund G. Hayward, W. Kemble, R. North, and R. B. Cabbell, Esqrs.

CLERGY ORPHAN CORPORATION.—A special general court of this charitable association was held on Wednesday, at the house of the Lord Bishop of London, St. James's-square. It was numerously attended by clergymen from almost every portion of the United Kingdom. This admirable and truly benevolent institution has for its object the clothing, maintenance, and education of poor orphan children belonging to clergymen of the Established Church of England, until such time as they are fit to be put out to some honourable employment. The relief which it has afforded is to the otherwise destitute of one of the most deserving classes of the community has been considerable.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH AND THE SAINT PANCRAS BOARD OF GUARDIANS.—On Tuesday, at a very numerous meeting of the Boardof Directors and Guardians of the Poor of St. Pancras, held at the new vestry-rooms, King's-road, Camden-town, Mr. Churchwarden Healey in the chair, Mr. Liddle, one of the members of the Board of Health, attended for the purpose of further discussing how far the orders of the Board of Health, with regard to the prevention of cholera, had been carried out, and again entered upon the attention of the Board to the necessity of medical inspection and house visitation. The numerous and great difficulties attended house to house visitation. That parish would not now to any one in the metropolis in having made proper and efficient provision to meet and check the cholera. They had twelve medical men constantly employed; and, in order to test the principle of house visitation, they had appointed one medical gentleman for that purpose. If, however, the proposal of the Board of Health were carried out as a general measure, it would require one hundred medical men, at least, to carry out house visitation throughout the entire of such a parish as St. Pancras.—Mr. Hickman said it appeared to him that the Board of Health not only required the boards of guardians that they should provide medical attendance and physic for the poor, but that they should also provide the poor with intelligence. They had no desire to act in opposition to the Board of Health, but this was not the way to treat a public board.—Mr. Liddle expressed his ignorance of any intention on the part of the Board of Health to take legal proceedings.—Mr. Hickman recommended that the recommendations of the Board of Health be taken into consideration, which was carried, and, after the retirement of the inspector, the Board ultimately agreed to the appointment of an additional inspector of nuisances, but made no further provision for house visitation, as ordered by the Board of Health.

MEETING OF MASTER BAKERS IN ST. PANCRAS.—On Monday evening a numerous meeting of master and journeymen bakers was held at the Argyle Tavern, Liverpool-street, King's-cross, to establish a district Board of Call and Benefit Society, for the mutual co-operation and support of the master and journeymen bakers in the district of King's-cross, somers-town, Tot-tenham court-road, and Camden-town, with a coffee, reading-room, and library for the use of the members: to establish a Trade Protection Society for the master bakers of the district, and to establish a Benefit Building Society in connection with the Operative Bakers' Society, to obtain a domicile of the bonds of labour, and the abolition of night-work in the baking trade, Mr. H. M'Neil, of Sidmouth-street, in the chair. Resolutions were adopted to the effect that a legislative enactment was necessary to remove the evils consequent on the undue amount of labour exacted from the men; and that the meeting pledge itself to support the Operative Bakers' Society in its efforts to obtain for the better organisation and improvement of the members of the trade in that district, an institution be established for their accommodation, convenience, and benefit; that a committee of masters and men be appointed to carry the object into effect.

EARLY CLOSING ASSOCIATION.—A general meeting of assistants of all trades of the City and Holborn Divisions was held on Tuesday night, at the Saracen's Head Hotel, Snow-hill, for the purpose of promoting the early closing movement. Mr. Lilwall, the secretary of the association, having explained that the chief object sought was to put an end to evening shopping, in order to give time for rest and self-improvement to the assistants, and that moral reformation which was absolutely necessary for the furtherance of their spiritual and moral welfare, a resolution was passed to the effect that the meeting should give its best support, personal and pecuniary, to the Early Closing Association, believing it to be both its interest and duty to do so. Several gentlemen having addressed the meeting, district committees were appointed to carry out the objects proposed.

ELECTION OF LORD MAYOR.—The election of Lord Mayor for the City of London takes place on Saturday (this day), being Michaelmas-day. The number of Aldermen who have not passed the chair is ten, all of whom will be put in the list, viz.—Sir John Key, Bart., Thomas Kelly, Esq., Sir Chapman Marshall, Tooley-street, elected Alderman of the ward Bassishaw in 1841, being the next in rotation, if returned to the Court of Aldermen, will be declared Lord Mayor The choice rests between him and Alderman Musgrave and Hunter.

THE NEW SHERIFFS' CARRIAGES.—Messrs. Laurie and Marner have again been honoured with the order for the civic carriages for the ensuing year, which they have completed in their usual good taste. The prevailing colours are a dark blue and yellow, with the arms of the City and their respective private arms, and those of the company elaborately emblazoned on the panels. The interior is lined with white satin, and the hammer-cloth is of rich gold colour, edged with blue fringe and gold tassels. The harness is made entirely of padded leather, with the arms and crests richly chased, and has a very handsome appearance, the pad cloths being of rich gold colour, to match the hammer-cloth, and edged with gold lace.

DAY OF HUMILIATION AT GREENWICH.—Wednesday last was observed as a day of special supplication and intercession. In compliance with the suggestion of the bishop of the diocese, Sunday last had been observed for the purpose, but a general desire having been expressed that a deep humiliation under the hand of God, by an interruption of worldly business as well as by special prayer, the clergy of the parish took on themselves to order the same for Wednesday. Divine service was accordingly performed in the morning, (accompanied by the Holy Communion) and in the evening at all the churches connected with the Establishment, as well as in the dissenting places of worship, the ministers of which, in most instances, gave their congregations the same invitation. The interior is lined with white satin, and the hammer-cloth is of rich gold colour, edged with blue fringe and gold tassels. The harness is made entirely of padded leather, with the arms and crests richly chased, and has a very handsome appearance, the pad cloths being of rich gold colour, to match the hammer-cloth, and edged with gold lace.

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Wednesday was observed as a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer, also in Wantsnapel, Mile end, and its vicinity. Every shop and place of business was closed, public and eating-houses excepted. Divine service was performed in the different churches and chapels both morning and evening, and the attendance was numerous. The shops and warehouses in Aldgate, Houndsditch, &c., occupied by the Jews, were likewise closed, it being their day of "atonement," or "white fast."

THE LOCAL PREVALENCE OF CHOLERA IN THE METROPOLIS.

The registrar-General appends the following valuable observations to his report this week:

The facts which have been published in detail will, it is believed, be found the best contribution to the natural history of the epidemic. They will show the regular course of the disease through a vast city population, the influence of sex, age, profession, and locality, and a great variety of circumstances on its mortality. It may be useful to point out one or two remarks suggested by study on the fatality of the epidemic, although the proportions may yet be altered by subsequent deaths.

London is divided into 36 districts for registration purposes, and the districts are sub-divided into 138 sub-districts. The population was enumerated in 1841, and the nearest approximation that can be easily given to the actual population is obtained by assuming that the population increased in 1841-2 at the same rate as from 1831 to 1841. Dividing the deaths from cholera in the thirteen weeks ending September 15, 1849, by the population thus estimated, the following results are arrived at, and cannot be far from the truth:—

More than 1 in 100 of the inhabitants of London died of cholera; the more accurate proportion was 53 in 10,000 inhabitants. From all causes the mortality was 116, a rate which is equivalent to an annual rate of 4·64 per cent.

85 in 10,000 of the inhabitants on the north side of the Thames died of cholera. 104 in 10,000 of the inhabitants on the south side of the Thames died of cholera.

The mortality was, therefore, three times as great on the south as it was on the north side of the river.

Taking 10,000 inhabitants as the basis of comparison in each district, the mortality was as follows, and in the following order:—

The large north districts extend from the Edgware-road to the river Lea: the mortality was, for Marylebone, 15; St. Pancras, 17; Islington, 20; Hackney, 8; Chelsea, 9; Kensington, 8; Hampstead and St. Marylebone, 7; Middlesex and University College Hospitals. Some cholera patients were sent out of Islington to the Free Hospital in St. Pancras, where their deaths were registered.

The middle districts, extending in a curve from Kensington to Bethnal-green, present generally a much higher rate of mortality; yet there are remarkable exceptions. The mortality in Kensington district, including Paddington and Pimlico, was 19; St. James, Westminster, only 12; St. Giles, 48; Clerkenwell, 28; Clerkenwell, 15 (5 less than Islington); St. Luke, 30; Shoreditch, 65; Bethnal-green, 78. St. James, Westminster, is a wealthy parish; the houses were rated at £29 on an average in 1841. The Rookery and other crowded streets contributed, among other things to raise the mortality of St. Giles district to 48. Clerkenwell, extending across the higher part of the New-road to Pentonville, has lost only 15 in 10,000; St. Luke, double that proportion. The rated value of the houses, and probably the income of the inhabitants, diminish rapidly in passing from the west to the east parts of London. The average rating of the houses in 1841 was, for St. James, Westminster, £60; St. Giles, £24; Holborn, £30; St. Luke, £28; Shoreditch, £13; Bethnal-green, £8. The two last districts are poor, and badly drained. Some of the deaths registered in Shoreditch, in a certain sense, belong and have been counted to the district of St. Luke, whose work house is in Sairecatch.

The river-side districts of the north present a higher rate of mortality than children than the average mortality of the whole of the metropolis. Chelsea lost 42 in 10,000 inhabitants; Kensington, we have seen, 19; St. George, Hanover-square, extending from Oxford-street to the river, lost only 14 in 10,000, and 11 out of the 14 were deaths returned in Pimlico. The highest mortality (37) was high with less than half the population in the low Westminster district; St. Martin-in-the-Fields and the Strand districts rising fast from the banks of the river that of 27 and 31 in 10,000; the city of London, within the walls, 33; the Inner Temple and Lincoln's Inn districts, 27; Clerkenwell and the Fleet Diten, 70 or 128, accordingly as we include or exclude the deaths in St. Bartholomew's Hospital. At the close of the epidemic these deaths may be distributed over the districts from which they have been brought; in the meantime the mortality of the City from cholera must be between 43 and 57. Whitechapel lost 80; St. George-in-the East, Scopney, and Poplar, 35, 40, 67—the mortality here increasing very rapidly as the river is approached.

Opposite the City and Waltcchapel lie, on the other side the Thames, St. Saviour, St Olave, and St. George, Southwark, where the mortality was 141, 141, 143; the mortality of the whole district rising to 151 in Bermondsey, and in Rotherhithe, or intersected by stagnant water, reaches the *maximum*, 225 in 10,000, or 2¼ per cent. It will be observed that on the north bank, opposite Bermondsey and Rotherhithe, the highest mortality was 39 and 42 in 10,000; yet the ordinary rate of mortality in St. George-in-the-East is 2·89, and of Rotherhithe 2·77 per cent. The mortality of Greenwich, including Deptford and Woolwich, was 61 in 10,000; Camberwell and Newington, 91; Lambeth, less than the mortality of districts on the south river-side, but much higher than even Shoreditch and Bethnal-green. The Lambeth district extends from the Thames to Newington; over the great area and population the average mortality was 95 in 10,000. The mortality from cholera of the river-side districts is as high as the mortality of St. Saviour, St. Olave, &c. The parts on the south side of the river where the cholera has prevailed with so much violence are below the Temple high-water mark. At Norwood there were only two deaths by cholera; at Dulwich, in Camberwell district, none; at Eltham, 3; Sydenham, 5, in Lewisham district; so that the mortality from cholera on the high ground, and in the outer districts of the Surrey. They both side of Thames, was as low as in Hampstead, Kentish Town, Stoke Newington, and Stamford Hill.

The physical causes of cholera, or rather of the mortality of cholera, may now be investigated in the soil, atmosphere, and people of the several districts of London.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN THE METROPOLIS.—The number of births registered during the week ending the 22d of September were—Males, 741; Females, 695; total, 1436. The number of deaths were—Males, 919; Females, 962; total, 1881. The weekly average of deaths in 1844-5-6-7-8 was 1008. The mortality from cholera has rapidly declined. The deaths from all causes registered in London in the three weeks ending September 22 were 2160, 2242, and 1981. The decrease has been exclusively in the cholera deaths, which were 2026, 1692, and 839 in the three weeks. The deaths from cholera, which in the first week of September were 300 and 400 a day, fell on the 19th to 110, and have since not exceeded 123. The number of deaths in each week registered during the 26th of May, have been 5, 9, 22, 42, 45, 124, 75, 339, 678, 783, 926, 823, 1293, 1273, 1862, 2026, and 1642, and for the week ending the 22d of September 839.

POSTSCRIPT.

DEPUTATION OF HOP GROWERS.—At one o'clock yesterday (Friday) noon, one of the largest deputations that ever assembled in London, consisting of presenting memorials to the Marquis of Clanricarde, the representative of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the absence of that functionary, there were at least five or six hundred of the most influential gentlemen of Lords of manors, engineers, brewers, and owners, from the districts of Kent, Sussex, Hereford, and Worcester, who have to enforce the prayer of their petition, that her Majesty's Government would postpone the duty of 1848 payable in the ensuing October, until next year, or, at all events, to such a time as would enable the growers to realise. It was absolutely out of their power to pay the duty until they should have received payment for the hops grown during the present year. Mr. Hodgson, and several other members, addressed the deputation, stated at great length the distressing statements contained in the memorial. The Chancellor of the Exchequer answered the deputation that he would give them an answer as soon as it was possible for him to make the determination of it as to cases, after any had considered the subject; but he would, at them to understand, in the plainest terms, that he could not forego the eventual payment of the duty, and, as regarded the further postponement of the duty payable in October, was sure the Government would not grant a very strong case indeed to induce them to postpone its collection. The deputation then withdrew.

SWEARING IN OF THE NEW SHERIFFS.—On Friday (yesterday) the Sheriffs elect—T. D. [illegible] and Alderman Lawrence, having attended Divine service at [illegible] Guildhall, where they were sworn into office for the ensuing year, before the civic authorities, with the usual formalities.

PRIMARY VISITATION OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.—The charge of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury was delivered on Thursday afternoon, in the Cathedral, at Canterbury. There was a large attendance of the laity. The Archbishop, it is understood, will proceed, in the course of the next few weeks, to Ashford, Dover, Sevenoaks, Maidstone, and other places

DUTIES.—SUNDAY DUTIES.—We are authorised to contradict the statement which has appeared in several of the London (daily) newspapers, as to the intended abolition of the Postmaste.-General with reference to Sunday mails. The object of the measure in question has been altogether misunderstood; instead of adding to the Sunday duties in the Post-Office, as intended, it will, on the whole, very greatly reduce it; and it will not bring in or take out a single London letter. It is unnecessary, therefore, to say that there will be neither delivery nor collection of letters in London on the Sunday. Out of London no Sunday deliveries will be reduced.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

Ledru Rollin and the other Montagne ds of France, who are cited to take their trials at Versailles on the 16th prox., have, with the full approbation of their friends, determined not to appear on that day. It is announced that they would not be permitted to take that line of defence when they believe would lead to an acquittal, owing to the state of feeling in France. This determination has the entire concurrence and support of their French friends.

In Paris it has not failed to be remarked upon, though it was not altogether unexpected, that throughout the whole of the Pope's new manifesto, the cause of France nowhere occurs, though it has played so prominent a part restoring the Sovereign Pontiff to his temporal government. This studied omission has grievously wounded the pride of that country, and is certainly not calculated to heal the differences so long existing between the two nations.

ITALIAN STATES.

ROME.—The concessions granted by the Pope to his beloved subjects, as set forth in his recent manifesto of the 19th, are, besides the amnesty referred to in another column, a council of state, which shall give its advice on the before days any subsidies to be borne, and sanction the state communities for the finances provincial councils confirmed the municipalities to [illegible] of the budget, franchise, and reforms and much actions in the civil, criminal, and municipal legislation. These concessions, we are told, were considered by the Court of Rome to be so staggering, that the greatest discont it was manifested as they became generally known. The proclamations were torn down from the walls, and the populace vented forth loud denunciations in the streets in terms of ridicule and disgust. As for the amnesty, no language could convey the degree of calumny and regret with which it was contemplated.

A [illegible] to the Sovereign, sanction a state committee for the finances, loan of 3,000,000 francs, guaranteed by the King of Naples, to be repaid by annuities bearing interest at 2½ per cent. only, and the loan, it is added, is to be accepted by his Holiness.

HUNGARY.

From several sources confirmation is presented of the statement already published, that the Sultan had refused to surrender to Austria and Russia the Hungarian chiefs who had taken refuge in the Turkish territory. Some accounts say that the ambassadors of both powers have suspended diplomatic relations with the government of the Porte, until they shall receive further instructions.

POLICE.

THE BERMONDSEY MURDER.

Mr. and Mrs. Manning were again brought up at Southwark court on Thursday. As upon preceding occasions, the interior of the building was thronged in every corner by well-dressed ladies and gentlemen, who were specially admitted by cards.

At two o'clock the prisoners entered the court.

Barnes, the police-constable, said, that Mr Linthorne, the broker, was unable to attend, owing to indisposition, and produced a certificate from Mr. G. Roper, surgeon, of Soho-square; and Mr. Turner, of Bermondsey-square, gave a similar certificate of the illness of Mrs. Bambridge.

Mr. Parood Serjeant Stevens's deposition was then read over to him. Mr. Edwin, in whom he detailed his transactions with Manning relative to the purchase of railway shares.

Mr. Bodkin said, if the witnesses had not been ill, he should have perfected the case this day, and asked the magistrate to commit the prisoners for trial; but, under the circumstances, he must ask for a further remand; but, as he did not think that he should have any further information upon the subject, should his witnesses be well enough to attend, he would then request the magistrate to further remand them in the gaol, as no good could result from those frequent exhibitions of the prisoners.

Mr. Selfe remanded the prisoners till next Friday, at two o'clock, when it was his intention to commit the prisoners for trial; but, if it should be necessary to remand them again, he would attend the prisoners in the gaol for that purpose.

TESTIMONIAL.—Mr. Edward Marshall, long known as chief examiner of [illegible] who has lately retired from the War Office, after a service of [illegible] years, upon which occasion he was presented by his colleagues with an elegant epergne and candelabrum, in token of their high esteem and respect for him.

DISPENSING OF OBEDIENCE IN THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.—The following is the act of submission addressed by the celebrated Italian preacher, Father Ventura, who is at present in exile for his liberal political opinions, to the Archbishop of Paris:—"I, the undersigned, having learned to-day, from the *Journal des Débats*, the decision [illegible] pour, and having pronounced and printed at Rome at the end of November, 1848, has been placed amongst the number of prohibited works; knowing what the Church has a right to require of me in the judgment of the Apostolic See; having declared that I am ready to prove the truth of such declaration, without being constrained or compelled by any one, but yielding solely to the sentiment which are united to every true Catholic, I here declare that I am ready to submit to it, and I hereby accept the said decree of condemnation against the writing mentioned above, without restriction or reservation; furthermore, I regret and condemn all and every of the doctrines, maxims, expressions and words that in last writing, or in any other of mine, have been found, or may be found, in contradiction to the tenets of the Holy Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman Church. Finally, I declare that I hope, with the aid of divine grace, to die in that holy Church in which I was born, and in which I have lived, ready for that object to endure everything and even every sacrifice.—JOACCHINO VENTURA, of the order of the regular Theatines. Montpelier, Sept. 8."

A HUMAN SKELETON was discovered on Wednesday in an empty rum hogshead, which had been lying undisturbed in one of the warehouses of the London Docks for many years.

DISEASES OCCASIONED BY CHOLERA.—The Association for Promoting the Relief of Destitution in the Metropolis, and for Improving the Condition of the Poor by means of Parochial and District Visiting, under the superintendence and direction of the Bishop and Clergy, have issued an urgent appeal to the public in general, and to the subscribers to their funds, now so reduced as to be inadequate to meet the ordinary demands upon them. The committee entertain a confident hope that many pious and charitable laymen will be ready to answer the call which is made upon them by the agency of the present crisis; and to assist the clergy by their personal co-operation, as well as by pecuniary contributions, in the charitable work of visiting and relieving distress.

A NEW COMMISSION.—A new commission has been pleased to appoint Henry Thomas Ear. of Chichester, Henry George Fran[illegible] Earl of Dudley, Harry Vane, Esq. (commonly called Lord Harry Vane), John Wood [illegible] cliffe, Frederick Peel, Esq., Thomas Henry Sotheron, Esq.; John Elijah Blunt, Esq.; Barrister-at-Law; James Hill, Esq.; Barrister-at-Law; and Henry Kilcate, Esq., to be her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into those cases which were investigated and reported upon by the Charity Commissioners, but not certified to the Attorney-General.

LLOYD'S.—At the half-yearly general meeting of the members of Lloyd's, held on Wednesday, the honorary silver medal of the establishment was voted to Robert B. Forbes, Esq., of Boston, United States, a passenger on board the *Europa* steamer, to mark the sense entertained of his gallant and disinterested conduct in leaping overboard (at great personal risk) and assisting in saving a part of the passengers of the *Charles Bartlett*, when that vessel was unhappily run down by the *Europa* steamer on the 27th June last.

OSBORNE, ISLE OF WIGHT.

OSBORNE, FROM THE SEA.

WE this week commence the series of Illustrations of the marine residence of Osborne, which, by the gracious permission of her Majesty, have been taken expressly for our Journal by Mr. Joseph L. Williams. Our representations are Osborne, as viewed from the sea; and a view on the Terrace. Our first Illustration was sketched in a boat: it gives the general features of the building as seen from a distance; and from this point are well displayed the undulating character of the grounds attached to the house. The park extends for a considerable length by the sea-side, and, in many parts, is clothed with trees down almost to the water's edge. It is, perhaps, scarcely necessary to observe that the beach is strictly guarded, to prevent inquisitive strangers from invading the retirement of her Majesty and her Royal Consort.

There is a small jetty carried out for some length, for the especial use of her Majesty: so that on occasion of the frequent nautical trips made by the Royal family, there is no necessity to land at East Cowes; and thus the crowds of gazers, who are ever on the alert to catch a glimpse of Royalty, are avoided.

This representation shows a portion of the terrace, which is to the front of the building opposite the sea. The terrace runs the whole length, following in plan that of the building; and the part shown in our Engraving is the angle corresponding to the angle of that portion called the "Pavilion." The terrace is elegantly laid out as a flower-garden, the parterres being disposed in tasteful forms, and filled with choice flowers. Vases and other elegances add to the beauty of the spot; and on the balustrade, at intervals, are arranged vases.

The view from the terrace is very pleasing, the undulating and well-wooded grounds of the park being seen to great advantage. The Solent, in the middle distance, makes a beautiful object; the numerous vessels of all sizes and forms continually passing, and the steamers plying with their dusky wreaths of smoke adding life and character to the scene; whilst the coast of Hampshire, bounding the whole, thus constitutes, in clear weather, a view of great beauty and animation.

In our View the coast of Hampshire is not seen as during the whole time our Artist was making his sketches the weather was too hazy to admit of its being seen.

RETURN OF THE COURT FROM SCOTLAND.

HER Majesty the Queen and the Prince Consort left Balmoral for the south on Thursday morning.

It was originally intended that the Royal party should leave Balmoral on Wednesday, proceed direct to Perth, and pass the first night at the Royal George Hotel in that city. In consequence, however, of the unfortunate prevalence of cholera at Perth, this determination was changed, and her Majesty did not leave her Highland Home until Thursday morning.

The Royal party travelled post to Cupar, and there took the rail, and proceeded direct to Berwick-upon-Tweed. Here her Majesty was to receive an address from the corporation of that ancient borough; and, passing on to the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway, proceed (under conduct of the directors of that company) to the Little Mill station, which is distant only about 14 miles from Howick Hall, the seat of Earl Grey. At this station the Queen and the Prince were to be met by the noble Earl; and, having alighted from the saloon carriage, her Majesty and her Royal Consort were to be conducted to the ancient seat of the family, and there the Royal party were to pass the night.

On Friday morning the Queen and the Prince were to take leave of the Earl and Countess Grey, and return to the Little Mill station, and come on by railway to Newcastle. At this place, upon the High Level Bridge, her Majesty was to receive addresses from the Corporations of Newcastle and Gateshead. Proceeding onwards, at Darlington her Majesty was to receive another address; and at York, where the Royal party were to arrive at three o'clock, a similar welcome was to be accorded to the Sovereign.

On Friday night her Majesty was to sleep at the Midland Hotel, Derby; and it was expected that the Royal party would reach Osborne this (Saturday) evening.

THE QUEEN AT BALMORAL.

BALLATER, FRIDAY.

Her Majesty remained at the hunting-lodge, on the Birkhall property, on the occasion of her second visit, for the same period as on her first. The "Hut" was again made the Royal lodging for the night.

The day had been exceedingly warm and pleasant, and the evening was lovely. The mountains rose on every side in huge masses; the little clump of trees amid which the cottage stands presenting a speck of green that relieves the heathery waste of the surrounding scenery.

Lady Douro and Colonel Gordon were of the party. The Queen left Balmoral at an early hour on Monday, in a light phaeton, and drove down almost to Ballater, and made the passage up Glenmuick from its entrance.

Prince Albert has shown himself a thorough sportsman. No one could have a keener relish for, or reap more enjoyment from, a day on the moors. Very soon after the arrival at the Lodge, his Royal Highness was off to the hills. Both on that and the succeeding day he had excellent sport. He bagged a great many grouse, and killed a large number of hares as well. On the evening of Tuesday the party returned to the Castle.

At Bridge of Crathie, a short distance from the Castle, there is a cluster of cottages. Some of the labourers, and others connected with the grounds reside there, as well as several persons employed at the adjacent distillery. Her Majesty almost daily passed these in her walks. It appeared that she was anxious to introduce his Royal Highness to the villagers: and, accordingly, on Wednesday, they walked out together, going first to the distillery. They visited several houses there, and also examined a bothy where some of the persons employed in the distillery sleep. On returning, they took Bridge of Crathie in their way. The house of the brewer there they also visited. Her Majesty and the Prince conversed with the mistress of the house with much urbanity and frankness; but the Queen had to sustain the principal part of the conversation, his Royal Highness being unable wholly to understand the "guid wife's" meaning until it was put in other language.

The Duke and Duchess of Saxe Meiningen, accompanied by the Hereditary Prince and youthful Princess Mary of Saxe-Meiningen, closed their visit to her Majesty the Queen Dowager on Thursday week, after a séjour of a fortnight with her Majesty, at Bentley Priory, Stanmore. Their Serene Highnesses left for Germany by the way of Dover, the Earl of Denbigh (Master of the Horse to the Queen Dowager) attending on the illustrious Duke and family to the Continent.

We understand that Miss Jorry, of the Post-office, Banchory, had the honour to present a cake of her own manufacture to her Majesty the Queen, at Balmoral on the 19th inst. which the Queen most graciously accepted

PART OF THE TERRACE AT OSBORNE.

AUTUMN.

AN AUTUMNAL LYRIC.

How liberal and lovely
Is all the varied year;
The winter only showers,
And the summer only flowers,
To bring ripe autumn here.
When roar'd the wintry tempest,
When fell the sleet and snow,
When rush'd the mountain torrents
In vernal overflow;
When fell the sweet spring blossoms
Into the lap of June,
And leaves grew thick and juicy
In many a summer noon:

'Twas all for sake of autumn,
So bountiful and free:
'Twas all for the golden harvest,
'Twas all for thee and me.

We've lost the spring-time glories,
And pomps of summer's-day,
We prized them well and truly,
But form'd no wish unduly
That all the months were May
We knew, and we were grateful,
That after these had fled,
The wheat-stalk, fully laden,
Would bear a heavy head;

That mulberries would ripen,
And filberts cluster brown,
And winds through orchards roving
Shake pulpy apples down.
We knew that fruitful autumn
Would smile on field and tree,
And pour its annual treasure,
And all for thee and me.

And now that we have garner'd
The tributs of the year,
We'll seek our humble fellows
For whom no corn-field yellows,
And bid them to our cheer.

And grateful for the blessings
So bounteously bestow'd,
We'll share them with the needy
That meet us on our road;
With the gleaner and the beggar
And the man of low estate,
With the widow and the orphan
And the stranger at our gate.
So shall the autumn bless us,
And Heaven be pleased to see;
And the pray'rs of the sorrow-stricken
Ascend for thee and me.

CHARLES MACKAY.

THE LORD-LIEUTENANT IN KILLARNEY.—THE VICEREGAL BARGE SHOOTING THE RAPIDS OF OLD WEIR-BRIDGE.

THE LORD-LIEUTENANT AT KILLARNEY.

(From our own Correspondent.)

In our Journal of last week we briefly announced the visit of the Lord-Lieutenant to Killarney—that delightful district which we have of late so fully illustrated described in our columns.

On Monday evening (the 17th), his Excellency, accompanied by the Countess of Clarendon, Lord and Lady Craven, the Hon. Mr. Matde, Corry Connellan, Esq., Captain Ponsonby, and suite, arrived at the Royal Victoria Hotel, and expressed himself highly gratified with the admirable arrangements which had been made by Mr. Finn for the Viceregal party.

Upon the arrival of his Excellency at Mallow, he was shown over the works in

progress in that part of the line by the directors and officials; and, after partaking of luncheon, proceeded at once in carriages which had been sent down from Dublin to Killarney, where his Lordship arrived at seven o'clock, and was warmly welcomed by some hundreds of people who had assembled in the street in expectation of his arrival, and was driven to the Victoria Hotel.

On Tuesday morning the Viceregal party left at nine o'clock, under the guidance of [illegible] Ross Island and Coosaun, O'Sullivan's Cascade, Glenna Old Abbey, Muckross, up the jaunting cars to Roscarvie's island and Berasonchley Cottage, [illegible] carriage awaited him. His Lordship returned to Killarney through the beautiful domain of Muckross, and was most heartily cheered by the vast crowd of visitors assembled at the Murrass Hotel.

Wednesday was the day fixed for the stag-hunt, which, however, his Lordship requested might be deferred until Thursday, as he wished to go to Glengariff on that day.

His Lordship started from the hotel at seven o'clock, and reached Glengariff at twelve, where Lord Bantry met the party, and escorted them to his native abode and sniff the breezes from the steeps of Glenna and rocky eminences of Tusk and the Eagle's Nest.

At twelve o'clock his Lordship's barge made its appearance at the place of meeting (Miss Plumber's Island), immediately under Closheen-a-bonnive, where he was saluted by two English gentlemen and an Irish gentleman, in one of Mr. Roche's boats, which his Lordship most graciously returned, and was then recognised and most heartily cheered by the surrounding crowd.

The hounds were at once put on, and immediately on the first notes of their glorious music being heard, a fearful rush was made for Old Weir-bridge, as it was intimated that the stag was making towards Glenna. His Lordship's barge led for some way, but sailed rather cautiously towards the rapid, which, being noticed by Mr. G. Thornton, of the Grange, near Skipton, who was steering a famous Killarney boat for his land—a desire was made by him past his Lordship's barge into the rapids. The feat elicited the cheers of the surrounding hundreds, and seemed to have won the admiration of his Lordship, who followed immediately in his wake.

Our Artist has pictured this truly exciting incident in the day's sport. For fully two hours all were on the qui vive for the stag's appearance, and alive to the cry of the hounds in the mountains, until about two o'clock, when a fine full-grown doe made her appearance at the water's edge in Glenna Bay, close by the cottage; and almost as quickly disappeared again, after refreshing herself by a short swim, up the mountains, whence she must have mixed with some others, as shortly after the pack was broken up into four or five hunts, and so scattered as to quite preclude the possibility of again bringing them together. At this Lake Glenna may be said was past has did sight with the cataract-like effect of the oars of some hundred boats literally tearing through the water; added to which were the brilliant tints or sparkling effects of the Marcus Sterlin' bonnets in their gracious red caps and snowy shirts and trousers. It will not, however, attempt to [illegible] the scene of their rounding the point out of the bay, so as to make for O'Sullivan's Cascade, where it was thought the stag would next take the water; but here, too, all were disappointed, as it was then ascertained, from the breaking up of the hounds, that no stag would take water that day; and thus would have ended the day's sport, had not our dashing friend of the *Jenny Lind* as leading down his gunnel to Mr. Roche, who was steering a beautiful race gig, and who as freely entered the lists to do battle against Yorkshire. The race was well contested on both sides, and watched with breathless anxiety by the surrounding hundreds, as also the Lord Lieutenant's party, close by whose barge they ran. To say that an English gentleman was coxswain against an Irish lady, will be at once to decide the race; and so it did, for as in all courtesy the lady won. Immediately afterwards his Lordship took away to his hotel, and all others followed his example.

On Friday his Excellency left the Victoria Hotel for Dublin, highly gratified with his visit to Killarney.

His Lordship had reason to be proud of his reception amongst the mountains of Kerry. In Mallow and Buttevant, the only military stations through which his Excellency passed, the 47th Regiment supplied the requisite guards of honour.

We should add that on Wednesday a meeting was held at the Kenmare Arms, and an Address of congratulation was presented to the Lord Lieutenant of Clarendon, on their visit to the Lakes: Christopher Galwey, Esq., M.P., in the chair. On Thursday morning this address was presented by a deputation, at the Victoria Hotel, which was followed by the following most appropriate Address of Kerry read the address, to which his Excellency read a reply; and the noble Earl having cordially shaken hands with Mr. Crosbie and the High Sheriff of Kerry, the deputation retired.

THE VOYAGE OF THE AIR.

(Suggested by Mr. Arban's recent trip in a balloon from Marseilles to Turin, in eight hours, a distance of four hundred miles.)

I saw, as I ascended, paleness change
Some faces that I love; but of their
Art's silent strength soon bore me from
the range,
And made me ride the skies like a
magician.

Those mighty streets, the churches,
and the halls,
And all the glory of that seaport,
seeming
Like some nice model in the gewgaw-
sinals
Of fancy-fairs with little toy-things
teeming

And the tall pines appear'd as heather-
blades
Upon a highland; while the rock-
built castle
(The fount of old whence bubbled feu-
dal raids)
Looked smaller than the thistle's
greyish tassel.

And soon one indistinguishable hue
Stole o'er the variousness of hill and
valley,
But yet a hum ascended, and there
flew
A vague sound which would fain faint,
and then would rally.

And now the clouds were round me;
on
Of earth departed and the bleak,
thin, upper coldness
Fix'd in my limbs a transitory blight,
And even crush'd my spirit's pre-
sent boldness.

Away, away still soars the car sublime,
It shakes aside the clinging mists that
blind it;
It scales into a fair and radiant clime,
And leaves whate'er is dull or dark
behind it.

How strangely bright and mighty was
night's noon!
Each star shot down an arrowy dia-
mond lustre
Through all the deep—and, like the sun,
the moon
Rained with a full look amid a country
cluster.

All softly blew the south-wind from the
seas,
From the great tideless seas and "mid-
land" ocean,
Wafting my chariot with propitious
breeze,
And gentle upward undulating mo-
tion.

Small time was pass'd, ere I was far
away
From fair Marseilles, and saw up-piled
the famous alpine summits, and the ray
Of their perennial snows, all bright-
ening.

I knew that I had travell'd towards the
north.
And something eastward—or strange
confusion
Had chased me; the icy scene sent
forth
A wat'ry look, an ocean-like illusion.

Enraptured, not deceived, I much ad-
mired
The newness and the strangness of
my station
Which, clearer soon, displayed the peaks
all fired,
Like crystals, with the stars' illumi-
nation.

And now, beneath the left hand,
tower'd Mont Blanc,
Unquestion'd King of those great
heights appearing;
And as my airy chariot swept along,
Savoy's fair capital, I knew, was
nearing.

I look'd upon the grandeur of the view;
Like bats the soaring eagles seem'd,
whose screaming
Rose faintly through th' immeasurable
blue,
And the huge hills like ladies' gems
were beaming.

It was not safe to gaze too long below:
A girl might sit Mount Jura on her
forehead,
And make titans of what *seem'd* to
grow
So small, if truth had not such
seeming *borrow'd*.

Alas, how small is man! and yet, how
great!
A puny frame, and a victorious spirit!
A soul which almost angels for its mate,
And a frail clayey prison to immure
it!

Amid a plain, four hundred miles afar
From where I had arisen, I now, de-
lighted,
Sank downwards in the safe though
ventrous car,
And (only eight hours spent) remote
alighted.

A "rago and great "high mass" for
Albert's soul
Were in the Turin churches sweetly
pealing;
And bells, in many an awful, long-
drawn toll,
Proclaim'd a mournful, God-revering
feeling.

And so I made the voyage of the air—
It is a recollection I shall cherish
Far lower than where I have set my
chair
No bird could soar, nor trumpet send
its flourish

MILES GERALD KEON.

The deliveries of tea last week from the London warehouses were [illegible], being rather larger than the [illegible] average. The deliveries in the year to the 16th inst. have been [illegible] 000lb., as compared with [illegible] 000lb. to the same date in 1848. The imports have been 32,721,000lb., against 26,560,000lb last year; and the stock on the 16th inst., was 32,527,000lb., against 33,962,000lb. at the same time in 1848.

MUSIC.

CONCERTS IN THE PROVINCES.

(From our own correspondent.)

[illegible] ISLINGTON, WEDNESDAY.

It is somewhat strange that a town so beautifully situated as Southampton should have been so utterly abandoned by tourists as it has been of late. The choler[illegible] frightened away the fashionable visitors; but it is more probable that the supineness of the town authorities in not providing a museum of some kind is the main cause of its desertion, if it started with spirit and vigour, would purchase the pier, and relieve it from its heavy tolls, collected in a most annoying manner by its contractors, and throw it [illegible] promenade for residents and strangers. With such amelioration as those of late [illegible] Southampton from the pier, with its finely wooded hills on the other [illegible] must be a delightful excursion to Southampton from [illegible] there are the famed cathedrals of [illegible] and Winchester, of which it may be said "When these fail [illegible] waters, bodies will be acceptable to posterity;" there is the New Forest, with the cottage of William Rufus; there are the ancient ruins of Portsmouth, Southsea, the Isle of Wight, besides the delightful rides within five or six miles of Southampton, with the episode of a gipsy banquet at the venerable ruins of Netley Abbey. Nature has, indeed, been bountiful in bestowing picturesque attractions and beautiful views; and, since the construction of the docks, there are the decorations of the colossal steamers for the East and West Indies, a never failing source of admiration; and yet, by the unreasonable severity of the local [illegible] Southampton from a place of transit.

I have been given up, [illegible] to be related: it may be judged, therefore, that my announcement of a Morning Concert, on Monday, at the Archery Rooms, was considered as a godsend by the amateurs here. A Mr. Wellman was the speculator: he had the judgment not to demand too high prices, and the result was a crowded and fashionable concert.

Madame Sontag was the magnet of attraction. She sang five times, namely Donizetti's "O luce di quest' anima;" Dessauer's bolero, "Ouvrez;" with the grand finale, in the 4th act—Meyerbeer's duo, "Con parmi;" Sir H. Bishop's air, "Home, sweet home;" and, finally, Rode's "Variations." Her brilliant execution was immensely appluded, and she was encored repeatedly. F. Labbaze, Hatton, and Calcott were also the vocalists. Mr. Lindley, prince of cellists, and Chatterton astonished and delighted the auditory with pianoforte performances.

Sontag, with the *artistes* we have just enumerated, had a Morning Concert yesterday at Islington, which was also fashionably attended.

On the 1st of October, the celebrated German *prima donna* will sing at Miss Whitnall's concert at Liverpool. To-morrow (Thursday) Madame Dulcken will give a concert, at the Archery Rooms, supported by the pianists, Herr Schonhoff; the violinist M. de Kontski; the violoncellist Herr Hausmann, and the Tentonic vocalist Mdlle. Schloss. This same party has given concerts at Margate and Ramsgate. John Parry, with his amusing entertainments, has also been going the round of the watering-places. Mr. Beale's Athenæum Concerts terminated at Dublin last Saturday; Sims Reeves was unable to appear during their engagement, which gave severe indisposition. Mr. Templeton has been giving concerts in the Isle of Man. Miss Catherine Hayes, who has been singing in some of the French towns, accompanied by Mr. Osborne the pianist, and Ernst the violinist, will return to England for a few months, with Miss Poole, Mr. Benedict, Herr Danske, and Mr. Benedict. Alboni sang at Leeds yesterday.

THE ITALIAN OPERA IN ST. PETERSBURGH.—Grisi, Mdlle. Corbari, Mdlle de Meric, Mario, Gardoni, Tamburini, Coletti, and Tagliafico are on their way by the Warsaw railroads to the Russian capital, for the Italian opera season, beginning in October and ending in February. Madame Frezzolini and Signor Ronconi (ballo) are engaged for the troupe.

THE ITALIAN AND FRENCH OPERA-HOUSES IN PARIS.—Ronconi is the director, and will commence the season in November. He has engaged Mdlle Sofia Cruvelli, who was at Her Majesty's Theatre in 1848 as *prima donna*. M. Roger, after singing in German, French, and Italian, at Frankfort and Hamburg, has returned to the Grand Opera in Paris, and reappeared as *Fernando* in Donizetti's "La favorite," with great success. Mdme. Julienne was *Leonor*; Mdme. Castellan was to reappear in October, in Weber's "Der Freyschutz," in Nicolo's recitatives. Mdme Viardot was to return about the same time, in *Fidès* in Meyerbeer's "Prophète." Halévy's new opera, "La Fée aux Roses," will be produced shortly at the Opera Comique. The Horsto is by Scribe and St. Georges.

THE PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—This establishment will open in a few days, with an operatic company. Mercadante's "Don Giovanni" will be the first work; Mdlle. Nau appearing as *Donna Anna*, Mrs. Weiss as *Elvira*, and Miss Pyne as *Zerlina*. Miss Pyne lately sang *Amina* at the Boulogne Theatre with distinguished success: it will be her first appearance on a London stage. Mr. Harman is to be *Don Giovanni*.

THE THEATRES.

SADLER'S WELLS

The comedy of "She Would and She Would Not," by Colley Cibber, was revived on Saturday, for the purpose of further exhibiting Miss Fitzpatrick's claims to some excellence, by her performance of *Hypolita*. The play, as our readers are aware, is one of Spanish intrigue, derived from Spanish sources, and composed by one who eminently understood the art of stage situation and effect. The comprehension of the characters is altogether admirable, and the dialogue is sparkling and vivacious to a fault. *Hypolita* is a dashing character, assuming the male costume throughout, and indulging in all the cavalry which the stage lady in disguise has the prescriptive privileges to exercise. Miss Fitzpatrick's style, though polished and graceful, is deficient in power and decision in the requisite to express fully the high animal spirits of the character. But the actress [illegible] of her art, and supports herself [illegible] throughout, and in the [illegible] triumph. Mr. Younge was the *Don Manuel*, and perform[illegible] but the character, which is perhaps the finest example of [illegible] Cibber's gentlemanly Beau, Don Dowdee, is not [illegible] to give it appropriate embodiment. Mr. Marston, as *Don Philip*, was respectable; and Mr. Dickinson, as *Don Octavio*, pleasing. To Miss Julia St. George, as *Flora*, we must award the highest praise. Her part was [illegible] throughout.

To the comedy succeeded the "Day after the Wedding," with Miss Carlstein as *Lady Elizabeth Freelove*. She looked it beautifully, and performed it with more natural gratitude than she showed to her *Amanda*; but she has very much to learn before she can become fitted to compete with the great variety of female talent by which the modern stage is illustrated

On Monday and Tuesday, "Measure for Measure" was repeated. On the latter evening, Miss Glyn's *Isabella* had arrived at a pitch of uncommon excellence. Her acting was like inspiration; full of emotion and impulse, but beautifully restrained by the art in which she has now become the most consummate living exemplar. Her mighty improvement in every character she undertakes is one of Miss Glyn's most remarkable points. Generally it is, as in the present instance, the fourth night of performance in which she attains the climax of impersonation. Nothing can be conceived more perfect than was her *Isabella* on Tuesday evening.

SURREY.

This theatre still continues with Sheridan Knowles's dramas, and on Monday presented "Virginius" to a crowded audience. Mr. Creswick's embodiment of the character is thoroughly artistic and remarkably elegant. He reserved himself with great skill for the stronger passages, which told with powerful effect. Mr. Mead's *Appius Claudius* was not without merit; and the *Dentatus* of Mr. Bruce Norton was full of force and energy. Mrs. Mead, as Virginia, gave a very pathetic character, exquisitely [illegible] tender and simple style. On Wednesday the "Stranger" was performed. The hero was finely acted by Mr. Creswick; but Mrs. Henry Vining has not sufficient dignity of carriage for such parts as *Mrs. Haller*.

MARYLEBONE.

Mrs. Mowatt made her re-appearance on Monday, as *Beatrice*, in "Much Ado about Nothing," and [illegible] performed it with her usual grace and sweetness. This lady's acting is something not to be judged of by the ordinary rules of art, or by comparison with other actresses. We must take it as it presents itself to our [illegible]dsyncrasy, which is both peculiar and pleasing. The *Benedict* of Mr. Davenport was an intelligent reading; the *Leonato* of Mr. Johnstone a vigorous piece of acting; and the *Dogberry* of Mr. Cooke a highly humorous embodiment of character.

ADELPHI.—The Performances at this theatre during the week have been "Sweethearts and Wives," "A Bird of Passage," "Stasher and Crasher," and "John Jones," a piece of the most amusing bill of fare, but presenting no novelty.

The HAYMARKET opens on Monday next; but it is not until Monday week that Mr. [illegible] performances commence, which, we are told, are really to be farewell ones, an [illegible] express stipulation to that effect having been made with the manager.

The LYCEUM will also open on Monday.

The Earl of Jersey has arrived at Murchmont House, N.B., on a visit to Sir Hugh and Lady Hume Campbell. The Countess of Jersey and Lady Clementina Villiers were to leave Vienna this week, on a tour through Germany, en route home as early.

Sir John Cam Hobhouse is staying with his only daughter, Miss Charlotte Hobhouse, at Estlecote Park, Wilts. We regret to add that the right hon. Baronet received a most severe shock by the sudden demise of his eldest daughter, Miss Julia Hobhouse. Sir John is not expected to return to town before the meeting of Parliament.

The Earl of Arundel and Surrey is making a tour through the various districts of Ireland, with the view of making himself thoroughly acquainted with the condition of the agricultural classes of that part of the empire prior to the opening of Parliament.

Captain J. D. Cunningham, the author of perhaps the best history of the Sikhs that has been written, has been removed from his appointment of political agent in Bhopal, in India, as a punishment for having in his book "made unauthorised use of official documents entrusted to his charge as a public officer." Other officers have been allowed without rebuke to do that for which Captain Cunningham is punished so severely; and his removal is, therefore, attributed to his having written a book which the Government does not like.

COUNTRY NEWS.

SOUTH-WEST MIDDLESEX AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—ANNUAL PLOUGHING MATCH.

On Tuesday, the fifteenth annual ploughing match, under the auspices of this [illegible] took place in a field [illegible] Hounslow Heath, in the immediate neighbourhood of the [illegible] station, on the Great Western Railway. The trial of agricultural skill took place under the most favourable auspices. The weather was very fine, and the attendance numerous. The proceedings commenced [illegible], and the ploughmen presented a very gratifying appearance with an aptitude amounting to that had hitherto been seen in that part of the country [illegible] Middlesex and Surrey, which was at last determined in favour of the latter county, ended peculiarly [illegible] to both.

In the course of the day pecuniary gifts and testimonials were presented to farm servants (male and female), and labourers who had complied with certain conditions respecting duration of servitude and good conduct, specified. Shortly after twelve o'clock the successful candidates were assembled under a tree close to the canal; and Mr. Cox, of Hyde Park Hall, the chairman of the day, proceeded to pack his purse and the testimonial accompanied with an suitable admonition to all to persevere [illegible] had already produced such good results. The recipients appeared highly gratified, and were cheered, in good country, cordial peculiarity, at every agreement was everything that could be wished for.

After the termination of the ploughing match, the leading members of the society and their friends dined in a pavilion which had been prepared for the occasion, close to the Red Lion, Southall; Mr. Cox presiding. About 120 gentlemen sat down to dinner.

On Saturday last, being the eve of St. Ninian, the foundation-stone of the choir and transepts of the Cathedral Church of St. Ninian was laid in Perth, by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Brechin, acting by authority from the Bishop of St. Andrews.

The neighbourhood of Perth will, before spring, be ornamented by another exquisite gem of architectural skill—the design of Mr. Henderson of Edinburgh—viz. the Chapel at Trinity College, Glenalmond. This building is to be 130 feet long within the walls, and will be the private chapel of the Chapel of William of Wykeham, at Winchester College. It is also in the Decorated style. The stained glass in the windows will represent passages in the life of our Blessed Lord. Without doubt, in point of taste, this will be proper as there has this chapel could not have been erected without the munificent contribution of the Warden of Trinity College.

BUNGE ASSOCIATION FOR THE EQUALISATION OF TAXATION AND MAINTAINING PUBLIC CREDIT.—We perceive by the *Bucks Herald* that a society, under the above name has just been formed for the purpose of carrying out the principles enunciated in Mr. Bunge's address. The meeting, which was held at the Bear, Chesham, is the chairman, and has addressed a circular "to the owners of real property and agriculturists of the county of Bucks."

GRAND CENTRAL DAHLIA SHOW OF ENGLAND.—On Wednesday, the second grand exhibition of dahlias took place at the Town Hall, in Birmingham. The exhibition was excellent in quality, but the quantity was not so large [illegible] ceded. The following are the first-class prizes: Mr. C. Turner, of Slough, won the 100 guinea prize in the amateur class for the finest stand of 24 dahlias; Mr. Bragg, of Slough, won the second prize; the third prize was won by Mr. Drummond, of Bath; the fourth prize, by Mr. Sealey, of Bristol; the fifth prize, by Mr. Barnes, of Stowmarket; the sixth, by Mr. Lodge, of Manchester.

DAY OF FASTING AND PRAYER AT BRISTOL.—Tuesday last having been set apart, by the recommendation of the Lord Bishop of the diocese, as a day of fast and humiliation, and of prayer to Almighty God for the removal of the cholera, the day was observed by a[illegible] classes of the citizens abstaining from business, closing their shops and warehouses, and resorting to their several places of worship, at most of which three services were held during the day and evening. The [illegible] lands issued an address giving "concise reasons" why they did not join in the fast, which reasons concentrate themselves into this—that public [illegible] of [illegible] hospital, but of the Jewish law. Meanwhile, the [illegible] have [illegible] to [illegible] and [illegible] to [illegible] having been seized with, and some died of it in several parts of the city.

THE TEA HOURS ACT AT ASHTON.—The workpeople of Messrs. Henry Lees and Brothers, Droylsden, have entreated their employers, in a very respectful memorial, to work their mill only ten hours a day, pledging themselves to devote the leisure thus granted to useful purposes. They state that [illegible] Messrs. Lees and Bennett, and the proprietors of the Edge Lane Mills, [illegible] to concede this request, if their neighbours will do the same; and Messrs. Lees are, therefore, requested to set the first example, by trying the ten hours' system for one month. If at the end of that period, if the others do not follow this example, the petitioners would, they state, willingly go back to the old hours. Messrs. Lees have replied that they are willing to comply with this request, provided all their neighbours will do the same; but they will not commence first. They suggest that a day should be fixed, on which all should begin to work ten hours.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY OF BANK NOTES.—On Monday, Jane Mary Maher, John Maher; her husband; Robert Fraser, his father; and Francis Sharp, described as their servant, were brought up at the police-court, Liverpool, by Mr. Dowling, the chief constable. On the 19th inst. Mr. Hunt, sail-maker, went to Union Bank, and received there the sum of £928 in two £100 notes, a £10 note, and the rest in gold and silver. After calling at the Exchange News-room, and several other places, he returned to his office, and placed the money in a drawer, which he locked. While he was absent for about one quarter of an hour afterwards Mr. Hunt left the office for the purpose of taking some lunch, but did not lock the office, which is at the rear of his sail-room. Whilst absent, he found a prisoner Maher was desirous to enter the premises to see a man named Taylor, in Mr. Hunt's employ. She also enquired for Mr. Hunt, and then left. On Hunt's coming, he discovered, on attempting to unlock his drawer, that it had been broken open, and the money all taken away. Nothing was heard of the matter until last week, when the female prisoners called at the shop of a Mr Fallsner, draper of Athol-street, Douglas, Isle of Man, and after purchasing drapery to the amount of 3s. tendered a £100 note in payment. Mr. Fallsner, not having sufficient change in his possession, sent the note to Mr. Holmes' bank, where it was changed, the prisoner Jane Mary Maher endorsing it at the back "Jane Mary Maher, wife of Ann Maher, now at Mr. Holmes to a banker's in Liverpool, when it was discovered to be one of those stolen from Mr. Hunt Information was then given to Mr. Dowling, when he despatched Bates, one of the most active of the detective force, to Douglas, where the prisoners were apprehended, and a considerable sum in gold and silver, besides jewellery, was found upon them. The next day the other note was handed to Bates, the husband subscribing it in the usual manner, at right. The whole amount recovered is £158 18s. The prisoners were remanded for seven days.

DARING BURGLARY.—Early on Tuesday morning, the shop of Mr. Gwynne, pawnbroker, High-street, Worcester, was broken into, and goods to the value of £200 or £300 were stolen. The thieves effected an entrance first by picking the lock of the passage door of the house adjoining Mr. Gwynne's, and secondly by breaking through a lath and plaster wall, which separated the passage from the shop. Amongst the gold and silver goods stolen were the following: A silver tankard and goblet, 24 gold watches, 20 silver watches, about 100 gold rings, and about 150 fancy and mourning rings; six dozen of silver table-spoons, a dozen dessert knives, five dozen of dessert and table forks (all silver), a large silver candlestick, silver salt-cellars, and a variety of other articles.

SCOTCH JURISDICTION.—Justice.—A child, four years of age, belonging to Mr Taylor, shipmaster, was brought up, on Monday, before Provost Mackinnon and Bailie Japp, for the offence of throwing a stone at Jessie Bell, in the service of Sergeant Lee, living in Academy-square. Lee lodged a very heavy complaint [illegible] child as being generally troublesome, besides the present [illegible] charged. Captain Taylor, in behalf of his child, stated that he was often from home, and could not watch over every trifling transaction of his family. The child, in his opinion, was a vexatious case, as the child was a mere infant. He could attend to the clearing up of quarrels amongst girls and boys at their play. Captain Taylor was here interrupted by the Provost fining the child (not more than four years old) 1s. 6d!—*Arbroath Guar.*

POOR CHILDREN POISONED.—One of the most diabolical attempts ever made to destroy human life by poison was perpetrated in Nottingham on the morning of Friday week. About five o'clock, a young man, residing near the house occupied by a hawker named Burke, a widower, in Eves's-yard, Narrow-marsh, discovered that the poor man's children had been suddenly taken ill in the absence of their father, and, proceeding to render them assistance, found that they had been vomiting dreadfully. At first it was thought they had been seized with cholera; but a cup, containing some substance resembling sandwich, which was upon the table, a number of the neighbours were called in, and the whole family (with the cup and its contents) were instantly carried off to the General Hospital, where, restoratives being promptly applied, the two youngest were soon pronounced out of danger. Their names are, Mary, aged 1., Thomas, 6, Catherine, 4; and Sarah, 8. On Saturday the eldest (Mary) was sufficiently well to make a statement, from which it appeared that, having gone out to buy some small article as of [illegible], she was met on her return by a woman, who asked her if her name was not Burke. The girl, replied in the affirmative, and was asked [illegible] from [illegible] a good many [illegible] some tea-

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The current week will long live in the memory of every genuine turfite, for having been remarkable for the best and most important first October meeting ever held. Not only was the last prolific of sport, but it abounded in two-year old engagements, in some of which several Derby horses of high pretensions made their appearance: the results cannot fail to have a material influence on their position in the betting. The Chester Autumn meeting came quite up to the mark in respect of sport, but, having been most unwisely fixed in the same week as Newmarket, drew only a small portion of the patrons of the turf. The appointments for next week embrace Felton, on Monday; Monmouth, Macclesfield, and Wrexham, on Tuesday; the Caledonian Hunt on Wednesday, and Rugeley on Friday. None of them possess the slightest public interest.

The cricketers, like the "Sons of the Thames," having concluded a long and brilliant season, the out-door amusements will henceforward be confined to racing, coursing, steeple-chasing, and hunting. Steeple-chasing, we suspect, has seen its best days, and hunting has long ceased to be pursued with any zest.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—Three-fourths of the members having started for Newmarket, the business this afternoon was on a small scale, but, in two or three respects, at prices varying from those previously quoted.

TWO YEAR-OLD TRIENNIAL.

2 to 1 agst Knight of Avenel	3 to 1 agst Hardinge

THREE-YEAR-OLD TRIENNIAL.

7 to 4 agst Tadmor	5 to 2 agst Vatican

GRAND DUKE MICHAEL STAKES

5 to 2 on Vatican	4 to 1 agst Honeycomb

CESAREWITCH

8 to 1 agst Vatican	20 to 1 agst Blue Saddel	20 to 1 agst Lady Evelyn
13 to 1 —— Glenalvon	20 to 1 —— Ruby	

DERBY.

12 to 1 agst Pitsford	20 to 1 agst John o' Groat	40 to 1 agst Dacoy Colt
18 to 1 —— Italian	33 to 1 —— Delecon	45 to 1 —— Hottinghroke (t)

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

18 to 1 agst Woolwich	16 to 1 agst Rhadire	20 to 1 agst Malton

NEWMARKET FIRST OCTOBER MEETING.—TUESDAY.

The weather was favourable in the extreme, and the attendance, without being so great as many had anticipated, the best we have seen at a First October Meeting for many years. The course was in capital order. The new betting-ring on the flat affords more space for horsemen, and is decidedly an improvement on the old one.

HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of 20 sovs each.

Sir J. Gerard's Jest, 4 yrs, 7st		.. (Dockeray)	1
Lord Clifden's Sagacity, 5 yrs, 7st 9lb		.. (Flatman)	2

Run in 1 min 11 sec.

HOPEFUL STAKES of 40 sovs each, the second to receive 8 sovs out of the stakes.

Lord Eglinton's Rollingstone, 8st 7lb	.. (Robinson)	1
Lord Chesterfield's Penang, 8st 7lb	.. (F. Butler)	2

MATCH, 200.—Mr. Payne's Gauca, 8st 7lb (Flatman), beat Lord Exeter's Slashing Alice, 7st 9lb (S. Mann), by a length. 3 to 1 on Gauca. Run in 1 min. 13 sec

GRAND DUKE MICHAEL STAKES of 50 sovs each.

Sir J. Hawley's Vatican	.. (Templeman)	1
Lord Clifden's Honeycomb	.. (Robinson)	2

MATCH, £100.—Sir J. Hawley's Cranberry, 7st 7lb (Flatman), beat the Duke of Bedford's Minto, 8st 7lb, by half a length. 7 to 4 on Cranberry. Run in 1 min. 14 sec.

WEDNESDAY.

THE GRANBY STAKES, of 30 sovs each.

Mr. H. Frankum's Catalan, 8st 7lb	.. (Pettit)	1
Lord Exeter's Preslaw, 8st 7lb	.. (Flatman)	2

SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs each.

Sir G. Gerard's Grimston, 6 yrs	.. (Marlow)	1
Lord Clifden's Tiresome, 3 yrs	.. (J. Marson)	2

FIRST YEAR of the SECOND TRIENNIAL PRODUCE STAKES of 10 sovs each.

Lord Eglinton's Knight of Avenel	.. (Marlow)	1
Mr. Bowes's Brother to Epirote	.. (F Butler)	2

SWEEPSTAKES of 50 sovs each.

Col. Peel's Longima, 8st 7lb	.. (Flatman)	1
Duke of Bedford's Bordeaux, 8st 7lb	.. (F. Butler)	2

HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of 15 sovs each.

Lord John Scott's Abreda, 7st 12lb	.. (J. Sharp)	1
Colonel Peel's f by Gladiator, 8st 7lb	.. (Flatman)	2

The Sir. LEGER STAKES of 25 sovs each. (15 Subs.)

Lord Strathmore's Oidipus, 8st 7lb.	.. (J. Marson)	1
Sir J. Hawley's Queensberry, 8st 2lb	.. (Templeman)	2

FIFTY POUNDS, for three-year olds.

Mr. Barne's Satterley, 4 yrs	.. (Flatman)	1
Lord W. Powlett's Brandyface, 5 yrs	.. (Rogers)	2

THURSDAY

SWEEPSTAKES of 5 sovs each.

Rochester	.. ..	.. ..	.. 1
Cayenne	.. ..	.. ..	.. 2

SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs each.

Memento	.. ..	.. ..	Walked over

CHACOW STAKES.

Fire-eater	.. ..	.. ..	.. 1
Memento	.. ..	.. ..	.. 2

The TRIENNIAL.

Vatican	.. ..	.. ..	.. 1
Borneo	.. ..	.. ..	.. 2

Won easy.

SWEEPSTAKES of 100 sovs each.

Eyrephus	.. ..	.. ..	.. 1
Tingle	.. ..	.. ..	.. 2

QUEEN'S PLATE.

Satterley	.. ..	.. ..	.. 1
Retail	.. ..	.. ..	.. 2

RUTLAND STAKES.

Ghul is Callum	.. ..	.. ..	.. 1
Notabell	.. ..	.. ..	.. 2

LATEST BETTING AT NEWMARKET.

CESAREWITCH.

8 to 1 agst Vatican	14 to 1 agst Blue Saddel	25 to 1 agst Lady Evelyn
12 to 1 —— Glenalvon	20 to 1 —— Esmeralda	33 to 1 —— Snowstorm
	1000 to 25 laid once agst Esmeralda	

DERBY

12 to 1 agst Pitsford	20 to 1 agst Ghillie Callum	33 to 1 agst John o' Groat
15 to 1 —— Knight of Avenel	20 to 1 —— Italian (t)	30 to 1 —— Hollingbroke

ROWING MATCH.—The scullers' match between E. F. Gale, of Pimlico, and B Oxlade, of Peal's-wharf, waterman's apprentice having some claims to superiority as rowers, took place on Tuesday, the distance being from Putney to Barnes-bridge, for £10 a side. The men effected a good start at so early an hour of the morning that there were few or no spectators present, save the immediate friends of the parties, and immediately afterwards Gale took the lead, which he maintained throughout, exhibiting a style of rowing of no ordinary description, and winning by four or six lengths, his opponent rowing a very determined and manly stern wager.

LAYING OF THE FIRST STONE OF THE NEW CITY PRISON.—On Wednesday, the first stone of the great City Prison at Holloway was laid by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, accompanied by a large number of the civic functionaries, and the governors and principal officers of the great criminal persons of the metropolis. The following is the inscription engraved upon the plate deposited in the stone:—"The first stone of this building, erected by and at the expense of the city of London, intended for the reception of convicted prisoners, was laid on the 26th day of September, 1849, and in the thirteenth year of the reign of her Majesty Queen Victoria, by the Right Hon. Sir James Duke, M.P., Lord Mayor; assisted by David Waldane Wire, Esq., chairman of the committee of the Court of Common Council, and Thomas Challis, Esq., Alderman, chairman of the committee of the Court of Aldermen, appointed to superintend the work, and the members of the Court of Aldermen and of the Court of Common Council upon the Prisons Committee. May God preserve the city of London, and make this place a terror to evil-doers." The stone, which weighed four tons and a half, having been slowly lowered, his Lordship tuning the trowel in a singularly skilful manner, it was accurately fixed in its destined position by the architect. Mr. Wire then struck the stone with his mallet, and Mr. Alderman Challis ascertained with his level that the operation was perfect. The Lord Mayor then delivered an appropriate address; the ceremony being closed by a prayer from his chaplain, Mr. Catley.

LANSDOWNE HOUSE.—The Marquis of Lansdowne has, in a considerable degree, thrown his splendid town mansion and grounds, in Berkeley-square, open to the view of the public, by the erection of an iron gate in Berkeley-street, directly opposite Hay hill.

THE LONDON CORPORATION ACT.—By the new act relating to the City of London, which became operative on the 1st inst., it is enacted that on the 1st day of November in every year, the Aldermen and Common Councilmen of each ward shall make, or cause to be made, out an alphabetical list of all persons who shall be entitled to vote as freemen occupiers under the act, such list to be duly signed by the Alderman of the ward, and the ward clerk shall keep a true copy of such list, to be perused by any person without payment of any fee, at all reasonable times between the 1st and 15th of November in every year, and shall at all times deliver a written or printed copy of such list to any person requiring the same, on payment of a reasonable price for each copy, and the said list shall be the list of freemen occupiers entitled to vote after the passing of this act at any election for Alderman, Common Councilman, or ward officer for any ward. In future elections for Aldermen or Common Councilmen the poll is to be kept open only "one day."

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Nemesis."—*Your Problem of five moves is easily solvable in three, and your emendation in Problem No. 295, we fear, is equally faulty.*

"An Irish American."—*The "little Problem" is doubtless a very pointed shaft of Hibernian pleasantry, but we are not Œdipus enough to detect the joke*

"T. P. B.," Nantwich.—*1. In the position cited, Black cannot take the Queen with his King. 2. Your Problem is defective in arrangement, besides being much too easy*

"Perse," Brighton.—*They shall be reported on in our next.*

"A Would-be Philidor."—*Your defence to Problem No 294 would serve to facilitate rather than delay the mate. Upon Black's playing the Rook to Q 2d (ch), the White Kt could take it, giving mate on the move*

"G. K." Liverpool.—*If a player moves one of his adversary's men, his antagonist has the power of compelling him—1st, to replace the Piece or Pawn and move his King; 2nd, to replace the Piece or Pawn and take it; 3d, to let the Piece or Pawn remain on the square to which it had been played, as if the move were correct.*

"An Old Salt" asks, Who are the best players in the navy and army? We object to questions of this kind, because, nine times out of ten, they lead to vexatious comparisons, but, in this instance, as the enquiry is apart from general club-play, we may venture, without offence, to say for the navy, that Mr. Harry Wilson, of the Isle of Wight, undoubtedly carries his flag at the main, where it is likely to wave unabjured. Of the army, Colonel Nesbit and Major Robertson may probably be considered the élite, though we have the pleasure of knowing many other capital players in the service

"Penn," "Sigma," and "H. W."—*The new Chess-men, we presume, are now ready. They are manufactured by Messrs. Jaques, the eminent ivory-turners, of Hatton-garden; and can be obtained, we are told, at the office of the Chess-Player's Chronicle; at W. Lincker's, Piccadilly; and, we think, through any Chess-board-maker in London. For the prices and other particulars asked, we must refer you to the advertisements.*

"R. D. E."—*We penalty is incurred by saying "Check," provided the player has not let go the Piece he meant to check with; but having touched that Piece, he must play it somewhere.*

"Inquirendo."—*Practice and study of the kind you mention may do something to improve you; but no one became a good player without collision with good players.*

"Pyro."—*Our solution of the beautiful little Problem No. 295 is perfectly correct. We never gave to ally a defence to Black to Kt to Q 4th for the second move that would admit of his being mated at once by Q to Q B 7th. Our move was—1. Q to her 4th (best). It is your solution which is erroneous, as a little examination will show you.*

"R. H. T."—*Many thanks for your advocacy of the good cause.*

"W. P."—*You must mean mate in one move.*

"W. N. B."—*A player of a week's standing would see through your Enigma at a glance.*

"J. C. W.," and "H. C. E. C," Guernsey.—*Ingenious, but much too obvious.*

"Hon. Sec."—*Mr. Harrwitz's first brilliant exhibition of Chess-playing, during his present tour, took place at Glasgow on the 6th inst. He has since played without seeing the board at Edinburgh and Newcastle, and is now en route for Halifax, Liverpool, Manchester, and, we believe, Nottingham*

"W. B."—*1. Hoyle is no authority at all upon Chess. 2. The privilege of the Pawn to take a Pawn en passing is not a modern innovation; it has been sanctioned by all the Chess-playing countries of Europe, except Italy, for nearly 200 years. 3. See our answer to "Penn" and others, above.*

"A Constant Reader," Margate.—*The two admirable Problems which "A Constant Reader" treats with so much misplaced ridicule, are of too high an order to be at once comprehended by an inexperienced player. If he will sit at the pains to set up the pieces according to our diagrams, and devote himself steadily to their examination, he will hardly fail to see that, in No. 295, mate cannot possibly be given under the supposed number of moves; and that in the other, if the Queen were taken as he suggests, mate would be given by the White Kt next move!*

Solutions by the "Harrowgate Duo," "S. U." "B. F." "M. E. R." "R. H. Z." "G. W. G." "Middlesex" are correct. Those by "Pyro," "A Would-be Philidor," "R. R." "P. R. S." are wrong.

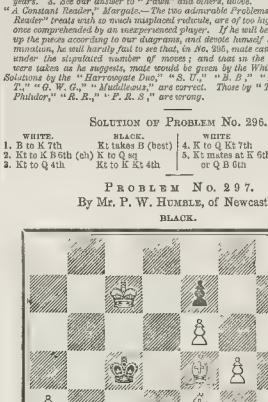
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 296.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE	BLACK.
1. B to K 7th	Kt takes B (best)	4. R to Q 8th	Either Kt moves
2. Kt to Q 6th (ch)	K to Q sq	5. Kt mates	
3. Kt to Q 4th	Kt to K Kt 4th	or Q B 6th	

PROBLEM NO. 297.

By Mr. P. W. HUMBLE, of Newcastle.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE,

BETWEEN THE CHESS CLUBS OF LONDON AND AMSTERDAM.

WHITE (Amsterdam).	BLACK (London).
42.	43. R take R (ch)
43. K takes R	43. P to Q B 6th
Amsterdam to play.	

The following very lively and entertaining game has just been played between M. LE BARON DE RENIOUILLE and Mr. F. DEACON, a young amateur, of Bruges.

(*A Kt opening.*)

BLACK (M. de R.)	WHITE (Mr. D.)	BLACK (M. de R.)	WHITE (Mr. D.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	13. P to Q 3d	Q B to K Kt 5th
2. K Kt to B 3d	P to Q 4th	14. Kt to K Kt 6th	Q Kt to Q 5th
3. P takes Q P	P to K 5th	15. K B to Q Kt 3d	P to K R 3d
4. Q to K 2d	Q to K 2d	16. P to K R 3d	K Kt to K B 4th
5. K Kt to Q 4th	P to K Kt 3d (a)	17. Q to her 2d	Q B to K R 4th
6. Q to K B 3d	B to K Kt 2d	18. K Kt to K 4th	B to K B 6th (d)
7. Q to K 3d	B to K 4th	19. K to R sq	Q to K R 8th
8. Q K takes K P (b)	K Kt to K 2d (c)	20. Q to K B 4th	Q takes K K P (ch)
9. K Kt to K B 3d	Q takes Q P	21. Q to K R 2d	Kt takes Kt P (ch)
10. Q Kt to Q B 3d	Q to her 3d sq	22. K to Kt sq	Q Kt to K B 6th—
11. K B to Q B 4th	Castles		Mate.
12. Castles	Q Kt to B 3d		

(a) The object of this, we presume, was, to make an outlet for the K's Bishop

(b) Beautifully played.

(c) It is apparent that, if White had taken the K Kt, he must have lost the game For, sup., 0000—

BLACK.	WHITE
9.	Q takes Kt
10. Kt to K B 6th (double ch)	K moves
11. Q to K Kt—Mate.	

(d) The winning move

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 484.—By W. G., of York.

White: K at Q Kt 5th, Q at K sq, Bs at K R 4th and Q Kt sq, Kts at Q 7th and Q kt 4th.

Black: K at Q 8th, Rs at K B sq and K B 3rd, B at K R 3d; Ps at K Kt 4th, Q Kt 3d, and Q 4th.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

No 485.—By the Same

White: K at K R sq, Rs at K Kt 2d and Q Kt 7th, B at K Kt 5th, Ps at K R 2d and K 5th.

Black: K at K Kt sq, R at K B sq, Bs at K sq and Q B 4th; Ps at K R 2d, K R 4th, and K 3d.

White to play, and mate in four moves

No. 486. By Mr. DEACON, of Bruges.

White: K at Q 3d, Q at her R 3d, R at Q R sq, Kts at K 4th and Q B 4th.

Black: K at Q 4th, Kt at Q Kt 4th; Ps at K R 2d, K B 5th, K 3d, Q 3d, and Q R 2d.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Sunday last was observed as a day of prayer and humiliation in St. Pancras and Marylebone parishes.

Lord Brougham completed his seventy-first year on Wednesday week, on which occasion a large party assembled at Brougham Hall.

A vessel arrived in the river from Belfast has brought five packets of bank, the presence of treasure, as a portion of her cargo. This is the first arrival of this article from the sister country.

We are authorised to state that the reports which have been circulated that the *Iacate* had been ordered, at short notice, to the Cape of Good Hope, are entirely unfounded. No vessel has been ordered especially for that destination.

Notwithstanding the decree of the Frankfort National Assembly, gambling is still carried on in Aix la Chapelle almost as publicly as formerly, and with the tacit connivance not only of the civil authorities, but of the Government in Berlin.

A deputation from the commercial classes of the city of Prague arrived in Vienna last week, and presented Field-Marshal Radetzky with a laurel wreath of silver, accompanied with an earnest request that he would honour the city of Prague with a visit.

It appears by a letter addressed by the Czar from Warsaw to the Minister of War, Count Tschernischew, in which he thanks him for the services rendered in the Hungarian war, the Russian army of intervention amounted to 150,000 men.

The rumours of the project of marriage between Louis Bonaparte and a Swedish Princess is gradually gaining more and more ground in Sweden.

The Swedish Hall of Commerce has announced that all the Prussian ports and the city of Bordeaux are to be considered as infected with cholera.

It will hardly be believed that the whole quantity of gold currency in the world, taking it at its usual estimate of £150,000,000, would only weigh two tons, and that in bulk a room 20 feet long, 12 feet wide, and 10 feet high would hold it all.

The Lords of the Treasury have authorised the admission, duty free, of pig's tongues from America.

A fine fresco painting, representing the Day of Judgment, in excellent preservation, has been discovered over the chancel arch of Chelsworth Church.

It is said that Mr. Pitman, late Commander of the *Childers*, dismissed the Royal Navy, has determined on appealing to the Court of Queen's Bench against the result of the court-martial, with the view of superseding the sentence passed upon him.

An American paper says that so numerous is the company in some of the inns in the vicinity of the White Mountains, that at night they place travellers on the floor in rows till they get to sleep, then set them up against the wall and lay down another lot, and so on till all are accommodated!!!

The town of Whitby has had a large accession of visitors during the present season. There are few places more distinguished for its fine bracing air and the general health of its population; indeed, it stands third in the returns of health in the United Kingdom. The cholera has not presented a single case either in the town or district.

A letter from Beyrout, of the 31st ult., says:—"Sir Moses Montefiore has founded at Damascus a large hospital, and two primary schools, for indigent Jews, among whom he has already distributed 160,000 Turkish piastres (about 40,000*l.*) The Jews of Damascus, in order to testify their gratitude to Sir Moses Montefiore for these acts of benevolence, have bestowed on him the title of Nassi (Prince) of the Israelites of Damascus."

The result of the investigation of the Crown authorities into the fall of the bridge at Roxburgh, on the line of the North British Railway, by which several persons were killed and injured, is the indictment for trial at the next assizes of the contractor and resident engineer.

It is said that there are now in Indiana (United States) not less than 200,000 Germans—some say 250,000

The excavations at the centre of Silbury Hill having been completed, without discovering the least indication of any interment, the committee of the Archæological Institute have directed a record of the operations to be placed at the centre of the hill, and the entrance of the tunnel to be closed next week

Rhode Island, United States, has within her limited territory 163 cotton-mills, consuming annually 86,000 bales of cotton, and manufacturing 70,000,000 yards of cloth.

The returns which have been published by the Paris *Moniteur* respecting the movements of trade and commerce during the past month show that there is a slight revival, especially in cotton and woollen goods; but in Paris the stagnation still continues.

Eight pictures, illustrative of the life of Lord Viscount Nelson, have been purchased by subscription, and deposited in the Naval Gallery at Greenwich Hospital, at a cost of £300, of which the sum of £136 was contributed by Mr. Jasper de Sainte Croix.

The Rev. Dr. Gilly stated, at the recent Berwick dinner to Sir George Grey, that the Dean and Chapter of Durham had expended about a quarter of a million sterling in the improvement of poor livings and extension of Church taelfdeas.

On Friday week, the Bishop of Chichester consecrated the new church of Kemptown, Brighton, erected principally at the expense of the Marquis of Bristol, and containing church accommodation for the whole of the pupils of St. Mary's Hall, for the education of the daughters of deceased clergymen left in less than circumstances.

On Thursday night, the Queen's Head, Blackfriars-road, was broken into, and a quantity of cigars, £5 in silver, and £5 in farthings, were stolen. Had the burglars examined an iron chest behind the bar, which had been left unlocked, they would have found £15 in silver, £30 in gold, and about £100 worth of plate.

The convoy of agricultural colonists from France which was to be sent off this autumn for Algeria, is postponed to next spring, it being found impossible to get the movable wooden framework for their cottages prepared in time for their departure this year.

The Rev. Angus Mackenzie, of the Roman Catholic congregation, Eskdale, Inverness, has received £3 from Sir Robert Peel, for distribution amongst the poor of that congregation.

The amount of the imports of foreign cereal produce into Liverpool, from the 5th to the 18th of September, is considerable, viz. 29,948 bushels wheat, 94,087 bushels Indian corn, 2952 barrels Indian corn meal, 35,003 barrels flour, 3000 bushels rye, 12,380 bushels oats, 3,824 bushels barley, 14,848 bushels beans, 41,792 bushels peas, 207 barrels oatmeal.

An old bell, having been last week taken down from the church tower at Wenhaston, Suffolk, a new musical mouden bell, in the key of C, weight 7 cwt., has been fixed up in its place. The old bell was made in the year 1500, and bore the legend, "*Sancta Maria, ora pro nobis.*"

We regret to state that Matthew Bell Esq., M.P., met with an accident on riding from Newcastle on Tuesday week. His horse fell with him, whereby the small bone of his right leg was broken, and the leg otherwise much injured.

Mr. James Fernley, of Edgeley, in Stockport, has connected with his house clock a simple piece of self-acting mechanism, which, at any given hour or minute of the night, rings a bell and lights a candle.

The Free Trade Club was dissolved, by the vote of a meeting of its members, on Saturday last, and has been succeeded by the known as the *National* Reform Club, is to be formed forthwith, and will occupy the premises in St. James's-square, hitherto enjoyed by the free-traders.

Mr. Frederick Inglis has returned to London, after a tour through some of the eastern and southern districts of Ireland, whither he went a short time back to procure information necessary for the completion of the forthcoming volume of his history.

A vessel arrived in the river from Dublin has brought 20 packages of charcoal as a portion of her cargo

In Hungary, courts-martial continue to try persons concerned in the insurrection; but of late, sentences to death have been less numerous, and have been replaced by condemnations to hard labour at the hulks for different periods.

In Normandy and Brittany the apples used for cider are in extraordinary abundance this season. In the country of man the trees were never seen so abundant. The farmers have been obliged to prop up their tottering under the branches to enable them to support the heavy weight of fruit that bends them to the earth. The cider crop will, in most places, be twice or three times more abundant than in ordinary years.

The lead-mines of north Derbyshire, after being for some time partially neglected, are now fully worked

It is a remarkable fact, that whilst the prevailing pestilence is committing its awful ravages, and daily sweeping off its numerous victims in so many of our districts, including the metropolis itself, the borough of Birmingham, with a population exceeding 200,000 souls, has had but one indigenous case of cholera.

On the 14th inst., a public sale of a portion of the effects of Kossuth took place at Pesth, but the attendance of the public was less numerous than had been expected. The effects of Count Casimir Batthyany and others were also to be offered for sale.

Four hundred officers, sub-officers, and soldiers of the Russian army, who were passed on to the citadel of Warsaw some months ago, for being concerned in a conspiracy against the Government, have just been sent to Siberia and the Ural Mountains

The insurrection in Bosnia has been terminated by the capture of the fortress of Novi by the Turks, after a combat with the insurgents, in which 300 were killed on both sides. The ruling had nothing of a political character in it, but arose from the manner in which the taxes were assessed.

On the 12th inst., the trophies taken in the war in Hungary, consisting of 65 flags, among them that of the fortress of Arad, were solemnly paraded in the principal streets of St. Petersburgh, and deposited in the Winter Palace.

The *Milan Gazette* of the 19th inst. announces the death of the celebrated painter Bellosio, on the borders of the lake of Como. He was the author of the great picture of "The Universal Deluge."

CULLODEN MOOR.—FROM AN ORIGINAL SKETCH.

THE CULLODEN MONUMENT.

THE Centenary of the Battle of Culloden (April 16, 1846), appears to have suggested the erection of this memorial to the brave Highlanders who fell in that decisive struggle. A subscription was opened for the purpose, and a meeting of the subscribers held at Inverness, on the 24th ult., at which Mr. Carruthers, of the *Inverness Courier*, presided. Having examined the plans and designs furnished for the proposed Monument, the meeting adopted that by Mr. Mackenzie, architect, Elgin, as being best suited to the locality, as susceptible of future improvements as funds are forthcoming; and, therefore, under all circumstances, the most appropriate. It was then agreed to lay the foundation-stone on Wednesday, the 19th instant; and this arrangement has been very effectively carried out.

The morning of the 19th was rainy, but by noon the weather cleared up, and continued fine during the day, with the exception of a slight shower which fell at the moment the stone was committed to its bed. Culloden Moor lies nearly five miles from Inverness, where the day was observed by many as a holiday. The ceremony had been arranged to take place with Masonic honours; and the various bodies of which the procession was composed assembled at 11 o'clock in the Academy-park; and, after forming in line, they passed up Inglis-street, then turned down Petty-street, and next took the Millburn-road. No regular order was, however, observed by the procession from Millburn House until it had approached the Moor. About a mile from the site of the Monument a halt was called, and the procession re-formed. First came a band of music; next the boys of several schools; then the Inverness band; the Inverness Abstinence Society, with its banners; the Six Incorporated Trades, headed by their Convener; a deputation from the St. Duthus Lodge of Freemasons, Tain, and the Tain and Ross Royal Arch Chapters; a deputation from the St. Mary's Lodge, Inverness; a deputation from the St. Lawrence of Forres; and, lastly, a deputation from the St. John's Lodge of Forres, constituted, *pro tempore*, the Provincial Grand Lodge, and decorated with the gold and other insignia of the Grand Lodge of Scotland. Mr. Bryce, Grand Tyler of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, was present, and was of great service. The procession was composed in all of three or fourhundred persons.

By this time, at least 2500 individuals, including many ladies, had assembled round the site of the Monument, and twelve or fifteen carriages and coaches lined the road. Amongst those present were Mackintosh of Mackintosh, and party; Mr. Grant, of Glenmoriston; Mr. Mitchell, of Viewhill, and party; Mr. Mackintosh of Holm (who wore the Highland dress); Mr. Dun. Forbes, of Leanach; Mr. Fraser, of Balcony; Mrs. Dr. Nicol and Miss Nicol; the Misses Wood, from England; Mr. and Mrs Haig, Cantray; Mr. Macpherson, Drummond; Mr. Bankes of Letterewe; Mr. Laing, Forres; Mr. Allan Maclean, Burnside, &c. A considerable number of tourists were present; and every neighbouring strath sent forth its representatives. The banners of the procession were seen approaching at a few minutes past two, and shortly afterwards, as the bands played a well-known Masonic air, the lodges assembled round the spot where the stone was to be laid. The Rev. Mr. Campbell of Croy, chaplain to the Kilwinning Lodge, of Inverness, then offered up an impressive prayer, and a parchment containing the following was read by the secretary:—

"The foundation-stone of the Culloden Monument—a monument raised by public subscription, and dedicated to the memory of the brave Highlanders who fell at Culloden on the 16th April, 1746, fighting gallantly for a cause which they conscientiously believed to be a just one, was laid on the 19th September, 1849, by William Anderson, R.W.M. of the St. John's Operative Mason Lodge of Forres, in presence of the following bodies, who marched in procession from Inverness for that purpose. Thomas Mackenzie, Elgin, architect; John Hendry and John Batchen, Inverness, builders; Kennedy Macnab, secretary." Here follows a list of the subscriptions received up to this date, &c.

This parchment having been placed within a glass bottle, with coins of the present reign from a halfpenny upwards, a copy of Douglas's *Northern Supplement*, copies of the Inverness newspapers, &c., the bottle was sealed and deposited, and the stone was then lowered with the usual ceremonies, the band playing the "Queen's Anthem," "Hail Masonry," &c. The stone was laid by the Right Worshipful Master of the St. John's Lodge, Forres. The completion of the ceremony was hailed with three cheers by the large crowd; and at the same moment two large cannons, brought up from the tower for the occasion, began a Royal salute. The scene at this moment was highly interesting—the immense crowd, the fluttering of flags, the rows of carriages, the firing of guns, and the strains of music, all united on spot usually so solemn in its stillness, proved that the occasion was not a common occurrence. The splendour of the day added not a little to the effect of the scene, showing in great beauty the magnificent panorama of mountain, plain, wood, and sea which stretches around the fatal plain of Culloden.

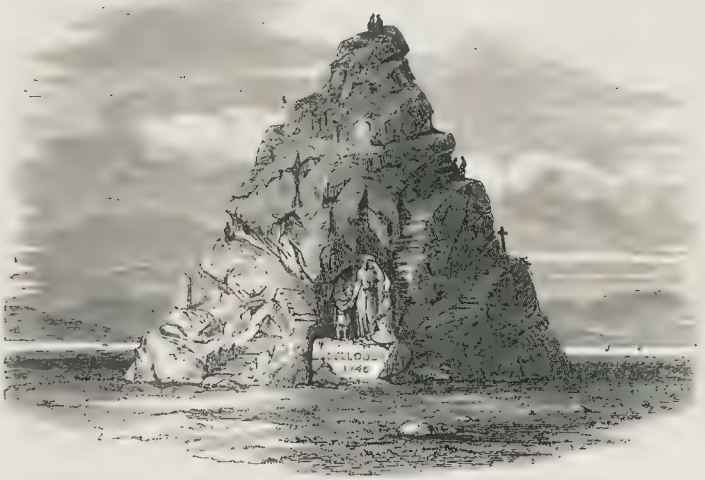
Immediately after the ceremony, the Masons adjourned to a *marquée* close by, and partook of refreshments: Mr. John Ross, convener of the trades, took the chair. Several toasts were given before the meeting separated, including the health of Culloden, Kilgmore, and other neighbouring proprietors.

The Monument, says the *Inverness Courier*, will occupy the highest ground on the Moor of Culloden. The spot chosen for the site is that upon which the struggle took place which decided the fate of the day, and where the greatest carnage occurred. It is within the line occupied by the foremost rank of the Highland army, and close by the long trench, still green, where repose the bodies of the brave men who fell in that struggle. This spot is about half-a-mile north-west of the block known as the Duke of Cumberland's Stone, and about a mile to the east of the tree pointed out as the position of Prince Charles and his guard.

The Monument will be a gigantic cairn or artificial rock, the top of which will be accessible by flights of rustic steps and winding paths. Various spots will be so formed that tablets and small monuments to particular clans or individuals may at any time be erected; and in front it is proposed that a group of statuary should be placed. This, however, must depend upon the extent of the public sympathy in the object of the memorial, for the subscriptions as yet received will not complete the bare design.

We have engraved the Monument, with the proposed sculptural additions, from a clever lithograph, published by Messrs. Keith and Gibb, of Aberdeen. The second illustration is a View of the Moor, from an original sketch by one of our own Artists. The scene is deeply tinged with characteristic melancholy may, shrouded with the recollection of human suffering; and it has in the artistic treatment much of the feeling in which poetry has so frequently commemorated the sad event which has invested the spot with its celebrity:—

> Drummossie Muir, Drummossie day,
> A waeful day it was to me!
> For there I lost my father dear,
> My father dear, and brethren three.



THE PROPOSED MONUMENT ON CULLODEN MOOR, FOUNDED SEPT. 19, 1849.

UNEXPECTED TERMINATION OF A VOYAGE.—We copy the following singular narrative from the *Dublin Evening Mail*:—"The colliers which frequent the southern ports of Ireland frequently take passengers to England or Wales at a very low rate—such as half-a-crown a head. In April last one of those vessels took in sixty passengers in a small southern port, and, fortunately for them, took in a large number of sheep. Shortly after the vessel had sailed she encountered heavy adverse gales, which drove her down the Channel and into the Atlantic, where she was tossed about for several days, steering at random, the worthy skipper being in utter ignorance of his position. The sheep were slaughtered to save the crew and passengers from starvation. At length the wanderers fell in with a ship, and, like the celebrated navigator who sought Fingal, they discovered where they were. They were informed that a perseverance for two days, not in a nor-east but in a nor-west course, would bring them to New York, and there they arrived with all the passengers, save the sheep, safe. The half-crown men were delighted to find that their voyage terminated under the star-spangled banner. The families of those who thus unexpectedly crossed the Atlantic gave them up as lost, but have lately received letters informing them of their safe arrival in America, and that they would shortly send money to enable their friends to join them in a country as yet—happily for themselves—unskilled in the science of political economy, and so selfish as to deem it better to support their own citizens than encourage and reward the industry of foreigners. Awaiting the expected remittances the several families retired into lodgings in the —— union workhouse.

Sir Charles Shakerley, Bart., has purchased, for 600 guineas, the two splendid pictures by Count d'Orsay, one being the representation of our Saviour, and the other the portrait of Queen Victoria. The former is intended for the private chapel in Somerford Park, and the latter as a present to the corporation of Congleton.

The Earl of Egmont has considerately made a reduction of twenty per cent. on his rents at his recent half-yearly audit.

CRIME IN ALGERIA.—The *Akhbar* of the 12th inst. narrates two or three cases of atrocious crime, showing that the Arabs have already profited by the example of French civilised society. Some human remains were recently discovered at Dariah, in a thicket of bushwood. It appears that they were the remains of the carcase of the Sieur Buneau, a farmer, who had disappeared for some fifteen days. He was evidently the victim of a brutal assassination, Fragments of the cranium bore the traces of a gunshot wound, and the brambles were partly burnt, either from the shot or from an attempt of the Arabs to burn the body. A few days later, not a particle or a trace of the body could have been discovered, for wild beasts had carried away everything with the exception of a thigh, a tibia, and some fragments of the skull. A shoe and cap of poor Buneau were found near the body, and served to prove the identity. Two individuals have been apprehended on suspicion. A week ago, adds the *Akhbar*, a young Arab woman made an attempt, after the English fashion, to poison the whole of her family. Her husband alone perished; the others were saved by copious doses of oil. The guilty woman confessed her crime; but she pretended that she had acted "on advice," and with an innocent object in view! The excuse appears improbable, and will hardly save her neck. The crime was committed by means of a powder partly composed of arsenic, with which the natives manufacture a pomatum for the hair, of which great use is made.

A grand entertainment was given last Saturday evening, in the Townhall, by John Potter, Esq., Mayor of Manchester, in honour of the Right Hon. Sir James Duke, Bart., M.P., Lord Mayor of London. Among those present were Lieutenant-General Earl Cathcart, K.C.B.; the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Manchester, Lord Greenock, Chevalier Bunsen, Alexander Henry Esq., M.P., &c.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR OCTOBER.

The winter fashions will soon be determined; already the autumnal shades are closing upon us, and light dresses are quite out of season. At this season of the year morning dresses absorb almost entirely the attention of the ladies; dinner and evening parties are now mostly given in the country, and persons of high fashion have left town, amply provided with *toilettes*. The preparations for October, rather than the actual fashions, therefore, demand attention. Merinos and cashmeres will be much worn as morning dresses; the bodies tight and very high; the skirts very full, and not so long as those of last year; and bishop sleeves with a small cuff. The skirts, open up the front, are trimmed with gimp as wide as the hand, and of the same colour as the dress. Large buttons are sometimes placed in the middle of the two rows of trimming. A collar, a fine French cambric frill, and cuffs consisting of five little rows *plissés*, complete this autumnal *toilette*. Bronze and deep blue are the colours most worn. Valenciennes lace is very suitable for these dresses. Some light cashmere dresses are embroidered up the front with silk; they seem, however, little in vogue, from their extreme analogy with the *costume amazone*. The *élégantes* who study comfort will wear *douillettes* of levantine; this simple and becoming material, by its numerous folds, giving so small degree of grace to the figure. These *douillettes* are made open, over a silk or fine white cashmere slip, trimmed with ruches. This is a charming breakfast costume. Satins and velvets cannot yet be worn; and until they appear, brocaded silks will continue very fashionable. The shades are varied, and seem to follow the aspect of the season—mellow sunshine, and autumnal shades.

We perceive a few furs, but as yet they are neither fashionable nor seasonable; they are not handsome, and are only worn, under the form of boas, as simple preservatives against the winds of autumn.

The shape of the bonnets has not undergone any great change; the pokes *forme ballon* are still very graceful; silk bonnets are worn; those of velvet are in preparation; those of gauze, tulle, and straw are laid aside.

One month more, and there will not remain a vestige of all the fresh summer elegances; for the *toilettes* will then borrow some of winter's sombre and severe hues. In Paris it is said that the beautiful watered Irish poplins will be the rage in London, on account of Queen Victoria's recent visit to Ireland. This is a fashion which many Parisians must envy, without being able to follow it easily; for these magnificent stuffs are extremely rare in France, and Parisians must really travel to London to procure them.

The season for capes has arrived; they are very elegant, both for morning and afternoon. They are, for the most part, made of lace, Valenciennes or Mechlin, trimmed with ribbon for the morning; Brussels, or pillow lace, *point d'Alençon*, with flowers, for the evening. They are placed quite on the top of the head, with long lappets hanging behind.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR OCTOBER.

MAGDALEN COLLEGE SCHOOL, OXFORD.

In our Journal of last week we noticed the laying of the first stone of the new Grammar School of Magdalen College, on the 9th instant, by the venerable President of the Society, Dr. Martin Joseph Routh, who, on that day, entered his 95th year.

The new School will occupy the western extremity of the gravel-walk, within the precincts of the ancient College walls. The architects are Messrs. J. C. Buckler and Son. The building will consist of a single room, the dimensions of which, 72 feet by 24 feet, are determined by those of the old Grammar School. The front towards the High-street will present an elevation of five bays, formed by buttresses, and containing an uniform range of transomed windows of lofty proportions. The north elevation is to be distinguished by a porch in the centre, with a room over, approached by a stone staircase in an octangular bell-turret, terminating in a crocketed pinnacle. The parapet of the School is to be embattled, and the east and west walls finished with gables; the windows in these aspects will be distinguished by superior dimensions, pointed arches, and tracery. The roof is to be of open timber framework, spanned by single arches, springing from stone corbels.

And now, in the words of a New College Correspondent to one of the Oxford Journals—

> Floreat hæc Schola, per multos hanc floreat annos,
> Doctrina, insignis, moribus, et studiis.
>
> May Magdalen School long continue to flourish,
> And plants of good morals and learning to nourish.

This Grammar School was founded by William of Wayntlete, Bishop of Winchester, about 1480, in connexion with the College. It is at present conducted by a master and usher, on the foundation of the College, and by two mathematical and writing masters. The pupils are prepared for the University, and in very many cases have succeeded to Demyships or Bible-clerkships in the College, and to the higher advantages to which those appointments commonly lead.

MAGDALEN COLLEGE NEW SCHOOL, OXFORD.

The Sheppard Exhibitions are open to boys not on the foundation, viz. one of £70 per annum, tenable for four years by a member of the University; and three, of less value, to be held in the school.

PICTURESQUE SKETCHES OF LONDON, PAST AND PRESENT.

BY THOMAS MILLER.

CHAPTER XV.—SUBURBAN CEMETERIES AND CITY CHURCHYARDS.

That it was customary in ancient times to bury the dead outside the city walls the Holy Bible bears witness, even as far back as in the early chapters of the Book of Genesis, where it is recorded how Abraham bought the field of Macphelah of Ephron the Hittite, "and the cave which was therein, and all the trees that were in the field, (and) that were in all the borders round about." (Chap. xxiii.) Here we find a rural cemetery in a green field bordered with trees, in which the venerable patriarch buried his wife nearly four thousand years ago, while we, with all our boasted improvements, are in the present day thrusting the dead together in countless thousands, in the very heart of our close and overcrowded cities—where the living have scarcely room enough to breathe, and the dead of to-day are crammed amongst the remains which have been disinterred to give them a short lodgment; when they again in turn are cast out, and mysteriously consumed or wounded into the smallest possible compass under our very eyes, in so unfeeling, heartless, and brutal a manner that we dare not shock our readers with the revolting details.

The head-stone, reared by the hand of pious affection, instead of pointing to the remains it was erected to commemorate, stands over the graves of strangers, and we shed our tears over those whom we never knew; while the sexton and the grave-digger grin at us behind the neighbouring tomb-stones, chinking the silver in their pockets and laughing to think that the poor paupers whom they shoved into "our" grave on the previous night in a "huggermugger" way should be wept over by the broken-hearted mourner whom they have thus cheated. With these facts dinned into our ears every day by the uplifted voice of the press, are we not guilty of disrespect towards the dead by burying them in these ever-changing and common lodging-houses? We know not where their remains are to be found at the end of the year; cannot tell whether they have been removed to lay the foundation of a new road, or sold and ground up to manure some distant field.

Let us not forget that when the heathen Greeks and Romans brought the remains of their heroes and poets into their ancient temples, the bodies were first burnt, and only the ashes preserved in richly sculptured urns, on which the achievements of the dead were pictured; their classical minds fashioned "a thing of beauty" out of the ashes of the departed; they gave to the dead a beautiful dwelling-place, and those who were buried unscathed by the funeral fire were interred in cemeteries where trees were planted over them, and marble monuments erected; and, idolators though they were, such places were held sacred, and were called "the silent cities of the dead," and were ever remote from the abodes of the living.

I have in a former work* remarked that, amid the din and tumult of a populous city, the dead are sadly misplaced. I never look upon those close unhealthy corners, crowded with graves, without feeling that it is wrong to bury the dead there; that they ought to be removed from such shadowy and sunless spots to where the tall trees would make a soothing murmur above their heads, and all around them "e" gentle images of rest." Their business with this world is ended; they have finished their long day's work; the roll of carriages, the tramp of busy passengers, and living voices, clamorous for gain, ever in my ear sound harshly when they come grating and jarring amongst the resting-places of the dead. The price of corn, the state of the money-market, or the rising and falling of the funds, are matters which ought to be discussed far away from those we followed, and wept over, and consigned to their silent chambers, there to sleep till the last trumpet sounds.

In the open Cemetery, we seem to walk through a land lettered with living affections, and strewn over with tokens of existing love. Our sympathies are divided between the mourned and the mourners; our sorrow is not alone for the dead; the flowers at our feet remind us that there are those behind us somewhere who come here now and then to weep. If we picture Grief standing there with bowed head, and hair unbound, "refusing to be comforted," Pity seems to kneel before us at the same time; and, while she looks up timidly into the pale face of Grief, appears as if entreating of her to remember the mourners, who only survive to weep; while Memory, with downcast eyes and folded arms, seems musing over the flowers which Affection has planted on their graves. In a dimly-lighted, breathless City church-yard, such images are not seen: our affections are there fettered—the imagination is chained down, and endeavours in vain to soar heavenward. If we call up the dead, they seem to sit weeping with bent head and folded wings among the dark shadows of the mouldering monuments on which the sunlight seldom falls.

Against these unhealthy graveyards sentence has been pronounced; they are doomed to be closed. It is useless for selfish and mercenary men to oppose the fiat which has gone forth, for the air of this mighty city has too long been poisoned by men who live by the dead. Let us create good out of this evil, and after these unhealthy churchyards have been closed long enough to destroy the injurious exhalations which have of late numbered so many of the living with the dead, then let the grounds be planted with trees and flowers, and they will become sweet breathing-places, like our squares, and amid the brick walls call up images of the far-away country. The old monuments need not be disturbed. To see the drooping branches of a green tree falling over them, will add to their beauty and solemnity; and in the centre of our cities we can wander among groves rendered sacred by the remains of our forefathers—can in the dim twilight-shadows which the flickering leaves will ever make, hold communion with the spirit of John Bunyan, while we peruse his immortal work in the burying-ground of Bunhill-fields; for by such association would these spots become hallowed. Nor would the records of the dead, who sleep without the walls of the church, be held less sacred, if their names were engraven on marble tablets and

PICTURESQUE SKETCHES OF LONDON.—HIGHGATE CEMETERY.

* Pictures of Country Life.

placed within the consecrated buildings, around which their dust would repose, beneath beds of blowing flowers and close-leaved evergreens.

The old grey weather-beaten tombs of the founders of churches would look more venerable overtopped by the tall elm, the sable yew, or the weeping willow, that seems ever to droop sadly above the dead. No busy builder should ever be permitted to rear a wall within these sacred enclosures, or disturb the robin that would pipe his sweet anthem in autumn, or drive away the belted bee, that would come over the high houses from some distant meadow, to make a plaintive murmur in the heart of this vast city as he flew in and out among the flowers that waved above these old households of the dead.

Let us not sow these places with salt, nor strew them with lime, to destroy every trace of what they really are—spots sanc ified by tears and prayers, and the bodies of our brother men ; but, if necessity demands it, remove some of their remains tenderly to other places of sepulture, and make gardens over the graves of those who are left undisturbed—spots, above which the blue sky might be seen, while the sunshine slept below ; amid which we could obtain glimpses of the face of heaven, while musing over the memory of those who h ve long since entered the gates of the "golden city." Let not these o'd burial-grounds be closed with no more reverence than if we were shutting up a common sewer ; let us not speak of them as heathenish, disgusting, and revolting, because they are made so by unfeeling, money-loving men—gnomes, who feed and fatten on the dead—who look on coffi n as they do on cabbages—digging, planting, cutting down, and re-setting the ground, and only studying how to make more money ; but let us remember that the mute and inoffensive dead contribute not unto the evils complained of until they are dislodged with brutal violence—that they cannot defend themselves, for

> They are very cold and meek ;
> Though (sextons) smite them on the cheek,
> And on the mouth—they cannot speak

The inhuman vultures who prey on t em injure the living, and only insult the dead through our sensitiveness. To the dead it matters not :

> They hear not (Smithwark guardians) rave,
> Nor moaning household shelter crave,
> (When carted from each thrice-sold grave).

When our old churches were first built, they stood in wide, open, breezy spaces, at the remote ends of parish boundaries. such was Bartholomew Church, when Smithfield was really a field, and the lofty elm-trees towered high above the ancient gallows which was erected there. We have hemmed in the spots with streets and tall warehouses which our forefathers left free and open b tween the l ving and the dead, until they have become so close and breathless, that even the sparrows forsake their "old ancestral caves," and seek for other roosting-places.

Open, cheap cemeteries, and conveyances thither, will spring up rapidly enough ; Funeral Omnibuses will be started at little more than the present fares. If nothing else will do, let us be rated for burying our dead ; we do not murmur at supporting them while living, nor should we begrudge the slight tax that would be required for interring them in Suburban Cemeteries. There are thousands of acres of land to be sold within five miles of the city of London—if we go to the distance of ten miles it will be all the better for our children's children ; but let no buildings be erected within a measured mile of these Silent Cities of the Dead, but each for ever remain a Great Garden of Graves.

Affection would often visit this Land of the Dead ; the widow would take her children by the hand, and lead them into the country, to show them the little freehold in wh ch their father slept. The poor would become more pious, and shed their troubles thank God that they had at last a tranquil haven in which they could for ever moor their storm-tossed barques : to them Suburban Cemeteries would become spots filled with solemn associations—homes to which they were fast hastening with patient resignation.

To us there is no feeling of loneliness while wandering through a beautiful Cemetery. The dead seem to belong to us ; they are of our company ; they have but taken their berths in the great ship, and are sleeping until we come to join them. We look from these trees, and gaze into the unknown sea of eternity—trusting ourselves to the care of the same Almighty Captain whose "ministering angels" fil the sails. Around the Cemetery we see the wide unwalled country, where we have so often walked and talked with those who now "sleep their long sleep ;" and, while gazing over the landscape, we remember many a scene and love to live again in our thoughts ; ur we stand, as it were, in a great picture-gallery, surrounded with portraits of the dead ; not a single object rises up to shock our feelings ; the open country beyond—the trees around—the flowers that cover the graves by which we stand—cause us to con template Death indeed, in a form far different from that which belongs to the gentle porter, who sits patiently without the gates of heaven, and welcomes all who are prepared to enter

To plant a grove with such flowers as the "poor inhabitant below" loved whilst living, is a pous pleasure ; it is a living link between us and the dead, and keeps alive our affection which belongs not to the world : though a poor thing, it is "our own," for we know that the flowers are kept alive by an invisible hand, that in the still dark night they continue to grow, while we are wrapt in as sound a slumber as that which falls upon the dead—the only difference being that we, perchance, may again awaken. There is no link between us and them in a cold, grey, hard, dead tombstone. the tears which fall upon the flowers are not lost, for we know not but that the perfume may be wafted to heaven.

We believe that the dead will again arise, that in some other state we shall again meet with them, and yet there are those who make their remains a source of profit. Perchance the Angel of Death holds his court beyond the grave, and they may be summoned before him to account for their deeds. We in our boyish days were taught to take off our hats when we entered a churchyard, and to walk amongst the dead as reverentially as we did up the aisle of the church—to look upon the grave as the gate which opened into Heaven, as the only road which leads to the realms of Eternal Happiness.

I have, in the work formerly alluded to, endeavoured to paint an ancient funeral procession, from the pages of Holy Writ, and to show how great was the respect paid to the dead in the early ages. Through what a land of poetry and peril was the dead body of Joseph brought out of Egypt! we marvel that no painter has been bold enough to grapple with so sublime a subject. Amid the plagues that struck consternation into the hearts of the old Egyptians, there stood the coffin ready to be borne away—in the deep darkness which overshadowed the land, it stood black and silent amid the deep gloom. When the Israelites departed they bore it away : the pillar of fire flashed redly upon it by night, and by day it was slowly carried behind the pillar of cloud ; through the Red Sea it was borne—below that high and terrible wall of water did the body of that dead man pass ; then the sleeping billows rolled back, and the c e the haughty Egyptians found a grave. Through storm and battle, and the perils of the wilderness, and the thunder which shook Mount Sinai, was the body of Joseph carried ; and when Moses held up his wearied arm and conquered Amalek. it was still there. On the waves of war it was at last washed to the Promised Land ; it followed the Ark of God when Jordan was divided, and was at length buried in the field of Shechem, in the ground which Jacob had long before purchased of the sons of Hamor. In the whole annals of time, there is no funeral procession that is sublime y and grandeur approach ng this, save when Christ was sold as a slave to the Egyptians. The long march through the God-dried ocean, and over the desert, led by Moses —t man who had spoken to his Maker, and who was a mourner at that solemn funeral—causes the eye to quiver beneath its gloomy and awful grandeur ; we see the dead and the living pass away amid the roar of the ocean, the thunder of the Mount, and the clashing of battle upon battle ; and while we read, we feel as if we stood trembling in the presence of God.

I wi. not break the chain of the reader's thoughts while pondering over this great and grand funeral procession, by pointing to the desecration of the dead in the present day, further than stating that the revolting and impious evil can only be remedied by Suburban Cemeteries; for around such places there reigns a silence in keeping with the solemnity of death—there no jarring sound falls upon the ear, for the fa ling murmur m ke by the leaves is in keeping with the repose of the dead. Flowers planted upon a grave seem like sacred objects ; in our minds they somehow app ar to belong to the dead, as if hallowed by the soil in which they have grown. There are numbers as passages in our old poets abounding with descriptions of flowers which were dedicated to the dead ; and we may, in some future article, return to the subject, and string together a garland of funeral emblems ; for

> Methinks the flowers
> Have spirits far more beautiful than ours — WILLIAMS

The gentle hearts of the old poets clung to the flowers with a fond affection ; in their eyes they were sweet messengers, bearing meanings ant thoughts "too deep for tears," ever hinting of love which dieth not, but liveth on for ever in another state of existence. They traced in the flowers fanciful resemblances of fond passions—likenesses of what they loved and cherished all the more since the original forms which they fancied the flowers resembled were transplanted into the gardens of heaven.

We trust that we have not taken up our pen in v.in, that what we have here written will not soon be forgotten ; and that, instead of crowded Churchyards, many a hill and valley around the metropolis will be converted into a

GREAT GARDEN OF GRAVES.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Notwithstanding the announced Austrian loan of £7,100,000, the English Market opened firmly on Monday, and has not only maintained its gradual improvement, but closes at an advance of ½ per cent. The opening price of Consols was 92½ ⅞ for Money ; on Tuesday a reaction of ¼ occurred ; 92½ ⅝ was quoted on Wednesday ; and 93 on Thursday, an improvement of ½ per cent afterwards being registered The only assignable reason for this advance is that the Market is not so well supplied with Money Stock as it was a few weeks since, which affords a favourable opportunity to the speculative for a rise. Exchequer Bills have not participated in the advance, and India Bonds and Stock have not shown any change of consequence. The Market, at the close of business, was firm, at the following quotations :—Consols, 93¼ ; Ditto, Account, 93⅛ ; Annuities, 20 years, 5 per Cents, 1860, 8 5-16 ; India Bonds, £1000, 7s. pm. ; Ditto, under £1000, 7s. pm. ; Consols for Account, 93½ ; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 40 pm. ; £500, June, 40 pm. ; Small, June, 40 pm.

The proposals for a new Austrian loan, alluded to above, are as follows :—The amount £7,100,000, at 4½ per cent. interest, and d in bonds from £10 to £100. The price 85, which, at the present rate of exchange on London, would be equal to 78½, yielding to the purchaser about £5 14s. 3d. per cent. Should any material amount, however, be taken here, an alteration would be caused in the quotation of exchange the price considerably less favourable. The subscription will close on the 4th of October, and the re-sult will be made known on or before the 18th of October. The instalments of ten per cent. each will extend over ten consecutive months, terminating the 18th of July, 1850. Treasury bills and other documents of public debt certificates, will be received in payment, and hence the loan may be regarded to some extent simply as a funding of existing liabilities.

The Foreign Market was heavy on Monday, Mexican stock closing at a trifling reaction ; but it recovered, and has since been firmer. Portuguese bonds, notwithstanding the news received by the committee of bondholders to the effect that the £30,376 dols. 38c. of customs duties were pending collection ; and 90,712 dols. 82c. received, had remitted 38,270 dols. 56c. of the above amount was a remittance to Messrs. Schneiders, and the remainder to the credit of the next dividend. In all the other securities the dealings have been very limited ; prices having scarcely changed. The quotations are—for Danish Bonds, 3 per Cents, Three per Cent., 77 ; Mexican, Five per Cents., 1846, ex Coupons, 27½ ; Ditto, Account, 27⅜ ; Ditto, Small, 27⅜ ; Peruvian Bonds, Four per Cent., 59½ ; Ditto, Deferred, 17½ ; Spanish, Three per Cents., 19⅜ ; Ditto, Passive, 5⅜ ; Dutch, Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 52 Guild ; 54 ; Ditto, Four per Cent., 85⅞.

The Railway Market still declines from sales, although on Wednesday a trifling reaction took place, which continued in the forenoon of Thursday, but it has since subsided, and there can be little doubt that the same security again will be had not be accepted on any terms ; we allude particularly to securities upon which the Government has a claim, and to shares of large companies, now at a heavy discount in the market. At the close of the week there was little doing, the last quotations being—For Bristol and Exeter, 49 ; Caledonian, 14½ ; Caledonian, 15⅜ ; Ditto, New £10 Pref., 10⅞ ; Chester and Holyhead Pref., 11⅛ ; Eastern Counties, 7⅛ ; Ditto, New, Qua. 6 per Cent., 1-32 ; Great North, 7⅞ ; Ditto, 5 per Cent. Pref., 5⅛ ; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 26⅜ ; Great Western, 69⅛ ; Ditto, 5 Shares, 5⅞ ; Ditto, 2 Shares, 11⅛ ; Ditto, Fifths, 1⅛ ; Ditto, New £21, 7⅛ ; Lancashire and Yorkshire (West-Riding Union), 2⅜ ; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 71⅛ ; Ditto, New £5, Quarter Paid, 2⅜ ; London and North-Western, 103⅛ ; Ditto, New Quarters, 12⅛ ; Ditto, Fifths, 1⅛ ; Ditto, Half-Shares, No. 3, 1⅛ ; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, New £10 Preference, 10½ ; Midland, Ditto, £50 Shares, 18⅛ ; Ditto, Cons. Bristol and Birming., 6 per Cent., 126½ ; North British, 11⅛ ; Ditto, New, 3⅛ ; North Staffordshire, 10½ ; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 11⅜ ; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 10½ ; Scottish Central, 19½ ; Shrewsbury, Caus B., 1½ ; South Staffordshire, 4½ ; South-Eastern, 8⅜ ; Ditto, Dover, 10⅜ ; Vale of Neath, 5⅜ ; West Yorkshire, Doncaster, and Goole, 5½ ; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 18½ ; Ditto, Newcastle Extension, 12½ ; Ditto, G.N.E. Preference, 9⅝ ; York and North Midland, 21½ ; Ditto, Preference, 8⅝ ; Northern of France, 2⅝ div. ; Tours and Nantes, 2½.

On Friday there was a decided improvement in the general features of the Consol Market. The Three per Cents. opened at 93¼ ⅜ ; India Bonds, 7os. to 76s. ; and Exchequer Bills, 37s to 40s premium. Very few transactions took place in the Foreign House Dutch Two-and-a-half per Cents, 54, Portuguese, 28 ; Danish Three per Cents, 77½ ; Spanish Five per Cents, 20 ; and Spanish Five per Cents, 17⅝. Rather more disposition was shown to invest in some of the leading lines of Railway Shares.

THE MARKETS.

FRIDAY.

CORN EXCHANGE (*Friday*) ... the present week's arrival of English wheat constwise has been confined to coasters ... the supply of barley and malt this week have been fair moderate. To-day the stands were by no means well supplied, yet owing to the continuous importations from abroad, the demand for all kinds of wheat of home produce was in a very inactive state, and in some instances, rather less money was secured for the inferior qualities. From abroad we have received 19,750 quarters of wheat. That article commanded very slow attention, and large parcels might now be obtained at 2s per quarter decline. In oating cargoes very few sales took place. We were scantily supplied with English barley, but the supply of foreign was good. Grinding and malting samples were steady, but chilling sorts ruled dull. The show of malt was chilling. That article moved off slowly, at barely previous terms. The same account ruled moved off steadily, all other kinds barely, at late rates. Beans, peas, Indian corn, and flour were very dull.

ARRIVALS—English wheat, 2720 quarters, 660 ... malt, 3750 ; oats, 1210. Irish: Wheat, — barley, —, malt, — ; oats, 900. Foreign: Wheat, 19,750 ; barley, 6790 ; malt, — ; oa., 14,262 ... Flour, 2240 sacks. Malt — qrs.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 40s to 48s ; ditto, white, 40s to 50s ; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 40s to 43s ; ditto, white, 42s to 48s ; rye, 28s to 30s ; grinding barley, 23s to 25s ; distilling ditto, 26s to 27s ; Scotch feeding ditto, 23s to 24s ; Norfolk and Suffolk ditto, 26s brown ditto, 20s to 24s ; Kingston and Ware, 28s to 30s ; Chevalier, 32s to 40s ; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 18s to 20s ; potato ditto, 21s to 23s ; longdru and Cork, black, 14s to 17s ; ditto, white, 16s to 18s ; tick beans, new, 28s to 32s ; ditto, old, — to —s ; grey peas, ... ditto foreign, 25s to 28s ; maple, 28s to 32s ; haricots, 38s to 40s per quarter. Town-made ... ik, 32s to 36s ; Stockton and Yorkshire, 32s to 34s per sack.

Foreign.—Wheat, Dantzic and Pomeranian, red, — to —s ; white, — to —s ; Rostock, — to —s ; beans, — to —s ; peas, — to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 4s to 24s per barrel ; Baltimore, ... per barrel ; Spanish, ... per sack.

... ...

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE
THE MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI
RIVERS exhibited, by command, to her Majesty the Queen, H.R.H. Prince Albert and Royal Family at Windsor Castle. Never-before show of the Western Backs of the Mississippi River, Fawns, Villages, &c., to New Orleans, being the largest picture ever executed by artist—Also Panorama of the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, every morning at 11 o'clock, evening at half-past seven.—Admission, lower seats, 2s.; gallery, 1s.

THE ROYAL CHINESE JUNK IS NOW OPEN in the GREAT INDIA DOCKS, next to the Steam Boat Pier, Fenchurch-street, Blackwall.
The Junk is the identical Vessel which Captain Anson, Admiral, in the Centurion, captured from the Chinese, and is now fitted up in the most splendid manner, and is an interesting and novel exhibition of one of the most famous Vessels ever built by the Chinese. Open from 11 o'clock in the morning till 10 at night. Admission, first-class Steward or Cabin, 1s.; second-class Cook or Quarter-Deck Seaman, 6d.; Children under 10 years of age, 3d. The Junk is constantly lighted with Gas, and is open on Sundays, and may be visited by Parties from the Country at any hour by Railway, Omnibus, or Steam-boat. Admission, 1s.—Catalogues to be had only on board, price 6d.

OPEN DAILY for
SALOONS, Regent-street.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—Sunrise Views of the Mississippi Machine, Lectures on Chemistry, Exhibition of Electrical Machines, Silver and Galvanic Deposit, The Diving-Bell, Ventriloquism, Representation of Models and Machinery.—Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price.

BEARD'S PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS, by the NEW PROCESS, are taken at
No. KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY,
And 85, PARLIAMENT-STREET, and the
ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, REGENT-STREET.
"The portraits exhibit a marked improvement."—Athenæum, June 23.

DANCING TAUGHT in the most fashionable style by MR. and MRS. GEORGE BARNETT, at No. 11, LISLE-STREET, LEICESTER-SQUARE. Private Lessons at any hour to suit Families and Schools. Assembly Rooms for Dancing, &c. The Rooms having been redecorated, are to be LET for Balls, &c.

LAW.—A Solicitor in old-established practice in the City of London has a vacancy in his office for an ARTICLED CLERK, and wishes to treat with a family of respectability to take under his charge a young Gentleman who may, if required, reside with the principal. The most respectable references given and required. For terms, apply to Messrs. ADAMS, SHARMAN, and FOLKARD, Solicitors, Aldermanbury, London.

COUNTY FIRE OFFICE,
[illegible] Director.

IMPORTANT CAUTION TO FAMILIES and INVALIDS.—Messrs. DU CROS and CO. direct attention to the fact that there is not the slightest truth in a statement published in a cheap Monthly Publication, but that it is an absurd and dangerous trick, to create a temporary circulation, by imposing upon the public.

MR. J. S. LUCET, PROFESSEUR de la LANGUE FRANÇAISE, de BELLE-LETTRES, de DECLAMATION, &c., &c., &c., continue ses leçons de grammaire et de conversation en général, que le Premier Semestre de son COURS DE LITTERATURE FRANÇAISE et DECLAMATION, sur un plan tout-à-fait nouveau, et vraiment intéressant pour tous ceux qui désirent connaître une science aussi belle que leur sera parfaitement agréable, commencera le Jeudi, 1er Octobre, et sera le 20 WALM-LUTHER-PLATZ, 20 (WALM-PLATZ, ou MAUER-STRASSE 20), et aura lieu tous les Mardis et Jeudis à 2 heures. Les Dames se chargeront aussi de l'enseignement à Leurs Elèves. Les conditions de M. LUCET sont très-modérées. Les Dames trouveront chez lui un salon de lecture pour y passer leurs heures de récréation.
N.B. Personnes ne peut être admis à ce cours, [illegible]
Pour de plus amples renseignements, et pour [illegible] qui se rend aussi dans les [illegible]
Le même cours de langue anglaise [illegible]

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MAD. THE PEMPTIER, OF NEWYORK AND MR. VALLAS AFFECTIONATELY [illegible]
[illegible] Physician at the Hospital St. Marguerite (formerly Hospital Pasteur), [illegible] Consultations for the establishment, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from four to six o'clock.
[illegible] Vallas attends at the Establishment on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, during the months of [illegible] special with the treatment of [illegible]
During [illegible] the Physicians and managers of the Establishment, resident in the provinces, and is to be seen, more especially from two to six o'clock daily.

PAPER-HANGINGS and PANELLED DECORATIONS.—By Royal Letters-Patent.—E. T. ARCHER & Co., Cabinet-makers, Inventors, and Manufacturers of Patented Show-Rooms, the walls of which are fitted up with Ornamental Panels adapted for the Drawing-room, Dining-room, Bed-room, Library, &c., and may be marked in pencil [illegible] Patent Embossed Ornamental Compositions by Bell & Co.'s Patent Machines, for the hangings of every class and for every purpose. [illegible] Hand velvet Machine Flocks [illegible]

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Registered No. 18, of 5th and 6th of Victoria, cap. 100
We shall be greatly mistaken if, in a short time, these beautiful pieces do not entirely supersede the unsightly, inexpressive ones we have been [illegible] with."—Illustrated London News, Sept. 8, 1849.
The Public are therefore respectfully informed that these new and celebrated Chess Men are the exclusive manufacture of W. LEUCHARS, 39, PICCADILLY, at the full retail prices, as [illegible]
For the Finest African Ivory, with a richly ornamented box [illegible]
Ditto, with a New Avenue on the Game, to [illegible]
Ditto, Ebonized and Gilt [illegible]
Ditto, Large size for Clubs, with a Solid Mahogany [illegible]
Ditto, Very Treble [illegible]
In Wedgewood's Jasper, with the Carton Pierre Box and [illegible]
The New [illegible]
In Box and Boxsy, Ordinary Size, with the Carton Pierre [illegible]
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N.B. To secure the Public against Fraudulent Imitations, each Set has a Label attached with the Autograph of the Designs and [illegible] for whom the Pieces are named.

NOVELTY for the approaching Season is [illegible]
[illegible] but which, by Inventor's, Messrs NICOLL, are recommended as one of the most useful, warm, comfortable, and genteel [illegible]
[illegible] in good street, and 22, Cornhill, as also the FREBLE [illegible] OF PALETOT, called THE NICOLL, whose names as [illegible] of the famed Paletot (registered 5 and 6 Vict., cap. [illegible] and has the additional advantages of [illegible]
[illegible] as the mild or cold nature of the weather may [illegible] which can be kept and worn for years, and [illegible] perhaps, the best preservative of health in [illegible] has yet been [illegible] by [illegible]
[illegible] LAND and [illegible]

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THE CHRISTIAN TIMES of FRIDAY. SEPT. 28th, contains the Archbishop of [illegible] Dr. Hook" and the Cross Roads.—Westward Movement.—Romanism in the Baltic Provinces.—Nonconformity of Evangelical Alliance.—Episcopal Congress at Wittenberg.—Bible, &c. Gough-square, Fleet-st[illegible]

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THE WEST SURREY ELECTION.—HIGH-STREET, GUILDFORD.—(SEE PAGE 222.)

THE "TERRIBLE" WAR-STEAMER.

THIS noble steam-frigate, the largest and most satisfactory paddle-wheel ship in the service, returned to Woolwich on Thursday afternoon, the 20th instant, from her first cruise. A view of her in an unfinished state appeared in our Journal soon after the launch of the vessel. The present Illustration is from a sketch taken soon after she reached Woolwich.

No paddle-wheel steamer that has yet been built has proved herself equal to the *Terrible*, whether in speed or armament, and, it must be remembered, she was the first steamer built that could take the main-deck armament. During her cruise she has proved herself so much superior to all the man-of-war steamers built before her and contemporary with her, that there are none to compare with her in speed, power, strength, and utility; and with reference to those vessels built subsequently to her date of launching, she can show many superior points.

Whenever the *Terrible* has shown herself in an English port she has been praised and admired, and among foreigners she has been an object of wonder, respect, and fear. After nearly four years' service, she has returned to be paid off. We doubt not, when she is recommissioned, she will be so much improved that even those who have not been blind or kind to her imperfections, will see reason to be as proud of the ship as of the pendant which she will bear.

On Friday, the 21st instant, the Lords of the Admiralty visited this fine steamer. In the morning, the Right Honourable Sir Francis Baring, Bart., M.P.; Rear-Admiral Deans Dundas, C.B., M.P.; the Honourable Captain Berkeley, C.B., M.P.; Captain Milne; Captain W. A. B. Hamilton, the Second Secretary; Captain Sir Baldwin Walker, K.C.B., the Surveyor of the Navy; and Mr. Watts, his assistant, proceeded from the Admiralty to Woolwich; and, accompanied by Commodore-Superintendent Eden and Mr. Lang (the builder of the *Terrible*, and master shipwright), Captain Munday, Captain Sir F. Nicolson, Bart., Colonel Colquhoun, &c., embarked in the *Monkey*, steam tender, and started for Purfleet, where the *Terrible*, 21, steam frigate, Captain W. Ramsay, brought up on Thursday afternoon to take out her powder, &c. On arriving on board, their Lordships were received with the usual honours, and soon after the *Terrible* got under weigh, and came up to Woolwich. Their Lordships inspected every portion of the ship, and minutely inquired into her character; and from the evidence adduced there can be very little doubt that the impression on their Lordship's minds was confirmed—that neither the British navy, nor any other naval power in the world, can produce so noble and powerful a paddle-wheel steam man-of-war. In the course of the day the men were exercised at small-arms and great guns, and acquitted themselves to the entire satisfaction of their Lordships.

The immense machinery, of 800-horse power, although in constant work for the last four years, is in excellent order, and, with new tubes to the boilers, would be efficient for at least two years' further sea service.

In coming up the river, the *Terrible* was as much under command as a yacht and steady and stiff, although it was blowing a gale of wind. We trust that, before she is stripped, opportunity will be afforded to thousands for visiting at least one real British man-of-war steam-frigate.

HER MAJESTY'S WAR-STEAMER "TERRIBLE," SKETCHED FROM WOOLWICH DOCKYARD.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1849.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 393.—VOL. XV.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1849. [SIXPENCE.

RUSSIA AND THE PORTE.

A WEEK ago the praises of the moderation displayed by the Emperor of Russia resounded on every hand. He had quelled the Hungarian insurrection; restored peace to Austria; and, as if to give the world a guarantee that he was not the ambitious, dangerous, and aggressive Monarch that he was considered in the west, he had withdrawn his troops immediately after victory, and retired within the limits of his own dominions. He was looked upon as the friend of order, the saviour of a venerable and illustrious Empire, whose existence was essential to the best interests of all Europe, and as a Monarch whose whole desires were conservative of his own rights and those of his neighbours. He held, in consequence, so high and honourable a position, and acquired so much additional weight in the councils of the world, that his greediest ambition might well have been satisfied with his achievements. If this were a mask, he has suddenly cast it off. He now appears in another character. The traditional policy of his Empire aims at the humiliation and ultimate conquest of Turkey. He has taken an opportunity to inflict the first, which has excited the indignation of Europe. It remains to be seen whether he is unscrupulous enough to attempt the second; and whether the nations of western Europe, more especially Great Britain and France, to whom Turkey looks for protection in the hour of need, will or can suffer that harmless Empire to fall a prey to her antagonist.

The pretence chosen by the Emperor of Russia for insulting Turkey is paralleled only in Æsop's well-known fable of the Wolf and the Lamb. Kossuth Bem, Dembinski, and other chiefs of the Hungarian insurrection have taken refuge in Turkey—relying no less upon the hospitality of a nation amongst whom hospitality is a religious duty, than upon the well-known law and custom of all Europe with regard to political refugees. The Emperor of Russia, in his own name and in that of his ally, the Emperor of Austria, demanded from Turkey, in terms from which ordinary courtesy was scrupulously excluded, the immediate surrender of these refugees—the Poles to Russia, and the Hungarians to Austria; declaring that the refusal of the Porte would be construed into a *casus belli*. The Emperor of Austria was less imperative, and merely declared that the refusal would lead to the discontinuance of diplomatic relations between the two countries. The pretext for this demand on the part of Russia was, that the Polish Generals, and others implicated in the Hungarian war, are Russian subjects; and that, by the treaty of peace between Russia and the Porte, signed at Kutshuk-Kaimarji on the 21st of July, 1774, and by the later treaty of Passarovitch, the mutual expulsion of persons guilty of treason seeking refuge in either country was solemnly stipulated.

The unoffending Porte, which has had so many occasions of knowing that possession of Constantinople is the prize to which the Northern Autocrats have never ceased to aspire since Russia assumed a place in the first rank of the European Commonwealth, and fully aware of the danger of offending such a neighbour, deliberated long and earnestly on the demand. Before giving in its final decision, it took the opinion and counsel of the British and French Ambassadors at Constantinople, upon the following six points:—

"*First.*—Do the treaties of Kutshuk-Kaimarji and of Passarovitch give the two Powers, Russia and Austria, the right to demand the extradition of the Hungarian refugees?

"*Second.*—Would the refusal of the Sultan to deliver them up be considered an infraction of those treaties?

"*Third.*—Could the two Powers in consequence of such refusal declare war against the Porte?

"*Fourth.*—In the event of the two Powers declaring war, would England and France support Turkey with an armed force?

"*Fifth.*—Are the refugees claimed by Russia the subjects of that Power?

"*Sixth.*—In case the refusal of the Porte should only cause a rupture of relations between the Divan and the Ministers of the two demanding Powers, and a state of coolness more or less prolonged of those two Powers towards Turkey, would France and England interfere to re-establish the relations on their former footing?"

The note containing these queries was delivered to the two Ambassadors, Sir Stratford Canning and General Aupick, on the morning of the 16th of September. On the evening of the same day, their collective reply was delivered to the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs in the following terms:—

"On the first question—No; the treaties alluded to do not confer the right on Austria and Russia. On the second question—No; the refusal of the Porte would not be any infraction of the treaties. On the third question—It cannot be admitted that such a refusa could be followed by a declaration of war; and such a declaration, if it took place, would be unjustifiable. On the fourth ques

SCENE IN ROME, FROM A RECENT SKETCH.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

tion—The two Ambassadors cannot guarantee the co-operation of the armed forces of England and France, without receiving special instructions. On the fifth question—It is possible that some of the troops destined by Russia may be still subjects of that Power, but, from the neutrality of them, it is incontestable that the refugees whose extradition is demanded are not Russian subjects. On the sixth question.—Yes; France and England will actively interfere with Russia and Austria to re-establish good relations between these two Powers and the Porte."

The Porte immediately rendered its reply to the *ultimatum* of the Russian Envoy, declaring calmly, but emphatically, that it refused to deliver up the refugees. The Russian and Austrian Ambassadors forthwith removed their flags from the doors of their hotels, and diplomatic relations ceased between those two Powers and the Ottoman Porte.

The gravity of the position is apparent. A Cabinet Council was summoned by Lord Palmerston on Tuesday, and sat for three hours, when we may suppose that this important question was anxiously debated. The duty and true interest of Great Britain and France are to throw the whole weight of their joint influence in favour of the Porte. To forsake that power in an emergency like this, would be suicidal policy for each of them. They would fall at once into the rank of second-rate powers, and leave Russia the virtual mistress of the destinies of Europe. It will depend upon the attitude they assume whether Russia will attempt to parallel the audacity of language by the audacity of her deeds, and involve Europe in a war for the possession of Constantinople.

A war made by Russia on such a pretext would be so wholly without justification, so utterly destitute of that moral force which neither great nations nor small individuals can safely despise, that, however much Russia may covet the possession of Turkey, or any part of it, we cannot believe that she will run the risk of a general war, especially at such a period as the present. To the Government of France, such a war would be a godsend in opportunity; and to the people of France, it would be the most popular war upon record. Even in England—overburdened as we are with debt, and indisposed for war as all our great trading and commercial interests must be considered—an armed intervention with France in favour of the Porte would enlist the sympathy and good wishes of most classes of politicians. If we are to retain India—to say nothing of our influence in Egypt and the Mediterranean—Russia cannot be allowed to conquer Turkey. We cannot afford it. The question is, in point of fact, as vital to us as to Turkey; and France on this occasion has interests, if not identical with most certainly as strong as our own. In addition to this fact, which must be well known to so astute a man as the Emperor Nicholas, he will probably consider the effect which an attack upon Turkey would have upon Germany, upon Italy, upon Poland, and upon Hungary. The revolutionary spirit is not so thoroughly laid in any part of Germany as to give no earnest of disquietude for the future. Italy—whether in the Roman States or in Lombardy—is not so quiescent and contented with things as they are, as not to take the first opportunity of changing them. Poland is not yet reconciled to annihilation, and not so utterly devoid of hope and courage as to be unable to lift a hand for freedom when opportunity shall serve; and, lastly, Hungary is not so effectually crippled and beaten as to be unable to rise again and menace with destruction that Empire of Austria which was only saved this time because Russia was not engaged in other wars when her aid was implored. Such a war, though commenced as a war of conquest, would immediately resolve itself into a war of principles, in which all Europe would be forced to take part, and in which Russia would ultimately have to fight single-handed. For these and various other reasons we are inclined to believe that Russia will not carry her first threat into execution; but will content herself, after a little bluster, with the recal of her Ambassador, and the cessation of diplomatic relations with the Porte. Ambassadors are luxuries with which nations may sometimes dispense without any very alarming or even inconvenient consequences, as we have proved to the world in the case of Spain; and Turkey would be none the worse for the absence, for a short time, or for ever, of the usual representative of the Court of St. Petersburg at the Divan of Constantinople. But, while Turkey would be uninjured, the dignity of Russia would be appeased by such a consummation, and the Emperor would extricate himself from a false and perilous position with the least possible amount of damage to his character and his interests.

For the sake of humanity, we trust to see a strict alliance between Great Britain and France upon this subject. The peace of the world may be said to be in their hands. If they will use their friendly offices to prevent further ill-will, and display a firm determination, let the matter take what turn it may, not to suffer any armed attack upon the integrity and independence of their mutual ally, this storm may blow over. Should, however, the Emperor Nicholas, strong in the faith of his invincibility, flushed with conquest, and covetous of the prize which his race regard as their destined seat of empire, scorn the promptings of prudence, and involve Europe in war, the whole force of European justice and morality will be arrayed against him, as well as the armies of all the states of the west. In such a war not even his 700,000 men, and his immense resources, would save him from defeat. Let us hope, however, that his councils are swayed by more wisdom, and that, having made a false step, he will retrace it with as little sacrifice to his own dignity as he can, but with as much haste as is consistent with justice.

A SCENE IN ROME.

(See the Illustration.)

THE position of the French in Rome is, at present, of a very anomalous character.

"It is certain," says the correspondent of the *Daily News*, "that the conduct of the French in the exercise of the bayonet, which is constantly practised by the light infantry on the Piazzas of the city, must be rather a painful remembrance to those who have lost husbands, brothers, or sons, by French weapons whilst defending their native walls against foreign attack.

"It will, perhaps, be hardly credited that a French General, at the head of between forty and fifty thousand men, should find difficulty in carrying any measure whatsoever, or that he should hesitate in putting into execution, at any rate, the direct and explicit orders which he receives from his own Government. And yet such is the case unmistakably. I can assure you, a week has elapsed since the Rostolan received positive instructions from the President of the French Republic, to publish his letter to Colonel Ney on the affairs of Rome, in the Roman papers. Up to the present moment no such publication has taken place. Such a disobedience to or neglect of orders could arise from two sources—Intimidation or corruption—the fear of offending the combined agents of Austrian, Russian, and Papal diplomacy, or a secret devotion to that party whose weapons are bribery, perjury, and deceit.

"The punishment awarded by the French authorities to those individuals convicted of having prohibited weapons in their possession is by no means severe, and contrasts very favourably with the atrocious sentences pronounced by the Austrians and Spaniards. A small fine and a month or two's imprisonment are usually considered to be a sufficient chastisement; but the restitution of owning pieces, which had begun, has been put a stop to, and sporting, of which the Romans are very fond, is virtually prohibited."

Our Artist at Rome has sketched an extraordinary scene which he recently witnessed in the streets of the Eternal City. A quarrel sprung up between some transteverin, and some French soldiers, in which one of the latter was severely, if not mortally, wounded; though not before he had killed two of the Italians upon the spot with his sabre. The terrible incident, the scene of which was the Piazza Della Verita, may afford some idea of the relative position of the French and Italians at Rome, and of the fierce and revengeful spirit which is continually disturbing the peace of it.

THE SISTERS OF MERCY.—The establishment of the "Sisterhood" has been removed from the parish of Stoke Damerel, to that of St. Andrew's, Plymouth. The two houses at the north west corner of Wyndham-square are occupied temporarily, as it is said the Sisters have purchased or are in treaty for a piece of ground in one of the Devonshire squares, for the erection of a new mansion. The unsuccessful, a capital stock exceeding £14,000 having been laid

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The re-assemblage of the Legislative Assembly this week has restored Paris to somewhat of its wonted political vivacity. The first sitting after the vacation took place on Monday, unaccompanied either within doors or without by any of that feverish excitement which has hitherto characterised all the occasions of meeting of the Chambers since the Revolution of February. Everything passed off as quietly and as business-like as if it were the opening of the Parliament in London.

From the day's proceedings, short as they were, however, we are furnished with a glimpse into the possible cost of the intervention at Rome. Government bills, accompanied by a flood of short explanations from Ministers, were laid on the table to authorize a credit to meet the expenses of the expedition to Rome. The aggregate amounted to 8,703,120f. Of this sum, the Minister of Foreign Affairs demanded 140,000f. for the expenses of extraordinary missions. The Minister of War demanded 6,617,930f., and the Minister of the Marine 1,945,000f., for expenses incurred in their several departments. Besides these measures, the Minister of the Finances presented a bill with respect to patents and the stamps on commercial bills; and also a bill for the payment of the Duchess of Orleans' annuity, as fixed by the law of 1832.

A bill was also laid on the table by Napoleon Bonaparte, which has given rise to a great deal of discussion in the Paris journals. It is as follows:

"Considering that generosity, grandeur, and justice are the best auxiliaries to found and fortify the Republic; considering that reasons of state can no longer be interposed; considering that governments have never been saved by laws of proscription and violence; the undersigned proposes the following decree:—1st. The laws of the 10th of April, 1832, and of the 26th of May, 1848, which exile the family of the Bourbons, are abrogated. 2. The decree of the Constituent Assembly of the 27 h of June, 1849, is revoked. The insurgents of June, transported without trial, shall be set at liberty."

M. Bonaparte, who limited himself with the ultra-Republicans, is said to be actuated, in proposing this extraordinary measure, by a spirit of hostility and resentment towards his cousin, the President, and it is added that he is only the tool of the ex-Royal family. M. Girardin, on the matter. It has acted to enlist the favour of the Legitimists, who count the idea of Henri d'Bourbon being restored to France by an amnesty; to which they say he should only return as King.

The budget for 1850 has been printed. The expenses of the year, those of the sinking fund being maintained, will amount to 1,891,329,077 francs. The receipts are only estimated at 1,270,953,849 francs, being a deficit of about 620 millions.

On Tuesday the National Assembly elected its President, four Vice-Presidents, and six Secretaries. M. Dupin, having obtained 338 votes out of 479 votes, was proclaimed President of the Assembly until the 1st of January, 1850. M. Michel de Bourges, his competitor, obtained 107 votes. The four Vice-Presidents elected were Messrs. Baroche, by 320 votes, Daru by 338, Benoît d'Ary by 312, and Benoan by 271. The six Secretaries elected were Messrs. Armand de Melun, Laboye, Dupin, Heckeren, Berard, and Chapot.

M. Dufaure, Minister of the Interior, demanded on the table a bill relative to the transportation to Algeria of the insurgents of June, sentenced to that penalty by the decree of the 27th of June, 1848, and now confined at Belle Isle. They are there to form special agricultural establishments, separated from the agricultural colonies founded in virtue of the decree of the 19th of September, 1848, and other similar establishments. The transported are to be subjected to the military laws, compelled to work on the establishment, and deprived of their political rights. Ten years after the promulgation of the present law the effects of the transportation are to cease. Three years after landing in Algeria, the individuals who should recommend themselves by their good conduct may obtain the temporary concession of a house and a lot of land; and, after another period of three years, that concession may become definitive. The wives and children of the transported desirous to join them are to be conveyed to Algeria at the public expense. A credit of 3,000,000 of francs is to be opened in the war department for the execution of the present law.

A Council of Ministers was held on Monday at the Elysée. The difference between Turkey and Russia and Austria is stated to have been the chief subject of discussion.

A grand dinner was given on Monday by the President of the Republic to the Ministers, the President of the Assembly, and the members of the *Commission de Permanence*, on the occasion of the opening of the new session. It was remarked that after dinner M. Molé remained for a long time in conversation with M. Odilon Barrot, and the rumour consequently arose that the two great men are about perfectly to agree for the future. The rumour is that Prussia is what the Parisians facetiously call a *canard*.

M. Guizot and M. Duchatel are expected in Paris about the end of November; and it is said that the Orleanist aristocracy are capable of being able to form a powerful monarchical party in the Assembly, although they themselves are not members.

M. Pierre Bonaparte has been sent on a temporary mission to Algeria.

On Sunday and Monday night a dramatic piece, entitled "Rome," was produced at the Theatre of the Porte St. Martin. It represented the events which have taken place in Rome since the assassination of Rossi, the flight of the short-lived Republic, and the assassination of M. Rossi formed a leading incident of the piot. The mischief-makers of that tumultuous quarter of Paris projected by the piece to give expression to their revolutionary tendencies; and the feeling was carried to such a point, that, whenever the assassin of the unfortunate minister of Pope Pius IX. made his appearance, he was received with ignominious cries, and even with the hoots which crowned the galleries. *Pius IX*, whenever brought upon the stage, was received with hisses and hooting; while *Garibaldi* was enthusiastically applauded. The uproar and excitement which the piece caused led the Government to suppress it, lest any disturbance might arise out of it.

The court-martial at Lyons has pronounced its sentence on the individuals implicated in the Vienne riots. Of the sixteen prisoners, five have been acquitted, and the remainder condemned to imprisonment for two years, one for three, and eighteen months. Four have been sentenced by default, one to ten years', and three to twenty years' imprisonment.

ITALIAN STATES.

PIEDMONT.—The Chamber of Deputies at Turin has passed a bill for raising a loan of 75,000,000 lires, to pay the war contribution to Austria.

Accounts from Genoa to the 27th ult. state that Garibaldi, not having been allowed to land at Tunis, whither he had been sent off by the Piedmontese Government, had been transferred to the Sardinian island of Maddelene, where he was treated with the greatest consideration.

ROME. The irritation caused by the meagerness of the political concessions and amnesty made by the Pope in his recent manifesto, continued unabated at the latest dates from Rome.

The Pope is said to say that are at liberty to speak out, declare that if the manifesto is to be considered at present as the definitive settlement of the Roman question, that question, like all other European ones, will be but adjourned. The French army authority merely sends orders from Naples, while disapproving *de facto* the measures ordered by the Papal Government.

The persons excluded from the Papal amnesty are as follows:—Members of the Provisional Government, 5; members of the Constituent Assembly, 400; triumvirs and ministers (Mazzini excepted, who is not a human), 12; commanders of different corps, 14; persons amnestied in 1845, and especially excluded by the present amnesty, 6,000; officers under prosecution, 4000; the corps of gendarmes now dissolved, 3000: total, 13,325.

Count Wimpffen, the Civil and Military Governor of all the provinces of the Pontifical states occupied by the Austrian troops, has arrived at Bologna. The Marshal had remained for some time at Pisa for the recovery of his health.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

There is little or no news from Vienna this week, except that of the surrender of the fortress of Comorn. The negotiations, which had been again renewed, were broken off on 26th ult., when Klapka held an interview with General Nugent, and proposed to surrender on condition of a general amnesty to all parties, civil and military, the recognition of Kossuth's notes, and the reinstatement of the rebel officers in the imperial army with their old ranks. It was declared that unless these terms were granted the garrison would hold out to the last, when, if necessary, blow up the fortress. These terms were refused, and preparations were made for the attack, which, however, would be a final affair. The last intelligence we have is the surrender of the fortress; but no details are given. The announcement was made by telegraph, at Vienna, on the 28th ult.

TURKEY.

Matters look threatening in the East. The latest intelligence from Constantinople is to the 19th ult., and it states that the Ambassadors of Russia and Austria at that capital (M. de Titoff and Count de Starmer) had broken off all diplomatic relations with the Porte on account of the refusal of the Sultan's Government to deliver up Kossuth, Dembinski, and the other Hungarian and Polish refugees in Turkey, to the vengeance of the Czar and the Emperor. Prince Radzivil, the special envoy sent from the Czar for the purpose, had threatened war if the refusal were persisted in; but the Sultan and his Cabinet remained firm. The Prince had, at the same time, the indecency to declare that it was the intention of the Czar to have every one of the Polish and Hungarian fugitives now in Turkey hanged the instant they fall into his hands.

In the council held on the subject, the Sheik-ul-Islaem, or Chief of Religion, declared that to give up these political refugees would be a violation of one of the first principles of the Mussulman religion, which declares that the Governors of Mahomet shall give hospitality and protection to all who are in misfortune, without distinction of creed or country. In the interview which Prince Radzivil had with the Sultan, his Majesty did not sign the ultimatum before the demand of the Czar, and at the overbearing tone in which it was made.

The English and French Ambassadors, Sir Stratford Canning and General Aupick, strongly backed Mr. Downe in the decided line he took upon the subject, while Kossuth, Dembinski, Messieres, Bem, Guyon, Percsel, and some 200 of the principal officers of the Hungarian army, are said to be on their way to Constantinople, from Widdin, with English passports, for the purpose of being sent on to London.

The Sultan had dispatched a messenger to Bucharest with an autograph letter, in answer to that of the Czar, with certain instructions to Fuad Effendi, who was commanded to set off immediate y for St. Petersburgh, and to seek a personal interview with the Emperor. The reply of the Emperor of Russia and Austria may be expected in four or four weeks. Meanwhile, the Turkish Government is preparing for the worst by placing the army at the navy in the most effective condition, so as to be ready for active service at a few hours' notice.

UNITED STATES

Accounts from New York to 1st ult. have arrived this week by the Royal mail steam-ship *Niagara*. The prominent feature in the intelligence this brought is the unexpected announcement, that, in consequence of an impertinent letter received by the Government at Washington from the French Minister there, M. Poussy, relative to compensation for losses in the Mexican war, estimated at one or two million dollars, and which letter has been approved of by the authorities in Paris, the French Minister at Washington had received his passports from the American Government. Such a fact had created no alarm or sensation amongst the politics and commercial classes.

The prospects for the Cabinet in the next session are by no means brilliant. The conduct of the President in the Cuba expedition had not gained a great many friends to his view. The President's determination with regard to the tariff, expressed to the Pittsburgh manufacturers on his recent visit, had given much satisfaction generally to the mercantile portion of the citizens. He expressed his belief, on that occasion, that "the time was come when articles which already required protection, and that protection such as would ensure permanency: the system."

It was stated that, in the next session of Congress, a new tariff would be introduced, in accordance with the President's views.

The European political news brought out by the *Europa* had caused much dejection; the hopes entertained of Kossuth, Bem, and Dembinski holding out against Russia and Austria having proved fallacious, and the fall of Venice the last stronghold of revolution—having taken place. A great nation of Union, embraced all the elements of stability, and ready to resist in America the germ of a future European revolution, is amongst the late propositions of the New York press.

The time for receiving proposals for constructing the Panama Railroad, which had been extended, expired on the 25th September. The company and the several tenders are under consideration.

A great deal of interest was attached to the people of South Carolina to a proposal made by a wealthy company in Liverpool for the establishment of a line of steam-ships between that port and Charleston. The project met with much encouragement, particularly from that portion of the community interested in the cotton trade.

The state of the railroad interest throughout the States was beginning to create much alarm and heart-burnings amongst the shareholders. It has revealations stated to have been made with regard to the affairs of those lines, and which, if true, placed the affairs in a worse plight than English shareholders. It seems that, in some instances, 15 and 20 per cent. have been paid for money borrowed to enable directors to divide 6 per cent. amongst the stockholders.

On many lines, however, the profits are so good as to enable the directors to announce a reduced rate of fares, to commence the 15th October.

The Mormon emigration in the direction of the Great Salt Lake was said to be larger than ever. Several hundred waggons passed Council Bluff, by the latest accounts, on their way across the plains. The Mormon votes are now looked upon as of considerable influence. In the Nauvoo district, the Mormons voted for the Locofoco candidates. In Monroe district, in Iowa, they voted to a man for the Whigs. The cholera was almost extinct.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Accounts to the 20th of August state that great excitement prevailed at Grey Town, in consequence of a treaty, said to have been made by General Mallon, for the purpose of rebuilding the Nicaragua flag. Intercourse from the interior had been stopped by the Nicaraguans.

Chagres had escaped free from the cholera, but it still prevailed among the Americans who were located at Panama, awaiting the means of transit to California. The steamer *California* arrived at Panama on the 29th ult., in 21 days from San Francisco, bringing 91 passengers and upwards of 500,000 dollars in gold.

CALIFORNIA.

The latest news from California is to the 3rd of August. The accounts confirm the truth of the statements made with regard to the prolific character of the mines, but they tell us also of toil, of sickness, and of suffering.

On the subject of "law and order," it appears that a set of outlaws had for some time, under a pretence of opposition to foreigners, committed many aggressions against those who had repaired to San Francisco. They were at length under the name of "Hounds." A check had, however, been put to their lawless career by the firmness of the authorities. The ringleaders were convicted, and sentenced to hard labour in such penitentiary as the Governor may direct, with fines of from 250 dollars to 1000 dollars each.

A correspondent of the *Times* at San Francisco, mentions that "Some unusually large specimens of gold have lately been brought to San Francisco from the mines. One large lump, weighing 14lb. troy, was bought for 3500 dollars on account of Barron, Forbes, and Co., of Honolulu, and is said to be intended as a present to her Majesty Queen Victoria. This is an irregular-shaped slab, one side of which is all pure gold, and the other side quartz, and may weigh from 12 to 14 lbs. troy. It is about 9 inches in length, 6½ inches in breadth, 5½ inches. Another specimen was raffled two days ago for 1500 dollars: it weighed 7lb 10oz. troy of pure gold. Its intrinsic value is less than this; but the large lump is, although as coarse as it can be. Both these lumps were dug in the 'Stanislaus diggings,' on the San Joaquin, the section in which the largest lumps are found."

CANADA.

There is nothing of political importance in the accounts from Canada or the British possessions.

Some lingering cases of cholera were still reported, but all alarm regarding its ravages had ceased.

WEST INDIES.

We have accounts this week from the islands by means of an extraordinary packet, made up by the Monday—six days and a half before the mails were due. The advices from Jamaica are to the 7th ult. Their contents are interesting. The new Colonial Parliament assembled for the first time on the 5th of September, when the Country party showed that the general election had been favourable to their views, by their displacing the former Speaker of the House, one of the Government party (Mr. Dallas), and elected in his stead Mr. Merrick, from their own ranks.

The Governor, Sir Charles Grey, delivered a long speech on opening the session, chiefly directed to the finances, state and prospects of the island, which were gloomy enough. He admitted that the position of the colony was one of embarrassment and difficulty, yet he considered it was not desperate; and intimated that he had received no subsequent instructions to authorise him to depart from the line of conduct prescribed for him with respect to certain points in the reduction of official salaries, which led to the late dissolution. The reply to the speech was agreed to by the House the night before the packet left, but had not been presented. It was mild in its language, but firm, declaring the right of the House to manage their own finances, and expressing their determination to maintain that right. An amendment to the Address was offered by one of the Government or "King's House" party, pledging the House to raise the ordinary revenue, but the amendment was carried by 24 to 14.

It was very generally rumoured that another dissolution would take place, for the Country party had expressed their intention to introduce the same measure of retrenchment which emanated from the late House, and which the Council rejected on "principle" alone.

The new Assembly contains sixteen new members, one of them a black man, Mr. Charles A. Price, elected for the parish of St. John.

The island was pretty healthy; the weather in the drier districts was favourable, but in others the want of rain was felt much, and it was feared the general exports would decrease considerably.

At Barbadoes, Dominica, and the neighbouring islands the sugar making is finished, and has turned out exceedingly well, and the prospects for the next year are very good. At Antigua and St. Kitt's they have suffered much from want of rain, and the prospects for the future are anything but cheering.

At Demerara the Governor and Combined Court have, in some measure, settled their differences, as there had been a majority in the Court in favour of the old tariff. This is expected, will lead to a reduction on the part of the Government as to immigration. The want of labour is severely felt, and without immigration, is again sanctioned the colony cannot prosper.

From the foreign islands we learn that at St. Domingo the Haytien Republic declared an empire, and the President, Soloukie, the first Emperor. What means it was confidently asserted that the American Government had completed a treaty of trade with Soloukie that would make the head-quarters of their home squadron, instead of their own port, Pensacola.

INDIA.

Intelligence in anticipation of the Overland Mail, dated Bombay Sept. 1, was received on the 2nd, has come to hand. The Punjaub and India generally was perfectly tranquil.

The cholera had been very prevalent in Bombay, at Poonah, and the Deccan generally.

At the Leads of the Supreme Government continued at Simla. Sir C. Napier was to leave for the Punjaub in October, and Lord Dalhousie in November. Lord Gough was to proceed six month to Calcutta, where it was said the steam frigate, *Moozaffer*, was to be put in commission for the accommodation of Lady Gough, with the Marchioness of Dalhousie, to Point de Galle or Suez, on their way home. It was generally understood that Sir Charles Napier would resign his appointment, and return to England in March next. Sir William Gomm, it was said, would succeed him.

Lord Falkland was expected in Bombay in the course of last month. Sir William Gomm remained shortly to proceed on a tour of his section through the southern districts.

Lord Keane Derwent Macleay has been sentenced to be transported to Singapore for life, a punishment in comparison with which death is nothing but a mild relief, who has the utmost horror at the idea of crossing the *kala pannee* (sea). His sentence was read to him by his Judges on the 31st July, in the Auckland Court of Lahore. He is said to have expressed himself now that there had not been carried out the sentence of death pronounced against him by his Judges, and have spared him the misery and degradation of being a prisoner.

The new cylinder for raising the tube of the Britannia Tubular Bridge having been fixed in the appointed place, operations commenced on Monday, raising it at the rate of six feet per day. Its action and structural strength are stated to be of the most improved and perfect character.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT OSBORNE.

The Queen and Prince, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Prince Alfred, and the Princess Alice, and attended by the Countess of Mount Edgcumbe, Lady in Waiting; the Hon Miss Dawson, Maid of Honour; Sir George Grey, Sir James Clark, the Hon Colonel Gordon, and Mr. Birch, arrived at Osborne about half-past five o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and were received by the Dowager Lady Lyttelton; Major-General Wemyss, Equerry in Waiting; Colonel Berkeley Drummond, Groom in Waiting; and the Master of the Household.

The Queen and Prince, Sir G. Grey, and the members of the Royal household, attended divine service at Osborne on Sunday morning. The Rev. T. Protheroe, chaplain to his Royal Highness at Osborne, officiated.

During the present week the hospitalities of the Court have been confined to the members of the household. The inclemency of the weather has prevented the Queen and the Prince from taking their accustomed early walks and drives.

Sir George Grey, Colonel the Hon. A. Gordon, and Sir James Clark, left Osborne on Monday for London.

The Countess of Mount Edgcumbe has left Osborne for London. The Hon. Miss Kerr arrived at Osborne on Tuesday, to resume her duties as maid of honour. Colonel Seymour has relieved Colonel Gordon as Equerry in Waiting to the Prince.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert are expected shortly to visit her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, at Tunbridge Wells.

The Queen will hold a Privy Council at Osborne this day (Saturday).

His Royal Highness the Duke Alexander of Wirtemberg and the Prince Philip of Wirtemberg arrived at Osborne, on Wednesday, on a visit to her Majesty and the Prince Consort.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge arrived in town on Tuesday from Heaton Hall, the seat of the Earl of Wilton, near Manchester. The Duchess of Cambridge and the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz are still at Heaton, but are expected to arrive at the cottage at Kew this day (Saturday).

Her Serene Highness the Duchess Ida of Saxe-Weimar, accompanied by the Princesses Anne and Amelia, and attended by their suite, arrived in town on Saturday morning last. Their Serene Highnesses immediately proceeded to Bentley Priory, Stanmore, to visit her Majesty the Queen Dowager.

The Marquis of Lansdowne (Lord President of the Council) arrived in town on Thursday from the north.

Lord and Lady Stanley have returned to Knowsley from visiting his Lordship's estates in Ireland.

Lord Dinorben, who has been suffering from severe indisposition, is much better.

Lady Macdonald was safely delivered of a son, at the British Hotel, Edinburgh, on Tuesday.

His Excellency the Marquis de Lisboa has returned to the Brazilian Legation, from Paris.

His Excellency Lord Howard de Walden, the British Minister at the Belgian Court, has arrived in town from Brussels.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert has been pleased to appoint Edwin Saunders, Esq., George-street, Hanover-square, to be surgeon-dentist in ordinary to his Royal Highness, in the room of Mr. Nasmith, deceased.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD.

Term commences on the 10th of October. The different Colleges and Halls will meet on the following days:—Magdalen College, Oct. 7; St. Edmund Hall, Oct. 8; Balliol, Exeter, Lincoln, Christ Church, Trinity, Wadham, Pembroke, Worcester, 13; University, Queen's, St. Alban Hall, Oct. 14; Magdalen Hall, Oct. 16; Merton, Oriel, New, Brasenose, Corpus, St. John's, Jesus, St. Mary Hall, New Inn Hall, Oct. 20; All Souls, Oct. 23.

Lord Auckland, Bishop of Lincoln, who is, *ex officio*, visitor of Lincoln College, has appointed Mr. Richard Heston Ogle, B.A., Exhibitioner of Lincoln, to be a Fellow of the same society, in the room of the Rev. C. J. Meredith, B.D., who has been promoted to the Rectory of Waddington, Lincolnshire. Mr. Ogle is the son of Dr. Ogle, Clinical Professor.

CAMBRIDGE.

RESIGNATION OF THE LUCASIAN PROFESSOR.—The President of Queen's College, Dr. King, has placed in the hands of the Vice Chancellor his resignation of the above office, which he has held since 1839. The professorship was founded by Lucas, encouragement of mathematics) in 1663, by Henry Lucas, M.P. for the University, and endowed with an estate in Bedfordshire, now let on a lease of about £100 per annum. The electors are the Vice Chancellor and all the masters of colleges. Notice has been issued by the Vice Chancellor that Dr. King's successor will be chosen on the 23rd instant.

CONGREGATIONS.—There will be congregations on the following days of the ensuing Michaelmas Term: Wednesday, Oct. 10, at ten; Wednesday, Oct. 17, at eleven; Saturday, Oct. 24, at eleven; Saturday, Nov. 10, at eleven; Wednesday, Nov. 21, at eleven; Wednesday, Dec. 5, at eleven; and Dec. 16 (end of Term), at ten.

The following gentlemen have been elected preachers for the academical year 1849-50:—October—The Rev. the Hulsean Lecturer; November—The Rev. J. J. Blunt, B.D., Margaret Professor of Divinity; December—The Rev. Thevyte T. Smith, Queen's College, Vicar of Wymondham; January—The Rev. F. W. Fuller, Fellow of St. John's College; February—The Rev. the Rev. A. Jeremie, M.A., Trinity College, Sub-dean of Lincoln; March—The Rev Daniel Moore, M.A., St. Catherine Hall, Incumbent of Camden Church, Camberwell; April—The Rev the Hulsean Lecturer; May—The Rev. W. Selwyn, M.A., Trinity College, Vicar of Melbourne.

PREFERMENTS.—Rev. R. G. Chalk to Wilden R., Beds, dio. Ely; £240, with residence; patron, the Duke of Bedford. Rev. H. Haines, B.A., of Exeter College, to Delamere C., Cheshire, dio. Chester; patron, the Crown. Rev. T. H. Chope, B.A., of Worcester College, to the P. C. of Holy Trinity, Tiverton, Lancashire, dio. Chester; £143, without residence; patron, T. R. G. Bradshaw, Esq. Venerable Archdeacon Jennings, D.D., F.R.S., to P. C. of St. James's Chapel, Marylebone; value, £350; patron, the Crown. Rev. W. Greenham, B.A., of Magdalen Hall, to Norley P. C., Cheshire, dio. Chester; patron, R. Wrenbury. Rev. W. H. Boothby to Hawkesbury V. Gloucestershire, dio Gloucester and Bristol, vacant by resignation of Rev. H. Randolph; value £300, with residence; patron, Earl of Liverpool. Rev. O. L. Humphreys, to Llanllwchaiarn, Denbighshire, dio. St. Asaph, £210, with residence; patron, Bishop of St. Asaph. Rev. W. J. Alban, to the Vicarage of Mevagissey, Cornwall, dio. Exeter; £168, with residence; patron, John Benbow, Esq., M.P.; Rev. P. Carpenter, Registrar. Rev. Forbes Smith, B.A., to Acton Pigott R., Salop, dio. Hereford; value £267, with residence; patron, Duke of Cleveland.

ORDINATION.—The Bishop of London held an Ordination on Saturday at Fulham. Mr. Thomas Maxwell and Mr. George Nicho, both of the Church Missionary College, at Islington, were presented to the Right Reverend Prelate by the Rev. William Gibson Humphrey, M.A., his lordship's chaplain, with the customary assurance that he had examined them, and found them meet for the priestly office to which they sought to be admitted. His Lordship then put the questions to the candidates, who were afterwards duly admitted into the priesthood. Mr. Maxwell and Mr. Nicol are colonial gentlemen, natives of Africa.

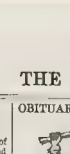
SEE OF NORWICH.—It has been pleased to order a *congé d'ire* to pass the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, empowering the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Norwich to elect a Bishop of that see, void, as it is said, by the death of Dr. Edward Stanley, late Bishop thereof; and her Majesty has also been pleased to recommend to the said Dean and Chapter the Very Rev. Dr. Samuel Hinds, Dean of the Cathedral Church of Carlisle, to be chosen by the said Dean and Chapter of Norwich Bishop of the said see of Norwich.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BIRMINGHAM.—On Tuesday the usual annual meeting (the 23rd) for the distribution of prizes and other business took place at Queen's College. The inaugural address was delivered by the Rev. Derwent Gray, Prebendary of Wells, who has been recently nominated Warden of the College, the first appointment of the kind made since the college was established. The Warnerian prize, a gold medal and £15 in money, was awarded to Mr. Joseph Stead, for an essay on the general anatomy of the brain, with a view to exemplify the wisdom, power, and goodness of God, as revealed in Holy Writ. The second prize, a gold medal and £10, was awarded to Mr. T. Mills. For Anatomy and Surgery, the two medals were awarded to Mr. W. J. Moore. For Materia Medica, Mr. Hill and Mr. Russell obtained the prizes. Chemistry—Mr. Fryer, of Fulford, Gloucestershire, medal and certificate. Practice of Physic—Mr. Freer and Mr. Darwin. Midwifery—Mr. T. Lowe, Birmingham (medal). Botany Mr. T. Wilkinson (medal) and Mr. Spark. Forensic Medicine Mr. T. Lowe. Theology Mr. Banks. Classics and Drawing Mr. Franks.

The Rev. Arthur P. Stanley, Fellow of University College, Oxford, second son of the late Bishop of Oxford, was offered the Deanery of Carlisle, vacant by the promotion of Dr. Hinds to the see of Norwich. In offering him the appointment, Lord John Russell intimated that it was not only in compliment to his own talents, but in respectful memory of the worth of his late father. The rev. gentleman declined the preferment.

INTENSION OF THE MONEY ORDER SYSTEM.—Hitherto money orders could only be granted and paid at post towns. The Postmaster General has now decided on extending the benefits of the money order system to villages. On and from October 1, money orders will be drawn and paid at the following offices:—Blyth, Northumberland; Bridlington Quay, Yorkshire; Brewood, Staffordshire; Budleigh Salterton, Devonshire; Bavenham, Somersetshire; Church Stretton, Shropshire; Castle Donington, Leicestershire; Colesworth, Lincolnshire; Gawsdon, Somersetshire; Pishguard, Pembrokeshire; Framlingham, Suffolk; Halesowen, Shropshire; Holmfirth, Yorkshire; Sydney, Gloucestershire; Mc.bourne, Derbyshire; Newcastle Emlyn, Carmarthenshire; Needham Market, Suffolk; Olney, Buckinghamshire, Old Swan, Lancashire; Portland, Dorsetshire; Rothbury, Northumberland; Soham, Cambridgeshire, Shefford, Bedfordshire; Swanage, Dorsetshire; Wooler, Northumberland; Wanchcomb, Gloucestershire.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.



GEORGE HENRY WARD, ESQ., OF NORTHWOOD PARK, ISLE OF WIGHT.

THE decease of this gentleman, a very considerable landed proprietor, occurred on the 27th ult., after a lingering illness, in his 66th year. He was eldest son of the late George Ward, Esq., of Northwood-park, a member of a great commoner in the city of London, by his wife, Miss Mary Woodfall, brother of Mr. William Ward, formerly M.P. for London, and nephew of the late distinguished writer, Robert Plumer Ward, the author of "Tremaine." Mr G. H. Ward married Mary, daughter of Dr Saunders, but had no issue. His extensive estates, situated in the Isle of Wight and on the borders of Sussex, devolve on his nephew, the Rev George William Ward, the proceedings against whom at Oxford, and his secession from the Church, are doubtless in the memory of our readers.

SIR WILLIAM PATERSON, K.C.H.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM PATERSON, the son of Lieutenant-General William Paterson, entered the army in 1786, as an ensign in the 57th Foot, and soon afterwards joined the 21st. He rose, during his very gallant career, through the different gradations of rank, becoming a Major-General in 1819, and a Lieutenant-General in 1837. Sir William Paterson saw much arduous and glorious service. He was with the 21st Regiment at the reduction of the French West Indies, under Sir Charles Grey. He was employed in Sicily in 1810, and commanded a brigade at the reduction of Genoa. He subsequently proceeded, with the same brigade, to the Chesapeake, and was present at the battles of Bladensburg and Baltimore.

In the attack on the American lines before New Orleans, while gallantly leading his old corps, the 21st, he was severely wounded in the shoulder and the knee. By the latter wound he was lamed for life, and consequently obliged to resign further active service. On his return to England, the Duke of York appointed him Captain of Windsor Castle, in office in which he has since died. He was knighted, and made a K.C.H., in 1832. In the published memoirs of the 21st, it is said of Sir William Paterson that no officer of his rank ever passed through the ordeal of a mess-room examination in office more highly relieved and respected by all ranks than he did. Sir William died at Brighton on the 26th ult., aged 82.

THE HON SPENCER MILDMAY ST. JOHN.

THIS gentleman, connected with the East India Company's Service from an early age, died at Cawnpore, Bengal, on the 20th August. He was born in 1822, the second son of the present Viscount Bolingbroke, by Maria his wife, daughter of Sir Henry Paulet St. John Mildmay, Bart. He married, on the 1st February, 1842, Dora, only daughter of the late Captain Clutterbuck, of the 59th Regiment, and has left issue. The deceased was great-great-grand-nephew of Henry St. John Viscount Bolingbroke, the famous statesman and orator of the reign of Queen Anne.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

MEETINGS.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN (IRELAND).—Sept. 28: Half-yearly meeting: Dublin: Mr. J. Eunis in the chair. There has been, comparatively, an increase of traffic corresponding with the additional mileage opened from Down to Mullingar. The contract for the locomotive department was satisfactory, and the permanent way is in an efficient condition. The loan of £500,000, at 3½ per cent. per annum for the first ten years, and afterwards 4½ per cent. per annum in discharge of the principal, is regarded as of the greatest benefit to the company. Contracts for the line from Dublin to Athlone have been adopted. The chairman spoke of the great support they had received from the Lord-Lieutenant, and of the probability of Galway being a packet station for the American boats from Halifax. The landowners had come to fair terms. He declared that the board had no intention of issuing preference shares. Every effort had been adopted to get in the arrears. The report was adopted, amid expressions of confidence from the proprietors in the direction.

ULSTER.—Sept. 26: Half-yearly meeting: Belfast: Mr. Allen in the chair. The report, which was merged last week, was received. The chairman said the opening of the Ballymena had not affected their line. The opening of Antrim had diminished their receipts. The dividend of 13s. was declared: the election of directors then proceeded with: and a motion against Sunday trains fell to the ground for want of a seconder.

IRISH SOUTH-EASTERN.—Sept. 28: Half-yearly meeting: Dublin: Mr. J. E. Redmond in the chair.—The Act reducing the capital had received Parliamentary sanction. The undertaking had been formed on the principle between Carlow and Kilkenny; and the liability of each share is reduced from £20 to £12. The amount of assistance due from the Great Southern and Western is called upon. The completion of the line is now dependent on the funds provided. By the cordial co-operation of the Great Southern and Western the line will speedily, it is hoped, be completed; that company being under obligation to furnish £25,000.

The shareholders of the GLASGOW, AIRDRIE, and MONKLANDS have sanctioned the application to Parliament, in the ensuing session, for a dissolution of the company. A committee of inquiry has also been appointed.

The report of the GENERAL TERMINUS and GLASGOW HARBOUR states the total cost of the works, &c. at £81,632. The present value of the surplus land of the company is £200,959; and, deducting the purchase-money, &c., gives for the estimated value of surplus land, over and above cost, the sum of £119,473. A dividend of 4 per cent. per annum is paid for the half-year. The working of the line, &c. appears to give satisfaction.

The STIRLING and DUNFERMLINE will, in all probability, be opened in three months from Dunfermline to Alloa. The portion to Oakley has been ready some time. An action had been commenced in the Scotch Courts against the Edinburgh and Glasgow, for the fulfilment of the lease which they rejected. There are arrears of £23,000, in which the Edinburgh and Northern are implicated.

THE EAST OF FIFE is to be dissolved, and the directors will, accordingly, apply to Parliament next session.

The Line of the EDINBURGH and BATHGATE will be shortly ready. The bill for the complete amalgamation with the Edinburgh and Glasgow is in the parliamentary agents' hands. The delay in opening is attributed to the contractors of the Bathgate and Hamilton contracts. Three fifths of the main line will, for the present, be laid with double rails.

Satisfactory arrangements have been made with the landowners and the harbour trustees of Borrowstones, for the Bo'ness and Kilsyth Railway and Monklands; the sum of £40,000 is to be raised by the issue of new shares at a guaranteed five per cent.

There being an insufficient attendance at the intended half-yearly meeting of the GLASGOW, KILMARNOCK, and ARDROSSAN, the proceedings were transacted. The Earl of Eglinton promised to forward the appointment of a committee of investigation.

The adjourned meeting of the SOUTH WALES was further adjourned from the 2d inst. to Nov. 14, as the committee of investigation were not prepared with their report.

A meeting for the promotion of the SHREWSBURY and HEREFORD took place at Ludlow on the 26th inst. The line would cost about £430,000.

The new cylinder in the hydraulic press at the BRITANNIA BRIDGE was at work on the 1st inst. Its strength and action are highly spoken of.

The new system of railway assurance for passengers, which has been allowed on the LONDON and NORTH-WESTERN, EASTERN COUNTIES, and SOUTH-WESTERN, is to be introduced on to the GREAT WESTERN on the 8th inst.

ERRATUM.—We should have stated last week that the majority of shareholders of the EDINBURGH, PERTH, and DUNDEE was in favour of, and not against, the running of Sunday trains.

A NOTICE has been issued by the emigration commissioners, offering advantages to small capitalists and persons above the labouring class, who may desire to settle in Van Diemen's Land, the supply of unskilled labour being already redundant in that colony. Deposits are to be received in sums of not less than £100, for which are to be granted 100 acres of land, two cabin, or four intermediate, or five steerage passages, together with assistance towards the clearing of the land and the erection of a home of the value in labour and materials of £50, the latter regulation being in accordance with a suggestion made some time back, if we remember rightly, by Mr. Sidney, to mitigate the difficulties of a first settlement. To insure that the emigrants shall be possessed of sufficient means to support themselves until they can live on the produce of their own land, £20 is to be deposited for each, which will be returned on arrival at the colony. It is likewise added—"In the event of a considerable number of emigrants proceeding to the colony together, the Lieutenant-Governor would be instructed to make arrangements for preparing a sufficient quantity of land to enable them to settle in a body, and for constructing their houses near each other. And if such a body were accompanied by their clergyman, a free passage would be provided for him, and assistance would likewise be given them, calculated with reference to their private contributions towards the erection of a place of worship, and of a school. And, further, the privileges in respect to passages would in such a case be extended to the elder members of the community also, provided they were accompanied by younger members of their family who might be able and willing to support them."

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Admiralty have this week directed an inquiry to be made as to the number of unemployed seamen in the port of Liverpool, and also what proportion of them have been in her Majesty's service.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

A LETTER was received on Friday week at the *John O'Groat Journal* office, from Kirkwall, announcing the arrival there of Captain Paterson, of the *Jane*, of Newcastle, and Captain Lee, of the *Prince of Wales*, of Hull (both vessels having been wrecked at Davis's Straits), with thirty men, brought by a Danish vessel Captain Paterson had in his possession a sealed bottle with some documents from Sir John Franklin, addressed to the Admiralty, and picked up by the natives. This bottle, or more correctly cylinder, was promptly forwarded to the Admiralty; and, as public curiosity might be expected to be highly excited as to its contents, the Admiralty lost no time in issuing the subjoined notice, by which, unhappily, nothing further is learnt of the missing expedition:—

"SIR JOHN FRANKLIN'S EXPEDITION.—The cylinder picked up and sent to the Admiralty does not contained information as to the 30th June, 1848, from Sir John Franklin's ships, which had been heard of subsequent to that date.

"Admiralty, October 2, 1849."

On Thursday the Admiralty issued the following document:—

"Admiralty, October 4, 1849.

"From communications made this day to the Lords of the Admiralty, by the editor of the *Mercantile and Shipping Gazette*, evening newspaper, some hopes are entertained that the news brought by Captain Parker, of the *Trusteee*, arrived at Hull, from Davis's Straits, of Sir John Frank lin's ships having been seen by the natives as late as March last, beset by the ice in Prince Regent's Inlet, is not without foundation. From the same source reports have been received that Sir James Ross's ships are on the south of Prince Regent's Inlet, and that the vessels of both expeditions are safe. This hope is somewhat strengthened by a telegraphic message the Admiralty since received from the Mayor of Hull, where the *Trustees* arrived last night."

A strange account of the psychological power of clairvoyance, in association with the fate of Sir John Franklin, is related by a correspondent of the *Manchester Examiner*, who relates that a woman at Bolton, being "cast into a mesmeric state, asserted positively that Sir John Franklin is still alive, and now comparatively well. He has undergone great hardships, but has overcome them, and is in good hope of getting to England in nine months and a half, provided no unforeseen accident occurs. The difference between Bolton and that time where he is and at Bolton is nearly six hours, indicating a difference of longitude of from 85 deg. to 90 deg., and afterwards, when asked, being still in the mesmeric state, to endeavour to point on the map where he is, she put her finger on the north-west side of Hudson's Bay, which is not very far from this ongiude, though not much, being on a very small scale, and very inconveniently bound up in a volume of the 'Penny Cyclopædia,' and required by her to be rested on her head, not held to her eyes, and thus reversed, no very precise indication could be so obtained

"As she is perfectly uninstructed, and unable even to read or write, it seems scarcely possible to suppose that she can know anything of maps whatever; and, further, the indication thus obtained, both by difference of time and her pointing to the map, took the bystanders quite by surprise. They had not the least idea of looking for Sir John in this direction. And yet if his ships have been wrecked or abandoned on the west coast of Boothia or towards Victoria Land, it is possible, though it may appear to us at present unlikely, that he may have tried to return to the eastward inside of Boothia, which, when he departed, was supposed to be an island. And if he has succeeded in overcoming the very great difficulties which must have attended such a route, this is precisely the direction in which he would appear. And, further, if he got this length too late in the season to save the Hudson's Bay Company's autumn ship, his own impression would naturally be that he would be detained till the ensuing spring, which would just make up the nine months specified before he expected to be in England; this period not having been given by the clairvoyante as a prophecy, but as the impression on his mind, with which she professed to have some mysterious means of communication.

"She also professed to go and visit his ships, one of which she said was under water, with very thick timbers, the other above it. And an old letter being also possessed from Sir James Ross, she was sent to find him too. For this purpose she said she had to go much further. He is fast in the ice, and unable to turn his ship round, but intends returning to England when he can. She added that it was many, nearly two, years since she saw him; he had not seen Sir J. Franklin. The difference between his apparent time and that at Bolton was nearly eight hours, corresponding to 110 deg. to 115 deg. west; and when required subsequently to show this place on the map, she pointed to Banker's Land almost at once, a position full of probability.

These are the principal statements elicited, to which the editor of the *Manchester Examiner* adds his voucher for the accuracy of the reliable authority, as to facts, of the writer, who is an officer of rank in the Royal Navy.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

The report of the committee appointed some time back to consider various improvements suggested in the different branches of the Royal Artillery, has just been published in the form of a general order, as follows:—

An account of the changes and additions in ordnance, ammunition, carriages, platforms, and stores, adopted into the service up to the present date, under the authority of the Master-General and the Board of Ordnance.

1. Empty flannel cartridges intended for store at home and foreign stations are to be packed by a screw press at the Royal Arsenal in oil-cloth, and then in unpainted canvas bales, according to sizes and numbers. The same process for empty cartridges likely to be required for service used, only with a roll of oil-cloth inside the bales. Proposed by Lieutenant-Colonel Hardinge, K.H. Approved by the Master-General and Board.

2. The improvement of adjustment of elevating screws to the button of the cascable of 24pr. and 12pr. brass howitzers, as with the light 6pr. and medium 9prs. for field service.—Proposed by Colonel Dundas, C.B. Approved by the Master-General and Board.—The enlargement of the trunnions of the 10 and 8-inch iron howitzers to 7 18 and 6 20 respectively, for the purpose of giving additional strength and adding weight. To prevent any mistakes in the future issues of these howitzers, the letters R T to be marked over the number which is on the left trunnion, and the carriages to be marked correspondingly.—Proposed by Colonel Dundas, C.B. Approved by the Master-General and Board.

4. The under-mentioned guns, which are not now required for the naval service, to be withdrawn from that service, and appropriated for land defences; viz. Iron guns: 68-pounders of 112 cwt., 56-pounders of 85 cwt., 42-pounders of 84 cwt., 75 cwt., and 68 cwt. Ordered by the Master-General and Board.

5. The service charges of the 8-inch 52 pounder and 24-pounder iron guns to be reduced 2 lb. each when firing spherical case shot; thus, the charges of the 8-inch and 24-pounder guns for spherical case shot will be 8 lb., and for the 24-pounder 6 lb.—Proposed by the Master-General. Approved by the Master-General. N.B.—This arrangement is temporary, pending the adjustment of the charges for iron guns when using spherical case shot, upon which experiments by the select committee are in progress, as sanctioned by the Master-General.

6. A portable forge and a forge waggon, invented and proposed by Mr. Alexander Dodd. Approved by the Master-General and Board.

7. The proof of iron gun carriages to be on stone platforms.—Proposed by Col. Gordon. Approved by the Master-General.

8. Field guns to be used by the Royal Artillery for drill, and by the field batteries, to be fitted with an iron stool, or loop at the bottom of the trail, in which to rest the side arms, and with a leather pocket fixed under the trail to hold the implements, viz. side-arms, vis. sponge, wad hook, and handspike.—Proposed by Col Cruttenden. Approved by the Master-General.

9. New pattern blocks for triangular gyns, viz. the sheaves 6½ inches in diameter in the holes; the fall to be 3½-inch white rope; the sling to be 6-inch white rope; the hooks of the blocks to be in two parts of the best cast rope. These blocks to be used with the 16 feet and 20 feet triangular gyns of the service. When guns heavier than the 8-inch gun of 65 cwt. are to be mounted, two triangular gyns are to be employed in the operation. Approved by the Master-General.

10. For the field batteries—Officers to have sheep-skins and retaining-strap (in lieu of the saddle-cloth and holster-flounces), also a valise. Non-commissioned officers and trumpeters to have sheep-skins and retaining-strap (in lieu of oil-decks and holster-flounces). Drivers to have sheep-skins in lieu of oil-decks. Approved by the Master-General and the Board.

(Signed) J. LACY, Major-General and Director-General.

THE CAPTAINS' APPOINTMENT TO GREENWICH HOSPITAL.—Captain Aaron Tozer having declined the appointment to the establishment of Greenwich Hospital, vice Brandon, deceased, Captain William Cuppage (1830) has now been selected to fill the vacancy.

LIEUT. GRAHAM AND MASTER ELLIOTT.—It is said that, owing to a fatal mistake in pronouncing sentence on the former, a court of law will liberate them on a writ of *habeas corpus*. The mistake consists in *first* dismissing them the service, and *then* sentencing them to imprisonment. By the sentence of dismissal they become civilians, and no longer amenable to martial law, consequently they are illegally imprisoned. Had the Court first sentenced them to twelve months' imprisonment, and *after* that period to be dismissed the service, they would be still amenable to martial law.

ORDNANCE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—In consequence of the increased demands on the time of the surgeons of the Royal Artillery, owing to the prevalence of cholera at the out-stations, the Master-General of the Ordnance, a short time since, appointed Messrs. W. A. Parry, A. Briggs, and S. Park, as temporary assistant-surgeons of the Ordnance Medica. Department. The great augmentation, however, which has recently been made in the Ordnance corps requires that a permanent increase of the medical staff should be made

On Monday, a private of the 50th Regiment, apparently not more than twenty-two years of age, who had been convicted of not less than thirty offences at various times during a period of two years' service in the regiment, was drummed out, after being previously flogged, and was then taken to the county gaol, where he will have to undergo forty-two days, by sentence of court-martial.

AUSTRIAN RECRUITS FOR THE WAR IN HUNGARY.

THE WAR IN HUNGARY.

(From our own Correspondent at Scutari.)

The War in Hungary appears to have been so fatal to the Imperial Austrian armies, that the Government is obliged to resort to fresh levies in all parts of its unwilling territory. In some parts, still obedient to the Emperor, the peasantry have refused to be enlisted, asking, "Who is to garner in their harvest and till their fields?" In others—within reach of the troops concentrated to defend Vienna—the conscripts are forcibly forwarded to their *dépôts* tied two and two together. Nothing can exhibit a more wretched and dejected appearance than these pitiable objects despatched into that insatiable Hungary, by waggon-loads, like our sheep and cattle. Sir John Falstaff's troop would have shone beside some of these batches. Mostly very young—some mere boys—they are of all sizes, and of all complexions of sickliness; indicating either that the districts made to obey have been cruelly exhausted, or that the recruits are suffering from neglect and hunger. They look as if the recruiting sergeant had only caught those who were too sick to run away.

The preceding Sketch I have taken on the Glogguitz Railway. On the right is a wounded Austrian officer going to the baths. The wife is obliged to drag both their children, whilst the stout Styrian wench carries all their household furniture and worldly gear.

CASTLE OF BUDNA AND MONTENEGRO, FROM THE ADRIATIC.

Perhaps the most remarkable people in this part of the world are the Montenegrins, the Circassians of Europe, a Sclavonic people, inhabiting, from very remote times, in perfect independence, the district of the Montenegro, or Black Mountain, which extends between the Austrian and Turkish territories. Their government is a kind of Theocratic Republic, the chief authority being possessed by their *Vladika*, or Bishop. Always at deadly feud with the Albanians, from whom the lake of Scutari divides them, they are frequently at war with both Austria and Turkey. When on more peaceable terms with these countries, they come down occasionally to trade in Cattaro and Scodra. Of all the lawless inhabitants of Albania, these are the most fierce and lawless. Their *Vladika* (a sort of Friar Tuck, who is described as "standing six feet three," and whose dwelling has alternately been decorated with the heads of the Ottoman *sirdars* and the Austrian grenadier) has recently lost some of his popularity, on account of his subserviency to Russia, from whose Government he receives an annual subsidy. An attempt was made upon his life, and the betrothed of his sister was killed in the affray. The conspirators were finally obliged to take refuge in Scutari, and foremost in the accompanying Sketch are portrayed two of the assassins; on the opposite side of the picture is an Albanian woman, and in the centre are two Turkish women.

The second, or middle Sketch, gives a view in this singular country Montenegro, or Montenero, "the black mountain," so called on account of the dark forests which cover its sides. The portion represented is in the district of Budna, on the coast of the Adriatic Sea, which washes the walls of the Castle.

MONTENEGRIN REFUGEES IN SCUTARI.

ST. STEPHAN'S OATH.

(FROM THE GERMAN OF COUNT AUERNSPERG.)

Hark! the bells of Weissenburg ring silvery thro' the morning air;
Now again the peal is silent; they have crown'd a Monarch there.
See! he comes from the cathedral: rich his robes with gold and gem;
In his hand the sword of empire, on his head the diadem.

Angels wrought that crown of splendour (so the pious legend says),
Of the ruby's crimson radiance—of the diamond's starry rays,
But a common smith at Dobschau, working at his daily trade,
Smote with hammer on the anvil, till he forged that battle blade.

The long procession passes forth, to where a rising hill is spread,
With carpets colour'd of the hues the nation loves—green, white, and red;
There the aged Chancellor waiteth, bearing gravely in his hand
The Charter which the new-crown'd Monarch gives that day to state and land

Round him gather'd in a circle stands thy people, Hungary!
Warriors stern and bearded Magnates, all the nation's chivalry;
Bishops with the ring and crosier, Priest and Abbot, all are there,
With the Empire's Standard-bearer—free the banner waves and fair.

Proudly up the hill advancing rides the King, that nation's Lord,
And east and west, and north and south, he waves aloft his battle sword;
Then standing still a minute's space, as statues in a temple stand,
He lifts tow'rds the arch of Heaven before them all his naked hand.

"Hail! my people! Hail, and listen! From my Chancellor's hand receive
The Charter that your Monarch gives you; 'tis a gift of love, believe.
With will unforced and heart in freedom, freedom I on all bestow,
And that law, to which obedient, I, its first of subjects, bow.

"I swear by yon eternal Heaven, that e'en in storm its blessing brings;
I swear it by my own true heart, where e'en with wrath affection springs—
Ne'er to govern like a despot, but by law and rights to rule:
Not always is a Prince a sage—by charters guided, ne'er a fool!

"I swear by Heaven, I'll keep that charter ever sacred, whole and true;
Never by my fancy change it, or interpret it anew;
Never of that stately fabric will I touch a single stone,
Lest, so touch'd, the glorious structure, should be sapp'd and overthrown.

"God forbid I e'er should lead you to the sanguined battle plain,
In conflict that would make our weapons like the savage hand of Cain!
Our shield is bright, and never let a drop of brother's blood be there;
No fountain's source, no falling tears, can ever wash it white and fair.

"I swear to keep unstain'd, unsull'd, the honour of our land and race,
Bright as a warrior keeps his arms, pure as a priest the holy place!
A nation's welfare is the plain where Plenty pours its corn and wine,
Its Honour is the azure dome where stars in golden glory shine.

"I swear to counsel wise and just a willing heart and ear to bend;
I ne'er will check the freeborn word, though poor and weak the counsel lend:
Not always where men most expect them, in the Royal garden's bound,
But on the wild and lonely heath, the fairest roses oft are found.

"Wisely will I use your treasure, none to waste and much to spare,
For the widow's tear bedews it, and the peasant's sweat is there;
How can a King 'mid song and mirth rejoice to see the goblet pass
When he has thrown his brightest pearl, his people's love, into the glass?

"To be the father of that people, now and evermore, I swear;
Nor think my heart too small for those who yet may claim a refuge there:
A father's heart is rich in love; and doubly great and doubly warm,
Whene'er he opens to embrace them, clasping all, a father's arm!"

The gentle summer breeze soon died, that heard the Monarch's oath that day:
And o'er that little grass-clad hill long centuries have roll'd away;
Those iron ranks of bearded men, the bulwarks of a nation's trust,
Are seen no more—long, long ago, they sank to ashes and to dust.

But still at Ofen* they preserve King Stephan's Mantle, Crown, and Sword;
Arm'd sentries o'er the relics keep, within the Castle, watch and ward:
And still, when they a King instal, sword, robe, and crown are worn again:
Alas! that Stephan's spirit, too, no watching could on earth retain!

The people see his Mantle still, and wish his heart beneath its fold;
His Sword is waved, and ah! they sigh, could Stephan's hand that hilt but hold
His Crown yet glitters—but, alas! it does not press a Stephan's brow,
And, when his oath is sworn, they ask—Will it be kept as truly now?

Lewis Filmore.

* This is no longer the case: on the outbreak of the Hungarian insurrection, last year, Kossuth removed the regalia of the Saint and Monarch, the Alfred of the Nation—they were preserved at the seat of the popular Government as national property; and, since the removal thereof, it is not known what has become of them. It is generally supposed they are buried in a secret spot, known only to Kossuth and one or two other persons. The crown was a gift from Pope Sylvester II. to Stephan, in 1001

CURIOSITIES.—VII.

SALT-CELLAR, CHRIST'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

This interesting specimen of mediæval silversmiths' work is of silver gilt, and, in its general details, is exceedingly well carried out. The bowl for the salt is very shallow, and, in our representation, is, of course, hidden by the cover. The Tudor rose is engraved on the alternate compartments, the roses being bright, whilst the ground on which they are engraved is worked over with a corking tool.

This Salt was left to the College by Margaret Countess of Richmond, mother of King Henry VII., along with some other pieces of plate, of admirable design, still preserved in the College. A cup, in particular, is of the most elaborate, yet delicate, ornamentation possible; the general outline somewhat resembling the Salt we have engraved, but, on the lower rim of the cover, and on the foot of the cup, are rows of Tudor flowers, or strawberry-leaves, of exceedingly fine workmanship, whilst, in spiral lines round the cup and cover, are engraved roses, rose-buds, and leaves, in exquisite character. As specimens of some of the oldest plate in England, these relics of Margaret Countess of Richmond, in Christ's College, Cambridge, are deserving great attention.

MARBLE STATUE OF MACBETH, BY LOUGH.

MARBLE STATUE OF "MACBETH," BY LOUGH.

This noble work forms the sixth of the series of statues from Shakspeare, which Mr. Lough has executed in marble for Sir Matthew White Ridley, and is, with the other five, at the residence of the munificent Baronet, in Carlton-House Terrace. The sculptor has portrayed *Macbeth*, in the second scene of the second act of the play, immediately after he has committed the murder, when, looking on his hands, he exclaims, "This is a sorry sight."

STATUE OF MRS. SIDDONS
IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

Garrick and John Kemble have been hitherto the only histrionic celebrities to whom admission has been granted within the Abbey walls; and whatever be the merits of their respective monuments in an artistic point of view, there can be none as to the propriety of selecting them as fitting representatives of dramatic excellence in the national Walhalla. If Congreve, Rowe, and Ben Jonson as writers for the stage found entrance into the sanctuary, consistency required that the artists who gave life and eloquent utterance to their writings should not be excluded. The sculptor, however, who of course undertakes to present his subject in the attitude peculiar to his profession, labours in the actor's case under the difficulty of recalling too vividly the stage and its impressions beneath the solemn roof of a church. This difficulty has not been much evaded in the uncouth *alto relievo* representing Garrick over Poets' Corner; but Flaxman appears to have felt it much more, and in his statue of John Kemble there is a visible sensation of constraint in the forced and stiff action of the figures rendered now more remarkable by the ease and calm of Sir William Follett's statue, which rises alongside in damaging proximity. In the present instance, of Sarah Siddons, who has been just added to her illustrious brother, in the Abbey, the difficulty has been most successfully overcome.

It is in what was of old the oratory of St. John the Evangelist, but what modern beadledom and cockneydom call the "Nightingale Chapel" (from Roubillac's fantastic group), that this gifted lady's colossal effigy stands. On entering the chapel the visitor catches a glimpse of it, at the extreme end of the sacred recess, through the dark twisted pillars supporting some ancient sepulchral canopy of mediæval art. The effect is at once striking; the light is distributed over the figure to great advantage. The great actress is in her famous dream of somnambulism as *Lady Macbeth*, and the "damned spot" of unrepented murder is visibly haunting and racking her soul. There is still the native dignity and majestic presence of the Siddons fully preserved; and she seems as much at home in the hallowed aisles of the old Minster as ever she was on the scenic boards.

This able work has issued from the studio of Thomas Campbell (16, Great Marlborough-street), where the artist is now engaged on a colossal bronze figure of the late Lord George Bentinck, to stand in Cavendish-square. He is long known to fame by the great equestrian statue of Earl Hopetown, in Edinburgh; the colossal bronze figure of the Duke of York, also in Modern Athens; that of Earl Grey, which his political friends have erected at Howick; and the recumbent marble portrait of Pauline Borghese, at Chatsworth, an early competition with Canova, in Rome.

A committee of the distinguished lady's friends and admirers, headed by the Marquis of Lansdowne, and of which Mr. Macready was an active member, have carried out the project, to which Lord Titchfield mainly contributed, and the result is highly creditable to all. There is no inscription as yet decided on; were we consulted, we would suggest the short and simple formula, so touching in the early Christian cemeteries of Rome—

SARAH SIDDONS PACEM IMPLORAT.

MARBLE STATUE OF MRS. SIDDONS (BY CAMPBELL), IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

ST. CLEMENT DANES
HOLBORN ESTATE
CHARITY ALMSHOUSES.

These Almshouses were formally opened, a short time since, by Richard Twining, Esq., the senior Trustee, and by the other Trustees and Managers of the Charity, in the presence of a large assembly of the parishioners of St. Clement Danes.

They are situate in Garratt-lane, Tooting, and are built in the Tudor style, of red bricks and Airhill stone, from the design of Mr. Robert Hesketh; the builder being Mr. Hicks. The dwellings are forty in number: half of them are occupied by twenty women; and the other twenty by as many men (and their wives, if married); who have either been ratepayers, or are the widows or daughters of ratepayers, of St. Clement Danes parish; each occupant receiving a yearly pension of £30.

The Houses are built so as to form three sides or a quadrangle, having alcoves at the angles with seats, and forming a frontage of about an eighth of a mile. The centre is occupied by an appropriate hall, with open ornamental roof, to be used as a chapel. Each House contains an entrance-passage and parlour, and a bed-room over them, besides a kitchen, with a range and other conveniences attached.

The gardens and buildings cover a space of nearly five acres in extent; and in the centre is a basin and ornamental *jet d'eau*, supplied by an Artesian well, the water from which is clear and soft enough for every domestic purpose, and rises in abundance to a height sufficient to afford an ample supply to the houses and gardens, which latter are watered by means of hose attachable to standpipes in various parts of the grounds.

There is a separate department for hot and cold baths, and a laundry fitted up with drying-closet and every convenience. A gardener's lodge is erected at the entrance to the grounds.

The buildings and grounds have been thoroughly drained on scientific principles; and, having a stratum of gravel at three or four feet beneath the surface, the health of the inhabitants will be secured; whilst their comfort has been consulted by a simple and efficient mode of warming and ventilating the houses; and, in consideration of many of the inmates dwelling alone, a means of communicating with the matron or master in case of illness is provided to each dwelling.

The comfort, safety, and welfare of the almsfolk have indeed been amply provided for, as well in the erection of the buildings as by the judicious manner in which the managers have drawn up their code of regulations, and by the arrangements which have been made for the visitation and inspection of the Institution, which is the most extensive and complete of its kind in the vicinity of the metropolis.

We agree with a contemporary (the *Morning Post*) in regarding these edifices as model almshouses, and that, as such, they may be visited hereafter by persons induced to apply their surplus wealth to similar purposes of charity."

Foreign Hops.—The importations of hops which are at present taking place from abroad, from their extent, are of considerable interest and importance. Some small importations of hops from Belgium during the past three or four weeks have been succeeded by two considerably larger arrivals from the United States of America, and which are, it is expected, to be followed by further importations from the United States, to a similar if not greater extent. The three or four importations of hops from Belgium during this season have, within the week, been succeeded by an arrival of 93 bales of this article of merchandise by the vessel *Commerce du Grand*, from Ghent, the produce of Belgium. Nothing to this extent has before taken place from Belgium; in fact, this arrival comprises considerably more than the whole of the previous importations collectively.

THE ST. CLEMENT DANES HOLBORN ESTATE CHARITY ALMSHOUSES, GARRATT-LANE, TOOTING.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, October 7.—Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity.
Monday 8. Sun rises 6h. 14m., sets 5h. 32m.
Tuesday, 9.—St. Denys. Moon's last quarter, 0h. 44m. A.M.
Wednesday, 10.—Oxford and Cambridge Term begins.
Thursday 11.—Old Michaelmas Day
Friday, 12. Sun rises 6h. 20m., sets 5h. 13m.
Saturday, 13. Trans. King Edward the Confessor.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE
FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 13, 1849

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. A. h. m.	M. A. h. m.	A. M. h. m.	M. A. h. m.	A. M. h. m.	M. A. h. m.	A. M. h. m.
5 10	5 55	6 20	7 30	7 55	8 40	9 25	10 10	10 55	11 35	Tide

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Berbiers."—W. C. W. Labitzky is the name of a popular living composer of dance music in Germany.

"Semitone."—The concertina is the easiest to learn. A good one may be had for from three to five guineas.

"An Admirer."—Mr. Balfe introduced air sung by Mlle Angri was by Ricci.

"Doona."—Mdme. Sontag's reading of Mozart's air "Deh vieni non tardar" is essentially German in the school; that is, the time is prolonged by holding on the note longer than in the Italian style. The two words "vieni, vieni," were sung by her with voce

"A Northman."—The male line of the noble family of Thompson Lord Haversham is extinct; but the female descent still exists in the descendants of the heiress of Haversham, second Lord. The arms are, "Or, on a fesse dancette az. three estoiles arg. on a canton of the second the arm in glory ppr. Crest: An arm erect, vested gu. cuff arg. holding in the hand ppr. five ears of wheat, or. Motto: In lumine tuo." The Thompsons of Trewyan and St. Cores, in Cornwall, claim to be descended collaterally from the Lords Haversham.

"St. Underwilla."—The present Queen of Spain is daughter of the late King Ferdinand VII. She has no child. Don Carlos, who is her Majesty's uncle, claimed the throne as her male. The Queen of Portugal is daughter of the late Emperor Don Pedro. She has been twice married. Her present husband is Ferdinand, Prince of Saxe-Cobury Gotha, first cousin of the Queen.

"Z. P." An attorney and a barrister are both lawyers.

"Lotie." The Duchess of Argyll was married July 31, 1844. The Marquis of Hertford has not yet attained the age of twenty-one.

"Windsor."—The additional name may be taken at a cost of about fifty guineas; apply to G. R. Harrison, Esq., Windsor Herald, College of Arms, Doctors' Commons, London

"Amicus."—The arms of Anderson are, "Arg. a chev. between three crosses flory sa. Crest: A water spaniel passant, or. Motto: Gnavior."

"Inquirer."—The arms of the Marquis of Carmarthenshire are, "Sa. a lion rampant regardant arg. Crest: A demi lion rampant regardant as in the arms."

"Londonensis."—The salary of the Governor-General of India is £25,000.

"Archæologia," Newcastle-on-Tyne.

"H. R." Cambridge.—Simpkin and Marshall, London. We do not know the price.

"R. B."—Lindley's "Elements of Botany" may be had of any bookseller.

"C. C. H." Staines.—See Mr. Knight's "Studies of Shakspeare," for the most recent recent information respecting the portraits of the great poet.

1020 and 1849, suggested as a comparative illustration, would be in very objectionable taste.

"A Constant Reader," Framlingham.—Your design is impracticable.

"Gordon."—The charge is correct; one of the quarter's Numbers being 14.

"Glenford B."—The outline print may be had of Williams and Norgate, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.

"J. C. M." Chester.—The quotation is from Milton's "Paradise Lost."

"A. G. O."—We cannot spare room for the philological observations.

"E. H. W." Coventry.—Apply to Mr. Wells, geographer, Charing-cross.

"Agricola."—See "The Farmer's Library," published by the Useful Knowledge Society.

"J. L." Birmingham.—The picture, &c., may be had by remitting 2s. to our office.

"H. B." Highgate.—The presidency of Louis Napoleon was fixed at three years.

"Philanthropos," and "P. D." Dalston.—Received.

"D. C. R." Lambeth, Cremorne Gardens were closed on the 19th ult., the day of humiliation in Chelsea

"Inquirer." Brixton.—Our reply respecting the height of St. Paul's is from Mr. Cunningham's "Handbook for London," probably a large work on St. Paul's, or Elmes's "Life of Wren," would decide the matter.

"E. P." Yes.

"A Lover of Freedom," Larkeard.—We doubt whether such a clause would be valid.

"J. H." Devizes Received.

"An Old Subscriber."—The same difference that existed between the late Bishop of Norwich and the present Vicar of Leeds (Dr Cook)

"An Old Subscriber," Chatham.—To serve a term to an architect, &c. The mode of admission to the Institution of Civil Engineers is by ballot. Apply to the secretary, 9, Great George-street, Westminster.

"T. D.," Mallock-bridge.—The Times shall appear shortly.

"X Y Z." To [illegible]er paper on Music, in a late Number of the Quarterly Review, was by Mr. Geo. Hogarth.

"A [illegible]." Inquire for the portraits at a music-seller's.

"Female Artiste." We see no impropriety in doing what you name.

"Edward," Dublin.—We cannot inform you.

"J. H." Rural, is checked for his suggestion, though we cannot render it available, the authority being too slight.

"Spes." The Holy Alliance was a league, ratified Sept. 26, 1815, between the Emperors of Russia and Austria and the King of Prussia, by which they mutually bound themselves, among other things, to be governed by Christian principles in all their political transactions.

"W. S."—The Queen does not use Royal Arms as Sovereign, and does not impale Prince Albert's. There is no work which gives the origin of the different coats of arms, and the reasons of their assumption.

"Bon Jour." The Baronetcy of Webb was created April 2, 1644, and still exists, being now enjoyed by Sir Henry Webb Bart

"Inquis Artis."—Apply at the Heralds' Office. The fee depends on the trouble.

"L. G." To print and vote and so are borne by so very many persons, that it would be impossible to enumerate them in our paper.

"Blason."—The mark of cadency is coloured according to the Herald's option.

"Gulielmus."—The seal submitted bears the arms of the Canford Webbs, who were the senior line

"Augusta."—The existing Dukes who owe their letters to King Charles II. are Richmond, Grafton, Beaufort, and St Albans.

"Heraldicus Hibernicus."—The proper marshalling is 1st and 4th, quarterly Smith and Reg.; 2d and 3d, Cook. The arms of M'Inlyre are, "Quarterly 1st and 4th, or an eagle displayed gu. armed and langued az.; 2d, arg. a galley, her sails furled az., flags gu.; 3d, arg. a sinister hand couped, fesswise gu. holding across crosslet fitchée sa. Crest, a dexter hand holding a dagger in pale, both ppr. Motto, "Fer Ardua." The arms of Lathgow are, "Arg. a demi otter sa. issuing out of a loch in base ppr.

"Inquisitor."—The arms of the Protector Somerset, of the reign of Edw. VI., were the same as those now borne by the ducal head of the house of Seymour, viz. "Quarterly 1st and 4th or, on a pile gu. between six fleurs-de-lis az. three lions of England (being the coat of augmentation granted by King Henry VIII. on his marriage with Lady Jane Seymour); 2d and 3d, gu. two wings conjoined in base, the ree quasi demembrata, or."

"Seymour."—We know of no work that contains pedigrees of the Webbs and M'Donalls of Ireland

"J. E."—The lozenges are governed by the metals and colours of the paternal arms, and have no reference to the quarterings.

"J. G." Mansfield.—The Duc de Bordeaux is son of the late Duc de Berry, who was son of Charles X., King of France. The duke's mother, Caroline-Ferdinande-Louise, Duchess of Berry, is daughter of Francis I., late King of the Two Sicilies.

"An Inquiring Subscriber."—The arms of Clark, of Somersalshire are, "Per chev. or and gu. three lions' heads erased counterchanged." The arms of Bryant, "As. on a cross or, a cinquefoil between four lozenges gu."

"C. J. F."—Messrs. Hardman, Birmingham," is sufficient address.

"W. F. H."—Whitelegg.—The railway company will be liable.

"J. C."—Plattner's is the most recently published treatise on the "Blowpipe."

Humboldt's "Aspects of Nature."—In the memoir of Baron Humboldt, in our Journal of September 22, we spoke of the "Aspects of Nature" as an entirely new production. This, we are informed by a Correspondent, is a mistake, the first edition of the book having appeared in German nearly fifty years ago, and the French translation, under the title of "Tableaux de la Nature," from the second German edition, bears the date 1828. Soon after the appearance of his "Kosmos" in an English dress, Humboldt expressed an earnest desire that Mrs. Sabine might be induced to translate the "Aspects;" and Baron Humboldt has, we understand, re-composed part, and thoroughly revised the whole work.

BOOKS, &c. RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Captain Warner's Narrative.——Brand's Popular Antiquities ——Sophocles the Oxford Translation——The Lord of the Manor. 2 vols.——England and Hungary. By J. Toulmin Smith.
Music.—Midnight.——The Hellenic National Song.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1849.

It now appears to be beyond doubt that the potato crop in Ireland has once again been extensively smitten with the fatal blight. The accounts from the remoter districts are unfortunately too similar in their details of the present extent and rapid progress of the calamity, to leave room for the hope that, during the approaching winter, the distress of the Irish people will not largely tax the few remaining resources of Irish property, and the benevolence of this country, to alleviate it. The gleam of sunshine that burst upon the prospects of Ireland a few months ago has dis appeared; and once again all seems to be gloom and darkness. The desperate reliance of the people upon the potato, and the unhappy relationship subsisting between deeply embarrassed landlords and an ignorant and dispirited tenantry, by the operation of which the cheapest and lowest kind of food was all that remained, after payment of rate and taxes, for the cultivator of the soil, led, in spite of repeated warnings, to a large cultivation of the potato during the present year. The blight first appeared partially about the middle of August, and was mentioned in this Journal on the 25th of that month. About three weeks ago it began to spread with more rapidity, and the latest accounts represent that no reliance can now be placed upon the potato as an article of food during the winter; and that the people are night and day employed in digging the crop, to save as much as possible from the impending ruin. The markets, in consequence, are glutted with potatoes, which are sold in many instances at barely nominal prices.

In the meantime, the class immediately removed above pauperism continues its dishonest warfare against the proprietors of the soil. Despair has no morality or sense of justice; and the tenant, with the opportunity of scraping together sufficient means to carry him across the Atlantic, and establish him there, is not particular whether he defrauds his landlord of his rent, or the Union of the rates due for the maintenance of his destitute neighbours. All that the tenants seem to care about is, to get money to leave the country, no matter at whose expense, or by what means, honest or dishonest. To cut and remove the crops upon the Sunday, and thereby set the landlord at defiance in his claim for arrears of rent, is the common practice. Violent collisions with the constabulary and military are the constant result; and these collisions being attended not unfrequently with loss of life, mutual exasperation, and the great increase of agrarian and other outrages, are becoming of daily occurrence. While details of this kind are received from almost all parts of the country, with the sole exception of the north and north-west, the Emigration agents at Cork and elsewhere report the amount of this season's emigration to exceed everything previously known. What increases the evil, is the fact that the class of persons who emigrate form the very life-blood of the nation. It is composed principally of men in the vigour of their days, and with a certain amount of means at their command; of men who have the energy to convert the forests and wildernesses of America into profitable farms, and who might, under more favourable circumstances, convert the bogs of their own country into gardens of fertility.

The professional agitators, to whom Ireland owes so many of her miseries, have taken advantage of these circumstances—and the repeal party, in its two sections of the old and young Irelanders, are severally at work again. Mr. Duffy represents the one class, Mr. John O'Connell the other. The first-named seems to have a much clearer understanding than the last of the fact, that in the purely agricultural country of Ireland the malady is a social far more than a political one; and that the main thing to be striven for is a fairer adjustment of the relationship between landlord and tenant, by means of which men of capital, energy, and skill may be induced to undertake the cultivation of the naturally fertile, but long mismanaged soil. Mr. Duffy will probably be of service in this respect, unless he should neutralize his efforts by any hopeless, insane, and wicked striving for a separation from this country. Mr. John O'Connell, in a manifesto to the people of Ireland, has formally announced the revival of the Repeal Association, and has set before his countrymen, in a singularly perverse and ill-toned document, the objects to be sought. The first is to arouse the Ministry and Parliament to the danger threatening the people from the renewed failure of the potato crop—a matter in which Mr. O'Connell's aid was not needed, and to which no one in this country will be indifferent. The second is to check the progress of Ribbonism—a task in the accomplishment of which we wish his influence, and that of other agitators, was great enough to be successful. The third is to contradict the assertion that the Irish Roman Catholics are contented with the Protestant establishment. The fourth is what he calls the "estoppel of the horrid eviction system," on which point a great misunderstanding exists; and not even Mr. O'Connell, we venture to assert, would or could stop that system if he were absolute master of the fate of Ireland. A landlord who has a property encumbered by a tenantry who have neither skill, capital, nor energy to cultivate the land, and who pay no rent, *must* evict. There is no alternative for him; and though, before the establishment of the Poor-Law, these evictions were dreadful in their operation, amounting often to a sentence of death, no such consequences need result at present. The evicted pauper has the Union to go to, where he finds far more comfortable quarters than he ever had in his own mud hovel, and where the landlord that evicts pays his due proportion of the rate that maintains him. To attempt "the estoppel" of this system is sheer folly, however well it may sound in the ears of the untinking; and Mr. O'Connell only displays his own ignorance by insisting so forcibly upon it. His fifth object is "Tenant-right—plain, unmistakable, simple, equitable tenant-right;" and, if he and other patriots would confine themselves to this point, and never cease their efforts until they obtained it, they would entitle themselves in reality to the appellation of true friends of Ireland, and to the gratitude of their countrymen. His sixth object is the amendment of the Poor-Law, if amendment be possible—a point on which he does not seem to have made up his mind. His seventh is the Repeal of the Union. Mr. O'Connell will find no sympathy among Irishmen in this revival of an exploded and discredited delusion: Repeal is defunct, and not even Daniel O'Connell, if he were alive and vigorous, could galvanize its rotten corpse into the semblance of vita.ity.

But the claims of a perishing people for the means of subsistence will soon drown the small shriek of the merely political agitators; and the statesmen of this country will have earnestly to consider the old and continually renewed question, "What is to be done with Ireland?" We may be certain of this, that there will be no disposition to evade it amongst the leaders of any party; and that, if perfect wisdom do not sway their councils, there will be no lack of an earnest desire to do the best, and to lay the foundation of those social reforms which, by the blessing of Providence, and the operation of time, may raise Ireland from her destitute and degraded state, and turn her present calamities into the seeds of future blessings.

Mr. C. Eastland Michele, who for many years past has conducted one of the daily journals of the metropolis, has been appointed by Lord Palmerston to the important post of British Consul at St. Petersburg. The appointment has given general satisfaction to the large literary and political circle to whom the high personal character and attainments of Mr. Michele were known. He will carry with him to his new sphere of usefulness the respect and good wishes of all who were witnesses of his efforts to maintain for the last seventeen years, the independence, as well as the ability of the metropolitan press; and the compliment to literature, which Lord Palmerston has bestowed by the selection, will, we have no doubt, be fully appreciated by the large class who think an occasional recognition of the claims of literature to public employment, a graceful as well as a politic proceeding on the part of those who have the bestowal of the national patronage.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

ELECTION OF LORD MAYOR.

On Saturday last (Michaelmas day), pursuant to annual custom, the election of a fit and proper person to fill the important office of Lord Mayor of the city of London for the ensuing year took place at the Guildhall. As a preliminary, the civic dignitaries present and elect, attended Divine service at the church of St. Lawrence, Jewry, and thence proceeded to the Guildhall, where the election took place. Although no opposition was expected, the attendance on the part of the livery was considerable.

Shortly after one o'clock, the Lord Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen, Common Council, and the various civic officers, entered the hall.

The business of the day was opened by an address from the Recorder. The list of Aldermen was then read over, and the choice of the livery fell upon Aldermen Farncomb and Musgrove.

The Court of Aldermen having retired to select a Lord Mayor from the two names sent up to them, returned after a short absence, and the Recorder announced that the choice of the citizens had fallen on Alderman Farncomb. (Cheers.)

The Lord Mayor elect having returned thanks for the honour done him in elevating him to the civic chair, the following resolution was unanimously agreed to:—"That the thanks of the Aldermen, Common Council, and livery of the city of London, in common hall assembled, are due, and be hereby given, to Sir James Duke, for the upright, firm, and judicious manner in which he has discharged his magisterial duties; for his support of the public charities; for his prominent and able efforts to alleviate the effects of the epidemic which is now happily passing away; and for his munificent and princely hospitality. And this common hall further desire to express their hope, that the confidence which has recently been reposed in Sir James Duke by his unanimous election to represent the City in Parliament will not only be justified by his sincere desire to support the rights of his fellow-citizens, and their trade and commerce, but that he will use his best endeavours to promote liberal and enlightened principles of government."

The Lord Mayor suitably acknowledged the compliment; and Mr. Anderton proposed a vote of thanks to the outgoing Sheriffs, remarking on the gratifying fact that during their term of office no execution had taken place in the city of London.

The vote having been carried unanimously, and been duly acknowledged, the proceedings terminated.

SUNDAY LABOUR AT THE POST-OFFICE.

On Wednesday a public meeting of merchants, bankers, traders, and other influential inhabitants and men of business, was held at the Hall of Commerce, Threadneedle-street, for the purpose of memorialising her Majesty's Government against the proposed desecration of the Sabbath at the General Post-office. The meeting was a full one. The chair was taken by the Lord Mayor. His Lordship, in opening the proceedings, said that he had great pleasure in presiding over an occasion on which all parties and classes of the people were alike interested; and he read a letter which he had received from Lord John Russell, dated "Woburn Abbey, Tuesday," in which it was stated that there was no intention of opening the Post-Office on Sundays, and that the real nature of the proposed change had already appeared in the newspapers. He believed Lord John Russell would never countenance Sabbath desecration; still he (the Lord Mayor) entertained a lurking suspicion in his own mind that if the change had not already appeared in the newspapers, it would lead to more extensive alterations. (Cheers.) He had had an interview that morning with Mr Rowland Hill, who explained his views at length, and said that the change would only employ twenty-five hands for a portion only of the Sabbath day, and that it would relieve some thousands of hands from being employed on that day in the country post-offices. He (the Lord Mayor) feared that this was only the getting in of the narrow end of the wedge, and he therefore hoped that the citizens would follow up their present opposition energetically, and that they would never cease until they had achieved their Christian-like object. (Cheers.)

Resolutions deprecating the proposed change were unanimously carried, and the following memorial to the Lords of the Treasury agreed to:—

TO THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY.

The Memorial of the undersigned Merchants, Bankers, Traders, and others, of the City of London, humbly sheweth—

That your memorialists have heard with the deepest regret that it is intended by the authorities at the General Post-office to commence, very shortly, the regular delivery of mails from the country at large, and the transmission of mails into the country, on the Sunday, as on other days of the week. That your memorialists feel convinced that such a measure will inevitably lead to a Sunday delivery and transmission of letters in the metropolis. That your memorialists do not anticipate any appeal based on mere convenience will induce the adoption of a measure so repugnant to the feelings of the community at large, and which has been deared by all classes, while it is deprecated by all. And your memorialists shall ever pray.

Mr. J. Labouchere, in the course of his speech, read the following statement, to show what were the existing arrangements in the General Post-office with regard to Sunday labour, and to compare them with those which would exist if the proposed alteration were effected:—

MORNING DUTY

NOW.—A portion of the bags containing mails from the outports, in number 30, come into the General Post-office on Sunday morning at various hours; these are all opened at present for the purpose of taking out the letters for Government offices, a practice first established in time of war, and which is kept up for the convenience of all parties through the Post-Office correspondence.

BY THE PROPOSED ARRANGEMENT.—600 bags will arrive early on the Sunday morning, 742 persons will, in their turns, have to attend on that day in order to open, sort, and despatch the country letters. Mr. Hill proposes for this additional duty 20 men only, a force wholly insufficient even to perform the first details of the duty

AFTERNOON AND EVENING

NOW.—13 bags arrive on Sundays at two P.M., and the same operation of selecting official letters is performed as in the morning, by certain persons of whom two are clerks.

BY THE PROPOSED ARRANGEMENT.—In addition to this duty on Sunday afternoon, an evening duty will be performed from five to eight P.M., when the country letters which arrive in the metropolis on Sunday from all parts of Ireland and the principal towns in the north of England, will, in addition to those that remain over from the morning, have to be sorted, the number amounting to 600 bags or 742 persons to the various posts in the kingdom—involving the attendance in their turns of Sunday duties of the above-mentioned 742 persons

The other speakers were Mr. Masterman, M.P., Mr. Roberts, Mr. Ritchie, Sir E. Buxton, M.P., and Mr. Labouchere, M.P. During the proceedings, the Lord Mayor being obliged to attend a Court of Common Council, the chair was taken by Mr. Masterman.

GENERAL AMNESTY FOR POLITICAL OFFENDERS.

On Wednesday evening a large meeting was held at the South London Chartist Hall, Blackfriars-road, to adopt a memorial to the Queen to grant a general amnesty to all political offenders. Messrs. M'Grath, Baker, Clark, and other Chartist leaders, were present. Mr. Miller presided, and having briefly explained the object of the meeting, the following resolution was agreed to:

That, when circumstances render the punishment of political offenders necessary, a broad distinction ought to be made in favour of persons convicted of crimes against persons and property, and, seeing that in the case of the political prisoners confined in the House of Correction, Westminster, and such other gaols in these Sessions, such distinction has not been made, this meeting is of opinion that the severity of the treatment, and the cases of hardship which they have endured, has amply satisfied the requirement of the law; and this meeting emphatically declares itself in favour of the release of all persons who are at present suffering imprisonment for political offences.

A respectful memorial to her Majesty was then adopted.

Several speakers addressed the meeting, and the language adopted by all parties was of the most moderate description.

The meeting, it was decided, should be entrusted for presentation to the Home-office to Mr. Alderman Humphery; and the following letters were read, approving of the object of the meeting:

Eastbourne, Sussex, Sept. 29, 1849.

Sir,—Your note of the 27th inst. has just reached me. It will give me much pleasure to promote the prayer of the memorial, and I shall write to Mr. Cobden to-day that I shall be in London on Friday, and shall be ready to accompany him to the Home-office. Mr. Hume is in Norfolk; but I expect to meet him on Wednesday at Norwich.

I am, &c., JOSHUA WALMSLEY

103, Westbourne-terrace, Friday morning.

Sir,—I have just received your note, on my return to town, and beg to say, in reply, that I shall be happy to see you here to-morrow morning, about eleven o'clock, if convenient to yourself.

And am, Sir, &c., RICHARD COBDEN

Bushey Hall, Great Yarmouth, 25th Sept., 1849

Sir,—Considering, as I do, that an amnesty should be proclaimed by her Majesty's government, for political offences at home and abroad, I should willingly forward the object of the petition you have sent me. I shall not be in town before the 15th of October at the soonest, I shall, however, hear from Mr. Cobden, and act accordingly

I am, &c., JOSEPH HUME.

Banquet at the Mansion-House.—On Tuesday the Lord Mayor had the honour of entertaining at dinner, in the Egyptian Hall, the livery of the Spectacle-makers' Company, Admiral Dundas, M.P., chairman, and the directors of the Kennet and Avon Canal Company. Amongst the guests present were Lord Carrington, M.P., Sir G. Carroll, Mr. Cubitt, M.P., Mr. Barry Baldwin, M.P.; Mr. Pearson, M.P.; Mr. Sheriff Lawrence, Mr. Sheriff Nicoll, M. D. Hill, Esq., F. Salmon, Esq., &c. Covers were laid for 250.

Charing-Cross Hospital.—On Monday the winter session at this institution commenced; when H. H. Lewis, Esq., A.M., delivered, according to custom, an introductory lecture, in which he took a rapid glance of the history of medicine. Having found it first among the Eastern hierarchy, he traced it from the Greeks to the Romans, whence it seemed to have been lost during what are commonly called the dark ages. To the Saracens, he said, we were indebted for its revival; they discovered its most valuable recipes; they gave it a written pharmacopœia; and the condition of the science from their times down to the present had been one of continued progress. The lecturer next touched upon the present state of medical legislation:—He trusted soon to see the absurd privileges of the Apothecaries' Company abolished, and the profession, in all its branches, removed from all contact with trade. He thought that might be managed by allowing general practitioners moderate fees for attendance—a course which would not at all interfere with the fees now received by the leaders of the profession. The result of the present vicious system was to make the English the most drug-taking people in the universe. (Hear, hear.)

Westminster Hospital.—The school of medicine now opened at this hospital was inaugurated on Monday in a lecture by Dr. Hamilton Roe, on "The Value, Scope, and Results of Medical and Surgical Studies." The building in which the former school of medicine was held was pulled down by the Westminster improvement Commissioners; the Governors of the Westminster Hospital have, therefore, constructed a new building for the purpose behind the hospital

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.—On Monday, the first day of the winter session, a large party, comprising the *élite* of the profession, sat down to dinner in the hall of the college. The fare provided, according to custom, invited the heads of the medical profession. Among others were Mr. Stanley, President of the College of Surgeons; Dr. Copland, Professor Owen, Mr. Lawrence, Dr. Mayo, Dr. Burton, &c. At seven o'clock the party retired to the theatre, which was crowded with the old pupils of the hospital and the students, to hear introductory address by Dr. Farre. In the course of which he paid a high compliment to Dr. Britton, the author of a paper in the *Medical Gazette*, stating forth most important discoveries in regard to cholera; subsequently, in the great hall, Dr. Britton could be found by the curious, and his opinion seemed to be that Dr. Britton's facts were of the greatest interest and importance, and that he deserved the highest credit for having brought them forward in so able a manner, unencumbered with crude speculations or unfounded theories.

CITY OF LONDON GENERAL PENSION SOCIETY.—On Monday, four additional pensioners, two men and two females, were elected, which raises the total number of aged persons now receiving the society's bounty to [illegible] men are paid 27s. and the women 15s. per month each; and it is a singular fact that not a single death occurred among the pensioners during the past year, though the ages vary from 70 to 90.

EXPELLED WESLEYAN MINISTERS.—At a public meeting of Methodists of the First London Circuit, held in the British School-room, Cowper street, City-road, on Tuesday evening, to hear addresses from Messrs. Everett, Dunn, and Griffiths, relating to their expulsion from the Wesleyan Conference, resolutions were agreed to:—1st, to the effect, that the meeting entirely disapproved of the conduct of the Conference towards the expelled ministers; and 2d, that inasmuch as it is highly injurious to the interests of spiritual religion in our societies, and most ultimately prove fatal to, not exist nee as a church, to have a continuance of these constantly recurring periods of excitement and agitation, produced by the undue exercise of ministerial authority, and by the continued and systematic encroachment of Conference upon the liberties of the people, this meeting declares that, in its opinion, these evils can only be removed by a revision of the whole methodistic church polity, and by the introduction into it of elements more popular in their character and more in accordance with the principles of the New Testament.

THE CHOLERA IN LAMBETH.—A meeting was held on Wednesday evening, at the Horse Tavern, Kennington, for the purpose of providing the poor with comfortable dwellings, and making such sanitary regulations as may prevent the further progress of cholera. R. Hawes, Esq., M.P., who presided, said, it was intended to bring under the consideration of the meeting the following distinct subjects—the removal of nuisances, the supply of water, the erection of baths and washhouses, and last, but not least, the erection of dwellings for the labouring classes of this borough. Mr. Newman then proposed the following resolution:—"That meeting confesses with reverential humility that the direful pil gue of cholera which still afflicts the land has been sent by the Almighty on account of the people's sins and of their hardness of heart in not mercy to diminish its ravages, which have been almost exclusively confined to the labouring classes, by that, among other means, of the human agency of houses to house visiting, now in operation under the superintendence of the parochial authorities as an awful warning against the sin of neglecting the physical sufferings and social wants of the poor; and this meeting expresses its deep gratitude to an all-wise and merciful Providence that the present visitation is not more severe, and that the selfish regarding their Christian duties to their humbler and weaker fellow-creatures; since, by atonement and by retribution, they may be relieved from the sins of the past; being convinced of the sufficiency of resources and consequently of the guilt of leaving 'undone' those sacred obligations towards their poorer brethren which the Holy Scriptures have enjoined on them to perform." The Rev. W. Leask seconded the motion, and it was unanimously carried. The meeting was subsequently addressed by W. J. Bates, Esq., Sir Charles Aldis, D. Perrin, Esq., Mr. W. Wentzell, Mr. Edwards, and Mr. Inclesson and resolutions embodying Mr. Hawes's four propositions were unanimously agreed to.

THE GUARDIANS OF ST. PANCRAS AND THE BOARD OF HEALTH.—On Tuesday a fully attended meeting of the Board of Directors and Guardians of the Poor of St. Pancras took place at the Workhouse, Camden-Town, for the purpose of considering a communication from the solicitors to the Board of Health, intimating that they had received instructions from the General Board of Health to take legal proceedings against the Board of Guardians for contumacious disobedience of the Nuisance Act. Mr. M'Cubbey, the clerk to the board, read the communication in question, which also demanded the names of the members of the board, for the purposes of prosecution. The clerk stated that he had also received a summons from the Board of Health to appear personally at Gwydyr House that day, to be examined by the board. He also read a letter which the directors ordered to be forwarded to the Board of Health on the 18th ult., showing, by a reference to facts, that the directors had not been regardless or lax in their endeavours to remove disease or prevent its spread. The letter concluded by expressing the regret of the directors that an imperative order should have been addressed to them by the Board of Health, and that it was a misapprehension of the case, and in disregard of the anxious attention and watchfulness they have evinced. They were ready to act up to the order when convinced of the necessity of such a step, but to oppose reality of informing themselves, they conscientiously reposed confidence in the matter. Mr. Fowler said, although it might be a very great question of law whether the Board of Health and the power to enforce their orders, still he thought in cases where the Legislature had adopted was such as would justify them in the eyes of the public. (Hear.) Whilst, therefore, they could not allow the absence of their clerk, whose presence was indispensably necessary, he thought they should act in a different manner to forwarding to the Board of Health the names and addresses of the Board of Directors and Guardians. Mr. Fowler moved a resolution to the effect, "That the clerk forward the names of the members of the board to the Board of Health, the same time calling their attention to the letter of the 18th of September, and stating other steps which the directors had taken for the check of cholera since that period." The motion was unanimously agreed to, and it was directed to be forwarded forthwith, so as to arrive at Gwydyr House by half-past one o'clock, in lieu of the clerk, who had been summoned.

CITY OF LONDON COMMITTEE OF HEALTH.—On Tuesday the Committee of Health assembled in Guildhall, Mr. Pilcky in the chair. A report from Mr. Simon, the officer of health for the City of London, was presented and read to the committee, from which it appeared that the system of household visitation had been carried out, and had been productive of the most beneficial results as a means of prevention in threatened choleraic attacks. The report recommended it as the routine of domiciliary visits should be preserved in for some time to come, and attributed the comparative exemption from the ravages of the disease which the City had experienced to the activity, zeal, and benevolence of the visitors.

CITY COMMISSION OF SEWERS.—On Tuesday the commissioners assembled in the Guildhall; Mr. Deputy Peacock in the chair. Reports from the inspectors and from the committee were read, in which were detailed the sanitary measures adopted in some of the City their cts; and after a conversation the latter was sent back to the committee from which it emanated for reconsideration. Mr. Simon presented a report on the state of health of the City, in which, after referring to the abatement of the epidemic and the measures to be adopted for effecting a permanent improvement in the state of the City, the sanitary improvements are called for, and in which examination is necessary. After a brief conversation, the report was referred to the Board of Health. Adjourned.

METROPOLITAN SEWERS.—A special Court of Sewers was held on Wednesday by adjournment at their office, Great-street, Soho, at ten o'clock; Sir John Forbes in the chair. The following gentlemen were present:—Mr. Chadwick, Dr. Southwood Smith, the Rev. Mr. Stone, the Rev. Mr. Murray, the Rev. Mr. Cowie, Mr. Hawes, Alderman Lawrence, Sir H. De la Beche, Mr. Austin, Mr. Bidwell, Mr. Roberts, and Mr. Lambert (clerk). The secretary having read the minutes of the last meeting, stated that up to the 20th of August 61 plans had been sent in, with reference to 51 of which certain statements had been made. Since last date, 40 plans had been sent in, and 34 entirely new plans had been sent in, and also 23 additional or supplemental ones, making a total of 118, and, including the supplemental plans, 148.—The Rev. Mr. Dowling said, in the absence of counsel, he must on the part of the public object to the jurisdiction of the Commission to lay down rules for the guidance of the competing engineers on several points of great importance; viz. the commercial value of sewage manure, the mode of the disposal, whether in a diluted or a concentrated state. On the conclusion arrived at with respect to these points depend the main features of all plans, whether there shall be several outfalls or only one—whether the house drainage and surface drainage shall be united or separated, whereas the preliminary enquiries on those points are not completed, and the court has had no opportunity of supplying the competing parties with the requisite data, the adversary of the plans will only lead to further confusion and delay. It seems to me an essential point to be ascertained, as a preliminary, how much additional water supply is required, and how much can be given, having fully considered that we cannot expect an economic system of house drainage where we shall issue the supply in a more abundant way supplied with water. That, upon calling on the public at large to give its plans, some rule should have been laid down for the remuneration of the successful competitors. The assumption is that the best plan only succeeds, and will lead to no practical result or benefit to the metropolis, but will rather aggravate the complaint against the Commission; and believing that the Court has been convened, and the inhabitants called on to be assessed, at

WATERING-PLACES OF ENGLAND.—SCARBOROUGH FROM THE PIER-HEAD.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

It must be satisfactory to them that all the recent experience should have so fully confirmed the correctness of the recommendations and instructions in their various notifications and instructions, founded on the evidence industriously collected from all available and trustworthy sources. It has been seen that as to the *cure* of the disease the medical profession are as far off now as ever; but the undoubted fact has been established, that with early and prompt measures, and especially a good house-to-house ventilation, *prevention* may almost entirely be reckoned upon.

It is superfluous point to the necessity and advantage of the appointment of the Board; it having been so fully exemplified by universal appeals for assistance and advice from all parts of the country. The deputations and personal applications, the mass of letters of complaint of nuisances and inquiry from the first moment of their appointment, appear to have been overwhelming; so much so that, while giving the excellent advice to the public of avoiding over-exertion, late hours, and excitement, to take meals at regular intervals, and preserve a quiet, even frame of mind, they have had little chance of practising what they have so ably advocated; and so, worn out with exertions, Mr. Chadwick, and Dr. Smith (the secretary), and several others on the establishment, have, as recently noticed by our contemporaries, been suffering severely in health, in consequence

It may be useful to mention that the Report of the General Board of Health up to July, 1849, presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of her Majesty, and lately published, contains, besides a statement of the proceedings of the Board in a "new and untrodden field of legislation," a series of regulations and precautionary and remedial measures, which cannot be too extensively circulated. The Report is, for this purpose, printed in a cheap form, and may be had by order of any bookseller.

SITTING OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, GWYDYR HOUSE WHITEHALL.

RETURN OF THE COURT FROM THE HIGHLANDS.

ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY AT CUPAR ANGUS.

We briefly announced in our last impression the arrival of her Majesty the Queen, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the youthful Princes and Princesses at Howick Hall, the seat of Earl Grey, in Northumberland, where her Majesty passed one night *en route* for the south. Additional particulars o the Royal progress to Osborne, with Illustrations of the Cupar Angus Station o the Scottish Midland Railway, where her Majesty "took the rail," and the reception given to our beloved Sovereign in the interesting localities of Berwick-upon-Tweed, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and the ancient city of York are now supplied.

ARRIVAL AT CUPAR ANGUS.

The Roya party left Balmoral at half-past eight o'clock on Thursday morning, for the Cupar Angus station, distant about 49 miles, where her Majesty arrived at a quarter before three o'clock. The directors of the Scottish Midland Railway, with Viscount Duncan, who is chairman of the Board, at their head, had come to Cupar at an early hour to receive the Royal party. The station at this place is comparatively a small one, and, on receipt of her Majesty's commands, it was found necessary to add a little to the accommodation it afforded, by fitting up a temporary refreshment-room for the use of the Queen. All this was done very cleverly; and before her Majesty arrived, all the arrangements were completed, the station very prettily decorated externally and internally, and its vicinity graced with a large number of spectators.

The Royal train, with the saloon carriage belonging to the London and North-Western Railway Company, had been brought down during the morning.

The Duke of Athol arrived at the station shortly before two o'clock, and remained with Lord Duncan and several other influential residents in the neighbourhood until the arrival of the Queen, which took place precisely at a quarter before three o'clock.

After partaking of a hasty luncheon, the Queen, having thanked the directors for their attention, entered the saloon carriage, and the train proceeded south, passing through Perth and Stirling, and reaching the Greenhill station (the point of junction between the Scottish Central and Edinburgh and Glasgow lines) about fifteen minutes past five o'clock.

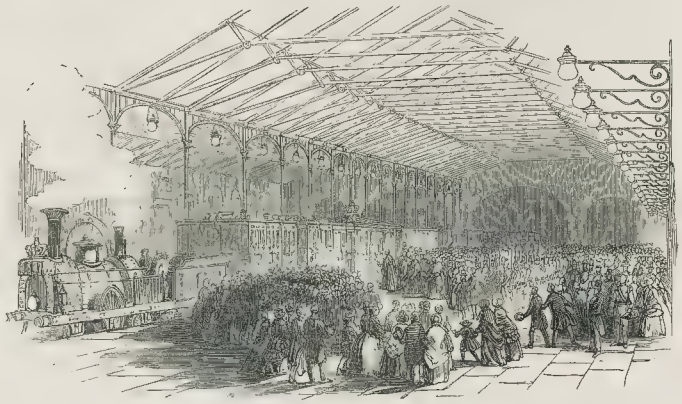
ARRIVAL IN EDINBURGH.

At five minutes to six o'clock the Royal train entered the station at Waverley Bridge, amidst the enthusiastic cheering of the spectators, and was stopped exactly in front of the Lord Provost and magistrates. Colonel Anson, Equerry to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, immediately afterwards alighted from a carriage in the Royal train, and introduced the Lord Provost to her Majesty and her illustrious Consort, when the Queen said to his Lordship—"I am very glad to see you in the city of Edinburgh;" to which the Lord Provost replied, that in the name of the inhabitants, he had to offer her Majesty their most hearty welcome to her city of Edinburgh. He was sorry that her Majesty's stay would be so short, but again, in the name of the citizens of Edinburgh, he heartily wished her Majesty a most prosperous journey. His Royal Highness Prince Albert also said, "We are sorry that our stay is so short in your beautiful city."

The Earl of Morton, General Riddell, and Sir James Forrest next had the honour of presentation to her Majesty and the Prince.

ARRIVAL AT BERWICK-UPON-TWEED.

The preparations for welcoming the Queen at Berwick were upon a complete scale.



ARRIVAL OF THE ROYAL TRAIN AT BERWICK-UPON-TWEED.

The lateness of her Majesty's arrival—the train not entering the station unt ten minutes to eight o'clock—prevented the Royal party from enjoying the beautiful scenery of the locality; but the reception given to the Queen was most enthusiastic, and proved to demonstration the loyal affection entertained for her Majesty by the honest burghers of this ancient town.

At Berwick, the train, which had been under the management of the North British Railway Company from Edinburgh, was taken charge of by the directors and officials of the York, Newcastle, and Berwick line, under whose conduct it proceeded south, crossing the High Level-bridge at a moderate speed, and then travelling rapidly towards Little Mill station, about thirty miles south of Berwick and one mile and a half from Howick Hall, the seat of Earl Grey.

ARRIVAL AT HOWICK.

Her Majesty arrived at Howick precisely at nine o'clock, and was received in the entrance hall by the Earl and Countess Grey, whom the Queen cordially greeted. Dinner was served almost immediately upon the Queen's arrival: Sir George and Lady Grey were the only guests, in addition to the members of the Royal suite and the family circle. After dinner her Majesty received, through Sir George Grey, an address from the corporation of the ancient borough of Alnwick. Her Majesty retired early, and was out walking in the grounds with the Prince next morning before nine o'clock. The Earl Grey accompanied her Majesty, who, before leaving, planted an oak sapling. The Queen took leave of the Countess Grey at eleven o'clock, and immediately left for the railway station. The Earl Grey, with his two brothers (Colonel Grey, and Captain Grey, R.N.), accompanied the *cortège* on horseback; and the Royal carriage was followed by a very large number of the tenantry of the noble Earl, mounted.

The Queen having taken leave of Earl Grey at half-past eleven o'clock, the train was set in motion, and ran on at a very rapid speed towards Newcastle.

ARRIVAL AT NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

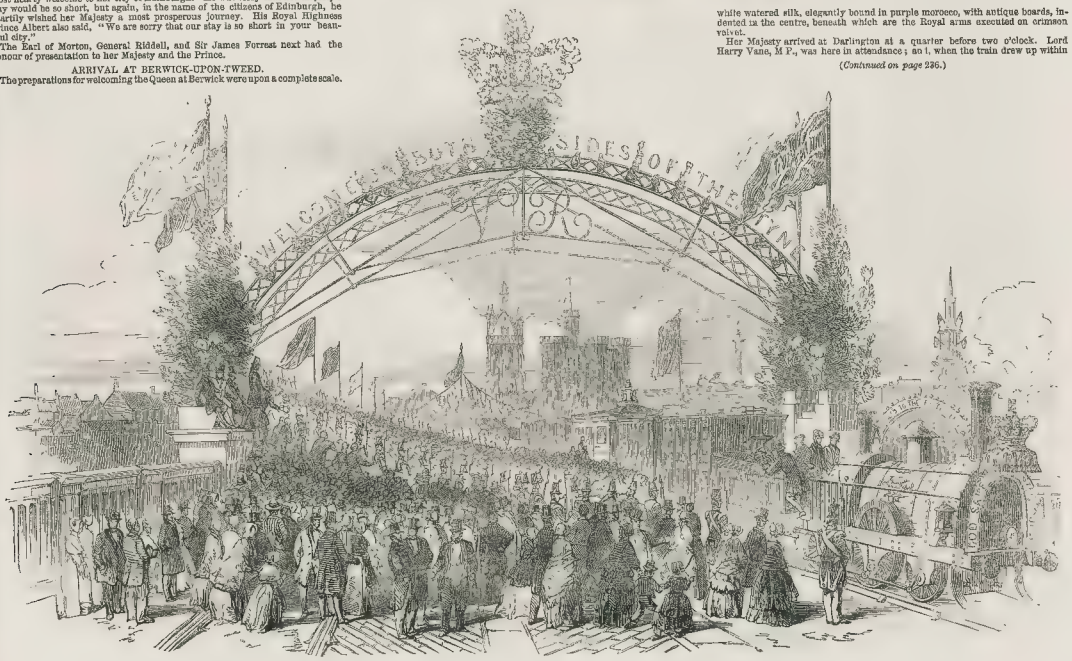
The arrangements for the reception of her Majesty at Newcastle were upon a scale of much grandeur; and it may be doubted whether the Queen, in all her experience of Royal progresses, has ever witnessed anything at all approaching the scene which she beheld when the train drew up on the summit of the High Level bridge. At a moderate estimate there could not have been less than 60,000 spectators immediately within view of the Royal carriage. In the centre of the bridge, a platform of considerable dimensions, capable of accommodating 500 ladies and gentlemen, was erected at the west side, to which parties were admitted by ticket and immediately above where the Royal carriage stopped was a triumphal arch profusely decorated with flowers and evergreens, and ornamented at the top with a large crown, having inscribed underneath, in conspicuous gilt letters, "Welcome on both sides of the Tyne."

The Mayors and Corporations of Newcastle and Gateshead here presented addresses to her Majesty, which were graciously received by the Queen, and, after a few moments' delay, during which her Majesty and the Prince Consort surveyed, with the greatest possible interest, the magnificent scene around and below them, the train proceeded, amid the cheers of the spectators, through Gateshead towards Darlington.

Before the Royal train left Newcastle, her Majesty was presented, by the railway directors, with a beautifully illustrated map of the railway, executed by Mr. Andrew Reid. It was printed in gold, on enamel paper, mounted on a rich white watered silk, elegantly bound in purple morocco, with antique boards, indented in the centre, beneath which are the Royal arms executed on crimson velvet.

Her Majesty arrived at Darlington at a quarter before two o'clock. Lord Harry Vane, M.P., was here in attendance; so l, when the train drew up within

(*Continued on page 236.*)



PRESENTATION OF THE ADDRESSES TO THE QUEEN, ON THE HIGH LEVEL BRIDGE NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

THE THEATRES.

SADLER'S WELLS.

This theatre has this season been in want of a tragic heroine for juvenile parts, and on Monday Miss Aldridge made her *début* in that capacity, as *Desdemona*, in Shakspeare's tragedy of "Othello." For the revival of the tragedy under any circumstances we were grateful, as it enabled us to make an acquaintance with Mr Phelps's *Othello*, which was the first of his assumptions that impressed the public with a sense of his merit, and which, perhaps, still remains the best of his impersonations. On the present occasion, he has manifestly laid himself out for a serious effort, and has played with unusual elaboration and care. In this actor's conception, *Othello* is a pathetic sufferer, almost womanish in his tenderness, and commanding a most profound and intense sympathy. Throughout, too, he has distinguished the difference between the jealousy of a general tone of sustained emotion calculated to thrill the heart of an audience, and, like fine music, to "create," as it were, "a soul under the ribs of death," a character itself, moreover, less becoming interesting lately from circumstances with which the fame of a recent candidate for the first place on the London stage has been identified. His was an *Othello* in the grandiloquent style of acting, most often seen and earliest deserving of high praise, and executing the most vehement applause. The *Othello* of Mr Phelps is the reverse of all this. It is natural, touching, productive of a positive state of feeling, and leaves the mind filled with pity and tender reflection. Mr Phelps's conception, indeed, on the most elementary of such matters, entitles it to the suffrages of the intellectual. He was not so well supported by the *Desdemona*, who, though pleasing in person and address, is exceedingly crude, and was sometimes guilty of exaggerations heretofore upon the meticulous. She has, probably, good *materiel* in her, but it requires much cultivation. The *Iago* of Mr. Marston was of more than average excellence; and Mr Dickenson, in the part of *Cassio*, presented a new example of his natural capacity for juvenile tragedy. It was, indeed, far from a finished piece of acting, and the drinking scene was vulgarised by an unseemly gesture; but, on the whole, the young Venetian gallant was fairly impersonated. *Emilia*, which, by modern actresses, has come to be esteemed the great female character of the tragedy, fell to the lot of Miss Glyn, who enacted it with her accustomed force and discrimination. The audience were long and incessant in their plaudits, and the *artistes* named were called before the curtain at the close of the performance. The house was excessively crowded, and the gallery somewhat noisy.

PRINCESS'S.

The English adaptation of Mozart's immortal "Don Giovanni," which inaugurated the opening of the season last Monday, was not remarkable for the individual excellence of any singer in the cast; but there was such an evident disposition on the part of every *artiste* to render justice to the sublimities of which such signs of marked choral and orchestral amelioration, that the entire performance afforded us infinitely more satisfaction than exacting and difficultly-pleased amateurs could have anticipated. This lesson has, most assuredly, never before presented any lyric work with such attention in the *ensemble*; and if he will follow up his present success in the same spirit, his establishment may become the favored temple for English opera. Mr. Loder remains the musical director and conductor, and the management has acted wisely in extending his powers. The attempt to familarise the public with the masterpieces of Mozart, is entitled to the support of every lover of art; the taste and judgment of the musical mind be further answered by talent; to the exquisite inner working of such a score as that of "Don Giovanni." If even there were indifferent vocalists, the instrumental accompaniments to can always be listened to with intense delight. On this occasion the cast was not singly admired to, but there were restorations of portions omitted in the Italian version. The tenor air of *Don Ottavio*, "Della sua pace," which was sung by Mr. Allen, as well as the whole of the recitative, is also a species of those changes we have not comprehended on the part of the Italian singers, for it is a lovely melody. The original finale of Mozart, to the last act, by the way, is a piece we should like to have seen and heard here done in the country, but at the first representation of the opera at the King's Theatre, under Mr. Ayrton's management.

In one respect there was a drawback of no mean import in the cast, for the *Don Giovanni* was sung by a tenor instead of a baritone, for which it is written True there are precedents for this proceeding: Garcia, the father of Malibran and Viardot, was a popular tenor *Don Giovanni*, and it was pourtrayed by Braham as also mantle the Spanish libertine In all these instances, as in that of Mr. Harrison, transposition has been inevitable, a course always to be regretted Mdlle. Rau was the *Donna Anna*; Mdme. Rainforth, *Elvira*; Mdme. Pyne, *Zerlina*; and a *doublante Zerlina*; Mr Herman, a German basso, was the *Commendatore*; and Mr. Weiss, *Leporello*; and Mr. Corri, *Masetto*. On the whole, the representatives of the female parts were the most happily combined Miss Pyne is assuredly a valuable addition as a stage singer; her voice and style have been carefully trained, and, with due attention to intonation, she has enough flexibility to make an effective *prima donna* in these days of dearth. She was most hearty received, and her success is unquestionable.

Three new operas are announced to be in preparation: one by Mr. Loder, founded on Monk Lewis's romance of the "Bleeding Nun;" one by Signor Schira, to Sir W. Scott's "Knollwood," and one by Mr. Balfe, entitled the "King of Hearts," based on the comedy of "Charles the Second." In addition to the singers we have enumerated above, Mdme. Anna Thilon and Miss Poole are engaged, besides a new tenor, Mr. F. Winn, a pupil of Mr. Lindley, W.Lams), and Mdme Macfarren as a contralto, with Borrani and Burdini as bassos. Halévy's "Val d'Andorre," one of the most charming operas ever written, a choice of which appeared to us on the occasion of its first production at the Opéra Comique, is also to be brought out. With this company, and with such novelty, the campaign bids fair to be interesting.

A new extravaganza, under the title of "The First Night," followed. The interest turns on Mr. Wigan's representation of a Frenchman, who, being in decayed circumstances, is reduced to the necessity of procuring his daughter an engagement as a comedian. The revolution of plot and counter-plot soon secrets leads peculiar piquancy to the dialogue and situation. It was completely successful.

HAYMARKET.

This theatre opened on Monday, with Mr. Knowles's excellent comedy of "The Love Chase"—Mrs. Nisbett as the heroine, and Miss Jane Mordaunt as *Lydia*. Mrs Clifford was the *Widow Green*, and Mr Tilbury *Sir William Pondlove*. The house was exceedingly crowded, and the audience had a very customary. The demonstration of the public for old favorites is always a cheerful incident in the re-opening of a theatre; and we hope, at the present, that it may be prophetic of a revived taste for the best dramatic production, and the highest style of an histrionic art.

On Wednesday, the first appointment Mr. Bourcicault's comedy of "London Assurance," with Mrs. Nisbett as *Lady Sparkler*. The family likeness of this character with the *Constance* of Mr. Knowles's comedy (just noticed), makes the revival of these pieces on successive evenings rather questionable. But, such is Mrs. Nisbett's overflow of animal spirits in both characters, and so musical her laugh, that the repetition of the same effects, slightly modified, is a peculiar pleasure in itself

On Wednesday, Mr. James Wallack made his appearance as *Benedict*, in "Much ado about Nothing." Mrs Nisbett being as *Beatrice*. This duet deserves recording as the very best. that is now procurable, besides recalling the palmy days of the stage, when the ideal of such creations was approached by artists whose names are now historical. Mr. Wallack remains the identical what Mr. Charles Kemble was when the *Benedicts*, *Cassios*, and *Mercutios* were worthy objects of critical study.

SURREY.

The plan of management apparently adopted at this theatre, of preferring the *new* to the old, is being consistently carried out On Tuesday, Mr. Justice Talfourd's tragedy of "Glencoe" was revived. The selection of this drama shows the refined taste of Mr. Creswick, since the audience are certainly not the only the poetic beauties with which the play is thickly studded. It is highly gratifying to be able to add, that not only was the play capitally acted, but that every line was listened to attentively by a crowded auditory, who, by their plaudits in the right places, showed that they fully understood and appreciated what was excellent. As *Halbert Macdonald*, Mr. Creswick well set forth the moodiness and passion of the mountaineer. He brought skilfully out the poetic elements in the character, and illustrated its heroic bearing with his spirituble pathos. Mr. Mead was vigorous in *Glenlyon*; and Madame Ponisi, as *Ellen Campbell*, was the high-souled maiden, capable of murdering her dearest interests at the call of honour. The subordinate parts were respectably filled; particularly *Melan*, by Mr. Emery, and *John McDonald*, by Mr. Bruce Norton. The final *tableau* was admirably arranged, and the curtain fell amidst great applause. The success of "Glencoe" is a decided triumph for the poetic drama.

LYCEUM.

On Monday, this elegant theatre re-opened, according to announcement, with two Olympic pieces—"The Sentinel" and "The Garrick Fever." These were accompanied by Mr. Planché's two-act vaudeville of "The Follies of a Night." In which Mr. Charles Mathews supported *Pierre Pallet*, and Madame Vestris the *Duchess de Chartres*, with their accustomed vivacity and elegance. Miss Julia Grover made her first appearance on the stage as *Mdlle. Dacal*, and, though the part was small, shewed capacity.

MARYLEBONE.

On Monday, Mr Oxenford's version of the French tragedy of "Virginia" was re-acted, with Mrs. Mowatt in the heroine, and M.. Davenport for the Roman father, as during the last season. The piece, though cold, is rendered effective by the excellent acting of these proficient artists.

ASTLEY'S.

Ast ley's, on Monday, presented its audience with a gorgeous spectacle, constructed by Mr. Fitzball, from the opera of the "Prophet." Mr. W. West be ng the hero, and the whole succeeding to managerial satisfaction, as one of the most attractive pieces of the season. The grouping is throughout admirable, and the *tableaux* of the most striking description.

A BERT SMITH.—The *Daily News* Constantinople correspondent says: "We have been enlivened for some days past by the presence of Albert Smith. A local paper, in mentioning his arrival, describes him as a celebrated Punch-man and economist and arcades ambo, author, amongst other works, of the 'Wealth of Nations' and the 'History of Greece.'" (Cont.)

MUSIC.

The grand evening concert, given on Thursday night in the town-hall, at Birmingham, in aid of the funds of the Midland Counties Lying-in Hospital, was under the patronage of upwards of 200 of the nobility, gentry, clergy, members, and municipal authorities The singers engaged were Mdme. Sontag, the Misses A. and M. Williams, Signori Calzolari, Belletti, Labiache, F. Lablache, and Mr. Hobbs, of the theatre royal, and orchestra under the direction of Mr. A. Mellon, the Royal Italian Opera. The pieces selected for Madame Sontag were Haydn's "With verdure clad," Rode's variations, Donizetti's polacca "O luce di quest' anima," Dessauer's "Ouvrez," Bellini's "Ah! non giunge," and the English Lesson duo of Benedetti, with Lablache. Madame Sontag has presented the General Hospital, in aid of the funds of which the late festival was given, with £50 The seventieth anniversary of the governors took place last Friday. It appears that the total average income (taken from the returns of six years) was £5614, and the outlay £5577. The proceeds of the festivals are averaged at £1404; so that the expenditure for the year ending Midsummer, 1849, £5946; and the necessity of increased exertion has been enforced at the meeting. The next of the late festival have not yet been printed.

Mdlle. Alboni's tour in the provinces with Mr. Beale's party ended last Monday, with a morning concert at the Town Hall, Brighton. She was supported by Signori Bartolini and Polonini, Herr Menges, and Mr Benedict. She has left England for Brussels, where she intends to remain for some time, having purchased a house in that capital

Miss Lucombe, Mr. Reeves, and Mr. Whitworth are about to make a tour in the provinces, with Mr. Lavenu as conductor.

PATENT AIR-SYPHON VENTILATOR.

THE advantage of every step in science by which our knowledge is increased, even to the extent of one additional fact, is the almost certainty that it may be turned to useful account. Dr. Chowne has just illustrated the truth of this position, by proposing a new mode of ventilation, based on his finding (as stated in the specification of a patent enrolled by him), that, "If a bent tube of hollow passage be fixed with the legs upwards, the legs being of unequal lengths, whether it be in the open air, or with the shorter leg communicating with a room or other place, that the air circulates up the longer leg, and that it enters and moves down the shorter leg, and that this action is not prevented by making the shorter leg hot, whilst the larger leg remains cold; and no artificial heat is necessary to the longer leg of the Air Syphon, to cause this action to take place" Thus, by using the chimney of an ordinary room, for example (into which air has free access), as the longer leg, and by conducting a tube or channel constituting the short leg of the Air Syphon, from any part (as near the ceiling, for instance), into the lower part of the chimney, at the suitable place, a stream of air will proceed from the apartment down the shorter leg, and away up the longer one.

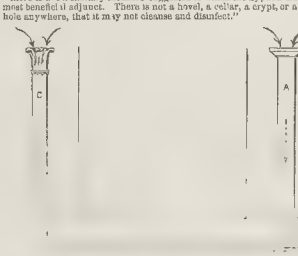
The formation of a necessary channel to relieve the impure air of a room, and to convey it down to its point of entrance into the longer leg, appears to be compatible with the preservation of architectural ornament.

In assembly-rooms, even where fire is not used, which require over-heated and close, to whatever part of the room rent-forms extend, the means of ventilation can also be conducted, either by channels (as light zinc tube) suspended under the forms, or by making the forms themselves hollow channels. In either case this channel being made continuous, and finally passing through an opening in a chimney-board, or by some similar arrangement, into the fireplace, and tube passing from these to the upper parts of the room, the warm air would constantly descend through them to the continuous channel, and be into the larger leg of the Syphon

The Air Syphon Ventilator admits also of being extemporaneously and temporarily set up in a sick-room, so as to cause a constant renewal of air from the upper portion of the apartment. where it is so at to hang about the curtain furniture of the chamber, and to impregnate it with the exhalations which are so often the result and generators of disease.

A peculiar fact is, that this mode of ventilation affords facilities hitherto not known for carrying away the heat and other products of combustion from gas-burners, and other lamps, of which the products are offensive. Again, wherever the Air-Syphon Ventilator is in operation, it is certain, that, should an accidental escape of gas take place, it will not only accumulate, but descend from the upper part of the room, by means of the shorter leg of the Syphon

The applications of this important discovery will doubtless be very numerous. Not only in the chamber and rubber amenous works may it be employed, but in ships, so that the lowest holds, where disease is generated in the close berths of the seamen, may be rendered as fresh as the upper decks. In short, there is not a sanitary measure suggested to which the Syphon may not form a most beneficial adjunct. There is not a bowel, a cellar, a crypt, or a black, close hole anywhere, that it may not cleanse and disinfect."



PATENT AIR-SYPHON VENTILATOR.

In these Illustrations we give the air-syphon ventilator in two of its portable shapes, because they enable us to present the whole apparatus exposed to sight. 1. A portable ventilator which might be set on the mantel-piece. A, the column; and base p, the tube of communication with the chimney. The chimney extremity of the tube enters through the valve of the register. When the ventilator is used without a fire, as for example in the summer, it will be better (although not necessary), that the space left in the opening of the valve of the register, between the tube and the margins of the opening, should be closed by a piece of sheet tin, cut so as to fit and cover the space.

Our second Illustration shows the double adaptation of the principle to ventilation, and conveying away the heat from gas or other lamps. In drawing-rooms, Large works of apartments, by simply perforating an ornamental pillar, and carrying a piece of tubing under the floor to the nearest chimney; by this contrivance, at almost uniform temperature may be maintained the whole evening, as by open doors or fires.

In a drawing-room, the ventilator may be concealed by enlarging a vase or other ornament standing on the corner of the mantel-piece to be perforated, and a tube carried from the bottom and continued into the chimney.

COUNTRY NEWS.

PARLIAMENTARY AND FINANCIAL REFORM.

On Wednesday last the Council of the National Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association held their first great meeting since the close of the Norwich and St. Andrew's Hall. The assemblage was very great indeed, and the enthusiasm was a most enthusiastic one

The following resolutions were unanimously carried:

"1. That, whilst this conference is deeply convinced that a great reduction of the national expenditure, and a more equitable adjustment of the burthen of taxation, are imperatively and urgently demanded, and almost universally demanded, it cannot, on any reasonable hope of permanently securing these important objects until such a measure of electoral reform has been obtained as shall give the people a direct control over the taxes which they are required to pay.

"2. That the conference most cordially approves of the principles on which the National Reform Association is based, and declares its unqualified confidence in its president and council; it therefore urges all who desire parliamentary or financial reform to give to that association their immediate and earnest co-operation, and recommends that the Norwich Reform Association shall be immediately merged in the national movement, and that local committees for extending its operations be formed without delay throughout the district of the London

"3. That this conference strongly urges the importance of a decided effort being made to secure the return, at the next election, of candidates favourable to the above objects; and more particularly directs attention to the two divisions of the county, which ought to be energetically contested, in the confident assurance that ultimate success will crown persevering efforts on behalf of such principles That this conference, therefore, earnestly recommends all Reformers to do their utmost to encourage and extend the threefold movement both in East and West Norfolk, with a view to sustain a decided policy at the next election.

"4. That this conference rejoices in the hope that a hearty union between the middle and working classes has at length been attained, and strenuously enforces on all who desire the prosperity of our public affairs, to concentrate all their energies in the constitution of such a tribunal in Parliament as shall deal out full and impartial justice to all classes of her Majesty's subjects."

THE BURY ST. EDMUNDS AND WEST SUFFOLK, AND THE NORWICH AND WEST NORFOLK ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATIONS held an united meeting on the 27th ult., at the town of Thetford (situate in the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk), a place of much interest at the present day, but rich in the remains of both domestic and conventual buildings. It could show a priory in 592, an abbey in Richard the First's reign; a society of Cluniac monks, and a house of Black Canons. Sir Henry S elman says that Thetford was known to Antonine Pedestrian as a place; and Camden tells us that when the other three towns of Norfolk (Norwich, Lynn, and Yarmouth) were yet in their infancy. Many coins of Severus, Gallus, and other Roman Emperors, were slowly at the meeting, found up in the neighbourhood; but the most interesting objects of antiquity were the three barrows in the neighbourhood.

THE NEWSPAPER STAMP DUTIES.—A meeting, convened by circular, to take into consideration the propriety of forming a local committee to co-operate with the Newspaper Stamp Abolition Committee, and otherwise aid in the movement of the repeal of the advertisement, stamp, and paper duties, was held at Birmingham on Tuesday last. Councillor Baldwin made some remarks illustrative of the obnoxious and injurious character and tendency of those imposts with which the press is clogged. The following resolutions were adopted:—"That, in the opinion of this meeting, the taxes at present existing on the means of diffusing knowledge, consisting of the duty on paper and advertisements, and the penny stamp on newspapers, are highly injurious to the public interest, inasmuch as they tend to prevent the dissemination of information and intelligence amongst the people. That it is the opinion of this meeting that the repeal of the paper, stamp, and advertisement duties would be productive of great benefit, by conducing to a more extended and unembarrassed trade, and by opening a channel to more general and educational means hitherto unemployed by the mass of the working classes. That an association, to be called 'The Birmingham Association for the Abolition of Taxes on Knowledge,' be formed; and that a committee be appointed to organise means, and take the necessary steps to carry out the objects of the foregoing resolutions; and that the following gentlemen constitute the said committee Messrs. Baldwin, W. B Smith, Hobbs, Osborne, Murphy, Holland, Sturge, Baker, Hopwood, and Scholefield." It is understood to be the intention of the association to get petitions sent from every newspaper and printing-office in Birmingham, signed, as far as practicable, by masters and men, and all the educational institutions, as well as the Sunday and free schools of the town. Other towns will probably follow the example thus set by Birmingham.

THAMES POACHING.—On the 26th ult., James Purdue the elder and George Hone were brought before the Chertsey bench, upon warrants, for poaching in the river Thames Mr. H. Farnell appeared in support of the charge, and the defendants by Mr. Viner of London. It appeared from the evidence, that the defendants, assisted by two others on the night of the 24th July last, walked a net between two punts on the river Thames, at Weybridge, contrary to the rules and Act of Parliament made for the preservation of the fish of the river, the same so adopted being most destructive. The bench considered the case fully proved, and fined the defendants in 30s. each and costs.

EDINBURGH.—APPOINTMENT OF A FAST-DAY.—At the monthly meeting of the Court of Presbytery, last week, a resolution, moved by Dr. Clark, to appoint Thursday, October 18, as a day of humiliation on account of the prevalence of cholera, was agreed to. It was expected that the Free and United Presbyterian Churches would make choice of the same day for the same purpose.

THE HOP DUTY.—The following letter is the reply of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the memorials of the hop-planters and others, presented to the right honourable Baronet by the deputation on Friday week, and which we noticed in our publication last week. The memorial, a copy of which was received by Thomas Law Hodges, Esq., M.P., at his residence, Hemsted Park, Kent, by post, on last Tuesday morning: "Downing-street, Oct. 1, 1849.—Sir,—Since I had the honour of seeing you in Downing-street, on Friday, with the deputation from the hop-planters and others, from the counties of Kent, Sussex, Hereford, and Worcester, the statements made by gentlemen who formed part of that deputation, and their request for a postponement of the collection of hop duty of 1848, have been carefully considered by her Majesty's Government. We have learnt with great regret that apprehensions are entertained of the prevalence of distress during the ensuing winter in the hop-growing districts and other parts of the country; but we think that the diminished price of food and other necessaries will especially contribute towards the comfort of all classes, especially of the labourers and of their families With regard to the further postponement of that part of the hop duty of 1848, the payment of which was due in May last, and has already been delayed till the middle of this month, it is my duty to inform you that her Majesty's Government do not feel themselves justified in acceding to any further postponement; and the necessary orders will be given for its collection at the appointed time. I lose no time in making this communication to you, as it is for the interest of all parties that the decision on the point should be immediately known With regard to the instalment due in November, I am not disposed to allow further time for its payment. I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant, CHARLES WOOD."

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—The imports from the United States, for the twelve months ending 30th ult., into Liverpool, were as follows: 26,000 tierces beef, 37,000 barrels pork, 224,000 casks bacon, 15,000 tierces, 50,000 barrels lard, 100,000 boxes cheese, 8600 firkins butter—a value of one million sterling for Liverpool alone.

A terrific north-east gale has prevailed along the northern coast; as many as fifteen vessels were stranded on Monday night, between Dartlepool and Tynemouth. Three of the London and Newcastle steam-boats are known to have been lost—indeed the most disastrous intelligence may be anticipated.

THE STORM AT WHITBY.—The storm which commenced at the close of last week continued during this coast with but little cessation until the day morning, the wind coming from the N.E. About four P.M. on Monday, a brig, coal laden, the *John Goole*, of the Wheatsheaf Wharf Coal Company, London, was being towed into the harbour by the *Mary and Jane* steam-boat, when she grounded, and was driven on the West Sands. The crew were saved by the life-boat. On Tuesday morning they commenced throwing out her cargo, and, with a little repairs, it is expected she will be got off.

IRELAND.

REPRESENTATION OF CORK CITY.—The death, by cholera, on Monday last, of Sir David Callaghan, M.P., has created a vacancy in that parliamentary seat. Mr. Alexander M'Carthy, formerly M.P. for Cork on Whig-repeal principles, it is supposed, will again be returned for the vacant seat.

The rent-question is the topic of the time in Ireland now. There are three views upon this subject, which may be stated thus: 1. One party desire to exact all the rents it can; 2. Others think that all rents should be reduced; 3 Others desire to decamp with all the rent due from them. Lord Stanley has reduced his rents twenty per cent., and his conduct to his tenantry in Tipperary is the theme of praise from several journals, not fond of saying kind things of the noble Lord Mr. Osborne, M.P., has also been making himself very popular with his tenantry

The Ballinasloe agricultural show, and the dinner which succeeded it, took place on Saturday last. The show, though a good one, was not well attended, and the proceedings evinced the greatest apathy. The dinner was well attended.

EVICTIONS.—A parliamentary paper, just published, shows that the total number of persons evicted in Ireland under the Act of last session (11 & 12 Vict. cap. 91) during the quarter ending 29th Sept., out of a gross total population of 8,175,124: 2884 evictions were effected in Connaught, 1944 in Leinster, 6077 in Munster, and 2244 in Ulster.

The *Medway*, Royal mail steam-ship, Captain Symons, which arrived on Monday afternoon at Southampton, from the West Indies, has made the quickest voyage on record since the establishment of that line of communication. The run from St. Thomas, a distance of nearly 3700 miles, including the detention at Fayal, having only occupied a little over 13 days. The cause of the celerity of this voyage is the excellent working of the *Medway's* machinery and new boilers, which have been recently supplied, added to favourable winds from S.W., with fine weather

OUR MAGAZINE COLUMN FOR OCTOBER.

WAYSIDE TREE.

BENEATH the wayside tree
A pale one sat and sang her tale:
"The gorse upon the common blooms, the clover on the lea:
That love should bud and fail!

"I had a lover true,
But now he's gone far, far away,
And the new things have grown old, and from the old things have sprung new,
Since last he came this way!"

"Let the new things grow old,
From old things let new spring again—
True love is neither new nor old, come over—far, behold!
I love thee now as then!"

If a frame was no more young,
Wrinkled his brow, his hair grown grey;
Yet round him not less tenderly her arms the pale one flung:
And life for both in once more was fair.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

DEATH OF THE GOLD MINER.

The poor dog appeared to watch me with intense interest as, one by one, I tried the different signs of life; but when he saw the hand fall heavily from my lip, he sat up on his haunches, which now lasted for several minutes. The end was a sad and a touching one. The poor old miner for such his dress and the scattered implements of the craft bespoke him—forgotten by all the world save by his dog, lay in all the seeming calm of sleep. A cup of water stood near him, and a little wooden crucifix lay on the bed, where probably it had fallen from his fingers. Everything around betokened great poverty. The few articles of furniture seemed as if they had been fashioned by himself, being of the rudest workmanship: his lamp was a clay gourd, and his one chair had been a stump, hollowed out with a hatchet. The most striking feature of all was a number of printed paragraphs, cut from old newspapers and magazines, and nailed against the planking of the hut; and these seemed to convey a little history of the old miner—so far, at least, as the bent and object of his life were implied. They were all, without exception, exaggerated and high flown accounts of newly-discovered "placers" (rich mines of gold); some, in the dark plains of the Ukraine; some, in the deep forests of Mexico; some, in the interior of Africa, and on the far-away shores of the Pacific promised a rich harvest, visions of wealth rolling in vast abundance, great oceans of gain before the parched and thirsting lips of toil and famine! Little thought they who, half in the wantonness of fancy, coloured these descriptions, that they were sowing in many a rugged man's mind such feverish passions they were engendering; what lures to vile men on and on, through youth, and manhood, and age, with one terrible fascination to enslave them! *The Confessions of Con. Cregan*

HOW TO CHOOSE A BOUQUET.

We may accept as a rule that no bouquet will be strikingly excellent in which red flowers do not predominate; and in this it resembles the chief productions of the greatest historical painters. It may be called the key-note of their most successful efforts in colouring. The next step of importance is green, and colours, mingled with green for shade, are beautiful objects; but bouquets of yellow flowers, such as marigolds or cachoulizas, alone would be incredibly glaring. It is the same with white, and scarlet curtains and crimson velvet dresses are rich and pleasing, but either of the other primary colours by themselves—yellow or light blue—would soon be endured. Nature seems to point out the importance of red as an importer of warmth and cheerfulness—for God intends it to be "a happy world after all"—by the almost numberless varieties of its tints that are observable. Of 4200 flowers known to gardeners, it will be seen from the following list that they decrease in number nearly in proportion as they depart from the primary and most live y colours:—White, 1.94, red, 923; yellow, 961; blue, 594; violet, 338; green, 154; orange, 68; brown, 81. Total, 4200.—*The Cottage Gardener.*

WHAT PEPYS DID WHILE LONDON WAS REBUILDING

Pepys busied himself during this period with much pleasure, playgoing, and feasting. We find him, one day, to king Lucy, his cook-maid, for leaving the door open; the next, taking his wife and his two servants to a boiling-grease, where the young girls ran a race, and constantly attending the theatre, until a rumour reaches his ears that his conduct is noticed, when he makes a resolution to go no more to the play until Whitsunday. He seemed, as his years increased, to become more gay, fonder of lively company, negligful of his wife, and of his actresses, on whom he lavished money, which, expended at home, would have appeared to him lavish and wanton extravagance. The idea of keeping a carriage now entered his mind, and is anxiously considered, but is almost denied to be seen in it. "Why," he says, "should I?" Revolving this thought, he went to church, chiefly, as he confesses, to enjoy the sight of the pretty girls of the schools, and to hear the organ play. Always fond of show, and taking pleasure in the spectacle of anything eccentric, he was particularly delighted at seeing "Lady Newcastle going with her coach, all in velvet, whom I never saw before, as I have heard her often described; for all the town talk is now-a-days of her extravagancies—with her velvet cap, her hair about her ears, many black patches, because of pimples about her mouth, and a black fustian cape. She seemed to me a very comely woman; but I hope to see more of her on May day." He was in this, however, disappointed; for on May-day the Park was so thronged with carriages pressing after that of Lady Newcastle, adorned with silver, instead of gold, with white hangings, and every thing about it silver black, or white, that he was unable to approach. However, the sight of Nell Gwynne, standing at the door of her lodgings in Drury-lane, made up, in some measure, for the disappointment.—*Tait's Edinburgh Magazine*

THE CEDAR AND CHINAR OF CASHMERE.

The vegetation of Kashmir is as remarkable for its richness as for its variety. From the Himalayan cedar to the delicate blossom, all kinds of green things flourish. This tree merits notice. It attains a great height, and a circumference of sometimes thirty feet. Its botanical elevation varies between seven and twelve thousand feet above the level of the sea. "When young it closely resembles," says Thornton, "the real cedar, but never sends forth spreading branches. And one resembles that of the cedar, and is preceded by a shoot of a bright yellow colour, so that the tree when in full blossom appears covered with a rich mantle of gold. These catkins are loaded with a golden dust, which the wind shakes from the branches in such profusion that the ground for a considerable distance about the tree becomes as it were sheeted with gold." This timber is so durable that some wooden bridges over the Jhelum, which were assumed four hundred years after their erection, were found little decayed, notwithstanding the exposure to the ace dents of the atmosphere, of time, and of constant traffic. The chunar (*Platanus orientalis*), although it is in no region of the earth found in such perfection and luxuriance as in this delightful valley, is also looked upon as an exotic, but its importation must have been in a period long past. The tasteful caprice of the Mogul Emperors enacted a regulation that a grove of chunars and poplars should adorn every village; and, accordingly, throughout the whole breadth of the valley this arrangement is to be observed. A heavy penalty protects them from destruction; but in Kashmir, as in all other countries, arbitrary power places itself above the law, and the Sikhs, during their short dominion, destroyed many of these ancient and picturesque trees, whose wood is much admired for its tenacious grain.—*Horticultural Magazine.*

RUSSIA

Russia has often been an object of interest to the nations of Europe. From the times in which the first Muscovite Ambassadors sported their huge beards in the very early days of the capitals of less primitive countries, to the present day, Russia and the Russians have called up a curious confusion of thoughts—a medley of astonishment and anxiety. The writers of romances in England, Germany, and France owe them a vast debt of gratitude, for the secret history of their rise and progress furnishes the European nations in full at strik ng incidents and thrilling scenes of the highest dramatic interest. Their treatment of Poland, and their victories over the French, have caused them to be execrated or lauded by the same generation. Their power has become manifest in more than one way. Rising from worse than barbarism, they have broken the power of Sweden and of Poland; feigning upon the contentions, and profiting by the weakness of Western Europe, their empire has at all times presented the same firm and impassable aspect to the "Gentiles" who lived without the pale of its dominion. the secrets of its intestine broils have been well kept, and mystery has kept pace with its resources; and the very despotism which lists essence and its strength has succeeded in reconciling the minds of the enslaved by making them tyrants in their turn.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

"LIBERTY, FRATERNITY, AND EQUALITY," IN THE MARRIED STATE.

Liberty,—a single man can do as he likes without consulting anybody; a married man can do as he likes only when his wife shares the inclination, which, as no two people ever look at anything in exactly the same point of view, appears a somewhat stringent restriction: Fraternity, a single man may choose his friends as he feels inclined, male or female, as it may have pleased Providence to create them; a married man dare not, unless he has a taste for dreamate misery, and possesses eyes when are nail-proof, cultivate a female friend, and somehow one feels, if one were married, one should not exactly wish to have a set of men always dangling about one's house (Eqn liy—a single man. If he has received a gentleman's education, wears a good coat, and has wit enough to keep himself warm, anybody's equal; a man of mind must bear all his wife's burdens as well as his own, and doesn't get asked for the browns, because the Smiths have told them her great-grandfather was transported for stealing a pewter pot. Now let us look at the per contra side. A single man soon gets tired of his unlimited liberty: there's no fun in having your own way if you've no one to contradict you; a little opposition becomes a positive luxury, and this you're sure to obtain by matrimony: then, as to fraternity, friends are become acquaintances, certainly, just as maids is preferable to a jackass but they're not much comfort to one, after all: my most intimate friend was in Ceylon, and writes to me once in five years about hunting elephants: now your wife is part of your goods and chattels, belongs to you as completely as your boot-jack, and when in hours of indolence you wish to sit with your soul in slippers, she, if she is worth her salt, is ready to pull off the psychological boots that are pinching your mind, and prevent the *dolce far niente* from becoming meaningless and insipid. Lastly, there is no such equality in the world as between husband and wife when they are really united to each other, appreciate their relative positions justly, and endeavour to make practice and principle coincide.—*Sharpe's London Magazine.*

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

" *Percie."—Your Problem marked* 132 *can be solved in one move less than was intended, and that numbered* 104 *has a commonplace solution by White giving check with his Q at her 8 5th, and subsequently mating at K 6th with the Bishop. Some of the others, however, betoken much originality of conception, and this only requires duly cultivating to elevate your compositions to a very high rank*

" *M. B".—We are sorry to say it is too palpable a mate for our columns*

" *F. C." Edinburgh.—They will be, if they are not now, procurable of any Chessman-dealer in your city.*

" *Q".—The question was answered in our last week's notices to Chess-correspondents.*

" *G. C. C".—As you surmise they are much too simple for us. A few months' study of D'Orville, Bolton, and the other masters in problem-making, will wonderfully improve your powers of composition.*

" *Father Mathew."—You can demand another Queen for a Pawn reaching his 8th square, even when the original Queen is on the board.*

" *A Schoy".—Stalemate is a drawn game.*

" *Beltary".—They are very clever, and, as we rarely see the magazine, are very welcome, also*

" *Ecbee".—The "*Staunton Chess-men" *are manufactured by Jaques, of Hattongarden, by whom the trade can be supplied.*

" *S. B.".—Hull.—They shall have prompt attention.*

" *H. E. B".—A capital game. Well played on both sides.*

" *J. E. R".—Stuttgart.—It shall be very massively examined, but, if found without defect, we much fear, from the number of moves required to effect the mate, it will be "caviare to the multitude" Problems in three, four, or five moves are much better calculated to hit the public taste than those in eight or nine*

" *J. P".—The price of the "Chess-player's Handbook" is* 5*s.; published by Bohn, York-street, Covent-garden.*

" *C. H., Hull" and "C. W. R".—Quite right. Eugene No.* 486 *is solveable in two moves*

" *Dudu".—They shall be examined.*

" *B. B".—You will find there is another obvious mode of giving the mate in your Problem, by—*1. *B to Kt 3d;* 2. *Kt to Q R 4th (ch);* 3. *K to Q 4th (ch); and* 4. *Kt mates.*

" *H. E. B".—Many thanks It shall appear when we are less pressed for room.*

" *G. S. J." Southampton.—Always acceptable*

" *R. D." Denmark hill.—The Peckham Chess-Club is held in the Lecture-room, Hill-street, Peckham. Apply for particulars to the hon. secretary, Mr. C. H. Woodward*

" *Giuseppe".—In playing a gambit, the first player gives up a Pawn to gain an attack. The Pawn is of his adversary, which captures that Pawn, is called the "Gambit Pawn."*

Solutions by "Brutus," "M. E. B," "F. C," "M. P," "Simon," "F. B. S," "D. De L," "Mrs. Maddocks" "J. L. B," "Rhos," "Dream," "G. A. F," "Dudu," "Bellary," "Cher-gru," "S. U," are correct. Those by "H. W," "Father Mathew," "J. P," "Desj," "G. B," are wrong.

*** "O. J." and "Y. Y." conjointly would be glad to play a game or two at Chess by correspondence with any two gentlemen of *Lincolnshire*, consulting. Address "Y. Y," Post office, Lincoln

An Amateur wishing for a game by correspondence, may hear of a competitor by addressing "W. L," Post office, 103, Cheapside.

Any moderate Chess-player desirous of a game by correspondence, may hear of a competitor by addressing "S. R.," Post-office, 185, Strand.

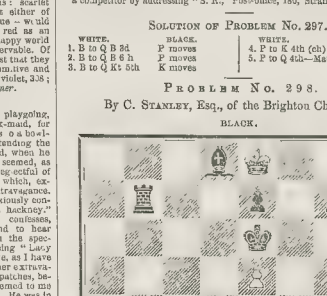
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 297.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to Q B 3d	P moves	4. P to K 4th (ch)	K moves
2. B to Q B 6 h	P moves	5. P to Q 4th—Mate	
3. B to Q Kt 5th	K moves		

PROBLEM No. 298.

By C. STANLEY, Esq., of the Brighton Chess-club.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play first, and mate in three moves.

MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE

BETWEEN THE CHESS CLUBS OF LONDON AND AMSTERDAM.

WHITE (Amsterdam). BLACK (London).

44. Kt to Q 3d.

London to play.

BLINDFOLD CHESS.

In a late Number we gave the games played by Mr Harrwitz, without seeing the Chess-board, against some of the leading players both at Glasgow and Edinburgh. We have now the pleasure of presenting some which were more recently contested with the *elite* of the Newcastle Chess Club.

The first two of the present games were played at Newcastle simultaneously, against four amateurs, two consulting at each board. They commenced shortly after six o'clock in the evening, and terminated about half past twelve—Mr. Harrwitz being the winner in both. At the termination of game No. II Mr. Harrwitz exhibited symptoms of fatigue and exhaustion from the long sitting, and proposed that the unfinished game should be relinquished as a drawn battle. Consistent of success, his opponents declined his offer, and the result was that they were finally defeated

These games are said to have created a great degree of interest among the chess-players of Newcastle, and we believe will amply repay the labour of those who may be induced to examine them.

CHESS-BOARD NO. I.

(*French Opening.*)

WHITE (Mr. Harrwitz).	BLACK (Messrs. Robson & Humble).	WHITE (Mr. Harrwitz)	BLACK (Messrs. Robson & Humble).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 3d	22. B takes Kt (ch)	K takes B
2. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	23. Q to K Kt 4th	Q R to K sq
3. P takes P	P takes P	24. Q B to K B 2d	P to K B 3d
4. P to Q B 4th	B to Q R 5th (ch)	25. Q to K B 5th (ch)	K to Kt sq.
5. Q Kt to B 3d	K Kt to B 3d	26. Kt to Kt 6th	R to K sq
6. K Kt to B 3d	Castles	27. Q to Q 3d	K B takes P
7. K B to K 2d	Q B to K 3d	28. K talk s R	R takes R
8. P takes P	Kt takes P	29. Q to K B 4th	B to K R 7th (ch)
9. Q to Q B 2d	Q Kt to Q 2d	30. K to R 2d	R to K 7th
10. Castles	Q Kt to K 2d	31. P to Q R 4th	B to Q 3d (*d*)
11. K to K sq.	Q Kt to K Kt 3d	32. K to Kt sq (*e*)	Q B takes Q Kt P
12. P to K 5th	K B to Q 3d		(*f*)
13. Q Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt	33. Q to Q 3d	R to Q Kt 7th
14. P to K B 4th	P to Q B 3d	34. Q to Q B 3d	K B to Q R 6th
15. P to K 5th	K R to K sq	35. R to K sq (*g*)	Q to K B 2d
16. Q R to K sq	Q to Q B 3d	36. Q takes Q B P	R to R 2d
17. P to Q Kt 3d	P to Q Kt 3d	37. R to K 8th (*h*)	R to Kt 8th (ch)
18. Q to K B 2d	R to K 2d	38. K to R 2d	K B to Q 3d (ch)
19. P to K R 4th	Kt to K B sq (*a*)	39. P to Kt 3d	R to K 8 5th (ch)
20. P to K R 5th	P to K R 3d	40. K take s R	Q B to Q 4th (ch)
21. Q to K Kt 3d (*b*)	K to R 2d (*c*)	41. K to Kt sq	Black resi.ts.

(a) This seems an unwise disposition of the piece.

(b) P to K Kt 4th would have been a good play.

(c) Badly played

(*d*) If they had taken the Q Kt P with the B, by moving his Q to K R 3d, must have gained a Rook, for if two Pawns, and if they were to take the Kt P with their B, and the latter played Q to K Kt 6th (ch), they would have come off first out of an other

(*e*) At this stage, the game having lasted several hours Mr. H. proposed to make it a drawn game; but the adversaries declined

(*f*) A fatal error of which White promptly avails himself

(*g*) We cannot have preferred R to Q R sq, and th n if Black had played Q to her 3d, as their best move) Q to K 3d. It is not easy to see now, in that case, the drawn result; be saved

(*h*) The proper move, as Mr. H. wattle have seen, was to take with the bevel before him, appears to be Q to her B 8th, and then (upon Black's playing Q to K Kt sq) R to K 8th, or Q to K B 8th, forces the victory.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Duchess of Leinster received an autograph letter from her Majesty in the course of last week, in which the Queen was graciously pleased to express her feelings of strong gratification at the reception she met with in Ireland; and, further, her Majesty spoke in a very kind and complimentary manner of the impression left on her mind by what she had seen of Ireland and the Irish.

The letter-carriers have agreed to memorialise the Post-office authorities for the purpose of putting a stop to the present system of sending coin and enclosures of value through the post. They repudiate, as a class, although a body pone, wholesale strictures upon their honesty, founded upon the losses of which parties sending money in letters complain.

Earl Bathurst has presented a further donation of £100 for the new church at Cirencester, which his Lordship's contributions in the whole for this beautiful fabric £500, besides the handsome piece of ground on which it is erected.

A grand concert was to have been given in the garden of the Chalet, a place of public amusement in the Champs Elysées, Paris, on Sunday last; but, as it was announced that it was to be given by the democratic associations, the prefect of police chose to put a stop to it, on the ground that it was dangerous. Such is the life by of a Republic!

The Earl of Airlie, who has just succeeded to his title and estates, states had a fall from his horse on Saturday last, on the race course at Montrose, by which his Lordship received some severe bruises. His Lordship is going on favourably.

The Senate of Hamburgh has presented to Dr. Patrick Colquhoun the gold medal, as the author of a work on the Roman Law, with paranolis from the Mosaic, Mohammedan, Canon, Foreign, and English Law, and of publications on German policy and classical literature.

From the annual report of the Infant School in St. Mary-le-Strand, and the Precinct of the Savoy, just published, we perceive that the expenses in the past year have left only 11s. 6d. in the hands of the treasurer.

The body of a girl, aged eleven years, who died on the 28th of June last, still remains unburied in a house at Hampstead, the father denying the right of his neighbours to interfere unless they can prove the corpse a nuisance.

The address from the Archbishop, from the clergy of the province of Canterbury, requesting his grace to authorise the observance of a day of humiliation and prayer throughout the province, on account of the prevalence of cholera in this country, was forwarded to Lambeth on Monday. The address is signed by upwards of 400 clergymen.

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, with her usual munificence, sent the sum of £200 on learning the destitute state in which the six children of the late Lieutenant M'Lennie, of Greenwich Hospital, had been left by the deaths of both their parents, from cholera. Admiral Sir Charles Adam, K.C.B., and all the officers of the institution, have been also most prompt in endeavouring to ameliorate the condition of these orphans, and Miss Burdett Coutts has manifested her kindly feelings in a very liberal manner in the case of distress.

On Sunday night, about half-past ten o'clock, an explosion of gas took place in the house occupied by Mr. Lang, the extensive gunsmith, No. 7, Haymarket. A person in Mr Laing's house had occasion to go into the area of the premises with a lighted candle, when the explosion took place instantaneously, and with such force as to drive the person holding the candle into the kitchen. Fire-engines were speedily in attendance, but their services were not required.

A letter from San Francisco (California) says this place has the most disagreeable climate on earth; foggy, damp, cold, windy, dusty—all in the day, and sometimes all these; so that while a poor devil treks with cold, he is at the same time perspiring with heat and choaking with dust; it is a horrid place, but like it to become, in a few years, the greatest city in the Pacific.

The Hebrew communes in Hungary are doing all they can to soften the heart of their oppressors, and have sent deputies to implore the at the foot of the throne for a remission of the burdens laid upon them. As an instance of the exactions by which the communes are to suffer, the Arad communes, that were ruined by General Schlick to the amount of 30,000 florins (£3,000), are obliged to pay 10,000 in silver and 800 in gold; in addition to which they are required to provide a hundred thousand rounds of cartridges, within six weeks' time, at the rate of eight grains: for every day that yields nothing a fine of 300 florins, by way of penalty.

The *Medway*, West India steam-packet, brought on freight, this week, 92 bags of dollars; gold coin and gold dust, value 609,914 dollars, silver bars, value 298,866 dollars; specie, value 557 ounces, and precious stones, value £450 sterling; total value of specie and quillon about £.92,676 sterling

The *Austrian Correspondent* makes the following report of the naval strength of the empire:—Four frigates, six corvettes, two brigs, four galeottes, and nine steamers, two of which are of 300-horse power, and one of 100. Two more of lesser power are still in docks.

It is said that Lieutenant Colonel Gold, of her Majesty's 4th (King's Own) regiment, now stationed at Portsmouth, will probably come into possession of the enormous wealth left by Mr Charles Ballen, the late banker of Liverpool. The property is said to amount to between five and six millions sterling.

Mr. Serjeant Grove Grady, of the Home Circuit, will be the first Recorder of Gravesend, under the grant of Quarter Sessions, which is now completed.

Two persons of the Hebrew persuasion, named Hyam Lipschitz and Marcus Levins, were on Saturday committed by the Portsmouth bench of magistrates for trial, at the Hampshire Assizes, charged with extensive forgeries on the Russian Bank of Poland, at Warsaw.

On Wednesday week, Lord Denman was taking an airing in Kyam Dale, Derbyshire, in a small hand-carriage, which through some accident was capsized, and his Lordship sustained some injury by a contusion of the head, which bled profusely. His Lordship, however, did not sustain much bodily damage.

The Lieutenant-Governorship of Carisbrooke Castle is abolished, in consequence of the death of Sir W. Paterson.

The following is the amount of duties paid into the Exchequer during the last four years by the fire insurance companies in England: 1845, £972,038; 1846, £985,444; 1847, £1,003,353; and 1849, £1,005,573. The total amount of Irish duties for the year 1846 was £5,284.

The basso-relievo, by Carew, illustrative of the death of Nelson, was put up on Saturday on the south side of the pedestal of the column of Trafalgar-square

The introduction of the camel into the western prairies of America, as a means of transport for mails and for military purposes, is attracting some attention at present.

A wonderful pedestrian feat was performed a few days ago by a gentleman of Darlington, upwards of eighty years of age, who takes great delight in open air exercises; he walked from Darlington to Newcastle in one day, a distance of upwards of thirty-three miles.

The Earl de Linden, accompanied by Lord Robert Pelham Clinton and a party of gentlemen, has sailed in the *Ottawa* yacht from the Isle of Wight for the Mediterranean. His Lordship and friends have gone direct to the Tagus. They will subsequently visit the principal ports in the west of Spain, and subsequently go to Athens, Symrna, Constantinople, Alexandria, &c.

A pickpocket at Leeds a few days ago succeeded in abstracting from the pocket of an inspector in plain clothes a paper containing a pair of handcuffs.

In the United States it is estimated that cholera has carried off during its ravages in the southern states full 15,000 slaves. This best means their value, and a great demand, consequently, for them exists in Maryland and Virginia.

The Legislature of Virginia (United States) has abolished imprisonment for debt throughout the state, except in cases where property had been concealed or illegally disposed of.

Conventions on every subject are the order of the day at present in the United States. One was held on the 15th ult., at Nashville, Tennessee, to examine into the claims of the descendants of a Virginian citizen to estates in Suffolk, England, held by a Mr. Jennings, who died in 1779, and which are now estimated at £5,000,000 sterling! A large number of claimants appeared from Tennessee, Mississippi Virginia, and Indiana.

The Killeray estate, on the banks of Windermere, a beautiful little demesne, whose beauties have been rendered doubly famous by the reputation of the proprietor, Professor Wilson, was put up to auction a few days ago, at the Royal hotel, Bowness. A sale was declared to be at £8000, but as the bidding did not reach this amount, no sale was effected.

Tuesday's *Gazette* contains directions from the General Board of Health for the discontinuance of interments in the undermentioned burial-grounds:—St. Andrew, Hertford; and St. Olave, Silver street.

While the Royal party were at Balmoral, recently, a son of Lord Portsmouth met with an awful accident. One of the party was shooting at a hare, and part of the shot, after striking a rock, darted off in a slanting direction, and entered the eye of the young gentleman. The small bullet still remains in the globe of the eye. The wound through which it entered was sealed up; and, although there has been comparatively little pain or uneasiness produced, the vision of that eye is completely lost. It has not considered necessary to perform any operation as, from appearances, it is considered that the foreign body will gradually work its way outwards, and be discharged.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily News* says, "We understand that M. Lebenbauer, an official in the Austrian ministry of the interior, has been appointed ambassador to provide the *Times* and the *Debats* with leading articles on the subject of Austrian questions."

On Tuesday there was published a return of the names, places of business and objects of all assurance companies compulsorily registered, from the session of the 4th and 5 Victoria, cap. 110, up to the day. The list includes 300 new assurance companies for the protection of life and property, with the receipts, expenditure, assets, and liabilities of each company specified in detail.

On the 21st ult., at noon, the Segesser Hotel, situate on the summit of the Rigi, in Switzerland, so well known to Swiss tourists, was burnt to the ground in the space of two hours. Some of the English residents at the hotel lost large sums of money by the disaster. The conflagration of this hotel, the great resort for those who ascended the Rigi to behold the glorious spectacle of the rising sun—will be a serious inconvenience to travellers in that part of Switzerland.

PRESENTATION OF THE ADDRESS TO HER MAJESTY, AT THE YORK STATION.

RETURN OF THE COURT FROM THE HIGHLANDS.

(Continued from page 233.)

the station, his Lordship introduced the Chief Bailiff of the borough, who presented an address, which the Queen was graciously pleased to accept.

ARRIVAL AT YORK.

Her Majesty arrived at York at twenty minutes before three o'clock. The train was here driven into the arrival platform, and the saloon carriage having been brought opposite the retreshment room, Her Majesty's presence in the ancient city was welcomed by his Grace the Lord Archbishop of York and the members of the Corporation. The Lord Mayor, who, as Chairman of the Board of Directors of the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway, had been in attendance upon the Queen throughout her journey from the latter place, had taken the precaution to travel with his robes of office, and having donned the scarlet cloak and gold chain during the progress of the train, his Lordship was in readiness to take his place at the head of the deputation on the arrival of the Queen. On the train stopping, the Lord Mayor advanced and presented to her Majesty an eloquent address from the Corporation of the city of York, which was very graciously received. Her Majesty remained at York more than half an hour, during which time she partook of luncheon. On taking her departure the Queen walked round to the train, a distance of some three hundred yards, a very beautiful velvet carpet being laid along the platform. The Royal progress to the saloon carriage was greeted by the assembled multitude with vehement cheering, which the Queen and the Prince acknowledged. From York to Normanton her Majesty passed over the York and North Midland Railway; but the Lord Mayor of York being also chairman of the company, her Majesty was still attended by his Lordship. The Royal party arrived at Normanton before four o'clock. This station being the commencement of the Midland Railway, her Majesty was here received by Mr. Ellis, M.P., chairman of the board of directors; Mr. Bell, the secretary, and other officials of that company.

ARRIVAL AT DERBY.

The run of sixty miles from Normanton to Derby was very admirably performed—under conduct of Mr. Kirtley, the chief of the locomotive department—in less then two hours. Here her Majesty was met by the Mayor, Recorder, and corporate officials of the borough, with Earl Cathcart, and the High Sheriff of the county (Mr. Jedediah Strutt, of Belper), at their head. The Royal train having been brought to a stand, the Recorder advanced and presented to her Majesty a loyal address. The Queen, having received the address, bowed her acknowledgments, and, alighting from the train, entered the High Sheriff's carriage, and proceeded direct to the Midland Hotel, where her Majesty passed the night. The town was very brilliantly illuminated during the evening in honour of her Majesty's visit; and, although the rain fell heavily at intervals, the streets presented an animated appearance up to a late hour.

DEPARTURE OF HER MAJESTY FOR THE SOUTH.

The Queen left Derby at eight o'clock on Saturday morning, *en route* for the Isle of Wight. Her Majesty was accompanied by the directors of the Midland Railway as far as the Hampton station, where the train arrived at twenty-six minutes after nine o'clock. Here the Royal party were received by Mr. Ledsam, the deputy-chairman of the London and North-western Railway, with the officials of that company, under whose conduct the Royal party proceeded to Birmingham, where the train arrived at forty-six minutes past nine. The Mayor and Corporation of this important town were in attendance, and when the train drew up, the Mayor advanced, and presented an address, which her Majesty was pleased to accept. The Corporation were accompanied by Mr. Newdegate, M.P. for

THE DEPARTURE FROM THE YORK STATION.

THE ROYAL TRAIN LEAVING THE CHELTENHAM STATION.

South Warwickshire, and by Mr. Muntz and Mr. Scholefield, the members for Birmingham, all of whom were presented to her Majesty by Sir George Grey, under the shadow of a huge umbrella, amid some laughter and many expressions of regret at the inauspicious weather.

On leaving Birmingham, the directors and officials of the Midland Railway resumed the conduct of the Royal train over the Bristol and Birmingham line, which her Majesty traversed as far as Gloucester. The weather now took a favourable change, and the sun breaking through the clouds, her Majesty and the Prince enjoyed the opportunity of viewing the delightful scenery in this part of the country; the Malvern hills skirting the prospect on one side, and the beautiful undulations of the Mendip ridge presenting themselves for many miles on the opposite side of the railway.

At Bromsgrove, the Worcestershire Yeomanry Cavalry (the Queen's Own), under the command of Colonel the Honourable Robert Clive, with Lord Lyttelton and Lord Ward at the head of their respective companies, were out. The train stopped here for a few moments, and Lady Harriet Clive, who was in attendance, with Miss Clive, had the honour to be presented to her Majesty. Her Majesty greeted Lady Harriet very cordially, rising from her seat, and shaking hands with her ladyship and Miss Clive. Lady Harriet had the honour of presenting the Queen with a superb basket of black grapes and a bouquet of flowers, from Hewell, the family seat, which her Majesty was pleased to accept.

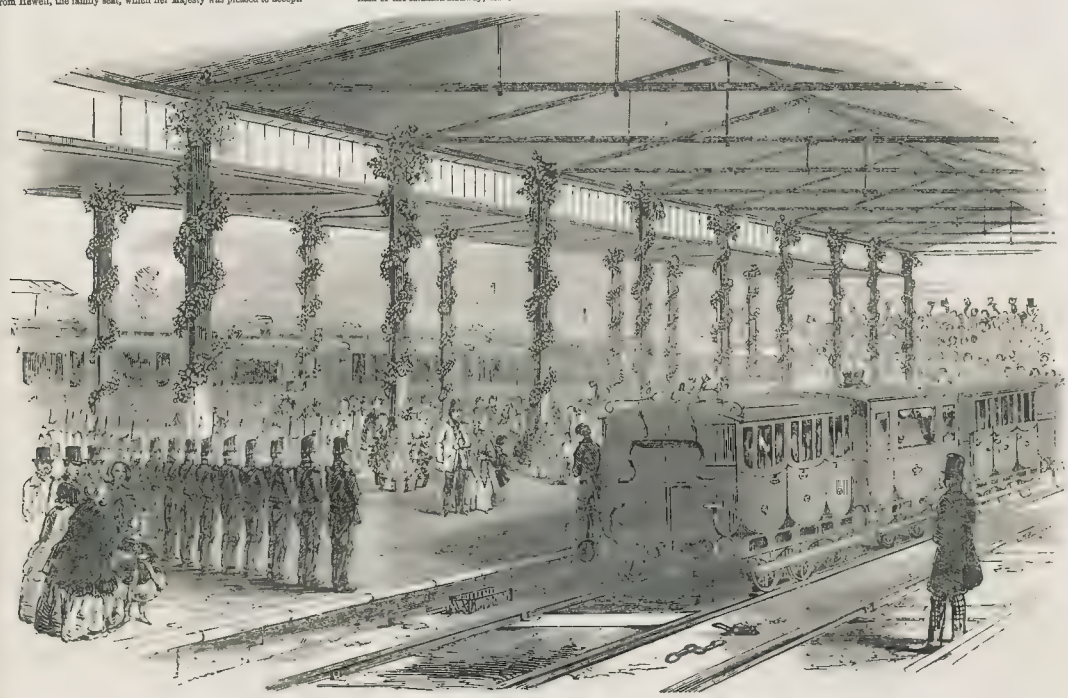
ARRIVAL AT CHELTENHAM.

Cheltenham was the next important station through which the Royal party passed; and here the whole population of the place appeared to be on the railway, the embankments for more than a mile being densely crowded with spectators. There was no stoppage at this place, but, through the kindness of her Majesty, the train was allowed to proceed at a very moderate speed for some distance.

ARRIVAL AT GLOUCESTER.

Her Majesty arrived at Gloucester at half-past eleven o'clock. Here the break of gauge rendered it necessary for her Majesty to alight from the carriage she had previously occupied, and enter the saloon of the Great Western Company, which had arrived two hours previously, under charge of Mr. Saunders, the secretary, and Mr. Seymour Clarke, the manager of the company. Viscount Barrington, M.P., deputy-chairman of the company, was also in attendance to receive the Queen. On the Royal train entering the station, the Mayor and Corporation advanced to welcome the Queen, amid the enthusiastic acclamations of the spectators, the bells of all the churches in the city ringing merry peals, and salvos of artillery being fired from an adjoining battery. The address of the city Corporation, as well as one from the clergy, having been presented, the Queen graciously accepted them; and, having thanked Mr. Ellis, the chairman of the Midland Railway, for the admirable manner in which the journey from Derby had been performed, her Majesty was conducted to the opposite side of the platform, where the Great Western special train was stationed. The run of thirty-seven miles to Swindon, through the Stroud Valley, one of the most beautiful localities in Gloucestershire, was accomplished in forty-seven minutes. At Swindon the train stopped, and her Majesty alighted to partake of luncheon, which was provided for the Royal party in a private room. The inhabitants of Old and New Swindon, and of the neighbouring towns, turned out en masse to greet the Sovereign, and a band, composed of persons employed in the company's works, played the National Anthem in good style. Her Majesty and suite remained at Swindon nearly three-quarters of an hour, and then re-entered the train, which immediately started for Reading, where it arrived at 10 minutes past two o'clock. At Reading the train passed on to the Basingstoke branch, and arrived at the latter place at fifteen minutes before three o'clock. Viscount Barrington and the officials of the Great Western Company now resigned the charge of her Majesty to Mr. Chaplin, M.P., the chairman of the South-Western Company, who, with Mr. Stovin, the manager, was here in attendance with another special train; and the Royal party having again taken their seats in "narrow-gauge carriages," were rapidly conveyed to Gosport, where her Majesty arrived at a few minutes after four o'clock.

In closing this account of her Majesty's progress from Scotland, it is due to the directors of the various railways over which her Majesty passed, in a journey of



THE CHANGE OF GAUGE AT GLOUCESTER.

nearly six hundred miles, to state that nothing could possibly exceed the admirable manner in which all the arrangements for the Royal conference were made and carried out. No delay whatever took place; and throughout the journey, with the single exception of the necessary stoppages to replenish the boiler, there was not a single halt made which was not set down in the proper bed order of travel. It is very gratifying to be enabled to add, that both her Majesty and her Royal Consort acknowledged, in the most cordial terms, the arrangements made for their accommodation.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Our acknowledgments are due to the following parties for the Sketches of the preceding Illustrations:—The scenes at Cooper Abbey are from a painting (sketch) by Mr. George Lindsay, of that place. For the view of the Royal reception at Berwick we are indebted to the courtesy of Captain Mills, of the [illegible] 53d Foot, which regiment now forms the garrison at that place. The [illegible] engraving is from a sketch oddly enough furnished by Messrs. Nind and W Lambert, of Greystreet. The pair of York views are by our own artists; and the scenes at Cheltenham and Gloucester are from sketches by Mr. George Bonner, of Cheltenham.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Cricketing and aquatics have run out their seasons, and the racing campaign is rapidly drawing to a close, to be succeeded by coursing, hunting, and steeplechasing—all exciting past times, but, judging from the "signs of the times," not likely to be so attractive as formerly. The distress amongst the landed interest has already led to the breaking-up of several hunting establishments; and the discussion in Parliament towards the close of the session will, beyond a doubt, have a serious influence on the racing "across the country," which, apart from its assumed cruelty, has of late years developed some very questionable features. The racing fixtures for the three weeks that remain of the season comprise the Second October and Houghton Meetings; Perth, on Thursday next; Newmarket, on Friday, and two or three others of "no account" pretension in the blank week between the two Newmarket meetings. The Cesarewitch will be the main source of attraction to the gathering next week; it will come off on Tuesday, and will bring out a large field of horses, but not of so high a class as the value of the prize ought to have ensured. It is too true, indeed, that in almost all the great handicaps good horses are so loaded with weight as to give them no earthly chance: it is for this reason that many lovers of the sport have conceived a strong prejudice against a class of handicap, as tending in another way to encourage a system of "ringing," and to injure legitimate racing. The Coursing Meetings next week are Cockermouth, on Monday; and the Border, on Tuesday. The Steeple-chase season commences at Worcester, on the 2nd of November.

TATTERSALL'S

MONDAY The transactions this after noon were confined to a few horses, and were, with one or two exceptions, in small sums; and with no other noticeable effect than a decline in Vatican, who, in racing vernacular, is kad "flaby."

4 to 1 agst Vatican	20 to 1 agst Amazonian	25 to 1 agst Carthagena at 1	
8 to 1 — Gladiator	25 to 1 — Ascot	25 to 1 — Bonadrake	
12 to 1 — Sir Isaac (t)	25 to 1 — Firebrace (t)	30 to 1 — Old Dan Tucker	
20 to 1 — Elsaway	25 to 1 — Lady Evelyn (t)	66 to 1 — Tin Plaggie (t)	
	25 to 1 — Lady Emmeline		
15 to 1 agst Blueboy	30 to 1 agst Malt-an (t)	25 to 1 agst Jos-ph's	
15 to 1 — Woolwich	30 to 1 — Crucible	35 to 1 — Sponge (t)	
	30 to 1 agst The Moon		
	1 to 1 agst The Knight of	20 to 1 agst Sir Callum (t)	25 to 1 agst Bolingbroke
	Avon (t)	20 to 1 — The Italian	

THURSDAY.—The Cesarewitch monopolised the attention of the subscribers this afternoon, and if the betting was not heavy it was remarkable for the advance of Ratty to 7 to 1, and of Miss Ann to 100 to 6; both were in great force. Vatican and Fire-eater were the only animals who did not suffer from this movement. Scarcely anything was done on the Cambridgeshire or Derby.

4 to 1 agst Vatican	20 to 1 agst Amazonian	33 to 1 agst Carthagena	
7 to 1 — H lt (t)	25 to 1 — Ascot	33 to 1 — Bonadrake	
12 to 1 — Sir Isaac (t)	25 to 1 — Firebrace (t)	50 to 1 — Old Dan Tucker	
20 to 1 — Elsaway	25 to 1 — Lady Evelyn (t)	66 to 1 — Tin Plaggie (t)	
	25 to 1 — Lady Emmeline		
15 to 1 agst Blueboy	30 to 1 agst Malt-n (t)	25 to 1 agst Jos-ph's	
15 to 1 — Woolwich	30 to 1 — Crucible	35 to 1 — Sponge (t)	
	30 to 1 agst The Moon		
	15 to 1 agst The Knight of	20 to 1 agst Sir Callum (t)	25 to 1 agst Bolingbroke
	Avon (t)	20 to 1 — The Italian	

A duel has taken place near Lausanne, in Switzerland, between Sergeant Bolchot, the Socialist representative from Paris, and a Spanish officer of the regiment of Isabella Segunda. It appears that, when on board a steamboat between Nyon and Lausanne, Sergeant Bolchot spoke in disrespectful terms of the young Queen of Spain and Donna Maria of Portugal. Count Morcelo, of the above-mentioned regiment, contradicted, in strong terms, who was stated by Bolchot. The latter resented what he had said, and added, "I hope the two Spaniards will shake hands directly." Upon this Count Morcelo struck Bolchot on the face, and challenged him to fight. The Count instantly demanded satisfaction for his language. A meeting was arranged for the same day, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the shore of the lake. The Count was attended by an officer of Dragoons and a Colonel in the service of the King of Wurtemburg. Sergeant Bolchot had as seconds M. Felix Pyat and Dr. Perrin, of Montmorot. They fought with pistols at a distance of twenty paces. No injury was done at the first shots. On the second fire the Count was severely wounded in the shoulder and neck, and at the same moment Sergeant Bolchot received a ball in the left side of the chest. He was also severely wounded that it became necessary to carry him from the ground on a mattress.

THE PERILS OF TRAVEL IN SPAIN.—The correspondent of the *Daily News* at Madrid mentions that the mail-coach which left that city on Monday, the diligence from Bayonne was stopped opposite the Buencarral churchyard by three men on her-back, and dressed in the uniform of carabineers. One of them ordered the driver to turn the coach down the Street of St. Bernardo, and, after admonishing two or three blows to the coachman, as they said, for not having obeyed with alacrity, they ordered the twenty-three passengers to throw themselves mouth downwards upon the ground, in the middle of the road, and exposed to a bleak wind from the Guadarama mountains, and a tremendous shower of rain. The rogues then deliberately, during four hours, ransacked the diligence, and searched the passengers one by one. A fat banker had her whole fortune about her in bank notes and broad pieces, and lost all. Some snuff in a attached to the coachman, for it was by his unaccountable delays that the diligence arrived six hours later than ordinary.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The English and Foreign Markets were the scenes of considerable excitement on Mon ay, caused by the news of a cessation of diplomatic intercourse between Russia and Turkey. Consols opened at a decline of ¼ per cent on the closing price of Saturday, quoting 92¾ ⅞ for money, then receding to 92½, but afterwards rallied to 92¾ ⅞. The apprehensions of war did not, however, subside on Tuesday. Consols declining again from 92¾ ⅞ for money, to 92½; the last price being 93¼. On Wednesday, 91½ to 92 was the opening price; but as early as the day advanced, coupled with an improvement of ¼ per cent in the French funds, left prices at 92¾ ⅞ for money, and 93¼ for June. At the opening of the market on Thursday, there was more firmness in prices, 92⅞ for money being the quotation. This was not, however, maintained, Consols receding to 92¾ some improvement afterwards occurring. The Unfunded Debt is a slightly advancing, as is usually the case during a period, as is usually the case during a period, as is usually the case during a period

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor Mr. W. BATTY. Second Week of Pinhalo's Wonderful Spectacle of THE PROPHET, which has achieved a triumph and is announced for the pe. He pres to be the theatre.—On MONDAY, OCT 8, will be presented, Elton, Pinhalo's pe eminently successful New Grand Equestrian Spectacle of THE PROPHET, which in its New Scenery Costumes Appointments, and in which Mr. W. Batty will say star to be excelled by batty's previous ENES OF THE AGES, supported by the honourable Artistes of the Astley Establishment. Juvenile and favourite Horse Hop-o'-my-Thumb, Mr. Batty. Manager, Mr. Wes

LAST WEEK BUT TWO.

THE MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RIVERS exhibition, by panorama, [illegible] HER PRESIDENT, Mr. Millard, and Hon. Rep. [illegible] Washington, &c., to New Orleans, being the largest picture ever exhibited in this country, and occupying more than half a mile in length. Doors open at half-past six o'clock; admission, lower seats, 2s., gallery, 1s.

THE ROYAL CHINESE JUNK IS NOW OPEN in the EAST INDIA DOCKS, fronting the Stepney Road Pier and Railway [illegible] surrounded by [illegible] Admission 1s. Children and schools half-price. Open from 10 till 5 o'clock. Omnibuses from all parts of the metropolis.

THE ROYAL CHINESE JUNK.—Among the most famous Paradise in China, the Lady, a beautiful Chinese woman, and Divine-Bell [illegible] Metropolis. Admission to Models and Machinery 1s.—Admission, to Schools, Half-price.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—GEOLOGICAL MINERALOGY.—Professor TENNANT, F.G.S., will commence his COURSE of LECTURES on the above Sciences, on TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16, at Nine o'clock A.M., and continue them on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, at the same hour. Fee for the course of [illegible] Fee for the Museum, 1l. 1s. Further particulars on application at the College.

October 3, 1849. E. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

GREAT EALING SCHOOL, Middlesex.—Conducted by the Rev. JOHN NICHOLAS, of Wadham College, Oxford.—The HALF-YEAR will COMMENCE on the 16th OCTOBER. Prospectuses may be had at Messrs. HATCHARD'S, and both 187, Piccadilly; and of Messrs. WHITTAKER and Co., Classical Booksellers, Ave Maria-lane, City.

TO GOVERNESSES.—The Friends of a YOUNG LADY are desirous of placing her in a LADIES' SCHOOL or PARLOUR BOARDER. Apply by letter, stating terms, &c., addressed L. O., to the care of Mr. PAGE, Bookseller, Broadstreet, Ilminster.

CLERK, or TRAVELLER.—A YOUNG MAN, highly respectable, WANTS a SITUATION, at Home or Abroad, either in or out of doors. Understands the routine of office, &c. Knows Town well, also most of the South and West of England. Address, Mr. Robertson, &c. &c.—Apply to G. C., Bond Post-office, Lowestoft.

NEWMARKET RACES.—In addition to the [illegible] SPECIAL TRAINS will start as follows on the Eastern Counties Railway, from the Shoreditch Station, at 8 A.M. leaving at Audley-end, Bishop's Stortford, Harlow, Broxbourne, and Hertford, at 8.30 A.M. on the 16th October, a Special Train from London, at 7, A.M. Fare there and back first class, 10s.; second class, 7s.; returning the same day only. Tickets to be had at the Shoreditch Station, and at the Bishopsgate Station at 9.45 P.M. Private carriages and horses will not be conveyed by the Special Trains.

COUNTY FIRE OFFICE, 50, Regent-street, and 2 Royal Exchange-buildings. [illegible] Established 1807.

It is respectfully notified to London building parties that this office the removals of which [illegible] to Mathon [illegible] time should be paid on or [illegible] 24th of October the policies will [illegible] head offices, and in the hands of the several Agents

By order of the Board, [illegible] Managing Director.

BEARD'S PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS, by the NEW PROCESS, are taken at 85 KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY. 34, PARLIAMENT-STREET, and the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, REGENT-STREET. The portraits exhibit a marked superiority over [illegible] June 24.

"The entire collection [illegible] compared to the finest examples." Times, June 25.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—KING AND SHEATH.

W. SHEATH, having already advertised a [illegible] of partnership, [illegible] to sell off the stock at a [illegible] Reduction from the 4th of [illegible] next, [illegible] the attention of Ladies in town and country to the under-named list, which he features invoice. Wool de Soie, 6s. 9d. per skein. Several thousand pounds worth of [illegible] offered at any other house.

Checked and striped Glacés [illegible], from 5s. 6d. to 18s. 6d. the full Dress
Rich Lama and Satin Striped Brocades, at 25s. the full Dress
The Richest Quality in Rep and Damascus Brocades, 47s. 6d. the full Dress
Very rich Bands and Cross-over Bodices, 1s. 6d. the full Dress—usually sold at four guineas
Magnificent Lyons Shades, at 7s. the dress, worth at least [illegible] guineas.
Black and Coloured Lyons and printed Cloths, for Dresses and Mantles, will be found worthy of notice.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—FURTHER REDUCTION.
LADIES will find the LAST STOCKS some very REMARKABLY BARGAINS.
In readiness for the Fairs, Balls, Soirés, Fêtes, &c.
Real Black Lace Flounces, Barbes, Insertions, and Laces, of every width.
Valenciennes, Machlin, and Lille Lace
Black Lace Dresses, from 2l. to 65s.
The set of two, half-a-yard wide.
Lace Shades, 10s. to 40s.
The same make for [illegible] and equally cheap.
Patterns post-free.
Address—W. W. SHEATH, 91, Regent-street, London.

MOURNING SILKS.
Black Glacés, Poplins, and Bonnets,
at 4s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. per yard.
Rich French Mantle-Silks, for the Season, in the New Royals, Reps, Ottomans, and Damasses,
at 2s. 6d. the full dress.
Superior Black and Coloured French Mantles,
at 12s. 6d. the full dress.
4000 yards of Paris and Lyons Brocade, for Cloaks, Bernouses, and Dressing-gowns,
all at a [illegible] per yard—usually sold elsewhere under 1s. 9d.
Aqueous, Coburgs, Orleans, Persian Cords, &c.
at equally cheap.
Patterns [illegible] to any part of the Kingdom
W. W. SHEATH, 91, Regent-street, London.

AUTUMN FASHIONS.—SEWELL and COX have just received the [illegible] MANTLES and CLOAKS, [illegible] dies to see some of the best at their house
[illegible] Velvet, Twenty-one Shillings.
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THE PETIT COURRIER DES DAMES; or Journal of French Fashions.—S. and J. FULLER continue to receive, on the day of publication, this French Fashion, which arrives from Paris and is issued to the subscribers every Saturday, at 3s. per quarter, free by post to any part of the country as far as Aix, the "JOURNAL DES DEMOISELLES," on the 15th of the month at 2s. 6d. per quarter.

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FETE AT COLEORTON HALL TO CELEBRATE THE MAJORITY OF SIR GEORGE H. BEAUMONT, BART.—(SEE PAGE 238.)

(Continued from page 238.)

Esq., citizen and spectacle maker, entertained the masters, wardens, and livery of their respective companies, at a breakfast given at the Carpenters' Hall, London-wall; after which the Sheriffs, with the Under-Sheriffs, and their respective companies, went in procession, preceded by the watermen of the companies, bearing their banners and streamers, and attended by the splendid band of the Coldstream Guards, to Guildhall, where the procession was joined by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Sir James Duke, M.P., in the state carriage, and several Aldermen in their respective equipages. Our Illustration represents the civic procession passing through Cheapside. The party then proceeded to Blackfriars-bridge, and embarked in the city state barges for Westminster. Arrived at Westminster Hall, they were met by the Recorder, attended by the High Constable of Westminster, and conducted into the Court of Exchequer, where they took up their positions, the Lord Mayor and the Recorder, the Sheriffs on either side, and the Aldermen, according to their rank, within the bar.

The Curaitor Baron, George Bankes, Esq., M.P., then entered the court in his scarlet robes, and having taken his seat on the bench, the Recorder introduced the new Sheriffs to him in an address giving the family history of those gentlemen.

The Curaitor Baron having made a suitable reply, the Recorder read the warrant of attorney of the new Sheriffs, Alderman Lawrence and D. Nicoll, Esq., to receive all writs and processes; which, having been handed in and read by the Queen's Remembrancer, on the motion of the Recorder, was ordered to be filed and entered.

The warrant of the late Sheriffs, Alderman Finnis and E. Goodhart, Esq., to appear and account to her Majesty's Exchequer, as also of their Under-Sheriffs, and their appearance on that day for that purpose, having been entered,

The Recorder moved that such appearance personally should be recorded.

The Curaitor Baron said: Let the appearance be recorded.

The Usher then read the proclamation calling on the citizens o. London, as tenants and occupiers of certain land and premises called the Moor, in the county of Salop, to appear and do service, under pains and penalties, when Alderman Musgrove, as the senior alderman below the chair, in the terms of such service, cut a bundle of sticks with a hatchet, and another with a bill-hook.

A similar proclamation being made in respect of certain premises called the Forge, in St. Clement Danes, in the county of Middlesex,

Alderman Musgrove proceeded to count six horse-shoes and sixty-one hob-nails; and, having pronounced them sufficient, the ceremony was said to be complete.

The Recorder, in the name of the Sheriffs, invited the learned Curaitor Baron to the banquet at Carpenters' Hall, who expressed his intention of attending

The Court then broke up, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs returning in state to Guildhall and afterwards to Carpenter's Hall, in the order in which the procession had arrived.

THE DINNER.

The inaugural dinner took place in the evening, in the ancient hall of the Carpenters' Company, London Wall; Mr. Sheriff Lawrence in the chair. Covers were laid for about 160, and among those present were, the Right Hon. Sir James Duke, M.P., Lord Mayor; J. Masterman, Esq., M.P.; Sir John Key, J. Williams, Esq., M.P.; George Bankes, Esq., the Curaitor Baron; Alderman Farncomb, the Lord Mayor elect; ex-Sheriffs Finnis and Goodhart and the Under-Sheriffs; Charles Pearson, Esq., &c.

The banquet-hall had not been used for an entertainment of this description for the last three centuries, and on the present occasion was tastefully decorated with flags and banners bearing appropriate mottoes and devices.

On the removal of the cloth, the customary loyal, national, and complimentary toasts were given from the chair, and cordially honoured; and the festive party did not separate till a late hour.

PROCESSION OF THE SHERIFFS TO WESTMINSTER, ON MONDAY LAST.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1849.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 394.—VOL. XV.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1849. [SIXPENCE.

BRITISH ADVENTURE.

"NON ANGLI SED ANGELI"—"They are not Angles, but Angels"—was the well-known exclamation of the Roman, on beholding for the first time the beautiful youth of the Anglo-Saxons, who appeared as captives in the then metropolis of the world. "*Angli et Angeli*"—"They are Englishmen and angels;" or, to use the primitive meaning of the word, "They are Englishmen and *messengers*"—might be the exclamation of any one who at this age of the world reflected upon the vast enterprise and unconquerable energy of the Anglo-Saxon race. The British people are in a far greater degree than any other the messengers of civilisation. They have already done more by themselves and by their progeny for the extension of geographical and scientific knowledge, and the general progress of humanity, than any other people under the sun. With the exception of a few researches into the records and monuments of the ancient civilisations of the East, and the voyages of La Perouse, which have been undertaken by Frenchmen, and a slight exception in favour of a few Dutchmen and Germans, the history of maritime and overland discovery for the last seventy years is a history of the exploits and self-devotion of Britons. A glance at the interesting Anglo-Saxon map which has recently been published will suffice to show how largely the world is indebted to us and to our children of America for the efforts we have made to extend its knowledge of the physical structure of the earth. In the Arctic and in the Antarctic circles, in the Tropics, and amid the countless islands of the Pacific, we have left our beneficent marks. Whether impelled by the desire of gain, by the spirit of adventure, by the love of knowledge, or by all these combined, the grand result is the same. Our physical, moral, and intellectual presence is felt in every region of the globe. If in some of these regions it was conquest, and no motive more exalted, which led us to establish our dominion amongst tribes and nations alien to us in language, religion, and manners, the most bitter enemies of British power will scarcely hazard the denial of the fact, that, even when we conquer, the general tendency of our dominion is to civilise and refine.

Yet, though much has been done, much remains to do. The interior of the vast African continent is still a sealed book, which many future Mungo Parks, Bruces, Denhams, Clappertons, and Landers will be desirous to open for the satisfaction and instruction of the world. The interior of that more recently discovered and even more interesting continent of Australia, destined, we cannot doubt, to become, in the fulness of time, the seat of an empire far more magnificent than Great Britain herself, has yet to be explored. New Guinea, Borneo, Celebes, and a thousand smaller islands in the same prolific and splendid ocean, teeming with wealth, and requiring only the authority of an enterprising and industrious race to spur to exertion the indolent or savage men who now inhabit them, are yet in their first infancy as regards us and the wants of the world. We have already acquired a footing in the largest of these islands—the largest and finest island in the world. By individual or by national effort it will yet be turned to account at no distant date for the extension of our geographical and ethnological knowledge, and for the increase of our own wealth and that of the countries with which we shall trade. In all these seas there are yet discoveries to be made which will long continue to tax the willing energies of many future adventurers, who will rise up, as occasion calls, to vindicate the ancient renown of our race, and render themselves famous by their title to the gratitude of all civilised nations. The islands and continents of the Southern Pole are yet but half discovered. They extend from Palmer's Land, in the western, to Victoria, in the eastern hemisphere; and, though commercially less important, they are scientifically as full of interest as the richer and more favoured territories of the Tropics. We may confidently expect to hear from time to time of the progress of the work begun in those inhospitable quarters, and of the acquisition of stores of knowledge derived from experiments and observations, of incalculable value to the geographer, to the astronomer, to the natural philosopher, and, perhaps, even to the trader.

But of all the Expeditions which private enterprise or public policy has fitted out for the exploration of the still unknown regions of the globe, the several expeditions for the discovery of the north-west passage are looked upon by the people of this country, and by the world in general, with the greatest interest and anxiety. The failure of one expedition is but the incentive to fit out another; and the greater the danger, the greater is the eagerness of enterprising and resolute men, from the most able and experienced Commander to the hardest-working common sailor, to share it, upon the chance of the imperishable renown which success will afford them. Captains Parry, Ross, Back, Franklin, and their brave companions, who have been engaged at intervals for the last thirty years and upwards in the endeavour to solve this deeply interesting problem, and to determine the configuration of the Great North American Continent and of that other great Arctic continent of which Greenland is almost all that is known to us, have carried with them on their departure the cordial good-wishes of their countrymen for their success. Their return in safety, after the manifold privations and hardships of such a voyage, has invariably been greeted with fervent enthusiasm; and the long absence of Sir John Franklin, the last gallant explorer of those seas, has excited in the public mind an affectionate and deep interest, amounting at last to a painful solicitude for his fate and that of the brave men who share his perils and his glory. The connubial anxieties of Lady Franklin, and her efforts to incite by promised reward the exertions of the masters of whaling vessels to sail in search

THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE AT VERSAILLES.—M. BÉRENGER, PRESIDENT; M. BAROCHE, PROCUREUR-GENERAL, &c.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

of the missing heroes, touched a strong chord in the national heart; and the humblest and least-educated reader of the public events of our day, as recorded in the newspapers, indulged in the hope, that, sooner or later, and whether successful or unsuccessful in the great object of his voyage, Sir John Franklin would return to receive the thanks of his countrymen and the renewed affection of his friends and family. There is at last some ground to believe that this hope is not unfounded, and that Sir John Franklin and his hardy mariners are safe in Prince Regent's Inlet, and in communication with a congenial spirit and a congenial crew, in the persons of Sir James Clark Ross and his companions. Every arrival from those seas will be anxiously looked for, till the cheering news brought by the Captain of the *Truelove* be confirmed. The very name of the vessel is of good omen for Lady Franklin, and, through her, for the whole people who are interested in the safety of her husband. We can but express a hope, which we are confident will be shared by millions, that still more positive intelligence will speedily be received; and that all reason for future apprehension with regard to the *Erebus* and *Terror* will be removed from her mind and that of the country.

These Polar Expeditions prove, even more completely than any others undertaken by our countrymen, the indomitable energy, the daring love of adventure, and the enthusiasm for discovery which so pre-eminently distinguish the Anglo-Saxon race, and which have raised it to so high a position in the councils of the world. It has been alleged as a reason why no more money should be lavished upon North Polar adventure, and why no more valuable lives should be imperilled or sacrificed, that the North-West Passage, even if effected, will be of no use. We shall know positively, and by actual proof and experiment, what we are now convinced of by process of reasoning; but there, it is said, the advantage will end. A passage that is not always practicable, and that is only to be effected at large cost and enormous risk, is of no positive usefulness. We might as well be without it, for all the advantage that we can derive from it. All this is true in one sense: but, nevertheless, as far as the particular argument is concerned, the scientific value outweighs the commercial, in the estimation of British genius; and Expedition succeeds Expedition, and will continue to do so, until the object is accomplished. We think it is well that it should be so, and that even in the calculation of profit and loss we have no right to conclude that no good will result from the enterprise of our countrymen. Who, in these days, shall be hardy enough to set bounds to the limits of scientific discovery? Who knows what interesting problems of magnetism and electricity may yet be solved by intelligent and accurate observers in the Arctic Circle? and what now mysterious or utterly incomprehensible phenomena of nature may not be explicable hereafter, in consequence of experiments to be made in those regions? Who shall set bounds to our powers of locomotion, and say that hereafter we may not be able to force a passage even through the ice-fields of the 75th degree of North latitude? All that has been already done teaches humility to the true lovers of science; while, at the same time, it encourages them to make all their present knowledge the fulcrum of future achievements more splendid and more useful. If we are not destined to gather any harvest from their exertions, our posterity may; and when we reflect how much our ancestors have done for us in this respect, and what an inheritance of scientific knowledge they have bequeathed to us, we may, without being presumptuous or over-sanguine, hope that our age also may, in various ways, as yet unknown, bequeath to our posterity an inheritance still larger. Even the North Polar Expedition may do this; and while the country welcomes back with gratitude every unsuccessful adventurer from those interesting but dangerous seas, it will continue to freight with its best wishes the ship of every new hero who shall make a new trial.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE AT VERSAILLES.

THE trial of the prisoners accused of participation in "the affair of the 13th of June" was appointed to take place on the 10th inst., before the High Court sitting at Versailles M. Berenger (the President of the High Court of Justice), M. Baroche (the Procureur-General), and the other members of the court, left Paris on Tuesday, for Versailles. In the evening, the accused were removed from the Conciergerie, at Paris, to Versailles, under the care of a large party of *gendarmerie* and a regiment of cavalry. They occupied five carriages, called *gondoles*.

The prisoners, on leaving the Prefecture, cried "*Vive la République!*" and attempted to get up "*Le Chant du Départ*;" but, finding that it did not take with the crowd assembled, they remained silent.

The court commenced its proceedings on Wednesday. The *acte d'accusation* is a document equal in length to nearly forty columns of a pretty large French newspaper.

The document commences by giving a list of the parties accused. They are 67 in number, of whom 37 are absent, and therefore to be tried *par contumace*, and 29 only are present, and to be tried in regular form. With respect to the remaining one (Theophile Kersanale), the *acte d'accusation* does not indicate whether he is to be present or not. Among the accused are 31 members of the Legislative Assembly, of whom 10 are in prison and 21 have fled, and are therefore set down among the absent.

The names of the members of the Legislature who are in flight are the following:

MM. Ledru Rollin, Victor Considérant, Bolchet, Rattier, Bayer, Pilleger, Avril, Martin Bernard, Kœnig, Rougeot, Menand, Landolphe, Hofer, Kopp, Auster, Reiland, Cantagrel, Hertzmann, Jannot, Laurlen, Felix Pyat.

The following members are in prison, and will take their trial: -MM. Commissaire, Suchet, Maigne, Fargin-Fayolle, Pithes, Daniel Lamazière, Boeh, Vautier Deville Gambon.

The document gives a short summary of the charges brought against each individual. The whole of the accused are divided into four categories viz.; first, the Democratic Socialism Committee Commission of the Twenty-five; second, the committee of the press; third, the representatives; and, fourth, artillerymen and others National Guard manifestation.

We have, upon the preceding page, portrayed M. Berenger, the President, M. Baroche, the Procureur-General, and other members of the Court, proceeding in due form to their solemn duties. In addition to the individual interest of this scene, it is treasurable as an illustration of the full costume of a French Court of Justice; the scene altogether having an almost theatrical character.

The Queen, before leaving Balmoral, was graciously pleased to transmit to Mr. Wilson, editor of the *North of Scotland Gazette*, a donation of £20 for "the Aberdeen Ragged Kirk."

THE PEACE CONGRESS.—The following letter has been addressed to Lord Palmerston by the Peace Congress Committee of London, relative to the dispute now pending between the British and Portuguese Government, on the subject of the forcible release of Mr. Summers at Macao:—"Peace Congress Committee, 18, New Broad-street, Sept. 20, 1849.—My Lord: We have learned, with deep regret, that a misunderstanding has arise between the British and Portuguese Governments, in consequence of the death of a Portuguese soldier, killed at Macao by a party of English marines, who were engaged in forcibly releasing a British subject from confinement. Whilst this transaction justly demands the most searching investigation, we beg to express our earnest hope that it will not be permitted for one moment to disturb the friendly relations of the two countries, and that, should any obstacle arise to prevent its amicable adjustment, to the entire satisfaction of both parties, by ordinary diplomatic negotiation, your Lordship will at once refer your high influence to secure the settlement of the dispute by friendly negotiation.—Signed on behalf of the Peace Congress Committee of London.—To the Right Hon. Lord Palmerston."

ATTEMPTED PARRICIDE.—We noticed in our Postscript last week a desperate attempt made, on Thursday evening week, by a young man named Henry Bathurst Monkhouse, to murder his father, Mr. John Farmer Monkhouse, residing on the Mall, Chiswick, by shooting him in the throat with a pistol. The accused is the second son of Mr. Monkhouse, and was sent to sea as a midshipman at an early age; but, having forfeited his father's good opinion, for the last six or seven years has been engaged as a common seaman in the merchant service. He only landed at Liverpool from his last voyage on the 30th ult., and on Tuesday week he went down to Chiswick to see his friends; but, having been upbraided severely by his father for some previous misconduct, he left the place in anger, and, on Thursday evening, about seven o'clock, he drove up to the house in a cab, had his father called out, and, on the old man presenting himself at the hall-door, discharged a loaded pistol, which took effect in the throat, inflicting a wound that it is feared will prove mortal. He made his escape, but was arrested a few hours subsequently, in a public-house at Ealing. These particulars were proved in evidence at the Hammersmith Police-court, on Friday week, when he was remanded to Wednesday last, from which day he was again remanded to next Wednesday, as his father was not in a fit state to appear against him in court. The accused is entitled to the reversion, at his father's death, of one-fourth of the sum of £8722 4s. 4d. Consols.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The domestic affairs of *la grande nation* present rather a dull aspect this week.

The chief interest in Paris turns upon the discussions of the Legislative Assembly, which, however, afford little calling for notice, with the exception of the formal avowal made by the President of the Council and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, on the committee to which the consideration of the sums demanded by the Government to defray the expense of the expedition to Rome has been referred. These Ministers communicated several documents, and declared that the President's letter, as a whole, formed the basis of their policy, and though they would not express their concurrence with the contents of the manifesto, or *motu proprio* of the Pope, they yet accepted it provisionally, but reserving the right of demanding ulterior concessions. The Ministers, moreover, declared that the *motu proprio*, and especially the part of amnesty it contained, had given rise to discontent to all classes of the Roman population; so much so that the French army could no. for the present be withdrawn from Rome.

The Roman policy of the French Government has thus assumed a tangible shape, instead of being the uncertain, flitting will-o'-the-wisp it has hitherto appeared to be. M. Thiers, who was selected reporter by the committee, approves of that expedition, as also of the Pope's manifesto, and will support the Government demands

On Tuesday, M. Pelletier submitted a scheme to the Assembly for the purpose of extinguishing poverty, which was so extravagant and absurd, that, after a long debate, it was rejected by a majority of 428, 5 only voting in its favour.

The health of M. de Falloux is worse, the disease having been increased by the state of the weather. The physicians urge upon their patient absolute rest, so that there is no expectation that he will be well enough to take part in the discussion on the Roman question, next week.

Rumours were in circulation in Paris, during the week, that riots had broken out at Naples, and that the King had been assassinated; but, after the most diligent inquiries, they could not be traced to rest on any foundation.

Letters from Marseilles, dated the 6th, state that 18 of the members of the late Roman Constituent Assembly had arrived in that city.

A letter from Troyes states that the present vintage is so abundant in the department of the Aube, that several of the proprietors have thrown on the highroad and in their farm-yards the wine of last year's growth, in order to use the empty casks.

The trees of liberty planted in Paris after the revolution of February, which have since died, or are considered likely to live, have been rooted up by order of the Prefect of Police. This operation attracted a great concourse of people, and here and there some attempts were made to impede it.

PRUSSIA.

Advices from Berlin of the 9th inst. state that the second part of the 105th section of the Constitution (considered the most important portion) had been carried by 237 to 63.

ITALIAN STATES.

ROME.—We learn from Rome that several French soldiers had been assassinated in the public streets; in consequence of which, General Rostolan issued a decree demanding the delivering up of all kinds of arms within twenty four hours, and intimating that all persons in whose houses such weapons should be found hereafter would be tried before a Council of War.

On the 1st, the police department was to be given up to the Pontifical Government, and a rumour was current that Rome was to receive a mixed French, Austrian, Neapolitan, and Spanish garrison. All the deputies, on the French police having told them it could not protect them beyond that period, quitted the city. Sixty left Rome together, and were accompanied by a part of the population outside the gates, who cheered them as they left. They embarked in different vessels, and some proceeded to Genoa, and others to Toulon.

PIEDMONT.—The Sardinian Government has concluded two loans, one with Baron Rothschild, for 32,000,000f. at 82, and another with capitalists of the country for 9,000,000f., at 83. Great preparations were making for the funeral of Charles Albert, whose remains were expected from Genoa on the 12th. It is said that he has begueathed to the nation his picture gallery and his collection of arms, which are truly magnificent. The funeral oration of the Prince was delivered at Genoa by M. Terence Mamiani, at the request of the Municipality.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The Vienna papers publish a letter from a lady, named De Maderspach—whose son had served in the Hungarian army of Görgey, but having been taken prisoner has been sent as an army in Italy—in which she details the atrocious cruelties to which she had been subjected in her native village of Rinkberg, by a Captain of the Lichtenstein Light Horse (Austrian) named Grün. This affected lady says:—

"I was torn from the arms of my husband, from the circle of my children, from the hallowed altar of my home, charged with no offence, allowed no hearing arranged before no Judge. A woman, with a daughter, was, in my own native town, before the people accustomed to treat me with respect, dragged into a square of soldiers, and there scourged with rods. Lo'k, I cannot write it! Before the eyes of my husband I had Himself robbed of all other weapons, he shot himself with a pocket pistol. A cry of horror filled the air. I was dragged before Lieut. Kaiserfeld. The grapeshot rose, and killed those who precipitated these horrors, but their lives were saved by the interference of the military. My children was taken prisoner with the army of Görgey, and sent as a common soldier into Italy, and so is the case with all of my children. I am plunged in misery, and of my wealth. You know not my husband. I tell you that no nobler, more elevated, more adorable character does or ever will exist. The very remembrance of him is painful to me. He was one of the gross bridges in him the world has sustained a great loss. My misfortune is boundless, and unceasing are the tortures I suffer. Grief will soon kill me. My grief will soon kill me. I perceive that I can dwell on nothing but my sorrow. One only wish still animates me to bestow my son. They have transported him to Grätz. If you have friends there, think of my poor boy of eighteen. F. VON MADERSPACH.

The terms of the capitulation of Comorn are Amnesty for the whole of the garrison, with the exception of the ringleaders and officers, who will be given 6d. with passports for a foreign land. The men, on quitting the fortress, to get their pay for eight days. The Kossuthian notes to be bought up by the Government. The exchange is to be 250 Austrian florins for 100 florins. It is said to have been settled at first, but afterwards inserted, in consideration of the vast collection of stores shut up in the fortress, and the improvements and additions to the fortifications that have been, from time to time, made by the insurgents—the sum of which would have cost the State a great outlay of capital. It is supposed the citadel has already been formally surrendered to the Austrians.

The insurgents in the fortress numbered in all 20,000 men.

The rumour of Görgey's assassination has not been corroborated. Six of the prisoners who had been taken at Vilagos, and been condemned to suffer death by the court, had been executed accordingly. Four of them were Hungarian Generals—Aulich, Kiss, Poltenberg, and Vecsey.

The latest accounts from Vienna are to the 5th, and they state that the subscriptions to the new Austrian loan have exceeded the amount (60,000,000f. to 72,000,000f.) fixed by the Minister of Finances. On the closing of the list they amounted to 62,000,000f. without counting those made abroad, which are calculated at about 20,000, 00f., Amsterdam alone has subscribed from 10,000,000f. to 15,000,000f. The amounts taken by the houses of Rothschild and Sinna are now stated to be 5,000,000f each.

The Chevalier Jochtam, the Saxon Secretary of State, had arrived in Vienna, bearer of certain bonds to the amount of 60,000,000f., which he has remitted to the Austrian Government as security for the exactness of the payments at the periods fixed by the treaty of peace.

TURKEY.

From Constantinople the advices are to the 29th ult. The answer of Russia to the Sultan's note had, of course, reached the Porte, sufficient time not having elapsed for the accomplishment of that object. Great anxiety was felt respecting it, which, it was calculated, would arrive about the 11th or 12th inst. The state of affairs between the two countries, therefore, remained unchanged. The general belief in all the capitals of Europe appears to be that nothing of a warlike character is likely to issue from the disagreement; and, therefore, that little apprehension on the nature of Russian views, in the event of the Council of the Nation at Constantinople, the Cabinet, having been out-voted on the question of the extradition of the Poles and Hungarians, had proposed to those poor refugees to save themselves by becoming Mussulmans; and Bem, with some twenty others out of the 5000 who are at Widden, alone embraced the offer. Bem, whose chivalrous courage can only be equalled by his hatred of Russia, has taken this dreadful step not from fear, but in the hope that he may thereby be better wreak his vengeance in case of war between Turkey and Russia.

UNITED STATES.

There have been two arrivals from the States this week, and from them we learn that some misunderstanding was reported to have arisen between the English and American governments, and in consequence a rather severe correspondence had taken place between the cabinet at Washington and the British ambassador, on a subject upon which a contest was apprehended some time ago on the claims of the Mosquito territory.

The "affair" between the principal republics of the Old and New World, which we noticed last week, has been shorn of its dimensions in the public mind, by its being now regarded only as a mere personal quarrel between the French ambassador and the American authorities.

In the domestic affairs of the Union there was nothing of interest stirring. The arrivals of emigrants from Germany and Ireland are reported to be immense. At some periods as many as 800 Germans had arrived in one month from the Havre and Bremen ports alone. Serious complaints had been made of the treatment experienced during their passage, and the authorities had several cases under investigation. Societies were being formed to assist emigrants on their arrival in several localities.

The hostile feeling exhibited by the Indians had caused the Oregon mission to be abandoned.

The Astor Place rioters, who had taken part in the "Macready" affair, were undergoing their trial in New York. The *Herald* says: "We are very sorry to hear that an immense majority of the jurors are partizans, that no jury can be found in this city to convict these persons, no matter how clear, or positive, or emphatic the evidence may be. The prevalence of such a sentiment in a civilized community, indicates more than anything else, the state of society, in the progress of intellect, or in the condition of the race."

CANADA.

The advices from this turbulent quarter are characteristic. A sanguinary rencontre took place between the Tory and Reform parties in Kingston on the 15th ult. The Reformers had a public meeting on that day, for the purpose of sending a congratulatory address to Lord Elgin. The Tories attended in full force, and finally succeeded in completely breaking it up, and forcing the President to vacate the chair. Both parties were armed and in the course of the fight seven or eight persons were severely wounded, two of them so badly that they were not expected to survive. The Tories having taken possession of the room, passed a resolution condemning Lord Elgin and the ministry, which gave a renewed impetus to the riot and brawl. The military were called out, and, after considerable difficulty, succeeded in restoring order.

It is estimated that the property burned and destroyed in Toronto and Montreal since the riots in March last exceed £40,000 sterling, and the loss in trade, emigration of settlers, &c., little short of a million additional.

The latest accounts (to the 24th of September) announce that the disturbances at Bytown still continued, and that there had been large arrivals of men from the country, who were fully armed and ready to act in any outbreak. The troops, however, prevented any serious damage being done. It is said that Lord Elgin has in his possession documents tending to implicate several leading reformers in charge of sedition, in regard to the annexation of Canada to the United States.

A destructive fire occurred in Quebec on the 22d ult., consuming, before it was arrested, twenty-five buildings. The loss is estimated at £25,000, which was mostly covered by insurance, £12 000 to £15,000 of which is in the Quebec Office, and £1300 in the Phœnix Office. The fire is said to have been the work of an incendiary.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The merchant-ship *Dowson*, from the Cape of Good Hope, arrived, during the week, bringing two days' later news from that colony. The convicts in the *Pelorus* had all then reached the Cape; but the *Essex*, with troops from Cork, which arrived on the 3rd of August, reported having spoken a vessel three weeks previously with convicts for the Cape.

The hostility to the reception of the convicts still continued in full vitality.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Their Lordships met on Tuesday last, pursuant to the prorogation at the close of the session, with the view of further proroguing Parliament until the 20th of November next.

Soon after two o'clock, the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Carlisle, and Lord Campbell took their seats, in front of the Throne, in their robes, as her Majesty's commissioner, when the Deputy-Usher of the Black Rod (Mr. Pulman) was directed to summon the Commons to the bar, to hear the Royal Commission read.

Mr. Wm. Ley, the Second Clerk at the table of the House of Commons, with one honourable member (Mr. A. Raphael), and several officials of the Lower House, accordingly appeared at the bar, when, the Royal Commission having been read,

The LORD CHANCELLOR, in the name of her Majesty, and on her behalf, declared the Parliament further prorogued from that day until Tuesday, the 20th proximo.

The Commons, represented as before stated, then retired, and the Commissioners left the House

The only particular circumstance attendant upon the ceremonial was the first appearance of the Lord Chancellor in the House since his severe indisposition.

No other Peer was present except the Lords Commissioners.

DECORATION OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—Since the Parliamentary session has closed the remaining stained glass windows have been comp eted, and Mr. Dyce at one end of the House, and Mr. Maclise at the other, are fast proceeding with their frescoes. The effect produced on that of Mr. Dyce, the subject being "The committal of Prince Henry by Judge Gascoigne," in consequence of the artificial light thrown upon it, by which the artist works, affords a strong proof of the great advantage these works of art would derive from a stronger light being thrown upon them than that which the common illumination of the House affords. This observation applies even more particularly to the bar "end" of the House, where the recesses are deeper than behind the "throne."

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

GERTRUDE LADY BULLER

GERTRUDE LADY BULLER, relict of Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Buller, Bart., of Trecaut park, Cornwall, M.P., died, at Torquay, on the 3rd instant. Her Ladyship was the fifth daughter of Colonel Paul Van Cortlandt, the representative of a very influential family, which, originally noble in Holland, was established in North America by the Right Hon. Oliver Stephen Van Cortlandt, who accompanied, as Secretary to Government, in 1673, the first Dutch Governor sent out by the States General to the colony of New York.

Lady Buller was one of a large family, her parents having had no less than twenty-four children. Her sisters were—1. Mary Dickenson, wife of John M. Anderson, Esq.; 2. Elizabeth, wife of William Taylor, Esq., Lord Chief Justice of Jamaica, and mother of the present Colonel Philip Taylor; 3. Margaret Pennington Hughes, wife of Colonel Paul Van Cortlandt, of Kincraig; 4 Margaret Hughes, wife of C. Buller, Esq., of Binfield-park, Berks; 5 Charlotte, wife of General Sir John Fraser; and 6 Sophia Sawyer, wife of Sir William Howe Mulcaster, G.B.

Lady Buller had issue by Sir Edward one son, John St. Aubin, who died young, and one daughter, Anna Maria, who married, in 1824, Lieutenant-Colonel James Drummond Buller Fullerton-Elphinstone, and has a number of children.

GEORGE EDWARD ANSON, ESQ.

THE death of this lamented gentleman occurred most suddenly. On Monday morning he rose at his accustomed early hour, apparently in the enjoyment of his usual health, but at one o'clock he was seized with a fit, and never afterwards exhibited the slightest symptom of consciousness. Medical assistance was rendered within half-an-hour after, but, when he breathed his last. He had attended the Queen and Prince Albert throughout their Irish visit; was in the Royal suite at Balmoral; and accompanied her Majesty as far as Derby on her return to Osborne From Derby, Mr. Anson repaired to Needwood, in Staffordshire, to join Mrs. Anson; and it was there his death took place.

The deceased was born, 14th May, 1813, the second son of the Very Rev. Frederick Anson, D.D., Dean of Chester, by Mary-Anne his wife, only daughter of the late Rev. Richard Levett, of Milford, in Staffordshire. Dean Anson was younger brother of Thomas Viscount Anson, uncle of the present Earl of Lichfield, and grand nephew of the famous circumnavigator, Admiral Lord Anson.

Mr G. E. Anson was long connected with the Court, and held the confidential appointment of Keeper of her Majesty's Privy Purse. He was also Treasurer of the Honourable Corporation of the Governors and Assistants of the Corporate for the Duchy of Cornwall. He married, 20th October, 1837, the Hon. Georgiana Mary Harbord, eldest daughter of Edward, third Lord Suffield.

COMMANDER JOHN WHIPPLE.

This gallant and distinguished officer, whose death is just announced, entered the Navy in 1793, on board the *Crescent*, 36, with Captain Thomas Duckworth and Arthur Phillip, then stationed in the East Indies. On the ever-memorable 1st June, 1794, Mr. Whipple fought in the *Gibraltar*, 80; and in his admiral brother Anson of the Nile, he gained his Commander's rank, for his conduct as First Lieutenant of the *Alexander*, 74. From 1806 to 1810 he was employed in the Sea Fencibles in Ireland; and in 1824 was admitted to the out pension of Greenwich Hospital.

One of Commander Whipple's daughters, Matilda, married, in 1841, G. K. Bell, Esq., of the Bombay Artillery; and another, Mary, wedded, in 1845, Lieutenant Samuel Brooking Dolling, R.N.

For these details we are mainly indebted to O'Byrne's admirable "Naval Biography."

NEW DRAINAGE ACT.—An act was passed in the last session (which requires to be noticed more generally) to facilitate the advance of private money for drainage of lands in Great Britain and Ireland (12 and 13 Victoria, cap. 100). The preamble recites the large sums advanced for the drainage of land in England and Ireland; that from the uncertainty of the titles, and the terms of the loans, and that it is expedient that the same should be advanced by private persons. A good deal has been said of late respecting drainage, and the act states "that it is desirable that works of drainage should continue to be encouraged, in order to the more extensive and increased employment of the labouring and industrious of the districts where it is required, and to supply the demand for agricultural labour, especially at that season of the year when other sources are suspended." The object of the act is to enable owners of lands to borrow at advance money, to be applied to works of drainage under the sanction of the Enclosure Commissioners in England, and of the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland. The money borrowed by any one is to be charged on the inheritance of the land. The commissioners are authorised to issue "rentcharges" on the property for twenty-two years. As between the several persons interested in any land charged with a rentcharge under this act, the persons respectively are bound to keep down and discharge the payments thereof as if the same were interest payable upon a mortgage in fee on such lands. The commissioners have a general power of inspection and examination, to ascertain the proper application of the funds raised for works of drainage.

THE TORTURE IN SWITZERLAND.—A few days ago, M. F——, examining magistrate of Zug, in Switzerland, had to investigate a charge of robbery against a servant girl named Wilhelmine Stadlin, and, as she was clearly made out against her, he called on her to avow her guilt. She repeatedly refused; whereupon he ordered that she should be subjected to torture. Accordingly her two thumbs were fastened in a vice, and this being attached to a cord which passed through a ring in the ceiling, she was lifted from the ground. The examining magistrate then called on her to confess her guilt; but as she again refused, he caused her to receive two heavy blows from a stick. This, however, had no effect; but, after twelve minutes' torture, she cried for mercy, and avowed herself guilty. A report of this affair was made to the Grand Council of the canton; but as that was done was to pass a severe reprimand on the magistrate, to warn him not again to exceed the law, to quash the investigatory, and order it to be recommenced before another magistrate

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.—One evening last week, a young woman, named Rose, residing in Yarmouth, having had an altercation with her father, and fearing his displeasure, jumped out of her bedroom window into a flagged pavement yard beneath. The room was three stories from the ground; notwithstanding which the girl alighted on her feet, sustaining no material injury.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT.

His Royal Highness the Duke Alexander of Wirtemberg, and the Prince Philip of Wirtemberg, who arrived at Osborne on Thursday week, on a visit to her Majesty, returned to London on Monday.

On Tuesday intelligence of the sudden death of Mr. George Edward Anson reached Osborne. The event has caused deep affliction to her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness the Prince Albert to whom Mr. Anson had been for nearly ten years a confidential and attached servant.

The Queen held a Council at Osborne on Saturday last, which was attended by his Royal Highness the Prince Albert, the Marquis of Lansdowne (President), Lord John Russell, Lord Grey, Lord Carlisle, Lord Campbell, the George Grey, Lord Palmerston, and Sir David Dundas. The Hon. W. Bathurst was the Clerk of the Council. The Bishop of Hong-Kong did homage and kissed hands on his appointment. At the Council, Parliament was ordered to be further prorogued from Tuesday, the 9th of October, until Tuesday, the 20th of November.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER.—We have authority to state that the report of Queen Adelaide's improved health is totally unfounded: we regret to add that her Majesty is suffering from severe illness.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent came to town on Tuesday from Tunbridge Wells. On Wednesday her Royal Highness paid a visit to her Majesty the Queen Dowager, at the Priory, near Hammersmith.

The Duke of Wellington arrived in town on Monday from Walmer Castle, *en route* for Strathfieldsaye.

The Prince and Princess Metternich have left town *en route* for Brussels, where they contemplate making a lengthened sojourn. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge and the Duke of Wellington paid farewell visits to the Prince and Princess on Monday.

Her Royal Highness the Grand Duchess Dowager Stephanie of Baden is daily expected to arrive at Mivart's Hotel, from the Continent.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Douglas have arrived at the Clarendon Hotel, from Paris.

Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence was honoured by the company of their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Cambridge and Prince George at dinner on Monday last, at his Lordship's residence at St. James's Palace. The Earl of Cardigan, Viscount Chelsea, Lord Clarence Paget, General Thornton, and a distinguished circle, were among the most illustrious guests.

Lord Brougham arrived at his mansion, in Grafton-street, on Saturday evening. His Lordship leaves in a few days for his *château* at Cannes, in the south of France. Lord Brougham remains at Cannes all winter.

His Excellency the Swedish Minister and Baroness Rehausen have returned within the last few days to the Swedish Legation, from Brighton.

His Excellency Mr. Abbott Lawrence, the newly appointed American Minister, has arrived at the Clarendon, from Boston, U. S.

Sir James and Lady Anne Mackenzie have been receiving constant succession of visitors since the commencement of the shooting season, at their beautiful and romantic residence, Loch Luichart Lodge, Ross-shire. The sport in Sir James's deer forest has been very good, many magnificent stags having fallen to the unerring rifles of Sir James and his friends.

ROYAL MARRIAGE.—The matrimonial alliance between the Crown Prince of Sweden and the Princess Louise, eldest daughter of his Royal Highness Prince Frederick of the Netherlands, is definitively fixed to take place early in the ensuing year

IRELAND.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A NEW UNIVERSITY.—A long communication has been addressed by Prince Albert to his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, having reference to the establishment of a second University in Dublin. It appears from this letter that the prime pals of the three Queen's Colleges were anxious to have the power conferred separately on those institutions of granting degrees in the several faculties of law, physic, and arts—a view which his Royal Highness combats on the ground that the granting of such powers would only ha[ve] the effect of converting those colleges into "common nuisances and [illegible] The Prince, however, advocates the propri[illegible]

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THE "SAYED PACHA" STEAM YACHT.

THE "SAYED PACHA" STEAM YACHT.

This splendid craft, now on her passage *under steam* to Egypt, was built at Greenock, by Messrs. Caird and Co., to the order and under the direction of Messrs. Galloway, of Alexandria and London. She is for the private use of his Highness Sayed Pacha, Grand Admiral of the Egyptian fleet, eldest surviving son of the renowned Mohamed Ali, and heir presumptive to the Viceroyalty o Egypt.

This remarkable vessel measures 156 feet in length, by 17 feet beam, and draws 2½ feet of water, with forty hours' coals on board. The engines, on the oscillating principle, are of 80 horse nominal power, but have worked up to 120 horse-power. She has feathering paddles; and the speed attained in still water is nearly seventeen miles an hour. The smoothness with which she passed through the water excited general approbation; and on her passage from the Clyde to Milford, she met with very bad weather, and proved herself an excellent sea-boat. Going down the Nile, twenty-five miles an hour will be her probable speed.

The accommodation and general convenience is great. The principal saloon for his Highness occupies the after-part of the vessel, and measures nearly 60 feet in length; possessing a very pretty companion, or round-house, with stained glass windows, and a beautiful metal staircase, leading into the cabin, which is fitted up with mahogany Venetian blinds and plate-glass windows of a large size: the whole enclosed with strong port doors, with bull's-eyes to be opened or closed at pleasure.

Forward of the machinery is another fine cabin, of 24 feet in length by 17 feet in width, for his Highness's officers and friends, fitted up in a handsome and suitable manner. Forward of this cabin is another of good dimensions, for the accommodation of the crew.

The exterior decoration and painting are very tasteful and beautiful, being ornamented with Egyptian figures gilt, and a variety of elegant gilt scroll-work from stem to stern; altogether forming a splendid specimen of a Royal Steam Yacht, and doing infinite credit to all parties concerned. Amongst other novelties, beside the usual steam-whistle, there is a powerful trumpet, attached to the steam chest, with graduated taps, to produce a musical effect and to vary the sounds with which old Nile is now being afflicted, thus realising the oft-repeated remark that everything will be done by steam.

She has elegant brass stanchions fitted on the bulwarks, from stem to stern, for supporting a beautiful awning, with fringe dropping from it.

The fittings and decorations were done under the immediate superintendence of Mr. R. H. Galloway, of Alexandria.

There is no doubt that she will give great satisfaction to H.R.H. Sayed Pacha, whose patronage of British science, art, and manufactures is an indisputable proof of his enlightened ideas, and his fitness to follow in the steps of his wonderful father, the late Mohamed Ali.

The objects in the View above given of the bank of the Nile show those met with by the steamer, in ascending the river, opposite the celebrated Mosque of Abou Mondour, which will be recollected by all those who have once seen it. On the right hand of the spectator is the old gate of Rosetta, now in ruins, with a three-gun battery, now in ruins and the remarkably large cypress: on the left are the "sand-hills."

SMITHFIELD HORSE MARKET.

The Court of Common Council sat for upwards of four hours on Wednesday, discussing the propriety of the removal of Smithfield Market; and the result of their deliberations will be found elsewhere.

In this place we give a companion Illustration to the three scenes pictured in our Journal for July 21.

The present Engraving shows the Horse Market on Friday, respecting the nuisance of which, one of the witnesses examined by the Select Committee of the House of Commons states that on the Horse-market Day (Friday), "it is not safe to be within a mile or two of the place."

"Have there been a great many accidents connected with the Horse Market?—Yes; there is a boy suffering from a broken arm next door to me just now."

Another witness describes what is called Smithfield races, the horses and donkeys and everything of that description continually galloping the whole afternoon. "On the Friday afternoon, after the sale of the sheep and beasts is over, there is a market for the sale of horses, donkeys, carts, barrows, and every description of goods or chattels that are available for the use of costermongers, little greengrocers, or chapmen, or anything of that description, and a galloping of donkeys, and those poor old horses; a great many of them that go on Friday afternoon are bought up by the knackers—poor old horses worn out. They come in great numbers, and just where we are situated it is more dangerous that it would be perhaps if it were in any other locality; there is a part of the road paved with granite, and a portion of the road just above me macadamised, and there is a hill, consequently the children or persons passing to and fro, or crossing that portion of the road, which is narrow, are inclined to feel safe, or in one moment when they are on the macadamised part of the road it is all quiet, and they come upon the pavement, and then it is dangerous, for those fellows are galloping their donkeys and the horses." This witness adds:—"Smithfield races is the market held for the sale of horses on the Friday afternoon, after the beasts and sheep are sold; it is a continuation of the same market on the Friday for the sale of horses and old harness, barrows, costermongers' carts, and other matters."

The knackers' carts are described as a great nuisance.

"Sir C. Douglas: Have those nuisances been on the increase during the last twenty years that you have been there; are they worse than they were twenty years ago? I think they are with reference to the horses and asses on Fridays.

"Chairman: From the greater number of people going there?—Yes; the greater number of persons connected with the market, and those people who go with the horses and asses are a terrible description of people."

Another witness states there to be "a great deal of cruelty in the horse market that you cannot bring home to the perpetrators, because as they run up and down with them, one gives them a cut, and another gives them a cut, so that you never can get one man doing sufficient to convict him; but there are a great many horses there which fall, owing to the slipperiness of the stones." This witness has seen three or four horses down there at the same time: some of them have to be killed, they are not able to get up again; they crick their backs and break their legs. The animals driven through the streets are footsore and lame, with the blood oozing out between the hoof and the frstock; and standing with the blood quite in a pool, on account of their hoofs being so bad."

The horses here are sold to knackers, and some are fair horses for hacks, such as light cart horses, and those used in the light carts about London.

Knackers attend this market, and the majority of horses sold are diseased to a certain extent—such as spavined, lame, and blind; now the danger of diseased horses is incalculable, not only in the market itself, but also in the sheds where they are stabled the night previous to market day.

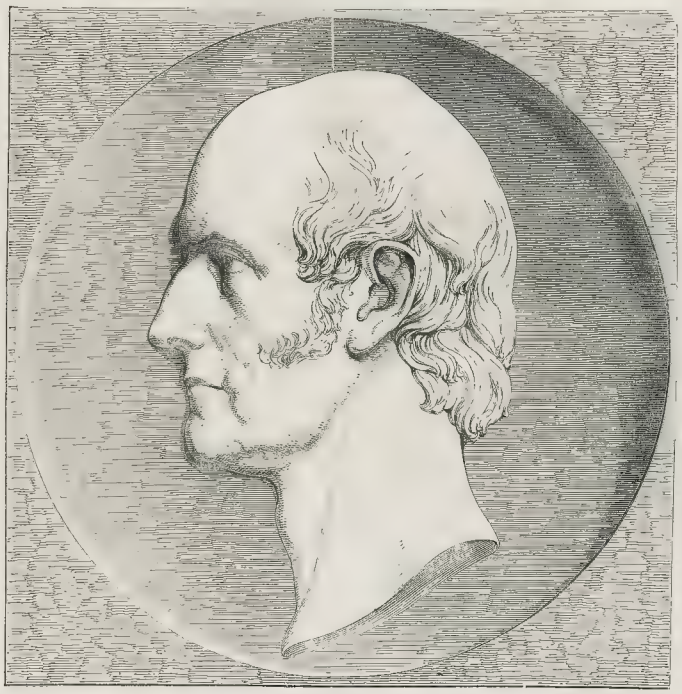
Mr. Fisk, a young artist, a nephew of Mr. Fisk, a clergyman, of St. John's Wood, was sketching lately in the neighbourhood of Balmoral, and went to the church on a very fine Sunday morning. At the end of the service the rain came down in torrents, and neither umbrella nor shelter was at hand. The Queen had to approach her carriage through a mass of waters. Mr. Fisk, with great propriety, took the plaid from his shoulders, and spread it on the ground. The Queen walked thereon, and thus reached her carriage.

THE HORSE-MARKET AT SMITHFIELD.

MEDALLION PORTRAIT OF THE LATE MR. VERNON.

For this medallic portrait, the late Mr. Vernon sat to Mr. Behnes, the sculptor, who modelled, about the same time, a bust of the lamented gentleman; and both were allowed by him to be characteristic likenesses.

Shortly after the decease of Mr. Vernon, a subscription was opened with the view of raising some memorial of his munificence in presenting to the country his fine Collection of Pictures, now housed in the National Gallery. The Medallion was submitted for this purpose to the Committee of Subscribers; but after much discussion, it was resolved to commission Mr. Behnes to execute a marble bust and pedestal of Mr. Vernon, to be presented to the National Gallery as a fitting tribute to the memory of one who has so generously contributed to enrich the Collection, and more especially to foster and elevate the English School of Painting.



MEDALLION PORTRAIT OF THE LATE ROBERT VERNON, ESQ., BY BEHNES.

GREAT EXHIBITION OF THE WORKS OF INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS.—This proposal, for which the world is indebted to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, seems even thus early to have assumed the aspect of a certainty. It was no sooner promulgated as an idea only to be discussed privately, than the manufacturers of the United Kingdom seemed at once to adopt it as a reality with enthusiastic cordiality. The institutions which have successfully assisted in preparing the public mind to welcome this great exhibition, and therefore deserving honourable mention, are the Society of Arts of London, the Royal Dublin Society, the Royal Manchester Institution, and the Corn-Law League, besides those which have been formed for the especial purpose of establishing temporary exhibitions, as at Liverpool, Glasgow, Norwich, &c., and last, but certainly not least, Birmingham. On the 30th June last his Royal Highness summoned Mr. T. Cubitt, Mr. H. Cole, Mr. F. Fuller, and Mr. J. S. Russell, members of the Society of Arts, to Buckingham Palace, to discuss his Royal Highness's proposal. The Prince proposed that the exhibition should consist of raw materials of all kinds, mineralogical, agricultural, &c.; of machinery and mechanical inventions; of the results of these, namely, manufactures; and, lastly, of sculpture and plastic art generally; and that the exhibition should be open to all nations. That portion of Hyde-park between the Kensington Drive and Rotten-row, which consists of about thirty acres of level ground, was considered to be an eligible site for the exhibition. A second meeting of three of these gentlemen, at which the President of the Board of Trade was also present, was held by the Prince's command at Osborne on the 14th July, when some of the general arrangements for giving effect to the plan were discussed. It was proposed that a Royal Commission should be appointed to arrange and conduct the exhibition, to determine the nature of the prizes to be given away, and to take the responsibility of awarding the prizes. It was settled that the best way of raising the funds for the prizes, the building, &c., would be by public voluntary subscriptions, and that the Society of Arts, as an institution incorporated by Royal charter, presented a useful machinery for organising the means for raising such funds. It was proposed that one prize should be awarded as high as £5000, and it was thought that perhaps the Queen might be induced to give away some of the prizes; but this subject and all its details will have to be investigated, and nothing, we believe, can be considered as determined on this point, except that an amount of £20,000 will certainly be given away in prizes. We have understood that the Prince held a third meeting on the morning of his departure for Ireland, when his Royal Highness instructed his secretary to prepare commissions, empowering Mr. Cole, Mr. F. Fuller, and Mr. J. S. Russell "to travel through the manufacturing districts of the country, in order to collect the opinions of the leading manufacturers, and further evidence, in order that his Royal Highness may bring the results of such inquiry before her Majesty's Government." Mr. Digby Wyatt attended as secretary to the deputation. Many of our readers will have seen in their local papers notices of the visits of the deputation. Among other places, we believe they have visited Manchester and its neighbourhood, the Potteries, Sheffield, Birmingham, Bradford, Leeds, Glasgow, Paisley, Perth, Edinburgh, Carlisle, Belfast, Dublin, &c.; at each place initiating the formation of a local committee, and obtaining the signatures of the principal manufacturing firms to a declaration expressive of their desire to be promoters of the exhibition, both by personal assistance and by subscriptions.—Abridged from the *Journal of Design*.

A new candidate for the Tracy peerage has made his appearance in the person of Lieut. Benjamin Wheatley Tracy, R.N., whose professional rank is dated 1829. It appears that the life of the defeated claimant, who lately died, was insured for upwards of £14,000, which sum has gone towards the liquidation of the costs incurred in prosecuting his suit. The estates attached to the ancient Irish peerage of Tracy are worth upwards of £40,000 per annum. The property is principally situate in Gloucestershire.

BRIGHTON COLLEGE.

THIS College was opened in January, 1847, in a building at Brighton, hired temporarily, and with forty or fifty pupils. The education which the establishment offers is not materially different from that of the public grammar-schools; a more systematic attention to mathematics and modern languages in subordination to classical training being perhaps the chief distinction in the instruction; while the discipline chiefly differs in the absence of flogging and fagging. It is conducted on the principles of the Church of England, and has been uniformly and cordially supported by the Bishop of Chichester, who is patron. The Principal is the Rev. Arthur Maclean, of Trinity College, Cambridge; the Vice-Principal and Mathematical Lecturer is the Rev. Henry Cotterill, who was formerly Fellow of St. John's, Cambridge, and Senior Wrangler; and the Classical Lecturer is Mr. George Long, formerly Professor in University College, and Lecturer on Roman Law in the Middle Temple, a gentleman well known for his classical and varied attainments. These gentlemen are supported by a sufficient number of classical, mathematical, and foreign masters.

The funds for erecting the necessary buildings are being raised by means of transferable shares, entitling the holders to presentations: this is, therefore, what is usually called a proprietary college; but the projectors had the foresight to guard as far as possible against the evils of that system, by placing the internal government, with the appointment and removal of the masters, in the hands of the Principal; all other matters being under the control of a council, chosen by the proprietors, and presided over by the Earl of Chichester.

A college, such as this, with the advantages it possesses in respect to situation and staff, offering a sound religious education at a moderate expense to the upper classes of society, will, doubtless, be extensively supported. The College is intended for 600 pupils. At present there are about 170, of whom somewhat less than one-third are sons of gentlemen residing in Brighton. The ages of the scholars vary from nine to nineteen or twenty; those about fifteen being placed in the senior department. There are three scholarships of £30 a year each, tenable for three years at Oxford or Cambridge. Behind and around the building, of which a lithographic view, by Mr. Hawkins, has lately been published by Mr. George Bell, of 186, Fleet-street, are several acres of playground.

The College building, which is designed by Mr. G. Gilbert Scott, assumes, roughly speaking, the form of three sides of a quadrangle. The principal range, facing south, contains in the centre the main entrance, with the hall and staircase, and above, the library; while on each side are ranged spacious and lofty class-rooms, and private rooms for the masters, approached by spacious corridors. This portion of the building is all that has yet been erected. Towards the west of this main range will be built the great schoolroom, which will be about 100 feet by 35 feet, and will be raised upon arches, so as to afford a covered play-ground below. To the east will be the Principal's residence, and the chapel; the latter being approached by a cloister, which will also extend along the principal range of building.

The building is in the style of the fourteenth century. The material is flint, with dressings of Caen stone. The whole, as will be seen by our View, is designed with a certain amount of that picturesque irregularity of outline which characterizes our old collegiate buildings, and which enables the observer readily to distinguish the different parts by their external forms and positions. The first stone was laid in June 22, 1848. The building is well situated on the East Cliff, standing back from the town, and facing the sea.

STOCK EXCHANGE HOAXES.—When it was known in 1715 that the best families in the north of England had assembled in arms to change the dynasty, no pains were spared by the jobbers to procure correct and to disseminate false intelligence; and it was with mingled feelings of alarm and pity that the inhabitants of a small town between Perth and the seaport of Montrose—where James embarked after his unhappy expedition—saw a carriage and six travelling with all the rapidity which the road would allow. It was known that the rebel army was dispersed; that its chiefs were scattered, and that the unfortunate Stuart was wandering through the country, with life and liberty alike endangered. It excited, therefore, no surprise in the village when the carriage was surrounded, and the apparent prize conveyed with great ostentation towards London. Letters soon reached the city that the fugitive Stuart was taken; and the letters were confirmed by the story related, which quickly reached London. The funds of course rose, and the inventors of the trick laughed in their sleeves as they divided the profit. The first political hoax on record occurred in the reign of Anne. Down the Queen's-road, riding at a furious rate, ordering turnpikes to be thrown open, and loudly proclaiming the sudden death of the Queen, rode a well-dressed man, sparing neither spur nor steed. From west to east, and from north to south, the news spread. Like wildfire it passed through the desolate fields where palaces now abound, till it reached the city. The train bands deserted from their exercise, furled their colours, and returned home with their arms reversed. The funds fell with a suddenness which marked the importance of the intelligence, and it was remarked that while the Christian jobbers stood aloof, almost paralysed with the information, Manasseh Lopez and the Jew interest bought eagerly at the reduced price. There is no positive information to fix the deception upon any one in particular, but suspicion was pointed at those who gained by the fraud so publicly perpetrated. *Chronicles and Characters of the Stock Exchange*, just published.

ABOLITION OF FARMING PAUPER CHILDREN.—The Commissioners of Poor-laws some time since, with a view to the abolition of the system of farming pauper children in the North Surrey district, caused instructions to be sent to the unions of Wandsworth and Clapham, Croydon, Kingston, Richmond, and Lewisham, recommending that they should form a joint board of management to concert measures for the erection and maintenance of a large district school, to which the children of all these unions might be sent. In consequence of this recommendation, a board was formed, and measures were taken for the erection of a school at Penge Common, Battersea. The building, which is to cost £15,000, and to be capable of accommodating 600 children, will, it is said, be opened in August next.

CAUTION TO CREDITORS OF BANKRUPTS.—There is a section in the new Bankruptcy Act (the 270th), by which it is declared that, if any creditor of a bankrupt shall obtain any sum of money, or any goods, chattels, or security for money, from any person as an inducement for forbearing to oppose, or consenting to the allowance of, a certificate of such bankrupt, or to forbear to petition for the recal of the same, every such creditor so offending shall forfeit and lose for every such offence the treble value or amount of such money, goods, chattels, or security so obtained, as the case may be. The assignees are to proceed against the parties. Creditors obtaining from bankrupts securities for a like purpose are, by another provision, precluded from recovering; but the above-mentioned section reaches all parties, and may be regarded as a caution to creditors.

BRIGHTON COLLEGE.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, October 14.—Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 15.—Napoleon arrived at St. Helena, 1815.
TUESDAY, 16.—New moon 5h. 3m. P.M. Houses of Parliament burned, 1834.
WEDNESDAY, 17.—Etheldreda. Sun rises 6h. 28m., sets 5h. 2m.
THURSDAY, 18.—St. Luke the Evangelist.
FRIDAY, 19.—Length of day 10h. 7m.
SATURDAY, 20.—Battle of Navarino, 1827.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 20

Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
0 25	0 5	1		1		2	2	3	2	3	3
5	4	5	5	6	6	7	7	8	8	9	9
10	9	11	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
30	29	30	30	31	31	32	32	33	33	34	34

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. W. BATTY. Third Week of Fitzhall's wonderfully successful New Grand Spectacle of THE PROPHET, which is nightly rose ved with increased enthusiasm by delighted audiences, and announced by the public press to be the most gorgeous hippo-drama to which ever yet stood at the Royal Astley. ON MONDAY, OCT. 15, the Performances will commence with Fitzhall's New and Magnificent Spectacle of THE PROPHET, with entire New Scenery, Gorgeous Costume and Appointments, and in which Mr. W. West will appear. On his first visit to Europe. The whole to conclude with the laughable Farce of THE WHALER OF LONDON. Characters from Revenge, Four Shakespearian Readings, &c.

EXETER HALL WEDNESDAY CONCERTS.—The THIRD CONCERT will be held on the evening of WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7th.—Vocal Performers: Miss Rebecca Isaacs, Miss Rainforth, Miss Eyles, Miss Huddart, Miss O'Connor, and Mrs. Alexander Newton; Mr. Lockey, Signor Bartolini, Mr. Land, Mr. George Tedder, and Herr Pfeiffer. Grand Pianoforte, Miss Ellen Dey. Solo Violin, Mr. Saltonn (his second and last appearance at these Concerts). Sax-Horns, Mr. Distin and Sons (their last appearance previous to their provincial tour). The Programme will commence with a Selection from Barnett's Opera, "The Mountain Sylph," in which Herr Pfeiffer will sing, in English, the celebrated Romance "See what love has built for cast away," and "Farewell to the Mountain," and in the Trio "The Magic Wove Scarf," in the course of the evening. Mrs. Alexander Newton will repeat (by desire) Meyerbeer's Air "Gli Angeli d'Inferno," from "Il Rinaldo Magico"—Tickets, 5s. and 2s., Reserved Seats, 3s; Stalls, 2s; may be had of Mr STAMMERS, 4, Exeter-hall; of Mr. STEELE, 375, Strand, adjoining Exeter-hall (west); and of all Musicsellers.

Open Daily, from Eleven till Five, and every Evening, EXCEPT SATURDAY, from Seven; the Hall past Ten.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—ROME [illegible] Lady at [illegible] past four, and every [illegible] Lecture [illegible] by Mr. [illegible] ANCIENT and MODERN ROME, ELECTRO MAGNETISM, LIVER and LIVING-BELL.—The CHROMATROPE.—MODELS and MACHINES EXPLAINED.—Admission, 1s. Schools, Half-price.

WHITTINGTON CLUB and METROPOLITAN ATHENÆUM, 189 Strand.—Detail of PROGRAMMES of this Institution, containing every information relative to it, may be had on application to the Secretary.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"L. E." *Worcester.*—*We cannot search for the date.*
"*A Lover of Humanity*" *should apply to the Royal Humane Society.*
"*A. B.*," *Bonchurch.*—*We should say that an excursion ought to be able-bodied, as the duties lie mostly out of doors.*
"*A. M.*" *Moorgate-street.*—*Unconditional surrender must be placing at mercy, &c.*
"*Tom*" *may get from London to Paris in twelve hours, by railway and steamer.*
"*An Irish Subscriber.*"—*Apply to the Royal Patriotic Society of Scotland.*
"*Essex.*" *The games, "Music hath charms to soothe," &c., occurs in Congreve's "Mourning Bride."*
"*R. C. S.*," *Essex.*—*The late "Mr." Anton Rée.*
"*Georgey*," *Sheffield, is thanked; but public meetings are not, generally, effective scenes as illustration.*
"*Curiosity*" *with Jenny Lind was born in* 1820. *See No.* 180 *of our Journal, with the first portrait of Mdlle. Lind engraved in this country.*
"*W. H. B.*," *Cheltenham.*—*There is no chance in Montreal of the nice you state.*
"*W. T.*," *Somerset, must excuse our declining to recommend an Australasian emigration agent.*
"[illegible]."—*The number of British killed and wounded at Waterloo was stated in a report, dated October 21, 1815, at about* 10,000. *We cannot spare time to ascertain the other numbers.*
"*B. E. A.*," *Cantab.*—*Mr. Aspbee's poem of the "Ocean Flower" is preceded by a clever account of the Island of Madeira, the best guide we know. (Longman.)*
"*Peregrinus*," *Dublin.*—*We cannot aid you.*
"*W. K.*"—*The same.*
"*G. F. B.*," *Alnaby.*—*Our former correspondent having proved the destructiveness of the insertion of lime and salammoniac to the wire-worm, the mode of application must be left to "G. F. B's" experience.*
"[illegible]."—*Congregationalists are a sect of Protestant dissenters who maintain that every congregation for religious worship is independent of every other.*
"*Querist*" *is thanked, but we have not room. Shall it be returned?*
"*B. W.*" *The piece of which you have sent an impression is an astrological medal, with Hebrew characters, and of no value.*
"*Nemo vam non paratus.*" *The subject suggested is "non paratus," seeing that it is copyright, and unattainable.*
"*A Constant Subscriber,*" *Richmond.*—*The latter phrase is preferable.*
"*X. Y. Z.*"—*See Curtis on the "Ear."*
"*T. D.*" *Droitwich.*—*The worm and the insect belong to the third, or "articulated," division of the animal kingdom.*
"*M. B.*" *Pau, to be legally borne, must emanate from, or be authorized by, the Heralds' College. They are granted by the Earl-Marshal, through the medium of the Kings of Arms. A petitioner seeking to have arms registered to his family can suggest the bearings he would prefer, and, if they do not interfere with any one else at the College and accord them to him. We do not think there is any grant to the name of Lord. Sir Thomas Byard does not appear in M. O'Byrne's admirable "Naval Biography," which is applied to hang off* 1, *or to those whose names are contained in the "Navy List" for January, 1845.*
"*A Subscriber long on Naval Parity*"—*Lord Fitzhardinge.*
"*Leo.*" *In the case put, A. B. has no right to use in any way the armorial bearings of D. F. (her sister's husband). D. F. cannot quarter the arms of his wife. If the lady be an heiress, or co-heiress, he should bear her arms on an escutcheon of pretence; if she be not, he would then impale them. The descendants of D. F. and C. D. (if C. D. be an heiress or co-heiress) would be entitled to quarter C. D.'s arms with the arms of D. F. The descendants of A. B. have no right to the arms of D. F.*
"*A Constant Reader.*"—*The point involves a legal nicety, and our correspondent had better apply to a solicitor*
"*Kingsmill*" *informs "Arturus" that the direct lineal descendant in the male line of Sir Thomas Lucy, the owner of Charlcot Park on the banks of the Stour, Shakespeare's Sir Thomas Lucy, succeeded to the Charlcote estate at the decease of his cousin, George Lucy, Esq., in* 1786, *and assumed, in consequence, by sign manual, 9th February,* 1787, *the surname and arms of Lucy only. He (grandson of [illegible]) is the present possessor of that fine estate, which has a peculiar interest to all admirers of the bard of Avon.*
"*X. Y. Z.*" *Illegitimacy is no barrier.*
"*A.*" —1. *It is the duty of the Sheriff to form the grand jury of gentlemen selected by [illegible] out of the county. As to the jury lists, see the* 6 *Geo. IV., c.* 50. 2. *The Sheriff is not bound to make out the selection according to precedence; indeed, it is according to law, that the names should be chosen indifferently, regard being only had to their qualifications.* 3. *The rank of a Lord-Lieutenant would have nothing to do with the matter beyond the option of the Sheriff.* 4. *We believe the Sheriff has precedence, as Bucklersbury says that he is "of first rank in the county, and superior in rank to any nobleman therein during his office Blackstone classifies speaks of the Lord-Lieutenant being on a par with the Custos Rotulorum, who is on officer decidedly beneath the Sheriff. The wife's precedence in this case is but doubtful, and according to courtesy, as the Sheriff's rank is only official.*
"*E. H.*," *Ipswich, may obtain a good Daguerreotype portrait at any of Beard's establishments. Photographic is another word for the Daguerreotype, and is derived from two Greek words expressing the process*—*to draw by light.*
"Byra."—*See any edition of Milton's prose works.*
"*S. P.*"—*The impression sent us from the coinage of the Isle of Man.*
"[illegible]."—*A sovereign of William I., if fine, is worth* 8*s.*
"[illegible]."—*Messrs. Wheatstone and Cooke were the first persons who [illegible] patent [illegible] Mr. Cooke was employed by the Manchester and Liverpool Railway Company to attend to the subject before a joint partnership was formed. Their relative position in connexion with the invention has been stated in [illegible]. Mr. Cooke is entitled to stand alone for having [illegible] and carried out the electric telegraph; and Professor Wheatstone [illegible] the scientific man whose profound and successful researches had already prepared the public to receive it as a project capable of practical application. (See "Penny Cyclopædia," art. "Telegraph.")*
"*A. B. S.*," *Deanrow, must have read "Macbeth" with little attention, or he would not question the two daggers in the hands of Mr. Lough's statue.*
"*Dover-Road.*"—*We think the letter of the act, on question.*
"[illegible]."—*The most complete "Life of Byron." We cannot settle the cab [illegible].*
"[illegible]."—*Declined.*
"[illegible]."—*It is our intention to illustrate [illegible].*
"[illegible] *Subscriber.*"—*We do not interfere on curd al spakes.*
"[illegible]."—*Brook*—*Bankers, as soon as traders, formerly sold their signs.*
"[illegible]."—*Birmingham.*—*Address Mr. Mu[illegible].*
"[illegible]."—*A Mark Reader*" *had better apply to the p[illegible].*
"*W. H.*" *The "Handbook of Carving,"* 1[illegible].
"*An Essex.*" *The rose is common to mid Britain, in appearance as you state.*
"*Essex*" *may find it worth while to apply to the Secretary, Queen Anne's Bounty-office, 3, Dean's-yard, Westminster.*
"*J. R.*" *Bradford.*—*Sir John Franklin's Expedition sailed from Greenhithe, May,* 19, 1845. *(See No.* 160 *of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, *which contains a portrait of the gallant commander, with views of the* Erebus *and* Terror, *and notices of the former ship.*
"*A Subscriber,*" *Kent.*—*The arms of Duke are, "Per fesse arg. and az. three chaplets counterchanged." Crest "A demi griffin or, holding a chaplet as."*
"*J. H.,*" *Newcastle-upon-Tyne.*—*Short-hand.*
"*Bruce,*" *Edinburgh.*—*Lord Brougham completed his* 71*st year on Sept.* 19, 1849.
"*Moreton.*"—*Is the Gresham the Life Assurance Office referred to? The address is* 37, *Old Jewry*
"*An Old Subscriber,*" *Brompton.*—*The tenants of the Holborn Union Almshouses must be parishioners of St. Clement Danes, Strand.*
"*An Old Subscriber and Admirer.*"—*The Conway Tubular Bridge is engraved in No.* 307 *of our Journal.*
"*J. Q.*," *Leicester.*—*We cannot insert your letter. You have strangely underrated the quality of the tyne.*—*Short-hand.*
"*Nottingham.*"—*The bill declaring Gretna-Green marriages illegal has not yet been passed*
"*E. R.*" *St. James's-place.*—*We cannot undertake to recommend medical advisers.*
"*L. G.,*" *Woburn-place.*—*Declined.*
"*C. A. L.*" *Union Hall.*—*We cannot inform you.*
"*X. Y.*" *Canterbury.*—*Taylor's "Bee-keeper's Manual," published by Groombridge and Co*
"*T. W.*" *Athlone, and "H. M.," Jersey, are thanked but we have not room for the subjects*
"*C. T.*" *Market Deeping.*—*We have no information beyond the notice in question.*
"*A Constant Reader*" *and "E. H. R.," Guernsey.*—*Offensive is a colloquial sense of the word obnoxious. It is thus given by Ashe in his "Dictionary," but not by Johnson*
"*M. E. P.*" *should offer his five-guinea-piece (Geo. II.),* 1748, *to Mr. Webster, coin-dealer,* 17, *Great Russell-street, Covent-Garden.*
"*Forces-sur-Mer.*"—*We are not in possession of the address.*
"*E. N.*"—*We cannot inform you.*
"*D. O. T.,*" *Aylesbury, and "Stephen W.," City.*—*See the "Guide to the Ball-room," to be had, by order, of any bookseller.*
"*Narcissa.*"—*Such a book as you require is published by Orr and Co., Strand.*
"*W. O. A.*" *Kilarney. Declined.*
"*P. B. G.*" *The picture of Paris at the Colosseum was first exhibited last year at the Colosseum. It was preceded by a night view of London.*
"*A Glasgow Reader.*"—*We had rather not give any opinion on the subject.*
"*P. J. S.*" *Liverpool.*—*Mr. Simd's illustrated paper on the "Potato Disease" appeared in No.* 246 *of our Journal, to be had for* 1*s.*
"*An Old Subscriber.*"—*We cannot advise you.*
"*A Subscriber.*"—*The Countess de Rost (Madame Sontag) was born at Coblentz, January* 3, 1809. *(See a Memoir lately published by Mitchell, Old Bond-street.)*
"*A Constant Subscriber.*"] *Address your letter to the Hon. Mr. Ashley, Marlborough House, Pall Mall*
"*Narcissa.*"—*We have not sufficient experience in such matters.*
"*S. F. E.*" *Guardon.*—*We have not room to print your long letter, enforcing the cleansing of chimneys on a great and to sanatory improvement. Our correspondent states that the chimney-sides recommended by Dr. Arnott should be made in a sloping direction, so that the heated air may not enter the chimney at right angles, crossing and interfering with the draught, but rising with the smoke, and assisting its ascent.*

DECLINED. "*F. C. D.*" "*A Prussian Lady,*" "*A Native of Suffolk,*" "*H. E. D.,*" "*F. W. L.*" *or* "*W. E. C.*"

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1849.

THE belief continues to gain ground that the Emperor of Russia will bide his time, and be contented with a compromise of the difficulty which he himself raised against the Ottoman Empire. The belief is mainly supported by the removal of all doubt of the cordial unanimity subsisting between the Governments of Great Britain and France to support Turkey, even to the last extremity, in refusing the Russian demand. A note has been addressed by the British Government to our Ambassador at St. Petersburg, of which copies have been forwarded to our Ambassadors in Vienna, Constantinople, and Paris, in which the determination of the British Government to support the Sultan in all exigences that might compromise his dignity as an independent Sovereign, is temperately but decidedly expressed. Lord Palmerston has likewise forwarded instructions to Sir Stratford Canning, and placed at his Excellency's disposal the British fleet in the Mediterranean. The Turkish Government has also received positive assurances of the support of the French Government, should any attack be made upon its independence; and, on its own part, has taken all proper precautions to place its excellent army and fine fleet in immediate working order, as if prepared for the worst.

There can, we should hope, be little doubt, under such circumstances as these, that the affair will blow over. Possibly, too, the refugees themselves may aid Turkey to escape honourably and peaceably from the dilemma, and prevent all future ground of animosity between their powerful foe and their generous but weak protector, by transferring themselves to the safer retreats of Leicester-square and Regent-street. Had Great Britain and France assumed a less decided attitude, the case might, perhaps, have been different; and it is a subject for sincere rejoicing, that both Governments have so well understood their own interests, and the interests of European civilisation, as to unite so cordially when their union was so essential. It is to be hoped their good understanding will long continue, as a firm barrier against the aggression of any state, however ambitious or however powerful.

DURING the visitation of the plague of Cholera, now happily fast subsiding, the want of an adequate supply of wholesome water was generally recognised in London as a great predisposing cause of the malady in every district in which it appeared. At such a time the public safety required that in the poorest districts the supply should have been more than usually abundant. Yet, under these circumstances, what was the course adopted by the richest and most powerful of the various water monopolies? Mr. Daw, Clerk to the City Commission of Sewers, having been instructed by the Commission to enquire of the managers of the New River Company why a second daily supply of water, which had been afforded to various courts and alleys occupied by poor people during the first six months of the present year, had been withdrawn in July, August, and September—the months of the plague—received from the New River Office a report from Mr. Milne, the Civil Engineer to the New River Board, from which we make the following extracts :—

These courts are generally supplied by a water-post or common cock, for the use of the inhabitants; but the cocks being removed, or, where they exist, being constantly open, drain away the working power of the mains, and prevent the supply of the higher tenants in the neighbourhood. The quantity discharged being, on an average, 500 gallons at each cock per day, one-half of which passes down into the drains, and, it would appear, is required for no other purpose.

The landlords of the houses in these courts are in general opulent, and should not postpone the erection of the tanks, so much required by their tenants.

The great objection to again giving, for a temporary period, the twice-a-day supply is that it interferes much with the certainty of supplying other tenants, and may tend to promote a further delay on the part of many landlords to execute works so necessary for the supply of closets, and for carrying out the contemplated sanitary measures.

It thus appears, from the words of their own officer, that, at a time when they should have increased the supply of water to the poor, they diminished it by one-half—heedless of the public health, but quite alive to the necessity of keeping on good terms with their richer customers. There nee is no greater proof than this of the danger of trusting a private trading company with such powers, for their own profit. Were there no other evidence upon which to condemn this monopoly to extinction, the letter of their own engineer would be amply sufficient as a justification.

There is, however, another point in the document, in which, while endeavouring to exonerate the Company from blame, Mr. Milne transfers a portion of it to other parties—the opulent landlords of houses properly in these crowded and filthy courts. As traders, the New River Company may be perfectly justified in what they did; but the quarrel of the public with them is that they exist as traders, and monopolize powers which are too extensive and too precious to become matters of trade, with any safety to the lives and health of the people. Now, though we agree with Mr. Milne that these opulent landlords ought to erect tanks, or other receptacles for containing the water supplied, we do not see in that circumstance any justification of the New River Company. By their own admission, they cannot supply sufficient water to all their tenants, even although a pestilence is raging, which might be diminished if water were more abundant. *That* is their condemnation, and they cannot put it aside by making a charge against the owners of house property for being worse than themselves. Upon the latter point, the aid of the Legislature has been, and will be again, sought; not merely to induce, but to compel house proprietors to erect suitable receptacles for containing water, under the penalty of being deprived of all legal remedy for the recovery of rent from any tenant whose tenement shall be deficient in this respect. Such a law is imperatively required in London. In other towns and cities, the result is obtained without the infliction of any injustice upon house proprietors, and with the greatest advantage to rich and poor: to the rich, as preserving the general health of the district; and to the poor, more especially, as being the first victims to all epidemic diseases. How different from London, for instance, is the condition of the populous town of Nottingham, both as regards the water supply and the arrangements made by landlords for the comfort of their tenants. Notwithstanding the density of its population, this town suffered very little from the plague of Cholera—so little as to amount, in the words of one of the speakers at a recent meeting of the Town Council, to "a comparative exemption." Amongst the chief causes of this happy state of things in Nottingham, was the abundant supply of pure water to every part of the town—a supply rendered abundant to the poorest of the poor, without any encroachment upon the supplies of the rich. The following extract from the Report of the Sanitary Committee of the town, read at the meeting alluded to, will show what Nottingham has, and what London has not—but what it must have, in spite of all the powerful monopolies that at present combine to prevent it :—

Since the year 1832 (say the Committee) this town has enjoyed the blessing of *an almost unlimited supply of wholesome filtered water*, obtained from the river Trent, together with a supply obtained from copious springs in the neighbourhood. It is forced by day and night at high pressure along all our streets, and is capable of rising to the upper stories of almost all the houses in the place without considerable waste throughout the year. The quantity taken by nearly nine-tenths of the dwelling-houses amounts to about 450,000 000 gallons per annum. *This is equal for the population supplied to* 18 *or* 20 *gallons per head per day, or from* 600 *to* 700 *gallons per week for each family. The challenge of the poor are supplied at a cost to the owner averaging about* 8*s. per annum for each house, or not quite* 1*d. per week.* This is generally paid by the landlord, and, of course, received back again in the rent. There has been, usually, only one common tap in each court; often, however, two or more such taps are placed in larger courts and minor thoroughfares, to which all the inhabitants have in practice free access. The remaining small portion of the dwellings are supplied from other sources, at a somewhat higher rate of charge, and in almost equally liberal quantity. *This admirable supply of water in Nottingham is of inestimable value, by promoting the cleanliness, health, and comfort of the people*

Although the Cholera is rapidly subsiding, it will not be wise on the part of the people of London to repose in security upon the belief that it is extinguished beyond the chance of revival in the heats of next July. The water grievance must not be lost sight of, because the immediate danger may have passed away; and, from the temper of the public upon the subject, and the growth of the evil with every increase of the streets and the population, there is, at length, something like a certainty that the demand for a total change in the water-economy of London will not cease until the first city in the world, for wealth and intelligence, shall also be the first in its arrangements for the health, cleanliness, and comfort of its population.

THE REVENUE.

The official returns of the revenue for the quarter ending Wednesday last, the 10th inst., have been published, and they show an increase of £28,.384 on the quarter, as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year. The items are as follow :

INCREASE.		
Excise	.. ..	..£185,003
Stamps	.. ..	24,860
Property Tax	.. ..	21 1.6
Post-Office	.. ..	3 000
Miscellaneous	.. ..	7.959
Increase on ordinary revenue	.. ..	..£441.903
Repayments of Advances	.. ..	53,594
Total increase	.. .. ..	£495,497
DECREASE.		
Customs	.. ..	..£154,211
Taxes	.. ..	12,599
Decrease on ordinary revenue	.. ..	166,810
Imprest and other moneys	.. ..	48,303
		£214,113
Net increase on the quarter	.. ..	£281,384

There is also an increase on the year up to Wednesday last, compared with that which ended on the 10th October, 1848, but it is not equa. in amount to the increase on the quarter, being £49,322,956 the revenue for the year ending Oct. 10, 1848, having been £49,222,656, while that of the year just closed is £49,480,267.

SUNDAY LABOUR IN THE POST-OFFICE.—DEPUTATION TO LORD J. RUSSELL.—A large deputation (consisting of the Bishop of London, the Lord Mayor, Mr. Masterman, Mr. Bevan, Mr. Cotton, Mr. Powles, and about thirty clergymen and gentlemen) waited on Lord John Russell by appointment on Thursday morning, to present the memorial agreed to at the recent meeting of merchants, bankers, and others, against the increase of Sunday labour in the Post-Office. The reply of his Lordship, after a long interview, was, that he feared the matter would not be correctly understood until it was actually in work. He had no objection to allow a little time to elapse before the alteration was put in force, but he could not hold out the slightest hope of any change in the proposed arrangement.

THE CHARTIST PRISONERS.—At the interview which took place between Mr. Cobden (who was accompanied by Sir Joshua Walmsley, M.P., and Mr. Wheelhouse, late M.P. for Coventry), and Sir George Grey, on the occasion of his presenting the memorial agreed to at the recent meeting held in the City-road, the right hon. baronet listened with attention to the observations of the gentlemen who supported the prayer. A letter from Mr. Cobden, stating the result of the interview, has been received by the deputation appointed to wait upon Mr. Cobden and Sir Joshua Walmsley, of which the following is a copy :—

163, Westbourne terrace, 2d Oct., 1849.

SIR,—Sir Joshua Walmsley and I have to-day had an interview with Sir G. Grey, to present the memorial which you placed in my hands in favour of the Chartist prisoners. His manner was very courteous, and I thought favourable to the object of our visit. I should add that Mr. Wheelhouse (late M.P. for Coventry) was good enough to accompany us, to testify, as a visiting magistrate, to the excellent conduct of the prisoners in Tothill-fields Prison; and I am, &c., your obedient servant,

R. Stallwood, Esq. (Signed) RICHARD COBDEN.

THE EQUINOCTIAL GALES.—These gales continued during the close of last week and beginning of the present, along the eastern and northern coasts, with much severity. Near Costhum, Yorkshire, where the *John Saltcoats* was totally lost, with all hands, another vessel met with a similar fate on Sunday morning; every soul perished with her. From the numbers of the wrecks she was seen to have had a collier, and to have had a crew of ten hands. At daybreak, on Saturday, a sloop was discovered by some of the Coast fishermen wrecked on the Gunfleet Sands, and it is to be feared that all hands and some passengers were with it on board. On the coast of Sunday, intelligence was communicated at Newcastle of the total loss of the *Hero* steamer, which left Shields in the early part of the week for Stettin. On the 27th ult., when off the coast of Norway, she was struck by a tremendous sea, which completely dashed her engines, as well as sweeping everything off her deck. Shortly afterwards she foundered. The crew were saved by the brig *Symmetry*.

THE WHALE.—A bed of "right whales" has been found near the South Scroby, Yarmouth, and is supposed to be nearly two miles long. The "diggings" in that neighbourhood have already been extensive, and several boats have landed their cargoes, which have been sold at the remarkably low price of ten a penny. The fish are delicately flavoured; and though at present small, still, in a few weeks, they will doubtless become fattened.

FIRE.—Between four and five o'clock on Wednesday morning a fire was discovered at the weavers of Mr. Anderson Humphrey, at Sankside. Timely information was given to the police. Several engines and firemen being in quick attendance, a fire was found to be extending itself among the straw and rubbish in the out-offices, where an enormous stock was deposited. The firemen were successful in soon allaying the fear of the neighbourhood, and, fortunately, their having been quickly called to the spot no doubt prevented a most awful loss of property.

POSTSCRIPT.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE QUEEN DOWAGER, AT BENTLEY PRIORY, STANMORE.

Her Majesty, and his Royal Highness Prince Albert and suite, left Osborne Palace yesterday (Friday) morning at nine o'clock, and embarked in the *Fairy* Royal yacht for Gosport, whence they proceeded by special train on the South Western Railway to town, where they arrived at one o'clock the same day. The Royal carriages were in waiting at the Nine Elms station to convey the illustrious party to Bentley Priory, Stanmore, on a visit to her Majesty the Queen Dowager, when the Queen partook of luncheon, at which her Serene Highness the Duchess Bernard of Saxe-Meiningen and the Princesses, and Earl Howe, had the honour of meeting the Sovereign. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, and suite, were expected to return to Buckingham Palace in the afternoon, from the Priory.

Sir George Hayter has been lying ill for the last week, with a severe attack of the prevailing epidemic, at Neuilly, near Paris.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.

(Before Mr. Commissioner SHEPHERD.)

A FLAW IN THE NEW ACT.—The new Bankruptcy Act came into operation on Friday (yesterday) morning, and several petitions were filed in accordance with it. In the course of the morning his Honor observed that there was a most important omission in one of the clauses, which directed that the bankrupt should be examined on his declaration (in lieu of an oath), but did not give any power of commitment in the event of his refusing to make the declaration. All that the Commissioner could do was to refuse the certificate. Mr. Cook said that the taking the declaration was precedent to any proceeding by the bankrupt, and that he was bound to take it. His Honor said it was very true that the refusal to comply with the Act of Parliament was an indictable offence.

POST-OFFICE "FINAL INSTRUCTIONS."—The following "final instructions" relative to Sunday duties were issued by the Post-Office on yesterday (Friday):—"On and from to-morrow (Saturday) evening a London bag must be made up in every provincial post-office, and which is only to contain letters which pass through London for places beyond it, and the postage on which has been pre-paid by stamps. Newspapers, books, parliamentary proceedings, and all kinds of documents which pass through the post for less than full letter postage rates, will be detained in the provincial post-offices until the London bag is despatched on Sunday. Foreign and colonial letters, whether pre-paid by money, or sent unpaid, as well as letters for the government offices, will be forwarded in the London bag night London bag. On and from Sunday evening next a bag will be made up in London for every provincial post town. A measure is in contemplation for the relief of rural post-office messengers, which is to let them return home within an hour or so after they have delivered all their letters on Sunday morning, instead of compelling them to remain at the extreme end of their delivery until Monday morning, as they have been used to do. All the other regulations will be carried into effect as heretofore, but the original resolution was carried. In the name of the Governor of the Queen's Bench Prison, a complaint was made of the knackers' yards in that neighbourhood, as well as of the drainage. The second matter was chiefly detailed to the state of the sewerage in Southwark and Lambeth, while the third set forth the well-known grounds of complaint respecting the supply of water. The fourth pledged the Association to the rejection of objects calculated to promote the public health; and after agreeing to address a memorial to the Board of Health, the meeting, which was very numerously attended, broke up.

VISCOUNT BRACKLEY, M.P.—We regret to state that accounts received at the Earl of Ellesmere's, in Belgrave-square, from Worsley Hall, do not hold out the slightest prospect of the above young nobleman's (heir to the immense Bridgewater property) recovery.

YORK, NEWCASTLE, AND BERWICK RAILWAY.—A special general meeting of the proprietors of the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway, resident in London, was held yesterday (Friday) afternoon, when Sir John Easthope and Mr. Alderman Sidney were elected delegates to attend the special meeting of the company, to be held in York on the 25th inst., for the appointment of the future directors of the concern.

Mr. Inspector Field, who for the last ten years (in conjunction with Inspector Field) has had the management of the metropolitan detective police, is appointed superintendent of the M division, vacant by the resignation of Superintendent Evans, who has completed his term of service, and retires on a full pension. Mr. Field is the officer who was actively engaged in endeavouring to capture the Mannings.

FIRE IN EDINBURGH.—The extensive flour-mills in Glanville-place, Stockbridge, belonging to the incorporation of bakers, have been much damaged by fire this week.

Mrs. Heald (Lola Montes), says the *Sémaphore*, passed through Marseilles a few days ago, with her young husband. They intended to proceed to Spain by land, in order to avoid the quarantine, which passengers from Marseilles have had to undergo in the Spanish harbours, they took the railroad on their way to Perpignan.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

From Paris, yesterday (Friday), we learn that the whole of the first day's proceedings in the state trials at Versailles was taken up with reading the indictment. Huber, who refused to accept the services of counsel, occupied the court with his reasons for defending himself personally.

The reports of disturbances having broken out in Naples, and that the King had been killed, were set at rest on Thursday by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who stated that the Government had received no intelligence whatever from Naples, or any part of Italy, to warrant the slightest reliance upon the rumours in question.

ITALY.

The Tuscan loan has been concluded with a Dutch house for 25 million livres, at 5½.

An amnesty, it is said, is about to be granted by the Grand Duke, that will include Guerazzi, but from the benefit of which, Montanelli, Mazzoni, and Marchetti are to be excluded.

The people of Florence entertain a great dislike to the Austrian soldiers, the consequences of which is, that they are continually coming to blows, and many and severe are the wounds inflicted on both sides.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHELL JACKET.—A rumour is current that her Majesty has signified her wish that this most unpopular innovation in military costume should be cast aside, and a blue frock-coat again substituted.

The Enrolled Pensioners will not be called out again for exercise during the present year

THE DETERMINATION OF LATITUDE AT SEA.—The Lords of the Admiralty have returned their thanks a second time to Mr. J. T. Towson, of Deptford, for his ingenuity and labour bestowed in facilitating the practice of navigation by means of inspection tables. The tables now laid before their Lordships are "inspection tables for the reduction of Extra-meridianal Altitudes;" their object being to determine latitude by an altitude of the sun, when taken either before or after the meridian passage. In climates where cloudy weather prevails the mariner is often deprived of an opportunity of taking a meridianal altitude; and, consequently, when the navigator is possessed only of ordinary nautical skill, the ship is often exposed to the danger of entering the British Channel without the navigator being possessed of the knowledge of the true latitude. By means, however, of Mr. Towson's tables, navigators who can only determine latitude by meridianal altitudes, may by inspection determine his latitude from altitudes taken before or after noon. This great service to the seafaring community deserves some more substantial reward than "thanks!"

ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL, NEW CROSS.—This institution has recently received the munificent sum of £4043 2s. 6d., from the trustees under the will of the late Dr. Bell, viz. the Earl of Leven and Melville, the Bishop of Gloucester, Lord Kenyon, and Walter Cook, Esq., who have been unanimously elected vice-patrons. The late Captain Simpson, of Greenwich Hospital, has bequeathed £50 to this school.

PARIAN BRACELETS.—Mr. Timmis, of Burslem, has just produced an elegant bracelet, consisting of beautifully modelled Parian flowers, laid upon an engraved gilt plate; the peculiar advantage of which is that the Parian may be cleaned with a brush and water, and made as white and semi-transparent as when new.

NEW CONSULAR DUTIES.—By an act passed in the late session, for further regulating the marriage of British subjects resident in foreign countries (12 & 13 Victoria, cap 68), new duties are imposed on Consuls. It is enacted by the 13th section that every British Consul-General or Consul already appointed, or hereafter to be appointed, to reside in any foreign country or place, shall be directed or authorised by the Secretary of State to solemnise and register marriages, and any other person directed in the absence of the Consul. To act was passed to facilitate marriages abroad, as the Foreign Marriage Act of 4th George IV., cap 91, was found to be too limited in its application.

It is curious to remark, that when King James I. of England, some years after his accession, visited Scotland, the journey from London to Edinburgh occupied a whole month. Queen Victoria has just now travelled from Balmoral, in Aberdeenshire, to Osborne House, in three days.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

MEETINGS.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN (Ireland).—Oct. 3: Special Meeting: Dublin: Mr. Boyd in the chair.—The resolution sanctioning the loan of £500,000, to be offered from the Government at 3½ per cent., for constructing the line from Athlone to Galway—the terms of which we have previously given in detail—was approved of. Strict economy in the erection of the stations and other buildings was promised by the board.

YORK AND NORTH MIDLAND.—Oct. 9: Meeting of Shareholders: York: Mr. Allis in the chair.—The object of the meeting was to preconcert measures for retaining the present York Mayor of York (Mr. Meek) in the chairmanship of the company. The Committee of Investigation considered the Lord Mayor ineligible, as being a director of the Great Northern. A deputation is to wait on the Committee of Investigation, to press upon them the inadvisability of their issuing stamped proxies to the shareholders in support of their objection, in which a certain body of the shareholders do not coincide.

EDINBURGH AND BATHGATE.—Oct. 5: Adjourned meeting: Edinburgh: Mr. J. Stewart in the chair.—The Board laid on the table the estimate for circulating a statement of the company's affairs, in relation to the Edinburgh and Glasgow, was declared. There was a majority in favour of 64 votes, as the shares held by the Edinburgh and Glasgow were not allowed to be used. Every information required is to be laid before the shareholders.

YORK, NEWCASTLE, AND BERWICK.—The Committee of Investigation have presented their fourth report. Preliminary meetings are to be held in London and other large towns, to take into consideration the new board of directors on the 25th inst. The recommendations of the committee are as follow:—That board meetings be held weekly. That an amount at the rate of £200 per annum for each director be allowed—each director being paid strictly according to the number of his attendances. Working committees should be discontinued; but an allowance of £200 may be set aside for members of committees for special purposes. Each director belonging to a deputation formally sanctioned should receive three guineas per day for personal expenses, besides his railway fare. Eight may be the number sufficient for the board. One, or three managing directors should be appointed: if one, a salary of £1000 to £1500 per annum is advisable; if three, an income of £700 per annum each. These officers are dismissable at the end of the year, though their period of office may be three years, when they may be re-elected. Directors should be chosen from various districts, without bias in any way likely to interfere with the interest of the company, or belonging to any other railway directorates, or interested in any working or other contract with the company. The secretary to receive £600 per annum, in lieu of about £1600, with house-rent free. An accountant, at £300 to £400 per annum, to be appointed. Two auditors, at £50 per annum, who shall go into a duly qualified accountant to assist their examination. The capital account to be closed, and a half-yearly supplemental statement of any necessary addition to capital to be furnished. Security to be taken from all officers entrusted with monies of the company. Changes to be considered in the traffic department. The new board to direct a monthly statement of receipts in the engineering and locomotive department. All these topics are submitted for the consideration and advice of the general body of shareholders, who have finally now the opportunity of managing affairs according to the expressed will of the majority, to be declared at the general meeting, on the 25th inst.

THE EDINBURGH, DUNDEE, AND PERTH relinquish all opposition to the trade between Dundee and the west of Scotland; while, on the other hand, the SCOTTISH CENTRAL cease to carry coal to Perth along their line. Both companies have raised their passenger fares to Edinburgh.

The Railway Commissioners are considering what the various communications from the railway companies of the United Kingdom for a generally increased rate of fares. The question has been talked of for some time, in the form of a special application to Parliament in the next session.

The directors of the LIMERICK, ENNIS, and KILLALOE have determined on winding up the affairs of the company. The Act was obtained in 1846, authorising capital of £400,000 for constructing 37 miles

Surveys of the line from WATERFORD and LIMERICK are reported to be progressing. A proposal has been made to construct the line from TIPPERARY to Carrick-on-Suir, provided the river Suir is rendered navigable for vessels of 200 and 300 tons burden.

After the necessary inspection on the 6th, the WINDSOR EXTENSION of the GREAT WESTERN from Slough was opened on the 8th. There were eleven trains to and fro throughout the day.

The SOUTH-YORKSHIRE has been inspected by the Government officer, and is ready for public traffic.

The works of the BUCKINGHAMSHIRE progress so, that the only obstruction between Brackley and Saldon Hill will be cut through by the middle of October. The contractor has orders to hold himself prepared for the Bicester and Oxford stations.

The WHITEHAVEN and FURNESS, which is open to Ravenglass, has fair and expectant. Gangs of workmen are employed at that line on the section so that the most difficult portion may be completed and in use by the public early in the ensuing year.

The arrangement effected between the ABERDEEN and the SCOTTISH NORTH-EASTERN, the latter company are to pay 20 per cent. of the gross receipts for traffic sent by the former to and from Perth and places beyond. The Aberdeen retain the entire control of their traffic at Perth, and have nothing to do with working the Midland line. The arrangement is terminable at twelve months' notice.

LAMAR SILVER LEAD MINING COMPANY.—The annual meeting of this company was held at Salvator House, Bishopsgate-street, on Thursday last, T. M. Gibbons, Esq., in the chair. The report stated that the position of the mine was now such as to set at rest all doubts of its being otherwise than highly remunerative for several years to come. The working of the last twelve months had produced 471 tons 13cwt. 3qrs. 10lbs. of lead ore, realising £17 622 12s. 11d., leaving £3686 3s. 8d., to which had to be added the balance from the last report (£815 14s. 5d.,) and profit from the Smelting Company (£5890), making £7381 18s. 2d.; £5760 of which had been paid in dividends, and £576 carried to the reserve fund, leaving a balance in hand of £1045 18s. 2d., after the payment of every liability to the mine. A similar account was made up to the close of August; but at the end or September the Company had in hand £1695 18s. 2d., and a reserve fund of £2999 13s. 3d. With regard to the smelting establishment, at the end of June last the whole of the original capital subscribed had been paid off, together with a bonus of 30 per cent.; leaving a net profit from the concern of £10,558 17s. The report was adopted, and an expression of opinion given that it would be desirable to raise additional capital, to extend the workings of the Smelting Company.

TINCROFT MINING COMPANY.—At the conclusion of the meeting of the Tamar Company, on Thursday, Mr Stainsby laid before the proprietors of this company, who were present, a statement of their affairs, from which it appeared that the accounts to the end of July last showed an available balance to the credit of the company, after providing for every liability, of £2421 8s. A dividend had been declared, which would absorb £2100, leaving a balance in hand of £421 8s. The ground was opened and explored, and estimated at the value of £67,030, while a wide margin was left for something better.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM-PACKET COMPANY.—The half-yearly meeting of this company was held at the London Tavern, on Tuesday last, T. Farrer, Esq., in the chair. The report stated that the disbursements for the half-year, compared with those of the corresponding half of last year, showed an increase of £3209 19s. 4d., and the receipts a decrease of £1,000 18s. 8d., leaving the surplus of £1406 3s. 2d. less than in the first half of last year, which was a less decrease than might have been expected, looking at the depressed state of the West India colonies, one of the competition which the company had to encounter. The directors recommended the payment of a dividend of £2 per share, exclusive of income tax for the half-year. The accounts showed that the receipts for the half-year had been £213,129 17s., and the expenditure £145,083 3s., leaving a surplus of £66,046 14s. The report was adopted, and thanks voted to the directors.

WEIGHING OF FOREIGN FLOUR.—An order has recently been issued by the revenue authorities, stating that, being of opinion that the landing account of barrels or bags of foreign flour may be taken by weighing one-tenth part only of each entry in those cases in which the packages are of the same description and size, the remainder of the packages being delivered by tally, and the total weight of the importation being computed according to the average ascertained from the packages weighed, the proper officers are to govern themselves accordingly in future, taking care that a vigilant supervision be maintained so as to prevent the possibility of articles other than flour, and subject to higher duty, being passed as flour.

CONTINUANCE OF TURNPIKES.—In the late session two acts relating to turnpikes were passed. By the first (12 & 13 Vict. cap. 46), the union of turnpike trusts was effected for the better and more economical management of the same, which it could be done without injury to the provisions of the trusts. The second statute (cap 87) provides for the continuance of eighteen acts of parliament relating to turnpikes until the 1st October, with certain provisions respecting turnpike-roads in England. The trustees are authorised to raise additional mortgages in possession of any toll gate or bar to let to farm the tolls in like manner as the trustees or commissioners of any turnpike-road, and for that purpose to exercise all the like powers as such trustees or commissioners.

THE CITY COMMITTEE OF HEALTH.—On Tuesday, at a meeting of the Committee of Health for the city of London assembled at the Guildhall, a motion that the medical visitation, which had been prosecuted so vigorously upon the recommendation of the medical officer of the City, should terminate on Friday (yesterday), was agreed to. In the course of the proceedings, a document signed by the medical gentlemen of the three City unions who had co-operated with Mr. Simon, was read by him, in which they stated that the sanitary recommendations to that the system of house to house visitation has been attended with marked success, and that by its instrumentality many valuable lives had been saved, and a large pecuniary economy thereby effected. With regard to the manner in which the visitation has been received by all parties visited, we rejoice to inform you that the poor have manifested unusual gratitude, and have fully appreciated the advantages of the system. In conclusion, we would suggest to your committee that it would, in our judgment, be most conducive to the sanitary improvement of the City, that some modified system of medical inspection should be persevered in, at least till all those conditions are remedied which have been found by experience to favour the extension of epidemic, endemic, and contagious diseases."

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

On Sunday evening some thieves got possession of the communion service be onging to the Church of All Saints, Paddington, and at present no clue has been obtained by the police to the valuable property. The plate was kept in a chest in the house of the clerk, Mr. Miller, from which it was abstracted while the family were absent at evening service.

On Monday last, a memorial and remonstrance of the holders of Spanish bonds was agreed to at a general meeting of the bondholders, held at the London Tavern.

Richard Daniel, furnace-man, at Ystalyfera, was severely hurt while cutting off the end of a hand-bar, in a smith's shop there, last week The bar bounded, rad-hot, from the anvil, and struck into his thigh. The unfortunate man applied both his hands to the smoking bar, in trying to withdraw it, by which he burnt them in a shocking manner.

Mr. Joseph Peart, farmer, of Fine House, near Shotley Bridge, Newcastle, cut and set up six stooks of wheat in half a day. He is eighty-nine years of age.

Snow fell during the forenoon and afternoon of Wednesday week at Halifax.

On Saturday, information was received by the metropolitan police that Masterman's Branch Bank, Liverpool, had been plundered of £4770, in gold and notes—some of the Bank of England, and some foreign.

On Monday night a fire took place at the Chartered Gas-works, Oldstreet, St. Luke's. The flames originated from an escape of gas in what is termed the purifying-house, a building not more than 97 yards square. It was happily confined to that portion of the works where it began

Additional gold and lead mines are reported as having been discovered, the former in Arkansas territory, the latter in Iowa (United States). A great number of persons have left for the mines.

On Monday morning, at half past ten o'clock, Mr. Richard Bagshaw, the wealthy newspaper agent, of No. 31, Bryden-street, Covent-garden, committed suicide. He was discovered in his bed-room with a rope tightly fastened round his neck, and suspended to the bed-post. Life was quite extinct. Mr. Bagshaw has always enjoyed a good state of health, but latterly he had shown evident symptoms of a disordered intellect, and appeared to labour under a delusive dread of poverty.

Lord Elcho is suffering from the effects of an accident. His Lordship has a tame fox, and on passing its kennel one day last week with a dog, the two animals began to fight. His Lordship seized the dog, and, placing his foot on the chain by which the fox was secured, the animal turned round and gave his lordship a severe bite above the heel.

Two convicts escaped from the convict *dépôt* at Spike Island (Cork) on Friday morning week. They were named William Watson and John Byrne.

Owing to the heavy gales on Wednesday and Thursday week, extensive encroachments were made by the sea on the coast at the Esplanade and lower part of Waterloo Crescent, Devon. On Thursday morning, it being then nearly high water, the waves rolled in most boisterously, and at every surge carried away tons of the beach along shore.

The importation of ice from the United States of America has not yet been discontinued for the season. A vessel just arrived in the docks from Boston has brought 365 tons weight of the article as a portion of her cargo.

The first importation of the fine description of grapes annually imported, and known as the Black Hamburgh Grape, has just taken place from the port of Rotterdam by the steam-ship *Apollo*, which vessel has brought 134 baskets as a portion of her cargo.

Mr. Wilson, who held the office of cashier at the Waterloo station of the South-Western Railway, died suddenly a few days ago, and it is said his accounts show that he is a debtor to the company to some extent, but it is also reported that the directors hold the usual security for Mr. Wilson's intromissions.

A ticket-clerk, lately engaged at the St. David's station of the South Devon Railway, has absconded, being a defaulter, though not to a considerable amount. He has been traced to Dorchester, and is supposed to have sailed from some neighbouring sea-port to Australia

At the meeting of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society, at Falmouth, last week, a first bronze medal was awarded to Mr. G. Fox, of Kingsbridge, for a plan, illustrated by diagrams, for forming and adjusting suitable lives which are so arranged as to show the daily and hourly fluctuations in the weight of a suspended hive

An exclusive iron-works at Consett, near Newcastle, are better employed than for some time past. A few days ago, the company lighted one of the furnaces which has been for some time blown out, and are preparing to light another

A letter from a lady, who is a resident at Ningpo, states that the March mail from England was lost in the *Torrington*, on her passage from Shanghai to Ningpo. The ship went down at her anchors, and the mail-bags in her, and the crew and passengers were saved. The writer of the letter is dead drowned away.

The Earl of Arundel having procured for the Board of Ordnance a rifle of a peculiar construction, used in Prussia, and required for the public service, orders have been given for its delivery duty free.

Lord J. Russell has presented a donation of £100 to the association for the relief of those who have suffered from cholera in the metropolis.

Last week, as Mr. Furnisky, head constable of Thorpe, was conveying the prisoners to the castle, committed to take their trial by the Howden bench of magistrates for highway robbery, when near Selby, the fellows, who were handcuffed together in a cart, fell upon him and overpowered him, took from him the key of their handcuffs, released themselves, and then fettered him, leg and arm together; taking also his money (18s.), they made off and got clear away. The place being a very retired spot, the constable remained for three hours before he was released.

A late California mail brought to New York upwards of eleven thousand letters, and papers "in proportion." Among the letters were several small, neatly sewed linen bags, carefully sealed, and directed as letters, weighing from two to sixteen ounces. It is hardly necessary to say that these contained samples of the article found in the valley of the Sacramento.

Fifteen landing-waiters are to be dispensed with in the Liverpool Custom-house forthwith.

Two or three years since the charge for ferryage across the River Mersey at Liverpool was 3d. The Bridgewater Canal Company are now carrying passengers for the same sum from Liverpool to Manchester, and once and a distance of upwards of 40 miles

The post-office in the Island of Portland was opened on Monday, the 1st inst., for the issue and payment of money orders. This is a great boon to the labourers employed on the government works as well as to the inhabitants in general, they being obliged heretofore to go to Weymouth, a distance of nearly five miles, for an order.

The keeper of the lighthouse on the western pier at Kingstown, Dublin, was drowned on Sunday night by the sea washing over the wall. He was single.

No less than 100 families from Iveragh and Dingle, county Kerry, passed during the last fortnight through Killarney *en route* for America. They appeared to be of the better class of farmers, and were comfortably prepared, so far as clothing and luggage indicated, for emigrating

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury has contributed £100 to the Lambeth Anti-cholera and Dwellings Improvement Committee. We earnestly trust that so excellent an example will be speedily followed by the resident clergy and gentry.

The oldest man in France, M. Jean Baptiste Robillard, died on October 1st, at Fontenay, near Paris, at the age of 113 years, 4 months, and 2 days. He was born in June, 1736. Robillard retained the use of all his faculties till the last moment

A captain in the 8th Regiment of Hussars, stationed at Castres, in France, threw himself a few days since from a window of a third story. A peasant, who was passing with a donkey at the moment the officer fell, was slightly crushed to death by his weight; and his spurs touching the animal, it went off at full speed, knocking down and killing a child in its course. The fall of the officer had been somewhat broken by coming in contract with the unfortunate peasant, but he died in a few hours after in hospital.

A meeting, convened according to law by Mr. Nathan Wetherell, Assistant-Enclosure Commissioner, was held on Friday, the 5th inst., at the Crown Inn, in the parish of Sa tford, Somerset, to take into consideration the expediency of enclosing the commonable land known as Salford Mead ow, at which the majority of landowners interested consented to the enclosure.

The vacancy occasioned by the lamented decease of Mr. Charles Aston Key, as consulting surgeon to the London Orphan Asylum, has just been filled up by the election of Mr. T. B. Carding, of the London Hospital.

Her Majesty in Council has appointed the Rev. John Pilkington Norris, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, to be one of her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools.

The final question of divorce between Pierce Butler and his wife Frances Anne (Fanny Kemble) Butler is at length settled by a final decree of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia. Mr. Butler is to allow his wife the lady 1600 dollars a year, and the children are to pass a part of their time with their mother.

A specimen of the Egyptian locust was captured near Handsworth Church, Warwickshire, on Saturday last. Another specimen, taken near Smethwick, a few days since, is still alive, and feeds upon various kinds of leaves and plants.

A natural curiosity has been shown at the workshops of Mr. Miller, piano manufacturer, in Grainger street. It is the nest and skeleton of a bird embedded in a piece of beech wood. The timber is apparently quite sound all around the cavity, and there is no indication of any aperture into it; but the timber being sawn up, the nest with the bird sitting upon it was found. The nest seems to be built partly with mud, and the bird resembles a titmouse. The only way of accounting for it is that at the lopping of a branch a cavity was formed, and that the outside was subsequently grown over, but how the bird was enclosed seems difficult to imagine.

A Polar bear, killed at Labrador, or rather its skin stuffed, has lately been brought to Halifax, Nova Scotia, on board the *Lord Exmouth*. It is as white as snow, 16 feet in length, and its hide are argein prop rtion. It still retains weighed 16 cwt. It was first discovered swimming in the water, and having been pursued to the shore, it was pierced with many bullets before it died.

PICTURES OF THE POLAR REGIONS.

WINTER QUARTERS.

The accredited intelligence of the missing Expedition of Sir John Franklin received last week, and fully detailed in our Journal, naturally invests the phenomena of the Arctic Regions with immediate interest. Our Artists have, therefore, grouped the accompanying series of pictures of the perils to which our adventurous countrymen have from time to time been exposed in their attempts "to penetrate the icy fastnesses of the North, and to circumnavigate America."

These representations have been copied from the Journals of the recent Voyages; so that they may be received as faithful illustrations of the peculiar and striking features which modify, in a singular manner, the whole aspect of nature within the Arctic Circle; at the same time that they will enable the reader to follow through such icy regions the paths of the daring navigator.

The adventurous spirit of Englishmen in this vast field of discovery will be found characterised in the records of their enterprises during the last three centuries and a half. Since John Cabot and his three sons left Bristol, in 1497, no fewer than sixty expeditions have been fitted out from England to solve the great geographical problem.

We now proceed to the details of the scenes we have pictured.

WINTER QUARTERS.

The approach of winter in the Arctic Circle is attended with many interesting changes. Snow begins to fall as early as August, and the whole ground is covered to the depth of two or three feet before the month of October. Along the shores and bays, the fresh water poured from the rivulets, or drained from the thawing of former collections of snow, becomes quickly converted into solid ice. As the cold augments, the air deposits its moisture in the form of a fog, which freezes into a fine gossamer netting, or spicular icicles, dispersed through the atmosphere, and extremely minute, that might seem to pierce and excoriate the skin. The hoar-frost settles profusely, in fantastic clusters, on every prominence. The whole surface of the sea steams like a lime-kiln, an appearance called *frost smoke* caused, as in other instances of the production of vapour, by the waters being still relatively warmer than the incumbent air. At length, the dispersion of the mist, and consequent clearness of the atmosphere, announce that the upper stratum of the sea itself has cooled to the same standard; a sheet of ice spreads quickly over the smooth expanse, and often gains the thickness of an inch in a single night. The darkness of a prolonged winter now broods impenetrably over the frozen continent unless the moon chance at times to obtrude her faint rays, which only discover the horrors and wide desolation of the scene. The wretched settlers covered with a load of bear-skins, remain crowded and immured in their hut, every chink of which they carefully stop against the piercing cold; and cowering about the stove or the lamp, they seek to doze away the tedious night. Their slender stock of provisions, though kept in the same apartment, is often frozen so hard as to require to be cut by a hatchet. The whole of the inside of their hut becomes inel with a thick crust of ice; and if they happen for an instant to open a window, the moisture of the confined air is immediately precipitated in the form of a shower of snow. As the frost continues to penetrate deeper, the rocks are heard at a distance to split with loud explosions. The sleep of death seems to wrap the scene in utter and oblivious ruin.

Sir Edward Parry has thus beautifully described this effect:—"The sound of voices, which, during the cold weather, could be heard at a much greater distance than usual, served now and then to break the silence which reigned around us: a silence far different from that peaceable composure which characterises the landscape of a cultivated country; it was the death-like stillness of the most dreary desolation, and the total absence of animated existence."

During the winter at Melville Island, people were heard conversing at the distance of a mile. This was, no doubt, owing partly to the density of the frigid

CUTTING OUT OF THE ICE.

PICTURES OF THE POLAR REGIONS.

ICEBERGS, AURORA BOREALIS, &c.

atmosphere, but chiefly to the absence of all obstruction in a scene of universal calm and darkness.

Melville Island was discovered on Sept. 4, 1819. Here Parry and his companions pushed forward, but soon found their course arrested by an impenetrable barrier of ice. They waited a fortnight, in hopes of overcoming it; and, about the 20th, their situation became truly alarming. The young ice began rapidly to form on the surface of the waters, retarded only by winds and swells; so that the commanding officer was convinced that, in the event of a single hour's calm, he would be frozen up in the midst of the sea. No option was, therefore, left but to return, and to choose between two apparently good harbours, which had been recently passed on Melville Island. Not without difficulty, he reached this place on the 24th, and decided in favour of the more western haven, as affording the fullest security: but it was necessary to cut his way two miles through a large floe (a small expanse of salt-water ice) with which it was encumbered. To effect this arduous operation of

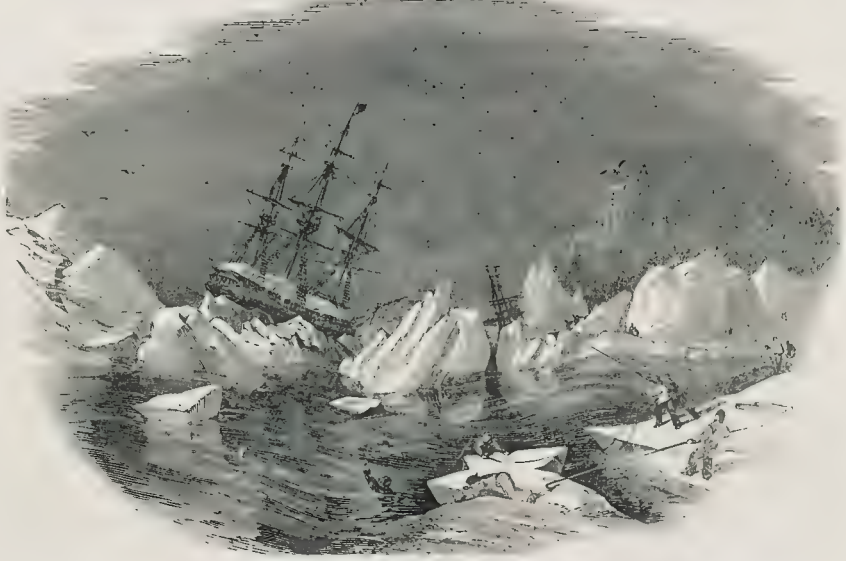
CUTTING OUT OF THE ICE,

the seamen marked with boarding-pikes two parallel lines, at the distance of somewhat more than the breadth of the larger ship. They sawed, in the first place, along the path tracked out, and then by cross sawing, detached large pieces, which were separated diagonally, in order to be floated out; and sometimes boat sails were fastened to them, to take advantage of a favourable breeze. On the 26th, the ships were established in five fathoms water, at about a cable's length from the beach. For some time the ice was daily cleared round them; but this was soon found to be an endless and useless labour, and they were allowed to be regularly frozen in for the winter.

The illustration shows the general but silness of "Cutting-out," the reader will doubtless recollect that the *Enterprise*, and the *Investigator*, and the *North Star*, sent in search of Sir John Franklin's Expedition, were well supplied with ice-saws, boarding-pikes, and other implements for cutting and breaking up the ice. (See Nos. 316 and 372 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

The usual winter protection for the vessels is covering in the deck, as shown in the first Illustration. Sometimes a house is erected on the shore, with blocks of ice, which soon becomes a solid concrete mass, which, being a slow conductor, checks the access of cold, while it admits a sufficient portion of light.

The commander of the Expedition of 1819, finding himself and his ships shut in for a long and dreary winter, devoted his attention, with a mixture of firmness and kindness, to mitigate those evils which, even in lower latitudes, had often rendered an abode in the Arctic regions so fatal. It was necessary to be very economical of fuel, the small quantity of grass and turf which could be collected being too wet to be of any use. By placing the apparatus for baking in a central position, and by several other arrangements, the cabin was maintained in a very comfortable temperature; but still, around its extremities and the bed-places, steam, vapour, and even the breath, settled, first as moisture, and then as ice. To remove these annoyances became, accordingly, a part of their daily employment. To keep the men's minds in a lively and cheerful state, plays were performed, Lieutenant Beechey being nominated stage-manager, and the other gentlemen coming forward as amateur performers. The Arctic management and the



BREAKING UP OF THE ICE.

North Georgian Theatre were very popular. The officers had another source of amusement in the *North Georgian Gazette*, of which Captain Sabine became editor, and all were invited to contribute to this chronicle of the frozen region. Even those who hesitated to appear as writers, enlivened the circle by good-humoured criticisms:

> Thus nasa'd the time
> Till through the lofty chambers of the south
> Loud cou the joyous sun.

It was on the 4th of November that this great orb ought to have taken his leave; but a deep haze prevented them from bidding a formal farewell and from ascertaining the period at which refraction would leave the sun below the horizon: yet he was reported to be seen from the mast-head on the 11th. Amid various occupations and amusements, the shortest day came on almost unexcited, and the seamen then watched with pleasure the full light gradually strengthening at noon On January 28, none of the fixed stars could be seen at this hour by the naked eye; and on February 1 and 2, the sun was looked for, but the sky was wrapped in mist; however, he was perceived from the maintop. Throughout the winter, the officers at the period of twilight, had taken a regular walk of two or three hours: not proceeding, however, further than a mile, lest they should be overtaken by snow-drift. There was a want of objects to diversify this promenade. A monotonous surface of dazzling white covered land and sea; the view of the ships, the smoke ascending from them, the sound of human voices, which through the calm and cold air was carried to an extraordinary distance, alone gave any animation to this wintry scene. To his scene of gloom, at length succeeds—

THE BREAKING-UP OF THE ICE.

On March 16, the general attention was turned to the means of extrication from the ice. By May 17 the seamen had so far cut it from around the ships as to allow them to float; but in the sea it was still immoveable. By the middle of June there were channels in which boats could pass; yet throughout this month and the following the great covering of ice by the surrounding seas remained entire, and kept the ships in harbour. On the 2nd of August, however, the whole mass, by one of those sudden movements to which it is liable, broke up, and floated out.

The phenomena of the season are thus described:—When the sun reappears above the horizon, his languid beams rather betray the wide waste than brighten its prospect. By degrees, however, the power of the sun's rays is more decided. In the month of May the famished inmates venture to leave their hut in quest of fish on the margin of the sea. As the sun acquires elevation, his power is greatly increased. The snow gradually passes away, the ice dissolves apace, and vast fragments of it, detached from the cliffs, and undermined beneath, precipitate themselves on the shores with the crash of thunder. The ocean is now unbound, and its icy dress breaks up with tremendous rapture. The enormous fields of ice thus set afloat are, by the violence of winds and currents, again discovered and dispersed. Sometimes, impelled in opposite directions, they impinge and strike with a mutual shock, like the crash of worlds sufficient, if opposed, to reduce to atoms, in a moment, the proudest monuments of human power. It is impossible to picture a situation more awful than that of a vessel, who see their frail bark thus fatally enclosed, expecting immediate and inevitable destruction.

Captain Back, in his attempt to reach Repulse Bay, in the ship *Terror*, in 1837, experienced several of these ice-storms The Captain describes the crashing, grinding, and rushing noise of the floating masses of ice, which met in the west of the sky, and soon the breeze brought down the whole western body with irresistible force, suddenly assailing the floe pieces, grinding and ploughing up the edges. There were frequent pauses, during which could be heard only a heavy crash of thunder; but, suddenly, on it came again, with a deafening roar, destroying everything in its furious course. Wherever our eyes were turned they were met by rising masses of ice roll up in the most portentous forms: on the port, in particular, not one more than thirty paces away, had reared itself at least thirty feet on our inner floe-piece, which, strong as it was, gave way under the accumulated weight, and a mass of several tons being thus upturned, and added to the original bulk, the whole then bore down slowly upon our quarter. The ship herself was high out of the water on the ice, but this overlapped her like a tower. The ship, unable to right herself, began to complain, and the scene became more dismal more dark and threatening. Active preparations were made for a wreck, but circumstances were now even more discouraging than on former occasions. The large pieces of ice around, any one of which would have held for months its provisions, &c., now no longer existed, but were ground together and crushed and broken ice, presenting a multitude of angular and irregular surfaces, but none fit to trust a boat on, still less a human being: at the same time, every piece being in motion, it would have been impossible to reached the land. Knowing this, and feeling acutely for the many beings entrusted to my charge, it may be conceived with what intense anxiety I listened to the crashing and grinding around. The stewards of the ship, tried and shaken as it had been, could hardly be expected to withstand the overwhelming power opposed to it, and what the result of that night might have been it is impossible to say, and painful to contemplate, but for the special providence mercifully averted the crisis, by suddenly, and at the moment of greatest peril, arresting the tumult. In less time than it could be spoken, there was the stillness of death, and we were safe. The watch was called, I threw myself—not to rest—but that none that night laid his head on his pillow without offering up a devout thanksgiving for the mercy which had been vouchsafed him. This was happily, the last attack of this kind."

ICEBERGS, AURORA BOREALIS, &c.

"I lasting fields of ice, twenty or thirty miles in diameter, are frequent in the Arctic Ocean: sometimes they extend 100 miles, so closely packed together that no opening is left between them sufficient to admit the prow of a boat. Ice, in its fest, is not seen, as there is, at least, two-thirds of the mass below water Sometimes, these fields, many thousand millions of tons in weight, acquire a rotatory motion of great velocity, dashing against one another with a tremendous collision. Packed ice always has a tendency to drift southwards, even in the calmest weather; and in their progress the ice-fields are rent in pieces by the swell of the sea. It is computed that 20,000 square miles of drift ice are annually brought by the current along the coast of Greenland to Cape Farewell. In stormy weather, the fields and streams of ice are covered with haze and spray, from constant tremendous concussions, yet our seamen, undismayed by the appalling danger, boldly steer their ships amidst this hideous and discordant tumult.

"Huge icebergs and masses detached from the glaciers, which extend from the Arctic land into the sea, especially in Baffin's Bay, are drifted southwards 2000 miles from their origin, to melt in the Atlantic. They vary from a few yards to miles in circumference, and rise hundreds of feet above the surface. Seven hundred such masses have been seen at once in this sea. When there is a swell, the loose ice dashing against them, raises the spray to their very summits; and, as they waste away, they occasionally lose equilibrium, and roll over, causing a swell which breaks up the neighbouring field-ice; the commotion spreads far and wide, and no sprout succeeds to the thunder."

The phenomenon of the Aurora Borealis, one of the various striking appearances which enliven the Polar winter, is thus described in the ably-written volume entitled "Discovery and Adventure in the Polar Seas and Regions":—

"The northern world, when the sun departs, is by no means involved in that monotonous gloom which such a privation might seem to indicate. After the solar beams have fairly quitted the scene, and the twilight has died out in the heavens become a gay scene, through which the most brilliant meteors are perpetually playing. These singular streams of light, called commonly the Aurora Borealis, keep up their unceasing coruscations, and were never perfectly witnessed in full splendour by Captains Parry and Lyon during their Arctic residence. The light had a tendency to form an irregular arch, which, in calm weather, was often very distinct, though its upper boundary was seldom well defined; but, whenever the air became agitated, showers of rays spread in every direction, with the rapidity of lightning. Sometimes long streaks of light were spread out with tremendous velocity from the magnetic zenith, now to and from a fixed point, somewhat like a riband held in the hand and shaken with an undulatory motion. No rule, however, could be traced in the movement of these lighter parcels of the merry dancers,' which flew about perpetually towards every quarter; becoming in stormy weather more rapid in their motions, and soaring at the wildness of the blast. They gave an indescribable air of magic to the whole scene, and made it more wonderful that, by the twilight I think, they should be viewed as 'the spirits of his fathers running through the land of souls.'

"Several questions have been agitated with respect to the *Aurora*. It has been said to be accompanied with a hissing and crackling noise; and, indeed, Captain Lyon observes, that the sudden glare and rapid bursts of those wondrous showers of fire make it difficult to fancy their movements wholly without sound; yet nothing was ever positively heard. Captain Parry complains that he could not expose his ears to the cold long enough completely to ascertain the point; but his colleague declares that he stood for hours on the ice listening, and at a distance from any sounding body, till he became thoroughly satisfied that none proceeded from the Aurora. It has also been questioned whether this meteor ever completely hid the stars; and it was generally decided, on this point, that it dimmed the lustre of those heavenly bodies, as if a thin gauze veil had been drawn over them, an effect which was augmented when several luminous portions were spread over each other. In a clear atmosphere these lights shone with a brightness which gave the impression that they were nearer than the clouds; but whenever these last overspread the sky, the Aurora was hid by them, and must, therefore, have been more distant. To Captain Parry it appeared to assume hints of yellow and blue; but to Captain Lyon it colour always resembled that of the Milky Way, or of very vivid sheet-lightning. The present writer saw this phenomenon once, and only once, in its utmost brilliancy, and exhibiting all the appearances described by northern observers Its impressions agree perfectly with those of Captain Lyon."

In the gratifying intelligence which appeared in our last Number, respecting the Arctic Explorers, in quoting the Admiralty message, we stated that the communications were made to the Lords of the Admiralty by the Editor of the *Mercantile and Shipping Gazette*, instead of the *Shipping and Mercantile Gazette*, which is the correct title of the paper.

RESCUE OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—A copy of the following letter has been addressed to the First Lord of the Admiralty:—

T. RIGHT HON SIR F BARING, BART., FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY.

SIR,—I trust your Lordship will excuse the liberty I have taken in addressing you but, in the year 1844, I was to send an experiment on the Danube river. A mere shell was exploded under the ice which was then four feet in thickness. The effect I produced was that the [illegible] masses of ice were forced in all directions, as in other words, rendered the space where the explosion had taken place impassable to navigation. It occurred to me to inferring your Lordship of this circumstance in the rescue of Sir John Franklin and his crew, and I submit to you the same [illegible] I beg to suggest that a number of shells, filled with cylinders of gunpowder or gun-cotton, carrying in power to suit the various thicknesses of the [illegible] all to be forced the ice, the charges inserted, and fired by means of safe [illegible] It was obvious that, by the compression of the ice by the water, and the brittle nature of the ice that the above means might be employed in making a road infinitely better than the several for the present adventurers to return to their friends. I beg to tender my services to your lordship, should the above means be deemed advisable, to join any expedition for the above purpose. Judge from the above experiment, I have no hesitation in saying that from ten to fifteen miles per day could be effected, and this with trifling amount of labour

I have the honour to be your Lordship's most obedient servant.

G. SHEPHERD, C.E.

26, Fleet-street, October 6.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PROPOSED AUSTRIAN LOAN.

A public meeting was held on Monday, at the London Tavern, for the purpose of giving expression of opinion against the practice of raising loans for the purposes of war, and more particularly to deprecate the taking up of any portion of the new Austrian Loan of £7,000,000.

G. W. Alexander, Esq., at one o'clock, took the chair.

The room was crowded to excess; and on the platform were Mr. Cobden, M.P., Mr. J. Williams, M.P., Lord Dudley Stuart, M.P., Rev. J. Burnet, Messrs. Gulpin, Scobell, Briggs, &c., and a large number of leading Liberals.

The Chairman observed, in opening the proceedings, that the time had passed away when nations could obtain loans for the purpose of war. All the nations of Europe were more or less indebted; and prudent persons would therefore be cautio is how they lent their money hereafter. (Hear, hear.) So far as he could learn, but a very small portion of the Austrian loan had been taken, although it had been stated at Vienna that the whole of it was taken there, and that it was at a premium of 2½. It turned out, however, that only one million and a half had been taken, and that by the house of Hope and Co., of Amsterdam. Other accounts said that the two millions were subscribed for; but he believed the whole statement to be incorrect. (Cheers.) That meeting was not called solely for the purpose of opposition to the Austrian loan, but to do as much as far as possible, to all loans for war purposes, and thus put a check to the cruelties and oppression too often practised by Kings and rulers over their subjects. (Cheers.)

Mr. Cobden, who was received with much cheering, moved the following resolution:—"That the Government of Austria having proposed to raise a loan in foreign countries, capitalists and men of business are thereby invited to investigate the financial position of the said Government, and the probability of its repaying the loan thus proposed to be contracted; and that it is the opinion of this meeting that no valid security is tendered, or can be offered, in the present state of the Austrian finances, which can induce prudent men in taking any part of the said loan." On no former occasion had he ever stood before the public upon such strong grounds of justice, humanity, and sound political economy as he did at that moment. (Cheers.) He went with Adam Smith in his principles of free-trade; but he also went with him in thinking that we had no right to saddle posterity with debts which we had no means of paying ourselves, and which must be equally beyond theirs. (Hear.) Debts he denounced as unjust, and wasteful, and needless. He believed money for Austrian purposes, he did not mean to say that Parliament should be applied to to prevent people from lending money to that or any other country, if they so thought fit. He only meant to denounce the lending of this Austrian loan as being unjust in principle; and, if taken, injurious to mankind. He proposed to show to his own countrymen that it was wrong in principle to lend their money for the purpose of being thrown into the gaping jaws of a bankrupt Government. (Cheers.) When a Government like that of Austria, which had been three times bankrupt, came forward in the character of a borrower of money, the least it could do was to give, through its agents, Messrs. Hope and Co., a detailed *bond fide* account and creditor statement of its financial position. No such statement had been given by Austria; and in its absence they were bound to rumar to the best authority at command. He would now read to them an extract from a work, written in 1840. It was entitled "Austria and its Future," and was known to be from the pen of Baron Andrian, who was last year accredited as ambassador to this country from the central German states. After giving some detailed statement of all the various shufflings, manœuvrings, borrowings, loans, lotteries—every possible device by which the Austrian Government had been endeavouring to maintain its finances for the last 25 years—the writer went on to say, that "From 1815 down to 1840, a period of 25 years of profound peace, Austria, or the Austrian Government, has not only de hted its debt in nominal value, but quadrupled it in fact. Fifteen millions of florins was the debt in 1815, and in 1840 it was 60,000,000. In 1843 another volume had been added to the work, and there the author said, "There has been no one word to disprove my statements respecting Austrian finance; there is rather to add millions have been added to the national debt." (Hear, hear.) Thus, from 1815 to 1847, the Austrian Government, during a period of profound peace, no foreign war during the whole time on its hands, had gone on every year spending more than its income, and was constantly adding to its debt, which, in 1847, was found to be 300,000 to 400,000 men—the produce of all that wasteful expenditure—the Austrian empire shared the revolutionary epidemic which swept over Europe, and the Government fell like a pack of cards, in spite of its army, and from that time to this, Austria had been in a state of anarchy and disorder. He was almost afraid to mention what well-informed people had told him was the amount of the floating debt of Austria, but he might state that twenty millions sterling was within the amount; and it was to enable them to redeem a part or that debt that the Austrian authorities had now the audacity—for he could not call it by any other name—to come before Europe with a proposal to Jews, and ask honest Dutchmen, honest Englishmen, painstaking Swiss and Frenchmen—for every nation was included—to throw their hard-won earnings into the bottomless pit of Austrian waste and extravagance. (Cheers.) Austria would probably be driven to a fourth act of bankruptcy. The seven millions which were now asked for on rather humiliating sms was only the beginning of the borrowing. And, in answer to those who say like a drop in the ocean. And those who lend first would be swallowed up and sacrificed in the first instance, to enable the borrower to offer greater inducements to those who may be-lines to come forward otherwise. He did not state this for the information and warning of Messrs. Hope and Co., of Amsterdam, or of bankers and agents elsewhere, because the loan system may be very profitable to them, while it was ruinous to the lenders. He warned his countrymen from placing their ten pounds in a raffle where there were no prizes. They had assembled in the hope of converting bankers and agents and brokers in London or elsewhere. They did not expect to convert them; they did not expect to see one of them on the platform; but they expected all the operatives of the press which were under the influence of these parties, and they were not a few, to oppose them. They did not expect these organs to answer their arguments, or to say a word in refutation of them; but they had the opportunity of being able to obey the bidding of their superiors, and abuse them well. (Cheers.) If those small capitalists of whom he was speaking—the unwary, the unconscious, the uninformed would but exercise the opportunity of bringing the public to bear the opinion of the great capitalists themselves as to the quality of the loan. The terms were such as to allow £9 ils. per cent. of interest. He would advise some county Dutchman to go and see Messrs. Hope and Co., and say, "Here is one me £5 14s. of interest; that is nearly twice as much as I can get, in the ordinary way, in Amsterdam. I shall be content with £4 per cent., and I shall take £1000 of your paltry Austrian loan for the present." He would tell you will endorse my bond as an antee for the repayment." (Cheers.) "No, no, no!" would be the answer; Dutchmen were not to be done in that way, you may depend upon it. (Laughter.) Then he would say, "Well, then, I will sell my bond to him a few days previously, "I do not think £300,000 will be taken in all England; certainly not a shilling will be taken to hold." The scrip may be taken in the hope of transferring it at a premium to persons not so well aware as the London bankers were of the worthlessness of the security. Now, what was known that every word he had uttered was strictly within the bounds of moderation and the bounds of truth when every man in Lombard-street could endorse all he had said—was it not humiliating and disgusting that the leading organs of the press of this country should lend their influence, not to throw a shield over the unwary and innocent, but to serve the purpose of those who were cunning enough and able enough to protect themselves? (Cheers.) For his own part, when he took up a public question, and found that, instead of his arguments and facts being refuted, he was personally attacked, he regarded that circumstance as the triumph of his cause. (Cheers.) These parties, however, were not the only parties that looked with great disfavour upon this meeting. He hesitated not to say that there was not a Government in Europe that did not frown upon its assembling. He did not say that their own Government liked it. (Cheers.) He judged of that because he found the organs of the press which were understood more especially to represent official feeling—he had found, he said, those organs of the press which were peculiarly under the influence of the Government—one in particular, which was, *par excellence*, established to advocate the principles enunciated by Adam Smith (Mr. Cobden was understood to refer to the *Economist*), were the most violent to assail the movement. He considered the present meeting to be the germ of a great movement that would lay bare the pretensions of those states that came before the world for loans, show the bankrupt state of their exchequers, and hold up to execration the objects for which the money was sought to be obtained. (Cheers.) He considered the present loan as much Russian as Austrian, and the Russian Government was nothing more nor less than a gigantic conspiracy. (Cheers.) They had heard of the two millions that Russia had subscribed towards the Austrian loan of the intention of the Emperor to subscribe to the loan for the Pope—of large advances which he was to make to the Duke of Tuscany; these paragraphs were put in the newspapers by men employed to throw dust into the eyes of the people. Russia spent last year more than her income; and this year the deficit would be enormous. It was not on mere economical grounds that he came to oppose the loan. What was this money wanted for? Austria, with her barbarous consort, had been engaged in a cruel and remorseless war, and that same Austria came now unrolling forth her blood-stained hand, and asking honest Dutchmen, honest Englishmen, honest Frenchmen, to furnish the price of her devastation and slaughter. It was the order of Divine Providence that war was self-destroying, and that, if countries were left to themselves, war would terminate. The system of foreign loans, however, by which belligerent powers were enabled to recruit their armies, was calculated to perpetuate the horrors of war. Persons who lent money under such circumstances were devoid of any of the excuses under which men try to justify resistance to the sword; they could not plead patriotism or self defence, not even anger, nor even the lust of military glory. They sat down coolly and calculated the chances of the game—the chances of loss or gain to themselves, without reference to the cause of humanity which was at stake. They had not even the pleasure the savage pleasure—which the Pagans of the middle ages had when they paid for seats to witness the bloody encounters of gladiators in the arena. (Cheers.) He wished it might be borne in mind by capitalists everywhere that the present were times when it behoved persons to remember that property had its duties as well as its rights. (Great cheering.) He would exhort the friends of peace and the friends of disarmament throughout the civilised world to exert themselves to spread abroad a sound morality on the question of war loans, and to teach the capitalists of the world that they who forgot their duties were running the risk of endangering their rights. (Great cheering.)

Lord Dudley Stuart seconded the motion, observing that the loan was illegal, for it had not been sanctioned by the Diet; and there was, therefore, every reason to believe that it would be repudiated whenever the Austrian Government found it inconvenient to pay the interest.

The resolution was carried with cheers, as was also the following, viz.:—"That in the opinion of this meeting loans for the purposes, and for the maintenance of standing armaments, are unsound in principle, and injurious to the interests of nations."

On the motion of a vote of thanks to the chairman, Mr. Cobden availed himself of the opportunity to make another speech. It was said that the Emperor of Russia had danced in his shirt when he heard that the Hungarians had been subdued. (Roars of laughter.) Why, he ought to have been ashamed of himself, not for dancing in his shirt—(Laughter)—but for cowardice in having subjected Hungary to such fearful odds. The demand which had been made on Turkey to give up the refugees was only in accordance with the cowardly principle which had been acted upon throughout the world. It was not more than two years ago that Bem and Dembinski were in this country. Would the Emperor of Russia have dared to demand them of us—(Loud cheers)—to have sent an autograph letter to the Queen, demanding that Bem should be given up to be hanged? No; he would sooner have thought of hanging himself. (Great cheering.) Some persons accounted for the Emperor's conduct on the ground that he was eccentric—that eccentricity in the throne was a misfortune. Caligula was an eccentric despot. Nebuchadnezzar was eccentric when he issued his proclamations, but he did not think that in those proclamations there was anything more absurd than had appeared in the proclamations issued by the Czar since the termination of the Hungarian campaign. Some men could not understand an argument if it did not involve an appeal to brute force; and he did not know but that there might be some principle in the plea, when he took the liberty of reminding the Czar that, should he, like a mad bull, continue to pursue a headlong course, he may run his head against something harder than his own skull. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) Therefore, Russia should attack England, let England hermetically seal up the Russian ports. There need be no fighting. The English fleet could seal up the ports for six months in the year, and the first week after the shutting up of the ports, Russia would be bankrupt. At six weeks, and the Russian nobles, finding no sale for their wool, and hemp, and flax, which was all mortgaged before sent out, for they were all living in anticipation of their means, as landlords did elsewhere before they had barbarically sacked their prey for six weeks, the nobles would very soon dispose of the Czar's eccentricity, in order that they might sell their flax, their hemp, and their tallow. He laughed heartily at the idea of Russia going to war with England, more heartily still at her going to war with England and France. He heartily joined with Lord Dudley Stuart in the hope that Lord Palmerston had represented to Russia that the unanimous feeling of the people of Western Europe was that of indignation against the course the Czar was pursuing. Though he spoke thus, he did not mean in the least to detract from the peace doctrines which he had enunciated. The meekest member of the Society of Friends, if he saw a ruffian beating a child in the streets, would not hesitate to express his opinion, at all events. (Laughter.)

The motion having been carried,

The Chairman returned thanks, and the meeting separated.

INCREASE OF SUNDAY LABOUR IN THE POST-OFFICE.

The proposed innovation has called up quite an agitation on a small scale against it.

On Monday several meetings on the subject were held in the metropolis. One of the most important was that of the inhabitants of Westminster, Marylebone, &c., held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, at one o'clock, to memorialise the Board of the Treasury against the intended change. The chair was occupied by Lord Ashley. The meeting was well attended, and several ladies occupied the front seats. After prayer on the platform by the Bishop of London, Dr. Croley, Sir John Paul, Bart., General Mitnes, &c.—The Bishop of London opened the meeting with prayer, and also proposed the first resolution, which requested the Lords of the Treasury to rescind the orders of the Post-office authorities, and expressed regret that the first act of the Government, after the recent severe visitation of the cholera, should be an attempt to desecrate the Sabbath day. He congratulated the meeting upon the spirit in which they met, and he congratulated himself that he lived amongst a Christian people, and in the metropolis of the Protestant world. (Cheers.) A deputation of clerks in the Post-office had waited upon the Bishop of London, and had heard their statement, he addressed a remonstrance, couched in the strongest terms, to the First Lord of the Treasury, and he had received an answer which was courteous, as every letter coming from that Lord always was, but it was in mos. unsatisfactory. He took his stand upon the religious principle involved in the question; but beyond that he might say that he considered it unjust to the clerks in the Post-office to deprive them of the Sabbath, which they were led to believe they would enjoy when they took their appointments. The resolution was carried unanimously. Other resolutions, in conformity with the objects of the meeting, were also carried.

A meeting of the parishioners of St. James's, Westminster, at Willis's-rooms, presided over by the Bishop of London, was held on the same day, to petition the Lords of the Treasury against the adoption of the new regulations at the Post-office.

On the same evening the members and teachers of the Sunday School Union assembled in Exeter Hall, and unanimously agreed to petition against the proposed alteration. The great room was crowded, and on the platform were a number of clergymen of all denominations. The chair was taken by Alderman Thomas Challis, and the meeting was opened by a hymn, in which all present joined, and a prayer by the Rev William Leask, of Kennington.

A memorial was also agreed to on the subject at St. Mary's, Lambeth, by a numerous meeting held in the Vestry-hall, Church-street, the rector (the Rev. C. B. Dalton) in the chair.

On Tuesday, memorials to the Lords of the Treasury against the proposed change were agreed to at public meetings held in the Town-hall, Southwark; in the Inquest-room, St. Dunstan's, Fleet-street, in the National school room, St. Pancras, &

In the country, meetings having the same object in view have been held in Leeds and others of the leading towns.

COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL.—SMITHFIELD MARKET.

A Special Court was held on Wednesday, to consider the question of the removal of this market.

A report from the committee appointed to watch the proceedings of the select committee of the House of Commons appointed to consider the question of the removal of Smithfield Market was read, and after some discussion was ordered to be entered upon the journals

A petition signed by a large number of salesmen, graziers, butchers, and others transacting business at Smithfield, praying for the enlargement of the market, was read. The petitioners asserted that the select committee had urged no objection to the enlargement of Smithfield, but had left the matter to such other site which could be chosen; they denied the allegations which had been made as to the unhealthy influence of the traffic, upheld the site as the most convenient which could be obtained, and protested against the report which could be made by the select committee of the House of Commons, was disqualified from giving an unbiassed opinion, in consequence of it's being a trustee of the Islington Market.

Messrs. Scobell, Wood, Johnstone, Ackroyd, Lewis, and other parishioners, as also Mr. Pocklington, as a "money taker," attended at the bar to answer such questions as might be put to them. The purport of the answers was, that Smithfield was the most convenient site which could be obtained for all purposes; that the graziers were unanimous in their wish that it should be allowed to continue; that advantage would arise from fixing an earlier hour for closing the market; and that enlargement was all that was required, to remove every well-found objection.

The petitioners were then ordered to withdraw, and

Mr. Deputy Hicks submitted the motion of which notice had been given:—"That it be referred to the Improvement Committee to consider and report on the best means of giving further accommodation for Smithfield Market, provided it should appear to the committee to be necessary or desirable." The complaints which had been urged in former periods against the inconvenience and convenience of the market, had nothing whatever to do with the question now to be disposed of. Upon no subject was the public so ill informed. The most unfounded statements to the prejudice of the old market had been circulated and been implicitly believed. The evidence taken was altogether one-sided. The point of enlargement was the only one which could fairly be entertained.

Mr. Holl seconded the motion.

Mr. H Taylor moved the amendment of which notice had been given:—"That it be referred to a committee to inquire and report to the Court the area of the several markets now held in the city of London, viz., Smithfield, Newgate, and Leadenhall Markets; and that the committee do likewise inquire and report whether, in their opinion, any addition of space or other increased accommodation is required in either of those markets, together with an estimate of the expense of making such additions or alterations; and that the committee do further inquire and report whether it is expedient to make application to Parliament for a bill or bills for any purpose of the same that may be required for the purpose, either by a reasonable modification of or increase of tolls, or otherwise for the requisite powers to effect those objects." Smithfield was not the only market that called for inquiry; Newgate Market was equally pressing. All the markets ought to be put on the same footing as that of Billingsgate, and he was sure that Parliament would not hesitate to give the necessary powers. The question was not one which interested the city of London alone, it was a matter of national interest.

Mr. Deputy Hicks's motion, and Mr. H Taylor's amendment were then put, and the latter was carried by a large majority.

It was also agreed that the committee should be a special ward committee.

The members were then nominated, all the Aldermen who are members of Parliament and several others being included.

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* Mrs. Somerville's "Physical Geography."

PARLIAMENTARY AND FINANCIAL REFORM.

District meetings continue to be held throughout the metropolis for the purpose of advancing this movement.

On Tuesday evening, at a meeting at King's-cross, presided over by Mr. J. Williams, M.P., the following "resolution" was agreed to: "That it is the opinion of this meeting that parliamentary reform has become and is felt to be a matter of paramount importance, and that this meeting pledges itself, by regular union, to promote and support the great efforts now making by the Council of the Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association to obtain the extension of the suffrage to every male occupier of a tenement, who may be rated or claim to be rated to the relief of the poor." The report of the committee, stated that "a few weeks only had elapsed since this branch association was formed, when the committee did not hesitate, even upon such limited experience to [illegible] in no district is reform more needed, or the means whereby it may be [illegible] than in the King's-cross district."

On Wednesday evening the district association of West Marylebone and Paddington held a meeting, at which Lord Dudley Stuart, M.P.; Mr. J. Williams, M.P., &c., were present. Speeches of the usual character were delivered, and the following resolutions were agreed to:—

1. That, while at this meeting it is duly conceived that a great reduction of the national expenditure, and a more equitable adjustment of the burden of taxation, are [illegible] necessary, and almost universally [illegible] to be [illegible] this meeting is of opinion that, unless the [illegible] shall give to the people a full control over the taxes which they [illegible] to pay, and the means of [illegible] those who spend parliaments and [illegible] to give to the National Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association their most earnest co-operation.

2. That this meeting rejoices in the hope that a hearty union between the middle and working classes has at length been attained, and strenuously endorses on all those who complain of any grievance in the national affairs, to concentrate all their energies in the constitution of such a tribunal in Parliament as shall deal out full and impartial justice to all classes of her Majesty's subjects.

MICHAELMAS TERM.—The Lord Chancellor has appointed Friday, the 2nd of November, at his residence in Park-lane, for the reception of the Lord Mayor elect, in order to signify her Majesty's approbation of his Lordship. On the same day (the first of Michaelmas Term) the Lord Chancellor will receive the Judges, Queen's Counsel, &c., in Park-lane, and will afterwards proceed to his court, at Westminster, where the noble and learned Lord will sit on that day. During the remainder of the Term the Lord Chancellor will sit in Lincoln's-inn.

METROPOLITAN SEWERS COMMISSION.—The Metropolitan Commission of Sewers issued at the commencement of the present year has been determined by writ of *supersedeas*, and a new commission has been directed to the following persons: Viscount Eversley; Major-General Sir John Burgoyne, K.C.B.; Sir H. De La Beche, F.R.S.; Robert Stephenson, Esq., M.P.; Samuel Morton Peto, Esq.; M.P., Lieutenant-Colonel Alderson (Royal Engineers); Philip Hardwick, Esq.; Captain Vetch (Royal Engineers); J. M. Rendel, Esq.; Captain Denison (Royal Engineers); Thomas Hawes, Esq.; Captain R. H. Dawes, and Edward Lawes, Esq., barrister-at-law.

SUNDAY POST-OFFICE DUTY IN THE PROVINCES.—An order has been issued from the General Post-office to the effect that no letters shall be received in the provinces for the day under the head on Sundays. This will prevent provincial towns having any undue advantage over the metropolis. Complaints have been made, that, by the new regulations for expediting letters through the country, time to count the operation Sunday next, a letter written in London on Sunday morning would not reach Liverpool before Monday afternoon; while a letter written in Portsmouth on Sunday morning would, by being sent to London the day mail, and forwarded from thence in the evening, reach Liverpool on Monday morning. By the discontinuance of the London Sunday day-bag at Portsmouth, therefore, and at other places, letter writers in the provinces cannot possibly have any advantage over those in London.

POISONING BY ARSENIC.—On Wednesday evening, at a very full meeting of distinguished members of the medical profession, convened by the Pharmaceutical society, at their rooms, in Bloomsbury-square, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present system of selling poisons, with the crime and loss of life resulting from it, and also to take into consideration the means as for remedying the evil, some facts of a very interesting nature were stated. Mr. Jacob Bell said, that the subject appeared to him to divide itself into two questions—first, whether it was possible to do anything at all to prevent the evil; and, secondly, whether the remedial measures, if any, should be applied to the sale of arsenic only, without including other poisons. At present there was no law to prevent persons from selling poisons, and no means of bringing them to Justice until some fatal result had taken place from the poisons they had sold. A restriction upon the sale of poisons in small quantities would be a very great protection to the public, especially where arsenic was used, for a very large portion of the arsenic at present employed in criminal attempts was sold by small shopkeepers, in obscure and out-of-the-way places in the country districts. It would make such persons much more cautious, even if they were made to a certain extent responsible by law. But it was doubtful whether it would be useful to restrict the sale of arsenic at all on small quantities, when there were other poisons which no chemical skill could detect after death had been caused by them. If arsenic were prohibited, ought they not also to prohibit opium, henbane, hemlock, &c., and would not the efficacy of such a prohibition rest upon more grounds than the assertion that it was the only poison that could be detected? With those who had these poisons to sell than in the restrictions of the law? It was highly essential that some law, which would no interfere with the legitimate use of arsenic, which it would certainly do if a retail trade, already regulated and [illegible] apart, arose the difficulty of passing such a law as should not operate injuriously to the chemist and druggist. The Pharmaceutical Society therefore sought the aid of its members, and the profession in general, to collect facts and facts coming under their own knowledge, in order that some law which would meet the exigences of the case might be framed.—Dr. Tunstall said there was no doubt that arsenic was indiscriminately sold for the ostensible purpose of destroying vermin, but this was particularly the case in Lincolnshire, where many of the secret poisonings had taken place. Arsenic was not requisite for the destruction of vermin; but there were other uses for which it was sought. It was used to preserve birds, to prevent them from becoming rigid; it was used as an outward application for disease in sheep, for killing wire-worms, and for steeping wheat to prevent smut. In Manchester, it was used for experiments in dyeing at the manufactories; in Leominster, it was used to destroy insects, &c. Now, the disease in sheep was better treated by arsenious acid than by crude arsenic, and it might be that the use of the poison exercised a deleterious effect upon the persons consumed in London and elsewhere. Sheep frequently died after the arsenical dressings, and he might presume that they were slaughtered when the effects of the poison were still in the frame. Mr. Taylor, who had examined such sheep, said that the tissues were infected with arsenic, and Mr. Herapath said the same. Mr. Taylor said that arsenic applied to an ulcerated surface was absorbed, and had a poisonous effect in the case of a man who used it as a depilatory: death took place shortly afterwards. Again, a man was tried in Chester, in 1844, for the death of a woman to whom he had applied an arsenical plaster. Mr. Brett, of Liverpool, detected arsenic in the stomach, liver, and spleen of a sheep dressed with arsenic; and, indeed, it was a remarkable fact that arsenic, however administered, produced inflammation of the stomach. It was a fact well worthy the attention of the profession to endeavour to ascertain the effect of these arsenical dressings on sheep. He had been informed that a solution of copper answered them nearly as well, and no doubt it would be used when the cause of the death of sheep was traced to arsenic. The suicides which had taken place in a given time showed that the sale of arsenic afforded a fatal facility. Of the suicides in 1840, no less than 53 per cent were from arsenic. A gentleman in Lincolnshire, writing to him as to the comparative sale of poisons, stated that he sold a quantity of arsenic, from fifty to one hundred gallons of laudanum, yearly; and strychnia, morphia, strychnine, bichloride of mercury, &c. A gentleman from Manchester informed him that the sale of Godfrey's cordial was carried on by the small grocers to a great extent, and that there was a demand for arsenic for the oxide used, prussiate of potash, and other poisons. In Leominster there was a great demand for corrosive sublimate. If the sale of poisons were restricted to adults, and other stringent laws enacted, the suicides would, no doubt, frequently exasperated by living females be driven to the rope, the razor, and the river, and a great source of unavailing regret would be removed from those who had the sale of those destructive agents. One effect of a license would be, that a druggist would be taken a from those who were so ignorant as to mistake laudanum for tincture of rhubarb, and oxalic acid for common salts, and who sent out from their shops all sorts of poisons in unlabelled bottles. The effect of the present system, and the want of some restriction, was shown by the fact that the population of Surrey exceeded considerably that of Manchester, and yet, from the free use of opium in the latter place, the deaths were 1600 more in seven years than in Surrey. The present system should be put an end to, and it would be destroyed if medical men would work together in the grand design of protecting their own and the interests of the public. (Cheers.) Dr. Ure, Dr. Simpson, Mr. Waugh, Mr. Hooper, Mr. Edwards, and other gentlemen, also addressed the meeting; and a committee, consisting of the most influential members of the profession, was appointed for the purpose of collecting evidence with which to go to Parliament for an alteration in the present system.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Births registered in London during the week ending Saturday, October 6, 1152. Deaths during the same period, 1290. The number of deaths again exhibits an important decrease on the previous week. Since the commencement of September, when the total deaths were 1700, mortality has steadily declined, and is now, happily, not much in excess of the rate that usually prevails in the last quarter of the year. Cholera has fallen more rapidly than it increased, for during last week the deaths registered were 362, and the fourth week of its decline which differs not much from the number returned about eight weeks after it attained its greatest fatality. Diarrhœa and fever also decrease, but more slowly. It will be observed, however, that the deaths from these two forms of disease last week, namely, 146, are hardly the numerous than those of part of the years 1846 and 1847, when the periodical increase was unusually great. In St. Giles's, only one death from cholera was registered last week; in East London, West London, and city of London, the deaths were 12, those in the previous week from cholera having been 26; in Lambeth, the deaths in two weeks have fallen from 50 to 24. It appears in Pentonville, in some other district is the recent improvement is not remarkable. Other epidemics, with the exception of typhus, are near the average. With references to small-pox, Mr. Ho.. states that he has registered only two deaths in the hospital for this disease (in Camden Town sub-district) in three months. Within this period, the house has been nearly empty, at one time there was but a single patient, and all the cases were of a mild form. A man of sixty-two years died in August of "exhaustion" (according to the coroner's verdict.)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—The mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.471; the mean temperature was 51 deg 2 min. less than the average of the same week in seven years by about two degrees. The temperature was considerably lower than in previous weeks; and on some days rain fell heavily.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*M. P.*"—"*Rugby Boy*," *and others.*—*The new* REGISTERED *Chess-men are sold in a box, each box* having a label at the bottom outside, *with the price of the set and the signature "H. Staunton" on it; and the public are particularly cautioned not to purchase any sets of Chess-men which may be offered as the new pattern, without seeing that the above label is attached.*

"*G. T.*"—*Club-players have been so long accustomed to the ponderous and gigantic Chess-men now in use, that many will not readily change them. The advantages of the new pieces are, however, so palpable, that they must ultimately prevail over habit and prejudice too. Inquire of any dealer in Chess-men. The manufacturers only supply the trade.*

"*Bellamy.*"—*A much more obvious solution of the German Problem suggests itself in*—1. *B to Q Kt 5th (ch), and then Q takes Kt (ch), mating next move. We shall be glad of a few more examples from the same periodical: many of those sent are unusually clever. Have you yet discovered the key to the following: White: K at his Kt 5th, R at K 2d, B's at Q B 7th and Q R 2d, P's at K B 3d and Q 3d; Black: K at his sq, B at K 2d—White mates in 3 moves.*

"*R. R.*"—*The Berlin Chess Magazine may be subscribed for through the well-known foreign booksellers, Williams and Norgate, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.*

"*M. K.*"—"*Paris.*—*A moiety of the desired volumes was sent to the London publisher of* La Régence *some days since. The remainder shall be forwarded to the party named.*

"*H. R.*"*Chester.*—*We never heard of such a rule, and are quite certain it never was adopted by any authority on the game.*

"*Φιλος*," *Bridport.*—*It is unpracticable, since the Black Kt may be interposed, and thus protracts the mate.*

"*Φιλος*," *Oxford.*—1. *An easy mate in three moves, by first moving the King to Q B 6th. 2. The King's gambit are not considered to be safe openings; but the Scotch gambit may be securely played.*

"*Juvenis.*"—*See the notice below to "Edipus."* "*Tyro,*" *&c.* "THE TEXT-BOOK" *is published at the office of the* Chess-Player's Chronicle, 27, *King William-street, Charing-cross.*

"*B. B.*"—*The emendation is an improvement; and both pantuns now appear to us correct.*

"*W. C.*"—*On referring to our last Number, you will find we have acknowledged that the Enigma in question (486) can be solved in two moves, as you suggest.*

"*H. C. E. C.*" *Guernsey.*—*The key-move to Enigma No. 484 is*—1. *B to K 3d.*

"*F. D. M.*"—*It is self-evident, from the utterly helpless position of the sable King.*

"*Brutus.*"—*It is neither just nor gentlemanly for a player to move a Kt to three or four squares, calculating consequence, as it were, on each, before he puts down the Piece.*

"*Rev. J. T.*"—*In playing without seeing the Chess-board the player is not literally blindfold, but he is unaccustomed to the mode given the moves.*

"*Oxford*" *Hall*—*and* "*Tyro.*"—*The new treatise on Chess, by Mr. Staunton, which is given with the Registered Chess-men, can now be obtained, price 3s., of any bookseller, and as the very book for a learner, containing the laws of the game adopted by the chief clubs, an explanation of all the technical terms in use among players, and concise instructions as to the best methods of beginning and terminating a contest, printed in colours and illustrated by above fifty Diagrams.*

"*M. P.*," *Hull.*—*A very handsome Chess-board of the description you submit has been designed by* Lenchars, *of Piccadilly, to accompany the new men, and will be ready, we are told, in a few days.*

"*F. G. R.*" *maybe his correspondent is Chess* ("*W. L.*") *to wrute again, the latter's address having been mislaid*

"*A. L.*" *Holkham. At all times acceptable.*

Solutions by "*F. C.*" "*J. T. M.*" "*G. L.*" "*F. R. S.*" "*Semper Eadem,*" "*F. G. R.*" "*Mr. Pips,*" "*J. L. C.*" "*A. H. N.*" "*Carlocs,*" "*Dereum,*" "*Alisa,*" "*Rev. J. T.*" "*Rev. R. O. M.*," "*M. S. R.*" *are correct. Those by* "*H. C. E. C.*" "*R. R.*" "*Brutus,*" "*Langshank,*" *and* "*J. C. B.*" *are wrong.*

*** The answers to many Correspondents are unavoidably deferred, from want of space.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 298.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q B 8th	P to K Kt 8th	2. B to K Kt 2d.	Anything
	Queens (best)	3. Kt or B mates.	

PROBLEM No. 299.

By E. A. M. M., of Mhow, in India.

BLACK.

WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

BLINDFOLD CHESS.

The following is the companion game to that we gave last week, the two having been played at the same time by Mr. Harrwitz without sight of the Chess-boards.

BOARD No. II.
(*Allgaier Gambit*)

WHITE (Mr. Harrwitz).	BLACK (Major Barnes & Mr. G. Blackett.)	WHITE (Mr. Harrwitz).	BLACK (Major Barnes & Mr. G. Blackett.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	17. P to K B 5th	Kt to Q B 2d
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	18. Q to K B sq	K to K sq
3. K Kt to B 3d	P to K Kt 4th	19. Q R to K B sq	K B to B sq
4. P to K R 4th	P to K Kt 5th	20. P to K 6th	B to Q 3d
5. Kt to K 5th	P to K R 4th (*a*)	21. B to K B 4th	B takes P
6. K B to Q B 4th	K R to B 2d	22. Q takes B	Q Kt to R 3d
7. P to Q 4th	P to K B 6th	23. R to K sq (*c*)	Q to K R 2d
8. P takes P	P to Q 3d (*b*)	24. R to K 3d (*d*)	K to B sq
9. Kt takes K R P	R takes Kt	25. R to K sq	Kt to K sq
10. B takes K (ch)	K takes B	26. P to K B 6th	Q Kt to Q B 2d
11. Q B to K Kt 5th	B to K 2d	27. P to K B 7th	B takes K P
12. P to K B 4th	K Kt to B 3d	28. P takes Kt (discovers ch)	K takes P
13. Q Kt to B 3d	P to Q R 3d	29. R takes B (ch)	Kt takes R
14. Q to Q 3d	Q to K R sq	30. R takes Kt (ch)	K to Q sq
15. P to K 5th	Kt to K sq	31. Q to Q B 8th (ch)	K to Q B 2d
16. Castles on Q side	P to Q 4th		

White announced mate in five moves

(*a*) Q to K 3d is a move of defence at this point deserving more attention than it has hitherto received.

(*b*) P to K 3d is the acknowledged move here.

(*c*) White sustains his advanced Pawns with remarkable judgment.

(*d*) Hardly as much to the purpose as R to K B sq; but having a meaning, nevertheless in the protection it affords to the Q P in the event of Black's attacking that quarter with his Q's Kt.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 487.—By Mr. H. B. B., of Lynn.

White: K at Q R 7th, Rs at Q B 2d and Q Kt 4th, Kt at Q R 8th, P at Q B 7th.

Black: K at Q R 6th, R at K Kt sq, P at Q R 5th.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

No. 488.—By "CHECK IN THE EAST."

White: K at Q Kt 6th, Q at her R 4th, Bs at K Kt 5th and 8th, Kt at Q B 4th; Ps at K Kt 4th, a B 3d, and Q 2d.

Black: K at Q 5th, Q at her 4th, Rs at K 2d and Q Kt 8th, Bs at K 8th and Q Kt 6th, Kts at K K 4th and K 3d; Ps at Q 6th, Q B 4th, and Q B 7th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 489 By PERCIE.

White: K at K Kt 4th, R at K R sq, Kts at K Kt 3d and K 4th.

Black: K at his K 7th, P at K Kt 4th.

White, playing first, mates in three moves.

No. 490.—By Mr. A. HODSON.

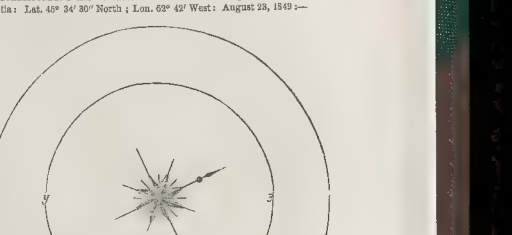
White: K at his Q 3d, Q at her R 6th, R at Q 4th, Kt at Q B 3d, Ps at K R 3d and K Kt 4th

Black: K at his B 5th, Q at K 4th, Bs at K Kt 4th and 7th, Kt at K 3d.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

FINE SOLAR HALO.

A CORRESPONDENT has favoured us with the following from Picton, Nova Scotia: Lat. 45° 34′ 30″ North; Lon. 62° 42′ West: August 23, 1849:—



The circle marked *a* was visible at noon; those marked *b* and *c* were visible at 3h. 30m. P.M.: the arcs marked *a* and *c*, and that portion of the circle marked *f*, extending to *g* on each side, and to *e* on the other, became visible shortly afterwards. The altitude of the sun, as determined by a six-inch theodolite, was 29½°, and that of the circles *a* and *b* was 51½°, at their contact above the sun. The azimuth of the sun was 63° 20′ W. The proper on of the diameters of the circles *b* to *a* was as 3 to 2; the diameter of the circle *c* was of the same value as that of *a*; these of *d* and *e* of the same as that of *b*; and the diameter of circle *f* was the double of that of *b*.

The parts of the circles at their intersections *a* and *b*, and *a* and *c*, and the arcs *d* and *e*, were prismatically coloured.

No mock sun was visible, but the circles seemed to be somewhat flattened as their points of intersection. At 3h. 45m. P.M. the circles *b*, *c*, *d*, and *e* had nearly disappeared, and at this time the circle *f* became perfect; and at 4h. P.M. the circle *a* was alone seen, which continued visible till sunset.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD.

APPOINTMENT OF A VICE-CHANCELLOR.—On Monday last, at twelve o'clock, the Vice-Chancellor, attended by the Proctors and officers of the University, and accompanied by a number of the Heads of Houses, proceeded to the Convocation House, where the Vice-Chancellor resigned his seat in a Latin speech. The Senior Proctor then read in convocation the letters of nomination, which re-nominated the Rev. Frederick Charles Plumtre, Master of University College, and being unanimously approved by the house, he was sworn and installed into office, being the second year of his holding it. The Vice-Chancellor appointed four Pro Vice-Chancellors to exercise his power in case of his illness or necessary absence from the University: viz. the Rev. Dr. Wynter, President of St. John's College; the Rev. Dr. Symons, Warden of Wadham College; the Rev. Dr. Tarde, Rector of Exeter College; the Rev. Dr. Cotton, Provost of Worcester College. The three former were re-appointed; the latter in the room of Dr. Radford, Rector of Lincoln College.

MICHAELMAS TERM.—Wednesday being the first day of Michaelmas Term, a Congregation was holden for granting Graces and conferring Degrees. The Latin sermon, previous to the commencement of term, was preached by the Rev. D. P. Chase, Vice-Principal of St. Mary Hall, on Tuesday, at St. Mary's Church. The members of several colleges and halls assemble as under:—Oct. 13, Balliol, Exeter, Lincoln, Trinity, Wadham, Pembroke, Worcester, and Christ Church; Oct. 14, University, Queen's, and St. Alban's Hall; Oct. 19, Magdalen Hall; Oct. 20, Merton, Oriel, New, Brazenose, Corpus, St. John's, Jesus, St. Mary, and New Inn Halls; Oct. 23, All Souls. Congregations will be holden for the purpose of granting graces and conferring degrees on the following days in the ensuing term, viz.: Oct. 25; Nov. 2, 15, 22, and 29; Dec. 6 and 17.

CAMBRIDGE.

DIVINITY.—The Norrisian Professor of Divinity has given notice, that his lectures in Michaelmas Term will commence on Thursday, Oct. 18, at one o'clock, and be continued at the same hour on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays throughout the term.

MEDICINE.—The medical examinations for the present term will commence on Monday, Nov. 5, at ten o'clock, in the schools under the library. Candidates for the examination are to send their names to the Regius Professor of Physic on or before Monday, Oct. 29.

MECHANICS.—The Jacksonian Professor, on Tuesday, October 23, at one o'clock, will commence a course of twenty-four lectures at the room in the Botanic Garden. The lectures will be delivered every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. The first part of the course will include the subjects of mechanism and the steam-engine. The second part of the course (to begin Nov. 20) will include statics and dynamics.

PREFERMENT.—Rev. J. P. Carey, to Rotherstorpe Rectory, Northampton, diocese Peterborough; £112; patron, Rev. W. L. Samwell.

The Dean and Chapter of Christchurch have presented the Rev. Samuel Buckland, M.A., of their society, to the Perpetual Curacy of Great Torrington, Devon, value £103 per annum.

VACANCY.—The Rectory of Hotfield, Kent, has become vacant by the death of the Rev. J. Mossop, M.A. It is worth £250 per annum, and is in the gift of the Earl of Thanet.

THE BISHOPRIC OF LLANDAFF.—We regret to say that the Right Rev. Prelate is not progressing towards convalescence in so satisfactory a manner as his friends could desire. His Lordship is in a very weak state.

RESIGNATION OF THE BISHOP OF MADRAS.—The Right Rev. Dr. G. J. Spencer, one of our oldest colonial Bishops, has intimated his intention of no longer presiding over the diocese of Madras, in consequence of his impaired health. The Venerable Archdeacon Dealtry, who for some years held the Archdeaconry of Calcutta, has been appointed to the successor of Dr. Spencer and will proceed to his distant diocese in the course of a few weeks.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.—At the monthly (October) meeting of the members of this society, the Bishop of London in the chair, the sum of £1000 was voted towards the restoration of the cathedral at Toronto; and grants of a liberal character were made to several of the colonial dioceses; also sixty-five grants of books and tracts were made to leading libraries and schools at home. Donations to the amount of £3764 9s. (inclusive of £3251 4s. 8d.) to the Jubilee Fund, and legacies to the amount of £1600, were announced, and twenty-eight gentlemen were elected members of the society.

MEANWOOD CHURCH.

THE population of the parish of Leeds was returned in the last census at upwards of a hundred and fifty-two thousand; being more than double that of our metropolitan parish of Bethnal-green, in which ten modern churches are completed or in progress. The Vicar of Leeds, therefore, in seeking to divest himself of some of the pastoral anxieties of so overwhelming a charge, has acted in a highly commendable spirit, and the manner in which his object has been promoted in the present case, is most exemplary and munificent.

The village of Meanwood is seated in a rich valley, near Leeds, and not far from the interesting ruins of Kirkstall Abbey. The locality furnishes an excellent stone for building (known under the general designation of Bramley Fall, and of which the magnificent railway propylæum of Euston-square affords a good example); and the population is partly composed of the hardy and industrious class, who derive from the toil of the quarry their principal means of subsistence.

Meanwood Park was the residence of Sir John Beckett, Bart., the eminent and respected banker at Leeds; and his daughters Mary and Elizabeth (sisters of the second Baronet) continue to reside in the mansion.

In this great, though unostentatious liberality of these ladies that the newly-formed parish owes its separate existence, the endowment of its minister and the erection of a convenient and substantial vicarage. The crowning feature of their benefaction, however, is the Church represented by our Engraving, and which we shall describe in detail.

It is in the First Pointed, or Lancet Gothic style; and while externally a simple, but impressively characteristic composition is presented, the interior is studded with objects of the most graceful embellishments.

The walls are constructed of stone, well wrought, both inside and out; and, to our mind, a building is formed of native material, appropriated to the highest purpose, and treated in a way that indicates the devotedness of every one con-

REMARKABLE AURORA BORRALIS SEEN FROM THE DÆDALUS, IN THE ATLANTIC OCEAN, AUG. 9, 1849.

cerned in its erection, is well calculated to become an object of deep and peculiar veneration with the inhabitants.

The plan is cruciform, without aisles; and above the cross rises a belfry tower, whose lines are continued downwards by bold buttresses; and the steeple is completed by a broach spire, with some picturesque accessories.

The western side of the Church is flanked by square turret buttresses, with corbelings and pyramided roofs, finished with metal crosses. Between these turrets is a series of arcaded panelling; over which is a rose window; and, higher in the gable, a pointed oval or vesica piscis.

Entering the edifice by the porch on the south side, the eye is attracted by the delicate and elaborate font; and in the western extremity of the nave is an organ case, of bold delineation, and designed and treated with great artistic care. The carvings have a peculiar richness and freedom; and, in conjunction with the diapered and burnished metal-work, give to this conspicuous object an appropriateness and beauty rarely equalled.

Turning our view to the eastward, the lofty walls and the high-arched timber roof, receding by well-marked severies through the whole length of the building, and aided by the bold arches of the tower and chancel, carry the eye by a pleasing perspective to the fine eastern triplet window, which throws the chancel, as it were, into a superior light, and relieves the massy articles of church furniture, clustered hereabout, and on which the architect appears to have exercised the most assiduous and successful attention—so much so, that, instead of confining his superintendence to the general fabric, the pulpit, the reading-desk, the stalls, the altar railing, the communion tabernacles, the table, and even the decoration writing and embroidery, bear the unmistakeable impress of the same pencil.

The architect is Mr. Railton, of Regent-street, London.

We understand that Mr. George Bridgart, of Derby, an experienced builder, had the general contract for the work; but the ornamental portions have been chiefly executed in London, by well-skilled artists, long accustomed to the architect's almost constant guidance.

The consecration was appointed to take place on Saturday last.

REMARKABLE AURORA.

We have been favoured by a Correspondent with the accompanying Sketch of a remarkable Aurora Borealis, seen, on the 9th of August, 1849, on the Atlantic, in lat. 25° N., long. 22° W.; wind northerly. A dark but thin long mass of clouds, separated by a slight stripe of glittering light from the horizon, and surmounted by several halos, or wide rays of light, ascending from a common centre of light below the horizon, produced a very strange effect, and one worthy of observation.

The same Correspondent describes another Aurora Borealis, seen, on the 5th of September, 1849, off Basque Island, in the top of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The remarkable feature here observed was an arc of light extending from N.W. to S.E. right across the heavens.

THE HONOURABLE ABBOTT LAURENCE.

This gentleman has just been appointed Minister from the United States to St. James's, and arrived by the *Europa*, Royal mail-steamer, at Liverpool, on Sunday.

THE HON. ABBOTT LAURENCE.

The Hon. Mr. Laurence was born in the state of Massachusetts, U.S., on the 13th of December, 1792. He received a liberal education, and at the age of 16, left his native town, and took up his residence in Boston. In a few years, he entered into partnership with his brother, as an importing merchant. Mr. Laurence has several times visited Europe, and has thus obtained a correct knowledge of foreign life and manners. The change of policy on the part of the United States' Government, in 1815, led to a change in Mr. Laurence's business views, and he forthwith aimed at establishing a great home manufacturing district. Lowell was the place selected: here he commenced building factories for the manufacture of calicoes; and although but comparatively few years have elapsed since the first establishment was raised, Lowell now numbers more than four hundred factories: the population of the city is about forty thousand; and, at the present time, it is one of the fastest growing cities in America. In November, 1839, Mr. Laurence was elected a member of the United States Congress, and the following four years fulfilled the duties of his office in the most satisfactory manner to his constituents. In 1842, Mr. Laurence was appointed one of the commissioners on the part of the state of Massachusetts, to aid in the negotiation of the North-eastern Boundary question, when he very ably performed that most arduous duty. In 1843 he again visited England, and was warmly received in some of the first circles of the metropolis. For many years his business has been very prosperous; he has amassed great wealth, and is styled "the American Merchant Prince."

He is remarkably liberal; and among his munificent donations is one of fifty thousand dollars to Harvard University, for the purpose of founding a scientific school. He has also aided much in founding churches, public schools, &c.; and his charities have been largely and judiciously bestowed. He has just been appointed by the President of the United States to the responsible post of Minister to England, which station he will, doubtless, adorn and uphold.

MEANWOOD NEW CHURCH, NEAR LEEDS.

MACBETH, MR. MACREADY. MACDUFF, MR. WALLACK.

SCENE FROM "MACBETH," AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

The re-appearance at this Theatre on Monday of Mr. Macready, in the character of *Macbeth*, commencing therewith the series of his farewell engagements, is the great theatrical event of the week. Mr. Macready was welcomed by an overflowing house, and his reception was most enthusiastic. Each man appeared to be the friend of the performer, such was the spontaneous nature of the applause. That Mr. Macready is the greatest of living actors, seems now to be generally admitted. Those who are most inimical to his style, are willing to concede thus much ; impairing, perhaps, the value of the concession by a statement of general contempt for the present condition of the histrionic profession. In this, however, there is much antiquated prejudice. The amount of talent, both male and female, at present on the stage, is very large. Never was it more easy to get a working company together; and, even in the highest *rôles*, time and opportunity are only wanting to beget a taste in the public for more than one candidate now out of work. Young talent is daily springing up ; and there is every reason to hope that, with the enlargement of the arena, genius will not only find an increased market, but itself multiply with the demand for its production and exhibition. Mr. Macready must be looked on rather as the last survivor of the old school of acting than as the head of the new. The traditions of the stage cling to him, and his style is a kind of compromise between the Kean and Kemble schools, with some traces of Talma superinduced. From these sources, Mr. Macready seems to have contracted a composite style, which, highly artificial as it is, required incessant caution in the artist to conceal. For many years we saw this style forming, and could, on fit occasion, chronicle its different phases and modifications. It was not until he was lessee of Drury-Lane that Mr. Macready's manner became thoroughly fixed. There was much unsteadiness in it during his Covent-Garden management. We recollect that in the character of *Prospero* he could not make up his mind how the celebrated "cloud-capped tower" speech should be delivered. One night, it was familiar ; another, grandiloquent. His mind, too, was then struggling between the melodramatic and legitimate. He was half-convinced that the public were in favour of the former ; and could not, to the end, disabuse himself of the impression that spectacle was necessary (not *expedient* merely) to dramatic success. Hence his errors and his losses in those most disastrous experiments. We have lived to become wiser than Mr. Macready on these topics. We now known by experience, that, however aidant decoration may be to the stage, the sheet anchor of a theatre lies in a good working company, with due attention to the *mise en scène*, and a dependible regularity in the production of novelties or well-studied revivals. In the last the main attraction has lain in the restoration of the poet's text ; and the time will come, and that soon, when the most powerful inducement to see a Shakspearian drama will be, that it is acted in its integrity, without a single passage being omitted. We shall expect to see "Hamlet," with the whole background of Fortinbras restored, the omission of which is a serious injury to the acting effect of that admirable tragedy. To allow for the length, one five act piece only should be performed during the evening ; consequent upon which principle the classification of theatres, so desirable, will ensue. Our modern dramatic poets will then have that "ample room and verge enough," which gave to the old tragic writers such opportunity for the display of that inexhaustible variety which marks the highest genius. But to return to Mr. Macready's *Macbeth*. We are of those who always saw a radical defect in the stage representations of this hero, and who require the nobility of character and the courage to be exhibited which Shakspeare predicates of him in the earlier scenes of the play. *Macbeth* is not ambitious, but pursues a lost right, which he is urged by the ambition of his wife to revive. The full detail of the circumstances would, however, have appeared to justify too much the murder of *Duncan* ; and Shakspeare, therefore, only glances at them in the nomination of *Malcolm* as the successor to the throne—

> That is a step
> On which I must fall down, or else o'er-leap

And *Macbeth* does over-leap it, aiming at a right end by wrong means; means, as *Lady Macbeth* truly states, alien to his nature, though not to hers. Here is the source of antagonism between *Macbeth's* purpose and the remorse with which it is accomplished : neither, that of a vulgar homicide ; but both, those of a noble mind compelled, as it were by his destiny, to commit an abhorrent deed for a justifiable end. The Weird-sisters are the embodiment of this destiny. We therefore protest altogether against that prostration of soul and body with which Mr. Macready and others invest *Macbeth* throughout the first two acts of the play. It is a profane mistake, reducing the "noble, brave" and "peerless" Ideal of Shakspere to the level of a melo-dramatic murderer. It is too late now to call on Mr. Macready to amend his conception ; but we record ours for the benefit of his successors. Making allowance for this misinterpretation, Mr. Macready's performances on Monday was marked by his usual force of exertion. No decline of power was suggested, except in the appearance of extra effort to maintain the general effect ; in which, also, Mrs. Warner, as *Lady Macbeth*, was as conspicuous an offender. They both suffered in voice from untimely exertion. The three *Witches* were strongly cast—Mr. Stuart, Mr. Biand, and Mr. Selby being their representatives. The first-named gentleman was appropriately impressive. Mr. Wallack was the *Macduff*, looking it to admiration, but wanting the requisite passion for the fourth act. The plaudits of the audience were frequent and vehement ; and at the conclusion of the performance, Mr. Macready was summoned to receive the last honour of the evening before the curtain. Mrs. Warner and Mr. Wallack were afterwards recalled.

On Wednesday, the tragedy of "Hamlet" was performed. Here, Mr. Macready is more true to the Shakspearian ideal ; and we have, accordingly, to express our "unmitigated satisfaction" with his embodiment of the princely student. Mrs. Warner's *Gertrude*, also, retained its usual excellence. The house was crowded.

We have engraved the situation in the last scene immediately before the fight :—

> *Macduff.* Turn, hell-hound, turn !
> *Macbeth.* Of all men else I have avoided thee:
> But get thee back, my soul is too much charged
> With blood of thine already.

CENOTAPH TO THE MEMORY OF CAPT. M. L. DOSTAL, AT SOURABAYA, IN JAVA.

In our Journal for November 11, 1848, we gave a brief obituary of Captain Dostal, of the Netherlands army, who fell in the attack on Djaga Raga, on Bally, in the island of Java, in June, 1848 ; and the accompanying Engraving represents the Cenotaph erected to his memory in the new Cemetery at Sourabaya, in the same island.

The Cenotaph bears the character of a small temple, of the Doric order, and having a dome ; and as the bases of the pillars rest on a plinth about three feet from the ground, and which plinth in fact is the upper surface of the tomb, the pillars and dome form a canopy over the warrior's grave. The inscription to the memory of Captain Dostal is engraved on a brass plate, bedded on the upper surface of the tomb ; and on the small slab of marble, shown

CENOTAPH TO CAPT. M. L. DOSTAL, AT SOURABAYA, ISLAND OF JAVA.

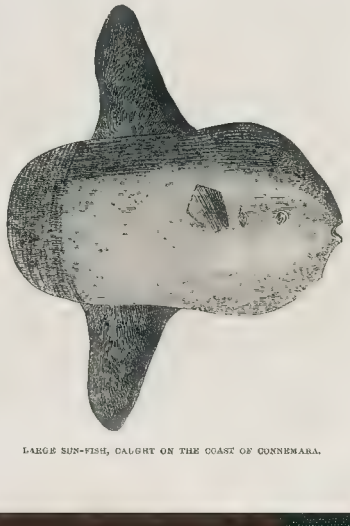
FRONT OF SUN-FISH.

in our view between two of the piers, is an inscription to the memory of an infant son of the deceased. The device on the gate in the railing round the tomb is strictly emblematic of the soldier, and the Cenotaph has been much admired by the civil and military authorities at Sourabaya for its simplicity and neatness. The effect of the memorial is greatly heightened by a fine background of cocoa-nut, plantain, and mangoe trees, with thickly clustered bushes of bamboo.

LARGE SUN-FISH.

To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

WHILE lying in Little Killary Bay, on the coast of Connemara, in her Majesty's surveying ketch *Sylvia*, we caught a large fish, of which the enclosed is a representation, drawn on the spot by Mr. J. E. Davis R.N. We were attracted by a large fin above the surface, moving with an oscillatory motion, somewhat resembling the action of a man sculling at the stern of a boat ; and knowing it to be an unusual visitor, we immediately got up the harpoon and went in chase. In the meantime, a country boat came up with the poor animal, and its crew inflicted upon it sundry blows with whatever they could lay their hands on—oars



LARGE SUN-FISH, CAUGHT ON THE COAST OF CONNEMARA.

grappling, stones, &c.—but were unsuccessful in taking it; and it disappeared for some few minutes, when its gaping exhibited itself on the other side of the bay. The dull and stupid animal permitted us to place our boat immediately over it, and made no effort to escape. The harpoon never having been sharpened, glanced off without effect; but another sailor succeeded in securing it by the tail with a boat-hook, and passing the bight of a rope behind its fins, we hauled it on shore, under Salrock House, the residence of General Thompson, who, with his family, came down to inspect this strange-looking inhabitant of the sea. We were well nonsed by the splashing of its fins, and a dozen hands succeeded in transporting this heavy creature from its native abode to the shore, where it passively died, giving only an occasional movement of its fins, or uttering a kind of grunt.

This animal, I believe, is a species of the Sun-fish (*Orthagoriscus*). It has no bony skeleton; nor did we, in our rather hasty dissection, discover any osseous structure whatever, except (as we were informed by one who afterwards inspected it) that there was one which stretched between the large fins. Its jaws also had bony terminations, unbroken into teeth, and parrot-like, which, when not in use, are hidden by the encroachments of the gums. The form of the animal is preserved by an entire cartilaginous case, of about three inches thickness covered by a kind of shagreen skin, so amalgamated with the cartilage as not to be separated from it. This case is easily penetrable with a knife, and is of nearly uniform thickness throughout, resembling in colour and texture than anything else I can compare it with. The interior cavity, containing the vital part, terminates a little behind the large fins, where the cartilage was solid, to its tapered extremity, which is without a caudal fin. Within, and around the back part, lay the flesh, of a coarse fibrous texture, slightly salmon-coloured. The liver was such as to fill a common pail, and there was a large quantity of red blood. The nostril, top of the eye, and top of the gill-orifice are in line, as represented in the Sketch. The dimensions are as under:—

Eye round, and like that of an ox, 2½ inches diameter. Gill-orifice, 4 by 2½ inches. Dorsal and anal fins equal, 2 ft. 8 in. long, by 1 ft. 3 in. wide. Pectoral fins, 10 in. high by 8 broad. Length of fish, 6 ft. Depth, from the extremities of the large fins, 7 ft. 4 in. Extreme breadth at the swelling under the eye, only 20 in. Weight, 6 cwt. 42 lb.

I am, &c.,

Galway, Oct. 4. GEORGE AUGUSTUS BEDFORD, Commander, R.N.

THE THEATRES.

NEW STRAND.

M. Scribe's tragedy, founded on the story of the celebrated French actress of the eighteenth century, Adrienne Lecouvreur, has furnished Mr. Oxenford with a theme of a new three-act piece, under the title of "The Ringside Favourite," which was produced on Tuesday night, and received with considerable favour. A love affair with the famous Marshal de Saxe, then a Count, who was similarly related at the time to a lady of quality, who is supposed to have been instigated by jealousy to poison the mysterious woman. This lady, in the drama, is elevated to a Princess—the Princess *Boski*, a handsome and licentious coquette, with a rake for a husband. This worthy pair are indifferent to each others *amours*, and are thus ready for any *intrigue* that offers. The instrument of vengeance employed by the lady in the play is a poisoned bouquet, which, before it kills, has the power of elevating the mind of the victim into a highly imaginative state of delirium: a scene which is, of course, left for the final effect. The introductory part of the drama is rather of a comic character—familiar dialogue, with a vein of sentiment running through it. This feeling in the part, confided to Mr. Farren, is connected with senility, and produces an affecting picture of love in age, embodied admirably by the actor's art. *Michanet*, the prompter of the Comédie Française, has to struggle with an affection for *Adrienne* which his years make ridiculous. Nevertheless, he sacrifices his fortunes to procure her lover's release, adding his store to the produce of her jewels, in order to make up the requisite sum. (The fact of Adrienne thus releasing the Count de Saxe is historical.) Mrs. Stirling was the heroine—an ambitious *rôle* indeed, Mdlle. Rachel having been the original representative of the character on the French stage. She has two powerful scenes—one in the Princess' *salon*, in wh ch *Adrienne* recites verses from Racine's "Phèdre," which expose the lady's delinquency in the presence of her guests and the other when expressing the different phases of delirium in language borrowed from Corneil.e's "Psyche." Mrs. Stirling never appeared to greater advantage than in those scenes. The piece was deservedly successful.

SURREY.

Sir Bulwer Lytton's play of "Richelieu" has been acted all the week at this theatre, in a manner which reflects great credit on the management. The scenery, costumes, and stage groupings are all in good taste. Many passages in the text of the play, previously omitted in all representations of it, have been restored, on account of their poetic beauty; and the success of their delivery by Mr. Creswick fully justified their introduction. *Richelieu* is one of this actor's best parts, and he performed it with great and startling effect. At the end of the fourth act he was recalled before the curtain, such was the impression he had made on his audience. Mr. Mead's *Baradas* was a vigorous performance; and Mr. Shepherd's *Count de Mauprat*, a pleasing representation of juvenile ardour. *Francois* was entrusted to Miss Dickenson, who supported the part ummably. The *Julie* of Madame Fomist was exceedingly pleasing. The play was triumphantly reproduced.

MARYLEBONE.

Mr. Kemble's play of "The Point of Honour" was enacted here on Wednesday, with Mr. Davenport as *Dorimel*, in which he was successful.

MR. VANDENHOFF is about to give Readings from Shakespeare, at the Marylebone Literary and Scientific Institution, Portman-square.

MUSIC.

THE LATE HERR STRAUSS.

The decease of the eminent composer of dance-music, Herr Strauss, is much to be regretted. In the Illustrated London News of the 7th of last May, a portrait of Johann Strauss was published. He had a most successful season in London this year, being his second visit to this country, having been here eleven years previously. He returned to Vienna, and died of scarlet fever, in his forty-sixth year, being born at Vienna, the 14th of March, 1804. He was buried at Doelling, a village near Vienna, where the remains of Lanner, his rival, are interred. Lanner died about five or six years before Strauss. An impressive procession attended the funeral of the inimitable waltz writer. Strauss was brought up as a bookbinder, but at the age of nineteen he was admitted by Lanner, who was only two years his senior in age, into his orchestra. The gentleman's career was, however so apparent, that his separation from Lanner, and the formation of the famed Strauss's band, followed speedily. Mrs. Trollope, in her "Vienna and the Austrians," thus writes of the rivalry of Lanner and Strauss in 1836:—

"Vienna is, in truth, just now suffering severely from the rivalry of the Waltzes; and *rococo* Handel, Mozart, Hadyn, and the like are banished from 'ears polite,' while Strauss and Lanner rule the hour. Nevertheless, there is not one to whom you can speak on the subject, but will express the most hearty scorn of the waltz in honour of their immortal composers. Yet still, Strauss and Lanner write and play on, while all the world listens and applauds. A pretty waltz, well played, has great charms; and till now I have always considered that I had rather an overwhelming liking for this species of composition; but I am now fain to confess that I am weary of it, and would much rather have visited Vienna when every garden, every theatre, and every ball-room echoed to the solid hymn of Handel."

Mrs. Trollope's classical taste is unobjectionable; but she is wrong in the estimate she formed of the success of Strauss and Lanner. If we are to have dance music, secondary as it may be to the higher class of music, it is desirable that it should be of the best style. Strauss completely revolutionised the world of dance music; and, as an innovator, of extraordinary invention and facility, he merits the immortality his compositions will confer upon him. Lanner was a composer of waltz writers, and he raised the standard of taste of the dancing masses, by his fanciful inspirations. He made them sensible of the *finesse* of exquisite instrumentation—of the artistic combination of the syncopated dance, of which he was the inventor, and of novel rhythm. The melodies of Strauss were intensely passionate as well as joyful; his music, as Berlioz has justly remarked, was as full of melancholy as of mirth, and provoked a tear as often as smiles. Here in London we know how picturesque was his orchestration, and how wonderful was the precision with which he conducted his soul as well as feet-stirring themes. If there had been no Strauss, we should never have had Musard or Jullien. Many of imitators have sprung up since Strauss, but to him will remain the glory of originality, fancy, feeling, and invention.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

(*Private Correspondence.*)

PARIS, Wednesday.

The new three-act opera, by MM. Scribe and Saint Georges, "La Fée aux Roses," the music composed by the composer of "La Jaive," "Guido et Ginevra," "Charles VI.," "L'Eclair," "Les Monquetaires de la Reine," "La Val d' Andore," &c., has been produced with the greatest success at the Théâtre National de l'Opéra Comique. The subject taken from the fairy lore of Mother Bunch, indicates, it is a fairy piece. *Néraïda* is the slave of a magician, *Atabuzet*; and she is so passionately attached to flowers, particularly roses, that the necromancer creates her Queen of the flowers, on the condition, however, that, if she should fall in love, and disclose her passion to the favoured object, she is to be transformed into an old decrepid woman. *Néraïda*, of course, disobeys the proviso, by love-making with a *Prince of Ithis*, and she pays the penalty by becoming a very ugly old fairy; but, ultimately, her youth and beauty are restored, by the influence of what may be termed counter-irritation—a kiss from the young *Sultan*, through talismanic agency, being the medium of winter being again supplanted by spring. The librettists have ingeniously interwoven with the above plot another incident of the love of the *Princess Guinare*, affianced to the *Sultan*, but who is attached to one of his Ministers, and thus enables the reigning Sovereign to marry *Néraïda*.

Halévy has composed charming music for this new work; and, as may be imagined, it is beautifully scored. There is a fine overture, in the symphonic form. The air of *Néraïda*, with clarionet obbligato, in the first act, was excellently sung by Madame Ugalde. There is also a remarkable trio. The concerted finale to the fairy changes is full of spirit. The air of the tenor (the *Sultan*) in the second act was much admired; and *Néraïda* has a delightful cavatina. A delicate quintet is also in this act, and a buffo duo, between *Guinare* and the *Visier*. A grand air of the *Magician*, for basso, and *Néraïda's* music, in the last act, are remarkable pieces

Madame Ugalde's success was immense; her vocalisation is wonderful. Batiille, the basso, shared the vocal honours with Madame Ugalde. The opera will no doubt have a great run.

The Italian Opera House will not open before next month. Ronconi is the director.

M. Meyerbeer has arrived here from Vienna; his "Prophète" will be revived shortly at the Grand Opera, with Madame Viardot, Madame Castellan, and M Roger.

Berlioz has just completed a grand religious work.

It is rumoured that Meyerer's "Camp of Silesia" will be mounted at the Opéra Comique, for Madame Ugalde.

MUSICAL EVENTS.—The Western Madrigal Society, under the presidency of J Evans, Esq., and G. Budd, Esq., hon. secretary, will commence the season the first Saturday in November (the 3rd). There are several applicants to join the society. A visit, by the way, to the National Hall, Holborn, will be interesting to the Madrigalian amateur. Several members of the chorus of the Royal Italian Opera have combined to give concerts every Wednesday in that locality, at which glees and madrigals may be heard artistically executed by an effective choir. It is also worthy of mention, that at the Western Literary Institution, Leicester-square, the practice of glee-singing on Monday evenings has commenced.—Mr. G. Tedder, a vocalist, gave a concert on Monday evening, at the Horns Tavern, Kennington.—Signor Ronconi will sing at the first of the London Wednesday Concerts, at Exeter Hall, on the 24th inst., of which Mr. Stammers is the director.—Mdlle. Jetty de Treffz is engaged as the vocal star of Jullien's Promenade concerts, which will be given at Drury-lane Theatre next month.—Mr. Costa is rusticating at the Isle of Wight, preparatory to the commencement of his arduous labours for the season 1849-50, as conductor of the Sacred Harmonic Society, the Philharmonic Society, and Royal Italian Opera.—Madame Sontag is singing at concerts at Edinburgh and Glasgow.—Mr. Balfe is at Frankfort, at which place his opera of the "Bohemian Girl" is to be performed, under his direction.—Mdlle. Lind, after a sojourn of some months at Colcorne and Erra, has returned to Sweden.—Mdme. Castellan is engaged for the Royal Italian Opera season of 1850; Mdlle. de Meric, now in St. Petersburgh, is to be the contralto.—Mr. Lumley has been in Paris, organising for the next season's campaign at Her Majesty's Theatre.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The racing community will have time to recruit themselves, after the fatigues of the second October meeting, the week intervening between that and the Houghton, or "hay and straw" meeting, being "blank." It is not much to the credit of the managers of the Isley and Leek races, that they should have selected the Houghton week for their races, instead of the open one. The coursing commencements include Caldecotte, and Wiltshire Champion, both to commence on Tuesday; the latter will occupy five days, with the certainty of plenty of excellent sport. A more favourable spot for enjoying it, and renovating the health, cannot be found than her Majesty's down-mutton. The steeple-chase season will commence on Thursday, with the Edgeware Trial Meeting.

TATTERSALL'S.—No betting this week.

NEWMARKET SECOND OCTOBER MEETING.—MONDAY.

HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of 50 sovs each.—Lord Clifden's Wallflower (G. Brown), 1. Mr. Ferrell Puece (Rodney), 2.

SWEEPSTAKES of 50 sovs each.—Mr. Greville's Clarisa (Flatman), 1. Colonel Peel's Irish Jig (F. Butler), 2.

SWEEPSTAKES of 200 sovs each. Lord Orford's Fire-King (Flatman), 1. Duke of Bed ord's Quasimodo (F. Butler), 2.

SWEEPSTAKES of 300 sovs each. Duke of Bedford's Sobraon walked over.

SWEEPSTAKES of 100 sovs each. Lord Clifden's Surpasse walked over.

TUESDAY.

SWEEPSTAKES of 500 sovs each.—Duke of Bedford's Sobraon (F. Butler), 1 Mr. Payne's Gaulyon (Flatman), 2.

CRAVEN STAKES of 50 sovs each, with 200 added.—Lord Stanley's Legerdemain (Hiett), 1. Mr. Meikham's Ruby (Arnold), 2.

CLEARWELL STAKES of 30 sovs each Mr. H. Bradshaw's Clincher (Marlow), 1. Captain Deime's Silk flower (R. Cotton), 2.

ROYAL STAKES of 200 sovs. each. Lord Orford's Fire-King (Robinson), 1. Colonel Anson's Champion (F. Butler), 2.

WEDNESDAY.

SWEEPSTAKES of 50 sovs each.—Duke of Richmond's Officious walked over.

SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs each.—Colonel Peel's f. by Glendower out of Isabella, 1. Mr. Merry's Countess (W. Oates), 2.

THE TOWN PLATE of £50.—Mr. Death's Antagonist (W. Abdale), 1. Mr. Drinkald's Sister Ann (Marlow), 2.

HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of 15 sovs each.—Mr. Udumny's Young Bamboo (Pettit), 1. Sir J. Hawley's Stang (Templeman), 2.

THE ROYAL STAKES of 50 sovs each.—Lord Exeter's Natshell (Marlow), 1. Mr. Neville's f. by Nutwith out of Agnes (Sly), 2.

THURSDAY.

SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs each; winner to be sold for £300.—Philosopher, 1. Rienbrai, 2.

SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs each; winner to be sold for £150.—Blondeize, 1. General Seddize, 2.

SWEEPSTAKES of 200 sovs each; T.Y.C. The Hero, 1. Cora, 2.

HANDICAP PLATE.—Wanota, 1. Tarn Wadlin, 2

THE BERTHY STAKES of 100 sovs each.—Lord Chesterfield's f by Don John out of Lampoon (Flatman), 1. Sir J. Hawley's Tingle, 2.

FRIDAY

SWEEPSTAKES of 200 sovs each. Mr. Goodwood walked over.

HANDICAP of 20 sovs each. T.Y.C.—Fuoco, 1. Bishop of Romford's Cob, 2.

MATCH.—The Wren received forfeit from Sparrowhawk.

SWEEPSTAKES for two-year-olds.—Eunuch, 1. Buzz fly, 2.

MATCH.—Slyson beat Goodwood.

THE FRENDERGAST STAKES.—Bolingbroke, 1. Nutshell, 2.

CHALLENGE EXTRAORDINAIRE.—The Jockey Club have received, through the medium of the English Consul-General in Egypt, a challenge from the Pacha to run a match for £10,000, to come off in Egypt; ten miles, the club to send as many horses and to put up what weight they please.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(*From our City Correspondent.*)

The uncertainty existing upon the Turkish question, with the small amount of business transacted, has caused dulness to prevail in the English Market during the past week. Consols have fluctuated only between 93¾ and 94¾, closing at the lower quotation. The state of the foreign markets has produced a slightly improving effect upon prices on Wednesday it being coupled with a belief that the Turkish question would be ultimately settled amicably. Consols quoted 93¾ for Money, and 93¾ for the Account. The excess of amount of money in circulation, arising from the payment of the dividends to-day which is usually anticipated by the jobbers, who make a price for investments, has, at once, caused a slight improvement in the favourable feeling, and until confidence is re-established. At the close of the week there was rather more animation, prices standing for—Bank Stock, 196 ex d.; Reduced Annuities, 91¾ x d.; Consols, 93¾; New 3 per Cents, 93¾; Long Annuities, 9 7-16 x d.; India Bonds, £1000, 79 p.; Ditto, under £1000, 82 p.; Consols for Account, 93¾; Exchequer Bills, £1000, 64 p.; Ditto, £500, 64 p.; Small, June, 64 p.

Business in the Foreign Market has been on the most limited scale; prices, notwithstanding, as the week advanced, becoming tolerably firm, without any marked improvement, except in Peruvian Deferred, which, on Tuesday, improved to 19¾. This price has been since well maintained. Buenos Ayres Stock appears to have received the sudden fall of last week. There has not, however, been much doing in it since. The last prices of the other securities dealt in are—Spanish Bonds, 89 ex. div.; Mexican Five per Cents., 1846, ex. Coupons (Account), 25¾; Peruvian Bonds, Four per Cent., 53¾ ex. div.; Ditto, Deferred, 19¾; Portuguese Five per Cents, Converted (Account), 29¾; Ditto, Four per Cent., 20; Ditto, Annuities, 3; Russian Bonds, 105¾; Dutch Certificates, 74; Ditto, Account, 34¾; Venezuela, Deferred, 6¾; Belgian, Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 87¾; Dutch, Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 54; Ditto, Four per Cent. Certificates, 82¾ ex. div.

Shares were quiet at the opening of the week; but, at the close, are at depression existed, arising from the continued in ing off in the rails. Great Western, 84; Ditto, Half Shares, 41¾; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 20¾; Ditto, Three-Quarter Shares, 62¾; Ditto, New, 19; Ditto, Fifths, 4; Ditto, Tenths, 2; Ditto, Twentieths, 1; Ditto, Fortieths, ¾; Ditto, Eightieths, ¼; Ditto, Half New, 6; Ditto, Quarter New, ¾; Ditto, Eighth New, ¼; Ditto, Fifths, ¾; Ditto, Tenths, ¼; Ditto, Twentieths, ¼; Ditto, Fortieths, ¼; Ditto, Eightieths, ¼; Ditto, Half Fifths, ¼; Ditto, Half Tenths, ¼; Ditto, Half Twentieths, ¼; Ditto, Half Fortieths, ¼; Ditto, Half Eightieths, ¼; Ditto, Three-Quarter Fifths, ¾; Ditto, Three-Quarter Tenths, ¾; Ditto, Three-Quarter Twentieths, ¾; Ditto, Three-Quarter Fortieths, ¾; Ditto, Three-Quarter Eightieths, ¾; Ditto, Half Three-Quarter Fifths, ¾; Ditto, Half Three-Quarter Tenths, ¾; Ditto, Half Three-Quarter Twentieths, ¾; Ditto, Half Three-Quarter Fortieths, ¾; Ditto, Half Three-Quarter Eightieths, ¾; Ditto, Three-Quarter Three-Quarter Fifths, ¾; Ditto, Three-Quarter Three-Quarter Tenths, ¾; Ditto, Three-Quarter Three-Quarter Twentieths, ¾; 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ROYAL HOTEL, LOWESTOFT.—GEORGE WOUSE respectfully infor... since to the delightful Watering-... that the abo... Five Acres each, and for the ... ing apartments it will be found to equal Hotels of the first character in the kingdom. Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths of Fresh and Salt Water, Look-up Coach-houses, Post-horses and Post-horse

NEW ZEALAND COMPANY.—LAND.—

The Company possesses, under Crown Titles, extensive Tracts of Land in its settlements of Wellington, Nelson, New Plymouth, and Otago.

These are offered for Purchase, in Town Allotments of a Quarter Acre (Suburban, in Otago only, of Ten Acres), and Rural of Twenty-five Acres each; and for the ... ing apartments it will be found to equal Hotels of the first character in the kingdom. Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths of Fresh and Salt Water, Look-up Coach-houses, Post-horses and Post-horse

Parsha and Land held by such Applicant.

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TERMS

Lower School ... £50 per annum.

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Pupils received into the Lower Sch of from Five to Ten years of age, and, under special circumstances, a little older. In the Upper school they will be received from the age of Ten years. Those who have been two years in the Lower Schoo...l will be transferred to the Upper, without any increase of the terms.

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The Mansion and School Premises are situate on the Grand Parade, and, as regards quality, extent, and completeness, are pre-eminently of an old-fashioned character.

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VACATIONS

Midsummer, 7 weeks ... Christmas ... 4 w...

A Prospectus and Papers, together with a L... Rev. Gentleman, upon application to the Director.

Grand Parade, Brighton, August 29th, 1849

THE BRIGHTON SCHOOL.—The ensuing (Half) Session will commence on Monday, October 1st. At which time the Admission of Pupils is desired to be established one week before the commencement of each session

Grand Parade ROBERT WINTER, Jun

August 29th, 1849.

THE GROS CAILLOU MAISON DE SANTE,

No 222, Rue St Dominique, Faubourg St. Germain, Paris,

FOR THE TREATMENT OF NERVOUS AND MENTAL AFFECTION.

This Establishment, founded some years since by Dr. Leuret—known to the public by the name of a work entitled "Traitement Moral des Maladies Mentales," and other effections of the Nervous System. The situation in Paris, in one of the healthiest quarters—its vast extent, and the internal arrangements of the 4 different buildings of which the establishment consists, and its various outbuildings, allow of the application of every means of treatment that the said Nervous affections require.

Two Consulting Physicians are attached to the Establishment—Dr. ... formerly Physician at the Salpetrière; and Dr. Voisin, Physician to the Hospital St. Antoine, and Professor at the Medical ... Dr. Rostan attends at the Establishment on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from four to six o'clock in the afternoon, and visits all the patients Dr Valleix attends on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, during the like hours, and is specially entrusted with the treatment of accidents of a surgical nature.

Doctor Leuret, one of the founders and managers of the Establishment, resides on the premises, and is to be seen, more especially, from two to six o'clock daily.

ELEGANT NOVELTIES.—BROOCHES, on black ground, equal to jet, surmounted with white raised flowers with gilt centres, a most elegant novelty in Paris and now produced. Sent free by post DIRECT from Mr MARY BROUGHAM, Bathers, Staffordshire, on receipt of 7s 6d.—Parties Brooches, 5s; Shawl Pins, 3s.

BOOKBINDING with the PATENT INDIA-RUBBER BACK, which renders flexible hinges to every leaf of the book, causes it to lie flat and open freely, without strain or breaking, as in the old binding. No paste, glue, or stitching. The India-rubber cements all sheets, and is unaffected by mildew or tropical heat. All kinds of Binding, including Music, Maps, Engravings, Albums, Autographs (which can be bound in no other way) promptly executed by Mr. S. WHOLHAM, 70 Castle-street East, Berners-street, Oxford-street. The "INDIA-RUBBER BOOK BACK," strongly bound, with India-rubber Backs, in the Ornamental Gilt Covers, with ALC Edges, as per Specimen, Imperial Octavo, when completed at 1s. per Number.—A List of Prices to be had on app lication

THE STAUNTON CHESS-MEN.

Registered No. 38,057, 5th and 6th of Victoria, cap 100.

The Subscriber, pursuant to a short time, these beautiful pieces do not entirely supersede the ungainly, inexpressive ones we have been hitherto using.—See Illustrated London News, September, 1849

The Nobility and Gentry are respectfully informed that these new and elegant CHESS MEN are now obtainable of W. LEUCHARS, 38, PICCADILLY, at the following prices, viz.:—

For the Finest Ivory, richly ornamented box ... £ s d

of "Staunton Pieces," and a New Treatise on the Game, by the Author of "The Chess-player's Handbook" ... 5 5 0

In Box and Rosery, Large Size for Clubs, with a Solid Mahogany Box and the New Treatise ... 2 2 0

In Wedgewood's Carrara, with the Carton Pierre Box and the New Treatise ... 1 1 0

In Box and Rosery, Ordinary Size, with the 0 15 0

Box and the New Treatise ... 0 10 6

* * To secure the Public against Fraudulent Imitations, each Box has a Label Attached, with the Autograph of the Inventor and Player after whom the Pieces are named.

MR. J. S. LUCET, PROFESSEUR de LANGUE FRANCAIS, de BELLE-LETTRES, de DECLAMATION, &c., a l'honneur d'informer ses Elèves et le public en general, que les Premieres Seances de son COURS de LITTERATURE FRANCAISE DE LOUCHTON, sur un plan tout nouveau, et entièrement approprié aux besoins de la Jeune Noblesse qui veulent tout age leur sexe et leur rang) les Lundi, Mercredi, et Samedi, de 3 a 4, 37, WILTON PLACE, PORTLAND-PLACE, du Mardi 2 Octobre, et a dix heures precises le Jeudi suivant. Les Dames auront la premiere heure exclusivement reservée pour leur Instruction. Les Dames auront aussi exclusivement les mardi et jeudi de chaque semaine, de Midi a 2 heures, et a dix heures (seules) pour les Lundi, Mercredi, et Samedi suivant

RUINS OF THE LATE FIRE AT LONDON-WALL, SKETCHED FROM CARPENTERS' HALL.

EXTENSIVE FIRE.

A FIRE broke out on Saturday night, shortly after ten o'clock, and was not extinguished until nearly one o'clock the next morning. The premises were in the occupation of Messrs. Gooch and Cousens, wool-merchants, and were situated in London-wall. They were approached by a narrow gateway; but were adjoined on one side by the ancient building termed Carpenters' Hall, and Drapers' Hall was separated from the burning building by only the garden and fore-court in front.

When the alarm was first raised the destructive element had obtained so strong a hold that the whole of the lower part of the premises was completely enveloped in flames, so that it was utterly impossible for any one to render the least assistance in saving any of the valuable contents on the premises.

The flames shot forth from the various windows, and, through the roof, ascended so high into the air as to illuminate not merely the whole of the City, but the greater portion of the eastern division of the metropolis. At the same time the heat was so intense that the chimney-pots of the houses in Drapers' and Sadlers' places were broken and sent flying in sundry directions.

In spite of the most strenuous exertions of the firemen floor after floor in the immense building continued to fall a prey to the fury of the conflagration. The firemen, by mounting the roofs of the houses in Drapers' and Sadlers' places, succeeded in saving them from total destruction. The loss of property, however, sustained by the poor people there is considerable.

As far as has been ascertained, there were close upon 4000 bales of wool in the place when the fire began, averaging from 200 lb. to 250 lb. each in weight—value £80,000.

The property destroyed by this disastrous event, unless a great amount of salvage be collected, must reach, including the buildings, to nearly £100,000. It is understood that nearly the whole of the parties who had wool deposited in their premises were protected from loss by floating policies.

From the examination made on Monday by Mr. Hodsall, the assessor of losses, it is his opinion that the salvage in the ruins will amount, when collected together, to several thousand pounds; indeed, one gentleman in the wool line on business, who visited the ruins, offered the sum of £3000 for what remained, undertaking, at his own expense, to clear the same away. This offer was refused. How the fire originated, has not been ascertained.

OFFICIAL REPORT

Saturday, Oct. 6, 1849, a fire broke out at 65, London-wall, belonging to Messrs. Gooch and Cousens, wool merchants and brokers. Called by a stranger at a quarter past 10 P.M. The cause of fire unknown. The buildings were insured in the Royal Exchange Fire Office.

Engines that attended.—Six belonging to the A district of the London Establishment, one of the parish, and one of the West of England Insurance Company. The whole of the warehouses burned down.

Carpenters' Hall, No. 68, London-wall.—The end walls and windows burned out; staircase leading to court, room, and offices, also the roof damaged by fire. The furniture damaged by fire and water. The building is the property of the Carpenters' Company, and is insured in the Sun and Hand-in-Hand Fire-Office. The furniture, &c., were insured in the Union Fire-Office.

Sadler-place, London-wall, Nos. 1 to 18, all let out in tenements.—Roofs and back walls damaged by fire and breakage, and the furniture injured by hasty removal. The buildings, which belong to the Sadlers' Company, were insured in the Royal Exchange Office, but the furniture was not insured."

THE HYBRID MAIZE CROP IN ST. JAMES'S PARK.

On Wednesday, the Maize introduced into this country from the Pyrenees, and sown as an experiment in St. James's Park, by Mr. Keane, was harvested. It has fully succeeded. The grain is perfectly formed, full, and ripe: the cobs are much

BARBADOES CORN.

finer than those grown on the Continent; a result—peculiarly gratifying in a public point of view—of very high importance; because it sets at rest the doubts which, in the first instance, were entertained in some quarters, that the soil and climate of this country were not capable of the product. The particular situation was in no way especially favourable to the growth; on the contrary, almost, as it were, in the heart of the metropolis, and immediately surrounded by trees and shrubs, the ground was not at all enriched by manure at the time of filling.

The amount of crop appears to be at the rate of about fifty bushels per acre: and, in the opinion of several experienced agriculturists present at the harvest, this quantity is producible on the average, from ordinary soil, in ordinary situations, and with the ordinary quantity and quality of manure. Some American corn and Barbadoes corn had been sown alongside Mr. Keane's maize, at the same time, and under exactly the same circumstances and conditions; but neither has ripened, nor, indeed, seems likely to come to maturity. They still remain standing. The result of this harvest is of great interest, when it is matter of fact that the bread from this corn, which forms not merely the chief but almost the only food of the fine peasantry on either side of the Pyrenees, is producible, even in England, at a halfpenny the pound.

A Correspondent from West Cowes, Isle of Wight, writes:—"About five years ago I sowed some seeds of Indian corn, from its native place, when a few ripened, but many failed. I have also planted the seeds of last year, and this year not one seed has failed: they are remarkably strong, and in full bearing; but I shall leave them to harden till the end of October. I should add, that this year I steeped the seeds in water, from six to eight days, before sowing, which both expedited their coming up, and saved them from the depredations of mice and vermin. I shall this year weigh the proceeds, and compare the weight with that of wheat and barley from a similar quantity of ground.

"I have no doubt of its acclimatising, just as well as many other articles of vegetation which have been brought to our shores. Of course, this can only be done by re-sowing the seed of European or English growth.

"Mr. Cobbett sent me some seeds from France—two sorts, twenty seeds of each: all came up, and one sort is now seven feet high (none the better for that); another is about two feet; others from three to four feet.

"The value, of course, depends on comparison. All cattle seemed greatly pleased with the little I could give them. This year, for the first time, from the flower, or feathery shoots on the top of them, there was on most of the plants a small cone or body of seeds, as also some few scattered on the feathery part; but this cone was not protected by leaves or sheath as the side cones are. These unprotected seeds the birds carried off quickly, showing the necessity of the guard of leaves. I saved a few for seed, to try if they would grow.

"In your article on Sept. 15, you state that the seed springs from the top, but it grows as above, from the sides, protected by a sheath-like case of leaves."

Another Correspondent, writing from Filey, Yorkshire, says: "I beg to make a few remarks on a letter in your paper of Sept. 22, wherein it states that disappointment would result from attempting to cultivate Indian corn or Maize in this country, the climate not being hot enough, &c. I have just returned from a tour in the United States of America, where the grain is grown in great quantities, and have ascertained that the price of this *corn*, as it is called there, is only 12½ cents, or 6d. the bushel of 56 lb., in any part of the West—Ohio, for example; and at this price, even, is grown at a good profit. In the present state of things, therefore, it may always be purchased in the home market for a less sum than it could be cultivated. A barrel of flour, 196 lb.—4½ to 5 bushels of wheat sells at New York, U. S., for 5 dollars, or 20s. sterling, English.

"Agricultural labour in Ohio is 50 cents per day—2s., *with board and lodging*. Navvies on railroads get 4s. per day, board and lodging included, in the United States. In 1848, the Americans grew 900,000,000 quarters of grain, and used only for themselves 300,000,000.

"I saw also large fields of *Buck-wheat* (not grown in England, I believe), which looks like white clover in flower, with a stalk of about one foot: also, fields of so-called *Broom-wheat*, grown solely to make brooms or brushes for general use in every house. The Americans have maiden land to any extent, and unlimited water-power at hand, for grist mills; all tending to teach us that their country will be the Granary of the World."

AMERICAN CORN.

FORTY-DAY MAIZE, AS PRODUCED IN ST. JAMES'S PARK.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1849.

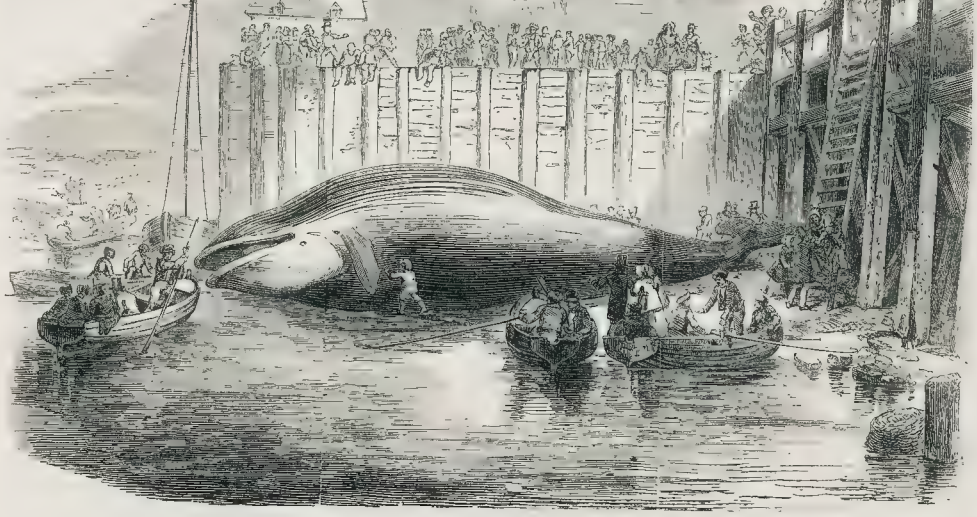
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 395.—VOL. XV.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1849. [SIXPENCE.

IRISH EVICTIONS.

THE state of Ireland has again become the one topic of paramount interest. All other subjects of foreign or domestic politics yield to its urgency. Nothing like the misery of the Irish people exists under the sun. Even the gleam of hope that appeared to brighten their prospects a few weeks ago, when a harvest more than usually abundant was ripe for the sickle, has disappeared. The very abundance of the crop has proved a new source of disquietude, of heart-burnings, of agrarian conflict, and of national misery. The transient hope has yielded to a more permanent despair. The landlords evict their miserable tenants by hundreds and by thousands; the miserable tenants go to the Union, or receive out-door relief at the rate of seven-eighths of a penny per day, till the munificent allowance lapses in the grave;—while the small farmers, still in possession of a portion of the soil, struggle with the landlords, and with the constabulary, for the crop. The Irish papers teem with accounts of outrages. Each day's struggle of the farmer with his landlord becomes more fierce than the struggle of yesterday. The landlords are at their wits' end, for to them, also, it is a question of ownership or confiscation—life or death. Their tenants cling with dishonest, but scarcely unnatural, tenacity to a crop, the whole of which is not sufficient to pay rent, poor's-rates, county cess, and arrears, but some portion of which is fairly due to the absolute necessities of the men who ploughed or dug the soil, and sowed the seed. The great bulk of the people either take the part of the farmers against the lords of the soil, or, to use the words of Mr. Poulett Scrope, bear the barbarities they suffer "with a patience and resignation which it is heart-breaking to witness, and which one scarcely knows whether to praise or to blame."

The prospects of the approaching winter are certainly not encouraging, when we reflect upon these things. Evictions become more numerous, as defalcations increase. How are they to be stopped? is the question that people ask. Mr. Poulett Scrope, in his valuable and interesting "Notes of a Tour in England, Scotland, and Ireland, with a view to inquire whether our labouring population be really redundant," describes the actual state of the case in forcible language:—"A moment's consideration," he says, "will shew the futility of expecting any mercy to be shewn to these poor people by those whom the law at present arms with the power of destroying them. It sounds very well to English ears to preach forbearance and generosity to the landowners. But it should be remembered that few of them have it in their power to be merciful or generous to their poor tenantry. They act under compulsion, usually of the severest kind. They are themselves engaged in a life and death struggle with their creditors. Moreover, the greater number of the depopulators are mere agents for absent landlords or for the law-receivers under the courts acting for creditors, and bound by the established rules and avowed practice of the Court o. Chancery itself (the fountain and head of justice) to make the utmost of the property entrusted to them, without regard to any other consideration than the pecuniary interest of the parties, which is committed to their care. Those landlords who have yet some voice in the management of their estates, seeing the highest court of judicature in the realm sanction this principle of action, think themselves justified—most of them, indeed, are compelled by the overwhelming pressure of their own difficulties—to follow the example. It is vain to expect mercy to be shown under such circumstances. All is done in the sacred name of the law. The Sheriff, the representative of the majesty of the law, is the actual exterminator. The officers of the law execute the process. The constabulary, acting under the orders of the magistracy, stand by to prevent resistance; and if any is expected, the Queen's troops are brought to the spot, to quell with all the power of the throne what would amount to an act of rebellion. It is absurd, then, to cast the blame or these foul deeds, and their horrible results, upon a few reckless, bankrupt, wretched landlords. It is to the law, or rather to the Government and Legislature which uphold it, and refuse to mitigate its ferocity, that the crime rightly attaches; and they will be held responsible for it by history, by posterity—aye, and perhaps before long, by the retributive justice of God, and the vengeance of a people infuriated by barbarous oppression, and brought at last to bay by their destroyers." These are strong words—but they are true. Yet it is impossible to see how evictions are to be entirely prevented. If a landlord's property swarms with a tenantry too ignorant and dispirited to cultivate the land, and too poor or too dishonest to pay the rent agreed upon, he must evict them, or become a pauper himself. Man for man, he will consider that his life is as valuable as theirs, and that there is no necessity why he and his family should starve, in order that his tenantry may be ed. No law that the Legislature could devise can force a landlord to let his farms to paupers, unless it should boldly confiscate his land once for all, for the benefit of the incompetent and the dishonest—a course of proceeding which the greatest foe of the eviction system would scarcely recommend; and which, even if acted upon, might not be to the advantage of the paupers it was intended to serve. The truth is, that these evictions, under the peculiar and most melancholy circumstances of Ireland, are not merely a legal, but a natural process; and, however much we may deplore the misery from which they spring, and which they so dreadfully aggravate, we cannot compel the Irish proprietors to continue in their miserable holdings the wretched swarms of



WHALE CAPTURED IN THE THAMES, AT GRAYS, ESSEX.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

people who pay no rent, and who prevent the improvement of property as long as they remain upon it.

Two things, however, we can and must do, unless we intend to convert Ireland into a wilderness where grouse or deer may breed, but where no human foot may tread, save those of the gamekeeper and the sportsman. We must see whether the wholesale evictions of families may not be prevented, in degree, if not entirely, by rendering the landlords responsible for the lives of the people. The first of these things is supposed to be provided for by the operation of the present Poor-law. It is held that if the landlord deprive his tenants of their little holdings and drive them into the Union or upon the out-door relief lists, he shall be answerable for their maintenance, and pay an augmented poor-rate for the permission to clear his estates. But in practice the law does not work to this end. The evicting landlord manages to shirk his burden, and fix it upon the shoulders of others who do not evict, and upon those of such tenants and occupiers as can still contrive to make both ends meet. The evicting landlord, instead of bearing, as he ought to do, the whole burden which his own mismanagement or extravagance, or those of his ancestors and predecessors, brought upon his estate, contrives, by evicting, to shift the greater portion upon his neighbours, upon the Union, upon the Rate in Aid, or upon the National Treasury. It is competent to the State to make the eviction, and him only, responsible for the life and subsistence of the evictee. If the landlord, as we assert, is not bound to be merciful to the pauper tenant who does not pay rent, the Union or the Government, whichever it may be, is, upon the same principle, exonerated from being merciful to the bankrupt landlord who does not pay his full amount of poor-rates. The law is inexorable in the one case; it must be equally so in the other, if it intend to do justice.

The second thing to be done for Ireland is equally obvious to all who know her abundant resources and her natural fertility; resources and fertility so great as to be able to afford, with ordinary good management, a comfortable subsistence for double or even treble her present population. A starving people, and millions of waste but cultivable lands, are two co-existent facts which disgrace our civilization. The Irish rate-payers—aided by grants of public money, and by the benevolence of wealthy individuals in England —maintain upwards of a million and a half of paupers, of whom a third at the very lowest calculation are able-bodied, either in total idleness, or in unproductive and merely penal labour. On every side of the Union-houses where these hives of much-devouring pauperism exist, are thousands of waste acres that only require the expenditure of capital, skill, and labour upon them to feed all these people at a profit. The Unions are already capitalists. Some of them—that of Kilrush, for instance—spend £1000 per week, or £52,000 per annum, in feeding paupers who perform nothing in return but penal labour. Why should not these Unions expend some portion of that capital in the cultivation of bogs and mountain slopes? The skill cannot be supposed to be wanting, with Boards of Guardians to direct, and practised agriculturists to be had as bailiffs, for a decent salary. As for the labour, it is superabundant. The Unions have, therefore, all that is required—the money to expend, and the able-bodied men to employ. Aye! but the land? It is there the difficulty lies. The land is not purchaseable. Waste and all but worthless as it is, the title is complicated and cumbrous, and the real or nominal proprietors, though willing, are not able to sell, and Boards of Guardians are not able to purchase, without the intervention of the Legislature.

Under the law as it at present stands, Boards of Guardians are empowered to hire the maximum quantity of forty imperial or statute acres, for erecting their union houses, fever hospitals, school houses, &c., and *for instructing children in an improved system of the cultivation of land.*" Wherever Boards of Guardians have tried to make the labour of paupers reproductive, they have succeeded; but, as they cannot purchase land in their corporate capacity, and the landlord from the fulness of the full payment of rates, and do not proceed to the seizure of such portion of his land as will satisfy their claims for arrears of poor-rate, the land lies waste, and paupers live in idleness—consuming and, in fact, destroying the country. By the act of last Session the *full* amount of the poor-rate is leviable from the landed property of the district, and the land itself is made saleable for the recovery of the amount. "Yes," says Mr. Poulett Scrope, "in the face of this liability, the Commissioners, that is, the Government, are satisfying themselves with levying only a small proportion, a fourth or a third, of the expenditure, making up the deficiency from other sources." The mercy shown to evicting landlords in this respect acts as a premium upon evictions, and increases the acreage of the waste lands in Ireland, and will end in the utter ruin of every interest in the country. Paupers, shop-keepers, farmers, professional men, and landed proprietors are all floundering in the slough of starvation. Five hundred thousand persons, strong-bodied, and accustomed to agricultural labour, are fed in Ireland without yielding an equivalent in productive labour. What *can* be the result of such a system? Ruin, and ruin only, and it seems to be fast approaching.

CAPTURE OF A WHALE IN THE THAMES.

In the afternoon of Tuesday week, several labourers in the employ of Messrs. Messon, lime-merchants, at Grays, had their attention drawn to a dark object floating in the Thames, which appeared to be a vessel keel upwards. Its violent plunging, however, soon caused the observers to change their opinion. The tide was low, and they forthwith perceived it to be a whale, hard and fast ashore on the Black Shelf, a shoal abreast of Grays. Boats were put off, and with much difficulty the whale was secured with ropes, when it proved to be a "finner," measuring fifty-eight feet in length, and thirty in girth. As the tide flowed, arrangements were made to haul it on shore; and as the water floated it, desperate were the attempts made by the creature to regain its freedom. The ropes, however, held it fast; it was dragged to land, and there killed with a sword. The labourers were of Trinculo's opinion that the monster would make a man, and not a holiday fool but would give a piece of silver to see it: a screen was soon raised about the carcase, and the captors were soon in the way of making a handsome sum by the exhibition of the prize.

This Whale, like other strange waifs, is likely to be the cause of litigation. On Saturday, the Lord Mayor, attended by the City solicitor, proceeded to Grays, for the purpose of officially asserting his claims to the crown, as Conservator of the River, and giving it up to the service of the captors, upon condition that they would not convey it to London or Gravesend for exhibition, nor allow it to become a nuisance anywhere. The Lordship, upon approaching the spot where the whale lay, experienced the desirableness of insisting upon the latter condition: for the stench had already become very great. No sooner was his Lordship's intention of giving up the prize announced, than there sprang up a number of claimants, at the head of whom was Captain Corbet, who, with his men, first pursued the whale, and, by aid of some watermen, secured it. The Lords of the Admiralty made no claim to it as a droit, having received experience from a precedent in 1809, when they were put to great expense in defending their claim to a whale taken in the river, but which was demanded by Sir Charles Flower, then Lord Mayor, as Conservator of the Thames and Medway, and entitled to all the "Royal fish" caught within the City limits; and to his Lordship the whale was ultimately adjudged.

There is no small animosity among the captors, the sum of £150 having been offered for the carcase, which is rich in oil; but they have been recommended to refer their claims to the arbitration of Captain Ronaldson, the principal harbour master. Meanwhile, the exhibition at Grays is flourishing at Trinculo's price 6d. a head.

ANTIQUARIAN DISCOVERY.—A short time since, as the ploughman of Mr. Michael Rose, of Long Crendon, Bucks, was ploughing, his plough came in contact with a large stone, which proved to be the lid of a cistern, about two feet square, containing three earthen urns, and a few bones. The urns are small, the largest standing about 8 inches, and are of a brown colour; the largest worked, the others quite plain.

The *Church and State Gazette* contains the following statement:—"We are informed, on good authority, that many Wesleyan ministers, dissatisfied with their system of church government, and not the least so with the recent proceedings, are meditating a resignation of their charge, and a course of study preparatory to offering themselves for ordination in our church."

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Rumours, not quite groundless, of a Ministerial crisis, arising out of M. Thiers' report on the money-credits to defray the expense of the Roman expedition, prevailed in Paris in the early part of the week. M. Thiers had been appointed by the committee to which the question had been referred by the Legislative Assembly to draw up a report, and he had accordingly prepared the document, read it to the Assembly on Saturday last. It is of great length, and enters very fully and elaborately into the subject. It gives a description of the history of three years past, and their results in the year 184-. It refers to the liberal intentions manifested by the Pope on his accession, and the hopes excited in the breasts of all reasonable men, that the Italian States would be endowed with such liberty as they were fitted for. In some states administrative reforms simply would have been introduced as preparatory to political institutions; and, in the most advanced, the representative system would have been admitted. These fine expectations were overthrown; for "a disorderly faction, which placed the satisfaction of its own passions far above the true interests of its own cause, seized upon Italy, and plunged her into an abyss. Everywhere it exceited the populations to [illegible] sanguinary hatred in relation to the state of minds or manners. Everywhere those into republican institutions who were incapable at the moment of elevating themselves above municipal and provincial liberties; and it committed the worst fault of all—that which ends in the loss of every liberty—by attacking thereby the further fault of turning the arms of the people against their Governments. The capital of the Catholic world, deprived of the Pope, had thus become a Republic. "The Republic could not," says the report, "have escaped from Austrian influence. It was the duty of France, therefore, to intervene and to establish an equilibrium by preventing Austria from marching an army to Rome. Every interest imperiously called for this step. But then Rome was a Republic, and the constitution forbad France to arm itself against the liberty of a people. But, continues M. Thiers, "the constitution, though a bad one, did not, when it consecrated such a rule, intend that evil passions, even though they avowed themselves in a Republic, should not be chastised. The constitution was not violated, therefore, by the intervention of a French army. The expedition had cost France sacrifices, but the soldiers of France had been the admiration of all the world by their bravery." The report then proceeds to show that the *mots propres* to all that could be desired; that the Pope could grant no more; and that, as for the credits, they are small and economical compared with what might have been expected. The report thus sacrifices completely the letter of the President of the Republic, whose programme of Government reform for Rome seems entirely set at nought, no mention, in fact, being made of the letter in the document

In the Assembly, as soon as the spirit of M. Thiers' report was discovered by the enunciation of the principle that the Italian people were not fit for more than certain municipal privileges, a tempest arose amongst the members of the left benches, but not of so violent a character as to prevent the hon. gentleman from reading his report to the end.

In the Cabinet, the embarrassment created by the probability of the Assembly's adopting the report, and thus pronouncing against the avowed policy of Ministers who have taken the President's letter as the basis thereof, did not pass away quite so readily. It was stated, among other things, that the President of the Republic had made up his mind for a rupture with the policy indicated in the report of M. Thiers; and that a notification to that effect would appear in the columns of the *Moniteur*.

At a later date, however, a compromise was considered probable—that M. Thiers would make some allusion in the debate in the Assembly to the President's letter, and that the Government would not oppose the taking of the report into consideration. Up to the date of our latest advices, however, the differences between the President and M. Thiers' party were no adjusted. Several attempts at reconciliation had been made, but it does not appear that they had proved successful

Rumours of various kinds were afloat, but they were of no moment.

Another subject of embarrassment for the President and his Ministry is the proposition of M. Napoleon Bonaparte to repeal the laws excluding both branches of the Bourbon family from France. The committee of the Assembly to which the question has been referred, having asked the opinion of Ministers upon it, they said that they thought the moment inopportune, and that the proposal ought to be adjourned, and the inquiries decided on drawing up a report in that sense.

The project of law for the payment of the dowry of the Duchess of Orleans has been passed in the Assembly by a large majority

At the Versailles Assizes Fontaine was found guilty of the two charges brought against him, namely, 1st, of having on the 15th of May, 1848, committed an *attentat*, the object of which was to destroy or change the Government; and, secondly, of having, by the attempt to invade the Hall, excited war by inducing the citizens to arm themselves the one against the other. He was sentenced to transportation.

The train of the other prisoners are going on in a very quiet manner, interrupted only by an exciting scene which occurred on Tuesday. M. Girardin, editor of the *Presse*, was examined, and gave it as his opinion that the Constitution had been violated by the arrest of Fontaine, and that it was strictly legal. The Attorney-General controverted this declaration. M. Girardin was about explaining, when the Attorney-General rose and opposed the course that the witness was pursuing. The gravity of the Court was here disturbed by all the prisoners rising, and demanding that M. Girardin should be heard in justification of his views. The surprise and confusion became so great, that the business of the Court was suspended for some time, when, after an exchange of a few angry words between M. Girardin and the Attorney-General, the latter withdrew, and the trial proceeded.

A letter from Toulon of the 13th states that the French fleet had been ordered to put to sea, and would, it was rumoured, join that of Admiral Parker, off Smyrna.

GERMAN STATES.

The following convention between Prussia and Austria, relative to the establishment of a Provisional Central Power for Germany, has just been published. An introductory article to the convention, formally effecting the retreat of the Archduke Vicar, is followed by these paragraphs:—

1. The Governments of the German Confederation, in concert with the Vicar, agree on a provisional form or mode of exercising the rights of sovereignty, and the fulfilment of obligations of the central power for the German Confederation in the name of all the Governments of the Confederation, until the 1st of May, 850, unless this power should be transferred to a definitive power before that period.

2. The object of the interim is to maintain the German Confederation as a union founded on the right of the states appertaining to the German Princes and of the free cities, to having preserved the independence and the integrity of their states comprised in the Confederation, and to having maintained the internal and external security of Germany.

3. So long as the interim lasts, the affair of the German constitution is left to the free consideration of the individual states.

It is the same with those affairs which, by art. 6 of the Federative Act, belong to the full Assembly of the Diet.

4. If, at the expiration of the interim, the German constitutional question should be not yet settled, the German Governments will come to an understanding with respect to the prolongation of the present treaty.

5. The affairs hitherto carried on by the Provisional Central Power, in so far as, according to the legislation of the Confederation, they come within the competence of the Assembly, are transmitted for the entire duration of the interim to a dietary committee, to which Prussia and Austria appoint each two members. [illegible] Frankfort. The other governments are represented by plenipotentiaries accredited to the said committee, either by each individual state or by several states conjointly.

6. The committee of the Confederation carries on affairs in an independent manner, but are responsible to the powers represented in the committee. The seat of the committee of direction is common. If the members cannot agree, the decision takes place by means of negotiation between the Governments of Prussia and Austria, and which latter, in case of need, will refer to a judgment by arbitration. This judgment is pronounced by three plenipotentiaries of the Confederation. In such case, Austria will nominate each time one of the arbiters and Prussia the other. The two governments thus designated have to decide upon a third arbiter for completing the tribunal of arbitration. The members of the Committee of the Confederation decide the affairs submitted to them by a majority of votes according to the Legislature of the meeting Confederation, and especially according to the Military Constitution of the Confederation, they effect no innovation in or else direct any superintendence over the contingents thereon.

7. As soon as the ratification by the governments aforesaid of the present proposition shall have taken place, the Archduke Vicar will renounce his dignity and depose the rights and duties of the Confederation that have been confided to him into the hands of the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia.

This treaty between Prussia and Austria was signed at Vienna on the 30th of September, and ratified by Prussia on the 10th of October. The ratification of Austria is expected in some days.

ITALIAN STATES.

NAPLES.—The "good King" of the Two Sicilies, finding his kingdom in a state of perfect tranquility, has begun to show what he understands by the "blessings of peace," and what is his example of moderation he has set his loyal subjects, by adopting the most harsh and violent measures against those who are known to be favourable to a constitutional form of Government. Accounts, dated the 5th, state that the Neapolitan prisons have been sent into exile.—MM. Leanza, a celebrated physician of Naples, and his son; Mancini, ex-deputy; Pisanelli, ex deputy; Francisco Ruggiero, late Minister of the Finances; Conforte, late Minister of the Interior; Pironte, ex-Prefect of Naples; Duke Donato Casati; Giordano, architect and professor of mathematics, ex-deputy. These persons all disembarked at Genoa. They are only the first instalment, as they are to be followed by a great number more, who have either quitted or have been taken to flight as marked men. Besides these, a great number of ex-deputies have been arrested, and now fill the prisons of Naples. Among them are MM. Scialoia, Marzia, Capone, Cardona, de Luca, the two brothers Gaetan, and André Zir, the cousins of Dragonetti.

It is strange that M. Ruggiero should be among the proscribed. He was a member of the Provisional Government, and was called a reactionary cabinet, because under it the revolt of the 15th of May, 1848, was suppressed, and the Emperor of the system of a constitutional monarchy, which at that time had just been installed, was suppressed by military force. Altogether, out of the 120 members who composed the Deputies of 1848 have left the Kingdom, or have been detained, and it is stated that orders have been given to arrestall the others.

It is impossible to conjecture what is the object of King Ferdinand in authorising such measures. Some think it is to put to flight enlightened and moderate [illegible], and to suppress the Constitution; others are of opinion that it is to strike terror into the public mind, and that it is but the commencement of rigorous which will end in the entire abolition of the Constitution.

ROME.—There is no news of interest from the Eternal City. The rumour of the Pope's speedy return was very prevalent.

PIEDMONT.—The *Piedmontese Gazette* publishes a law of the 29th ult., allowing a further subsidy of 100,000f for the assistance of Italian refugees. Garibaldi sailed from the island of Maddalena for Gibraltar and England, where he is to embark for New York.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The news from the Danube this week is of a sanguinary character; and, though the late events in Hungary have familiarised men's minds with bloodshed, and thereby rendered them less easily shocked by instances of human slaughter, the execution at Pesth of one of the highest and noblest magnates of the Magyar aristocracy (Count Louis Batthyany, the late Prime Minister of Hungary) has produced the most gloomy sensations, and feelings of mingled terror, hatred, and disgust amongst all the Liberals of the Austrian empire.

The unfortunate nobleman, for his participation in the late insurrection, was originally sentenced to be hanged, in order that his death might be as ignominious as possible; but, further to gratify the foul spirit of revenge, the execution was fixed for the 6th instant, the anniversary of the murder of the Austrian Minister of War (Count Latour) last year, at Vienna, in which crime Count Louis Batthyany was a participator by instigation. This, however, is most probably a calumny. To avoid the infamy of death by the rope, the unfortunate noble had wounded himself with a dagger (sent by his wife) in the throat, intending to commit suicide; and, although the attempt at self-destruction failed, yet he escaped the ordeal of hanging, to which he had been condemned. About twelve hours subsequently, viz. at six o'clock in the evening of the 6th, he received a soldier's death, as the wounds in his neck did not admit of his being hanged. He walked erect, with a firm step, to the place of execution, although pale and haggard; and, on arriving at the fatal spot, behind the Neugebaude, he passed a few seconds in prayer. His eyes were then bound with a handkerchief, a signal was given with the drum; three riflemen advanced close up to him—fired—and the unfortunate man fell dead, without either groan or struggle. The last words he uttered were, "Elijen a hazal!" ("My country for ever!")

Eight of the Magyar generals were hanged, and four were shot, at Arad on the same day. The names of the Hungarian generals hanged are: Schmidel, Damjanich (whose obsequies passed off quietly up Arad), Nagy-Sandor, Knesich, Aulich, Versey, Piltenberg, Türök. Those who were shot, their sentence having been commuted to death by powder and lead, were Ernst Kiss, Aristides Desewffy, Lazar, and Leiningen. It is said that an imperial reprieve was sent to Arad for the prisoners, but so late as to create suspicion that it was merely intended to give a varnish of clemency to the Court, without rescuing the victims from punishment. Several other victims of minor note have been put to death; amongst them some Catholic priests.

Count Stephen Karoly, at Pesth, was condemned to two years' imprisonment in a fortress and 150,000 florins fine.

Several Hungarian officers of those furnished with passports from Comorn have passed through Berlin on their way to the west. Some of them are going to America. Kapka is said to have been among these refugees, and to have announced the resolution of crossing the Atlantic

The *Cologne Gazette* confirms the statement that General Bem, having embraced the Mahommedan faith, received the name of Amurath, and was immediately raised to the dignity of a Pasha with three tails.

RUSSIA.

Success smiles for the nonce on the arms of the Czar. On the 29th of August the fortress of Akulga, the capital of the Circassian chief Schamil, in the Caucasian Mountains, was taken after a siege of eleven months. The engagement was very severe, Schamil had 1000 men killed, besides wounded, and 800 of his men were made prisoners; the Russians had 444 killed, and many wounded. Schamil, one of his sons, and a certain number of his wives had disappeared; another wife and a second son were killed, and a third son was made prisoner. Schamil was wounded in the arm by a bullet.

UNITED STATES.

Advices to the 3rd inst., from New York, have been received this week.

The alleged correspondence between Mr. Clayton, the Secretary of State, and Mr. Crampton, the British Minister, relative to the affairs of the Mosquito territory, has, according to the newspaper organ of Mr. Clayton, never taken place!

The disturbance of the relations with France seems to produce some apprehension, not absolutely of war, but interruption of the friendly intercourse which has so long subsisted between the two countries.

M. Poussin, the French Minister, had left Washington for New York, where he intended awaiting instructions from his Government. Previous to leaving Washington he made repeated efforts to have an interview with the President and Secretary of State, and, for this purpose, the friendly services of Mr. Crampton, the British Charge, were interposed. They were unsuccessful, however, as neither General Taylor nor Mr. Clayton would receive it proper, after the steps that had already been taken, to hold any intercourse which might become of an official character with M. Poussin.

The affair of the Mouse rioters, in the Macready and Forrest affair, have been convicted of participation in the disgraceful scenes on the memorable 10th of May last. After a long and wearisome trial, a verdict of guilty was returned.

There had been terrible destructive fires at Owego, Cincinnati, and other towns. That at Owego commenced in a boot store, and resisted all efforts to arrest its progress until the entire business portion of the town was laid in ruins —only two stores of any note escaping the flames. The number of buildings destroyed is about 80, among which are all those on Main-street, and all on Lake-street as far down as the Central Hotel. The large bridge across the Susquehanna was burned. The loss is roughly set down at 500,000 dollars. Among the property destroyed is the post-office, with all that it contained. A fortunate change of wind saved the remainder of the town.

Yucatan accounts mention that England was about to intervene for the pacification of the Peninsula by virtue of a contract with the President of the Republic, on condition that the Art of Bucalos and jurisdiction be ceded to England.

CANADA.

Accounts from Montreal, under date of the 28th ult., state that the riots at Bytown had been renewed. The two parties had met, and a terrible conflict ensued. Numbers had been dreadfully wounded, and eight lives were reported to be lost.

There was a rumour of an intention to remove the Administration from Montreal.

CALIFORNIA.

We have advices from San Francisco to August 18th.

The news from the mines represents the yield of gold as steady. It is estimated that the average product of all the mines together thus far, since the beginning of the season, has been 2,000,000 dollars per month, and there was thought to be no doubt of its continuance at the same rate of abundance.

The Americans had determined that the American Citizens who were at the mines should no longer enjoy the privilege of digging.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The racing fixtures for the remainder of the present month comprehend the Newmarket Houghton Meeting, commencing on Monday, and terminating on Saturday; Leek on Monday, Ilkley on Friday, and Richmond on Tuesday, in the succeeding week. There will be a sort of after season in November, made up of flat and steeple racing, to which will succeed the regular winter campaign. It promises to be a good but not a brilliant one. Sickness has prevailed to so great an extent in the racing stables at Newmarket, that the sport there next week will, as regards matches, fall below the average; at least we collect as much from the diminution in handicap horses at the late meeting: the list, however, contains an immense number of proposed plates, handicaps, and selling stakes, in addition to the Cambridgeshire (to be run for on Tuesday) and other standing engagements, so that we may fairly anticipate a large quantity of racing. The coursing fixtures next week comprehend Hutton Moor on Monday, North Berwick and Ettrick Forest on Tuesday, and Glossop on Wednesday—nothing to report the metropolitan lovers of the leash. The "Steeple-Chase Calendar" is "blank."

TATTERSALL'S.

THURSDAY.—A tolerably lively afternoon on the whole as regarded the Cambridgeshire—Ruby, Ribality, Woolwich, Alarm, Collingwood, and Gwendoline for the favourite, with plenty of backers; *per contra*, Legerdemain and Joe-o'-Sot were sent to the right about. An immense field is expected. The Knight of Avenel and Ghilie Calum were in demand on Saturday at improved quotations

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.		
1 to 1 agst Rathmines (x)	14 to 1 agst Vanguard	25 to 1 agst Over-fork-over (t)
10 to 1 ——— Ribality (x)	15 to 1 ——— Collingwood	30 to 1 ——— Minimum
11 to 1 ——— Ruby (x)	15 to 1 ——— Rizzio	50 to 1 ——— Legerdemain
13 to 1 ——— Woolwich (t)	20 to 1 ——— Malton	50 to 1 ——— Joe-o'-Sot
13 to 1 ——— Glaucus		66 to 1 ——— Fitzpatrick
CHESTERTON.		
2 to 1 agst The Nigger (t)	4 to 1 agst Tordeallas	
DERBY.		
8 to 1 agst Lord Eglinton's colt (x)	17 to 1 agst Ghilie Calum	33 to 1 agst Penang
11 to 1 ——— Bridgebrake	20 to 1 ——— Climber	40 to 1 ——— Deacon
13 to 1 ——— Knight of Avenel	25 to 1 ——— Cyprus	40 to 1 ——— The Nigger
	25 to 1 ——— Beerdhaert	40 to 1 ——— Windhound (t)

SEWERS COMMISSION.—On Wednesday, at one o'clock, the members of the New Commission of Sewers, appointed under an act passed in the last session of Parliament, held their first meeting at the Mitre Tavern, Soho. The following members of the commission were present:—Capt. Vetch, Sir John Burgoyne, Sir Henry De la Beche, Lieut.-Colonel Alderson, Capt. Robert K. Dawbeny, Capt. Pechell, R.N., Capt. Phillips, R.E., Capt. Harness; S. M. Peto, Esq., M.P; J. M. Rendall, Esq.; Viscount Ebrington, and Thomas Hawes, Esq. The only member of the commission absent was Robert Stephenson, Esq., M.P. After the proceedings having been moved to the chair, explained the object of the commission, and the duties of the commissioners, and expressed a hope that a more cordial spirit would be evinced, and a more uniform course of conduct be observed by the commissioners and their officers, than had characterised the proceedings of the last commission. The commissioners then proceeded to the election of the officers of the commission, when Mr. [illegible] was unanimously elected chairman, and Mr. [illegible] was appointed secretary. Mr. [illegible] was appointed [illegible]

THE KING'S-ROAD, EATON-SQUARE.—This fashionable locality, so far as the central portion of it, called the King's-road, which leads in a direct line to the westward from the Palace, is still, owing to the non-arrangement of the misunderstanding which exists between the local authorities and the contractors, in a state of total darkness. The road lamps are left entirely unlighted at night, which is the cause of much inconvenience and danger to pedestrians, as well as to the drivers of vehicles passing along the road, and which will, of course, not be at all lessened by the advent of dark nights and bad weather, to be expected at the ensuing season. The present condition of the place is certainly very inconvenient to the public, and very disgraceful to the parties concerned, and it is hoped that some satisfactory arrangement will speedily be come to on the subject. Above all things, the inhabitants should remember that they cannot be compelled to pay their paving, lighting, and watering rates so long as the principal thoroughfares in the district are neither repaired, lighted, nor watered.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

ARRIVAL OF THE COURT AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

Her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by the ladies and gentlemen of the Royal household, left Buckingham Palace at ten minutes past one o'clock on Saturday last, for Windsor Castle. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness were escorted, by a detachment of Hussars, from the Palace to the Nine Elms station of the London and South-Western Railway (for the first time) by a special train on that London and South-Western Railway (for the first time) by a special train on the London and South-Western Railway and were escorted by a detachment of the 1st Life Guards (commanded by the Earl of Mountcharles) to Windsor Castle, where they arrived at a quarter-past two o'clock. The Prince of Wales and the other youthful branches of the Royal family had arrived at the Castle about an hour previously, from the Isle of Wight.

The Queen and Prince Albert, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household attended divine service on Sunday morning in the private chapel of the Castle. The Hon. and Rev. G. Wellesley officiated.

His Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar joined the Royal dinner circle on Monday.

On Tuesday the Queen and the Prince took their accustomed early morning walk. His Royal Highness afterwards enjoyed the sport of pheasant shooting. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent dined at the Castle in the evening.

The Earl of Carlisle arrived at the Castle on Wednesday, on a visit to her Majesty and the Prince Consort.

The Count and Countess de Neuilly, accompanied by the Prince de Joinville, the Duke d'Aumale, and by Prince Alexander of Wurtemberg and Prince Philippe of Wurtemberg, visited the Queen and Prince Albert on Thursday, and partook of luncheon at Windsor Castle.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER.

We announced last week, with very sincere regret, the serious indisposition of her Majesty the Queen Dowager. We are sorry to say that no favourable change has since taken place in her Majesty's symptoms; and great fears are entertained for the result

Sir Benjamin Brodie and Mr. Keate are in attendance upon her Majesty, and we believe that Dr. Bright has been sent for from Scotland to consult with the former gentlemen. On Dr. Bright's arrival, there is too much reason to fear that bulletins will be issued

The Queen and Prince Albert visited their illustrious relative on Friday last, at Bentley Priory. The Duchess of Cambridge, the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz, and Prince George, have also visited her Majesty within the last few days.

The Bishop of London was in attendance upon her Majesty on Thursday.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by Lady Anna Maria Dawson and the Baroness de Speth, left her residence, Clarence House, St. James's, on Tuesday morning, for Frogmore House.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester received their Royal Highness the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge at dinner on Monday, at her residence, Richmond Park.

The Count and Countess de Neuilly visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent on Saturday, at Clarence House, St. James's.

His Royal Highness the Infante Don Juan of Spain, accompanied by Gen. Cevera, left town on Tuesday night for the Continent.

Her Royal Highness the Grand Duchess (Dowager) of Baden and suite have arrived at the Clarendon Hotel.

The Princess Lieven has left town for Paris.

The Prince and Princess Duria Pamphili and their youthful family have left town for the Continent.

The Duke and Duchess of Montrose have arrived in town, from a tour of the German Spas. The noble Duke and Duchess shortly leave for Buchanan Castle, North Britain.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Douglas and family have left town for Scotland

The Earl of Durham has just been added to the Commission of the Peace for the county of Northumberland, by the Lord-Lieutenant, Earl Grey

The Viscountess Maidstone was safely delivered of a daughter on Saturday last, at Alnwick Castle.

The Viscount Brackley is said to be progressing favourably towards recovery.

Lord Brougham has arrived at his *château* at Cannes, in the south of France, where his Lordship proposes remaining for about three months.

Colonel the Hon. N. Hood has relieved Sir Edward Bowater in his duties as Groom in Waiting to the Queen. The Hon. Miss Cavendish has also arrived at the Castle, to take her duty as Maid of Honour in Waiting.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD.

The Regius Professor of Divinity proposes to resume the reading of Dr. Routh's *Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum Opuscula*, on Thursday, the 25th inst.

The Rev. Professor Powell, of Oriel College, to commence a course of public lectures on Monday, the 19th of November, at one o'clock, at Christ Church.

The following Heads of Houses have been nominated by the Vice-Chancellor to act as Pro-Vice-Chancellors during his absence at any time from the University viz. Dr. Wynter, President of St. John's; Dr. Symons, Warden of Wadham; Dr. Richards, Rector of Exeter; Dr. Cotton, Provost of Worcester.

The Rev. W. S. Newman, M.A., of Wadham College, and Assistant-Master of the Grammar School, Warwick, has been appointed Master of Dr. Challoner's Grammar-School, Amersham, Bucks.

The Rev. Stephen Lee, a Fellowship belonging to the six counties of North Wales being now vacant, a native of one of the counties aforesaid, who can speak the Welsh language, will be elected into the vacant Fellowship on the 28th inst.

The Savilian Professor of Geometry proposes to commence a course of lectures at his house, in New College-lane, on Tuesday, the 23rd instant, at two o'clock. These lectures comprise preliminary Illustrations, by means of models &c., of the conic sections and other curves and surfaces, the principles of algebraic geometry and of the differential and integral calculus, with outlines of the history of mathematics. Gentlemen who wish to attend are requested to call on Professor Price, on Monday, the 22nd instant, at two o'clock.

The Reader in Experimental Philosophy will commence a course of lectures on mechanics, at the Clarendon, on Wednesday, Oct. 24, at one o clock These lectures will be continued at the same hour every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, until completed. Gentlemen desirous of attending are requested to put down their names at the lecture-room, in the Clarendon, on the day preceding the commencement of the lectures, or at the close of the first lecture.

The Laudian Professor of Arabic proposes to begin an elementary lecture at the Clarendon on Wednesday, the 24th instant, at three o'clock.

Dean Ireland's Professor of the Exegesis of Holy Scripture proposes to commence a course of lectures, by lecture in the Clarendon, at two o'clock on Tuesday, the 23rd of October. These lectures are open to members of the University who have passed the examination for the degrees of B.A.; and those who desire to attend them are requested to leave their names at the Professor's house on Monday, Oct 22.

An election will take place at Oriel College on Friday, Nov. 2, of two scholars. Candidates must not have exceeded twenty years of age, nor if members of the University have matriculated more than eight terms. Certificates of time of birth and baptism, and testimonials of good conduct, to be presented to the Provost of Oriel on or before Monday, Oct. 28.

CAMBRIDGE.

At a congregation, held on Wednesday last, the under-mentioned degrees were conferred:—B.D., Rev. C. J. Abraham, King's College. M.B., J. Anthony, Caius College. At the same congregation, the following graces passed the senate:—To appoint Dr. Bond, of Corpus Christi College, examiner for medical degrees during the ensuing year; to appoint Dr. Woodham, of Jesus College, an examiner for the Le Bas prize of the present year; to appoint Mr. Humphry, of Trinity College, an examiner for the Le Bas prize of the present year; to allow Mr. Skinner, of Jesus, Mr. Frere, of Downing, Mr. Birkett, of Jesus, Mr. Richardson, of Trinity, and Mr. Power, of Pembroke College, to remain their regencys; to authorise his Vice-Chancellor to register in the names of the Chancellor, Masters and Scholars, £1800 Eastern Counties Railway guaranteed Stock No 2, the certificates of which have been transferred to the university for the purpose of founding the Adams Prize.

PREFERMENTS.—Rev. P. C. Marshall to St. John's Weston C., near Bath, dio. B. and W.; patron, the Bishop of Chancellor. Rev. [illegible] to William Friary P. C., Somerset, dio. B. and W.; [illegible] tron, Duke of Somerset. Rev F. Bourdillon, to [illegible] Value, without residence, £400; patron, Rev. L. T. Beaumont and wife. Rev. T. B. Powell, Vicar of Newick, Sussex, collated to the prebendal stall of Sidlesham, in Chichester Cathedral, vacant by the death of W. P. Woodward; patron, Bishop of Chichester. Rev. E. W. Dickinson, to Shillingstone with West Chinnock C., dio. B. and W.; patron, Earl of Egremont.—Rev. C Wharton, to Sturry [illegible] tio of Canterbury; £219 with residence; vacant by the resignation of [illegible] patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury.—Rev. J. J. Wilkinson, to [illegible] dio. of Canterbury, vacant by the death of Rev. R. Davies; [illegible] W. Booker, to Stodmarsh P. C., Kent, dio. of Canterbury, [illegible] the cession of Rev. R. Fraser; patron, the Archdeacon [illegible] hor R., Glamorganshire, diocese St. David's, £180, [illegible] H. W. Jones; patron, the Lord Chancellor. Lunch R., Staffordshire, diocese St. David's, void by death of Rev. G. [illegible] 40; patron, T. Lloyd, Esq., Bronwydd, Newcastle Emlyn.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—On Tuesday, the day appointed for the opening of the session of the Faculty of Arts and Laws at the Institution, the course of studies was introduced in a lecture by the Professor of Chemistry, Dr. Williamson. The Botanical Theatre, in which the address was delivered, was well filled, the students appeared in academic costume, and the scene was animated by the presence of a considerable number of ladies.

COUNTRY NEWS.

PROTECTION TO AGRICULTURE.—NEW SCHEME OF AGITATION.

The Protectionists continue their agitation, and the movement begins to assume some shape.

On Tuesday there was a meeting of the committee of the Reigate Protectionist Society held at Reigate, the proceedings at which were of some importance, as foreshadowing and taking the initiatory step in the movement which has been resolved upon by the National Association for the Protection of British Industry, with the view of obtaining a dissolution of the present Parliament, and the election of another in favour of Protectionist principles. Mr. G. F. Young, the chairman of the National Association, and Mr. Cayley Worsley, were also present, on the invitation of the committee.

Mr. Paul Foskett, who occupied the chair, explained the present position of the case. At the last meeting of the committee it was agreed that a circular should be sent to those gentlemen in the various counties of England on whom they could place the greatest reliance as the approved friends of the principle of protection to native industry, and, in pursuance of that determination, the following circular had been addressed to them:—

Eastwood Lodge, Reigate, Sept. 29, 1849.

Dear Sir,—I am directed by a committee of the Reigate Protection Society to solicit the favour of your advice and co-operation. We are anxious to learn from you whether, in the event of measures being taken, early and constitutionally, to obtain "Justice to British industry," you would be prepared to carry out a similar plan. It is right that I should state that our first endeavour will be to obtain a dissolution of the present Parliament, believing such a step would be immediately followed in your neighbourhood? It has been suggested that meetings in large market-towns and seaports throughout the kingdom would be more desirable than county meetings. Will you favour me with your opinion upon this point also?

Perceiving that immediately the invitation was issued, the gentlemen present expressed through a continuance of the ill-advised and pernicious legislation of the last few years, and well knowing the deep interest you take in the welfare of all classes, I believe it to be unnecessary to apologise to you for this communication.

May I solicit the favour of an early answer, and remain,

Dear Sir, faithfully yours, PAUL FOSKETT.

In answer to this communication, upwards of one hundred and sixty letters had been received, seven of which only expressed any doubt with regard to the proposal, and three only met it with a decided negative—the three being Mr. Thomas Ellman, Sussex; Mr. Robert Baker, of Writtle, who was not now so strongly with them as he used to be; and Mr Goldhawk, of Guildford. The whole of the remaining letters were in the most decided approval. (Cheers.) At the meeting of the committee to which he had referred, it was also suggested that no active proceedings should be adopted until they had heard whether or not the opinion of the country was with them. It had been turned out to be the case, they should then take the initiative; but it had so happened that there was no necessity for them to take the initiative, inasmuch as it had already been taken by the National Association, of which they had the honour of seeing then present. (Cheers.) No sooner had that gentleman returned from the Continent than he summoned the acting committee of the association together for the purpose of doing something for the relief of those interests, agriculture amongst them, which were now suffering so severely from the effects of free trade. That committee assembled in London the day previous, when it was determined by them that the step which the Reigate Society had proposed, as an isolated body, should be followed out by the National Society. (Cheers.)

Several of the letters received in answer to the circular were then read to the meeting, including one from the Duke of Richmond, one from the Earl of Winchilsea, and a characteristic one from Mr. Munts, the member for Birmingham, in which the hon. gentleman says:

I am pleased to learn from it that agriculturists are now aware of the ruin which I have long ago foretold must fall upon them, with free imports and a currency on a gold system. The former would not have injured them if it had not been assisted by the latter, and the old system of protection only acted there against the effects of the new system, when there was a short supply, and thereby committed a gross injustice upon all other industry which had to compete with foreign labour.

Mr. G. F. Young, the President of the National Association, in the course of his observations having adverted to Mr. Disraeli, as

A respected individual from whom they had already received much good, but from whom he expected much more, if the vivacity of his imagination should not unfortunately prompt him to rash precipitancy into a course in which his transcendant talents might be thrown away,

thus dealt with that hon. gentleman's new financial scheme:

Now, when he saw that gentleman was proposing the imposition of a land-tax and the application of the produce of that tax to some particular end—and he did not wish to speak disrespectfully of it, or characterise it as a cockney cab—he (Mr. Young) felt that in view which had been hastily taken up by Mr. Disraeli, and that it would not meet with the universal concurrence of the protective classes in the country. (Hear, hear.) But if half (cheers) of those voices, "No, no.") He was certain that it had not. (Hear, hear.) Well, that had been attained by the majority pronounced, and they were now in a position to consider a course without a diminution of taxation, the surplus of income over expenditure to be appealed to a proper object, by aid of a sinking fund, in the course of a period not defined, but which must necessarily be very remote, was to bring that relief to those which they were all so clamorous for obtaining. Now, if they were to reduce the national debt by £5,000,000, and the interest thereon were 3 per cents. how much of annual taxation, he would ask, would they be thereby enabled to take off, so as to give relief to suffering British interests? (Hear.)

Mr. Young thus sketched out the new scheme of agitation:—

It would not, perhaps, be quite consistent with the position he held if he gave verbatim et literatim the resolutions which were to come to at the meeting in London next Tuesday; but the substance of them he had no hesitation in stating frankly and plainly. It was this. That, in the judgment of the committee, considering the great variety of opinions that prevailed throughout the country, and among the different interests of the community, as to the specific measures of relief that ought to be contended for, no more effectual way, with universality in the opinion that protection to all interests ought to be insisted upon, it was unwise and impolitic to pledge themselves, or the Association of which they were all so honourably members, to any particular measure, but that they should take their stand upon the broad principle, and upon all the friends of protection in the country ourselves to effect the re-establishment of the principle of Protection as the groundwork and guide of legislative policy. (Cheers.) Protection, then, was their first position. Then they went on to say how they were to contend for it; and that they were of opinion that the dissolution of Parliament and a change of Ministry That was a practical corollary (Cheers.) And, therefore, they presented itself, from the universal cry for dissolution of Parliament and a change of Ministry? The answer was, through the strongest and most universal expression of public opinion that could be obtained, and, indeed, bringing the expression of that opinion to bear in a constitutional manner upon the Crown. That was their recommendation. Following up the Reigate Society's example, and before them, town and district meetings throughout the country, united for the same object of addressing the Crown, would be the best means by which to bring that pressure to bear. And, lastly, a committee was appointed, whose duty it would be to take the necessary steps for carrying out these arrangements Thus, through the medium of addresses, declaring their belief that Parliament, as at present constituted, did not express the sentiments of the people —that the policy which that Parliament had followed had produced great difficulty and distress, and threatened ruin to the community—and that they were determined, as British subjects, to the protection of the British Crown and legislature—they could call upon her Majesty to give the people an opportunity, by the unequivocal mode of a general election, to place in the legislature such men as might faithfully represent their sentiments and opinions (Loud cheers.)

The course adopted by the Committee of the Association, with respect to Mr. Disraeli's financial measure, was as follows:—

To avoid placing themselves in a position of antagonism to that gentleman, they, therefore, passed a resolution expressive of their strong confidence in him and in his intentions, and of their extreme regret that they could not give their sanction to the course of policy which he had indicated, and which was supported by so many of his colleagues. They also appointed a deputation to wait upon Mr. Disraeli for the purpose of explaining their views

The adoption of resolutions in accordance with the object of the meeting closed the proceedings.

SUPPOSED CASE OF CATALEPSY.—On Friday morning week, at half-past nine o'clock, Mr. Byron Blythe, residing at Orchard-street, Bristol, son of a gentleman of independent property residing in London, and nephew of Mr Blythe, of the firm of Blythe and Green, the celebrated sub-miners, of London, was apparently taken with cholera, and the disease, in spite of medical aid, assumed a most alarming appearance, and, notwithstanding the unremitting attention of Dr. Green, Dr. Wallis, and Mr. Kelson, he gradually sank, and about half-past two o'clock, on Saturday morning it was announced that he had expired. When Dr. Green left him late on Friday night, he considered that there were exhibited evident symptoms of his rallying, and at the early hour of six o'clock on Saturday morning he got up for the purpose of visiting him. On his way he was met by a person who told him that Mr. Blythe was dead, but that if he wished he could see the body. Dr. Green was rather surprised at the sudden decease of the gentleman, considering the favourable symptoms he had exhibited a few hours before, and, on reaching the house, felt the body, and found that in the interim the body had been screwed down, but as the carpenter was present he insisted upon having him unscrewed. The body was covered with sawdust, on the removal of which there were no traces of decomposition, and it was still warm. Dr. Green accordingly ordered that the body should not be interred till he had again seen it, and he proceeded to Dr. Wallis and Mr. Kelson, and informed them of the circumstances of the case. All the medical gentlemen again saw the body at nine o'clock on Sunday morning, and decided upon not proceeding for twelve o'clock, in the meantime directing that the funeral should not take place. At that time they were accompanied by Dr. Gillow, of Clifton, and Mr. James Ford, surgeon, of Bristol, with whom the above gentlemen had been in consultation, and further steps were then taken for instruction. Mr. Gore, galvanist, was likewise present. The body was still warm, and they accordingly resolved to make some experiments upon it. They first injected the viscera with warm salt and water, but without producing any effect. They then subjected the body to powerful galvanic shocks, which had the effect of changing the colour and rendering the hands more supple. It likewise produced motion at the extremities, but there were no other perceptible signs of life. The body was then ordered to be laid out in the usual manner out of a coffin, and without any sawdust or anything about it. After this the whole of the night, the extraordinary warmth of the body continued up to Wednesday morning, and the limbs and muscles showed neither the rigidity nor the decomposition of death. At length, on Wednesday afternoon, the first appearances of death began to manifest themselves. The hand and arm exhibited strong traces of decomposition, and the arms were quite blue. An inquest was commenced on the body the same evening, before the Coroner, J. B. Brandon, Esq.; and the jury viewed it prior to its being interred in the cemetery. No evidence, however, was taken, and the inquest was adjourned for some days, when medical evidence, tending to show the causes of the very extraordinary appearances presented in this case, will be given.

A man named John Deval died last week from the effects of the bite of a tiger, which he received whilst visiting Batty's menagerie at Birmingham fair. Deval was drunk when he entered the show, and he incautiously leant his arm on the framework of the den in which the animal was confined.

PARLIAMENTARY AND FINANCIAL REFORM.

The "Financial and Parliamentary Reformers" are not behind their Protectionist antagonists in strenuous exertion to win the popular favour, to advance their own especial movement.

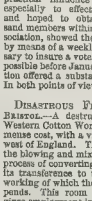
A meeting, described as "decidedly the largest, the most enthusiastic, and the most important, which has taken place in Aberdeen for a long time," was held at the Union Hall in that town, on Monday last, in support of the principles of the Metropolitan Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association. About 2000 persons were present. On the platform were Sir Joshua Walmsley, M.P. for Bolton; George Thompson, Esq., M.P.; and Mr. Cuninghame, his colleague for the representation of Brighton, and a member of the council, who attended as a deputation from the Metropolitan Association. Feargus O'Connor, Esq., M.P., was also present. Speeches, and the adoption of resolutions of the usual character, formed the proceedings, which were closed by the appointment of a committee to superintend the formation of a local branch association.

On Tuesday a meeting of the association at Stratford was held, at which explanations were given on the freehold land scheme. The council wished to devise practical measures, as it was only through the representative body that any peaceable change could be effected, and it was solely by peaceable means that the council sought to attain its object. The subscription of one shilling a week for a few years would give to the working classes a practical influence in the country. The association was established especially to effect that object, and was proceeding most satisfactorily, and hoped to obtain in the metropolis alone from twenty to thirty thousand members within a twelvemonth. A report, issued by the Birmingham Association, showed the thorough practicability of securing a freehold in five years by means of a weekly subscription of 1s. As a six months' possession was necessary to insure a vote, the association wished to obtain as many subscriptions as possible before January next. Not only could a vote be secured, but the association offered a substantial and safe investment for the working man's savings. In both points of view the object was most important.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT THE GREAT WESTERN COTTON WORKS, BRISTOL.—A destructive fire broke out on Friday night week, at the Great Western Cotton Works, Barton-hill, Bristol, a pile of buildings erected at an immense cost, with a view to the introduction of the cotton manufactures into the west of England. The fire was discovered first, at a little before five o'clock, in the blowing and mixing room—a compartment of the factory in which the first process of converting the cotton from its raw material takes place, previous to its transference to the spinning-rooms, and upon the regular and successful working of which the conduct of the entire manufactory in a main degree depends. This room was filled with complicated and expensive machinery; it gives employment immediately to about 100 boys and girls, but the whole of the hands engaged in the works, numbering about 1800, will be stopped by the catastrophe. The fire was not got under until the part of the building in which it originated was completely gutted, and the whole of the valuable machinery and some thousand pounds' worth of raw cotton reduced to ashes.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

EDWARD, BISHOP OF LLANDAFF



This learned and estimable Prelate, distinguished alike for his classical attainments, his episcopal ability, and his preeminently excellent private life, died on Sunday, the 14th inst., aged 73. His Lordship was son of the Rev. John Bradford Copleston, Prebendary of Exeter, and derived his descent from one of the oldest families in England. There is an old proverbial distich in Devon, allusive to the antiquity of the name:—

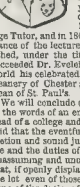
Croker, Crewys, and Copleston,
When the Conqueror came, were at home.

His early education he followed under the paternal roof, with such success, that, at the age of 15, he was elected a scholar of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and within three years gained the prize for Latin verse, which was then the only prize for which undergraduates could contend. In 1790 he became a Fellow of Oriel, in 1797 was appointed College Tutor, and in 1802 had the Professorship of Poetry conferred on him. The substance of the lectures he delivered while filling that chair he subsequently published, under the title of "Prælectiones Academicæ." In 1814, Dr. Copleston succeeded Dr. Eveleigh as Provost of Oriel, and not very long after gave to the world his celebrated work on Predestination. In 1826 he was presented to the Deanery of Chester; and, in the following year, became Bishop of Llandaff and Dean of St. Paul's.

We will conclude our brief summary of this distinguished churchman's career with the eminent commendation bestowed upon him with the close of his career as the head of a college and a leading member of the University of Oxford, it may be said that the eventful portion of his life in a great degree terminated. The distinction and influence which he manifested in conducting the affairs of his see and the duties of his deanery, left little that was open to reproach; while his unassuming and unostentatious spirit withdrew much from public observation, that, if openly displayed, must have elicited more praise than ordinarily falls to the lot even of those who fill the highest places in our Established Church. In none of the duties of private life or of the episcopal office was he in any respect deficient; and if the next Bishop of Llandaff be fortunate enough to incur as little censure, and receive as much approbation, as Dr. Copleston, he may, indeed, congratulate himself upon a successful and blameless career."

The Bishop has died unmarried.

LE GENDRE-NICHOLAS STARKIE, ESQ., OF HUNTROYDE, CO. LANCASTER.



THE decease of this gentleman is just announced. He was the county magistrate of large landed property, and represented a very old and eminent family, which acquired the lands of Huntroyde so far back as 1464, when Edmund Starkie, son and heir of William Starkie, Esq., of Manning, in Cheshire, married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of John Nicholas, of Simondstone and Huntroyde.

Mr. Starkie was the eldest son of Le Gendre Piers Starkie, Esq., of Huntroyde, High Sheriff of Lancashire in 1805, by Charlotte his wife, daughter of Benjamin Precly, D.D., Rector of Prington, co. Northampton. He married Anne, daughter of A. Chamberlain, Esq., of Ilkston, co. York, and has left three sons and one daughter.

ADMIRAL SIR EDWARD WILLIAM CAMPBELL RICH OWEN, G.C.B.

We regret to have to add to our obituary the name of this gallant and distinguished officer, who died on the 8th instant, at his seat in Surrey. He entered the Royal navy 11th August, 1775, being then about 14 years of age, obtained the Lieutenancy 6th November, 1793, and the command of the bomb-vessel Admiral of the White in 1846. His services extend, in consequence, over the most eventful period of our naval annals; but, in our limited space, we can only refer to the more important passages in Sir Edward's career.

On the renewal of hostilities, after the peace of Amiens, Captain Owen was stationed, with several sloops and smaller vessels under his orders, on the coast of France, and, by his active and skilful mode of attack, kept the enemy in a constant state of alarm, at one time driving their ships on shore, and at another bombarding the seaboard towns of Dieppe and St. Valery. Subsequently, in 1806, Commodore Owen (the gallant officer had then hoisted a broad pendant) supported with very successful attack on Boulogne, and in 1809 accompanied the expedition to the Walcheren, where he gained warm commendation for the ability and energy displayed in the arduous duties he was imposed upon him. In 1815 the Commodore was honoured with the insignia of the Bath, in 1821 appointed a Colonel of Marines, and in 1825 advanced to flag-rank. From 1824 to 1832 he held the chief command on the East India station, and from 1841 to 1845 that in the Mediterranean.

Sir Edward Owen was M.P. for Sandwich from 1826 to 1829, became Surveyor-General of the Ordnance in 1837, was a member of the Duke of Clarence's Council when his Royal Highness was Lord High Admiral, and held office again in 1834 as Clerk of the Ordnance.

The deceased Admiral was son of Captain William Owen, R.N., and nephew of Owen Owen, Esq., of Cefn Hawod, High Sheriff of Montgomeryshire in 1763; whose sons were the late Sir Arthur Davies Owen, Knt., of Glansevern; the Rev. David Owen, the distinguished scholar, Senior-wrangler at Cambridge in 1777; and William Owen, Esq., of Glansevern, King's Counsel. The latter, one of great antiquity in the Principality, derives descent from the Hon. John Croyke, of Burleigh-on-the-Hill, county Rutland, who was a descendant of the ancient Yorkshire family of Croyke of Manton. Captain Croyke entered the navy in 1690, participated in the battle of St. Boniface in 1695, was present at the operations against Copenhagen in 1807, and accompanied home in 1808 the fleet which had surrendered in the Tagus. He also took part in the defence of the French capping in Basque roads, was employed at the siege of Flushing, and assisted in the capture of *La Confiance*, with colonial produce on board to the value of £150,000. He obtained Commander's rank in 1812, and was made Post Captain in 1814. The gallant officer married, in 1818, Harriet Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. James Furneaux, of Swilly, in Devon, and has left issue.

At Glasgow, on Wednesday night, two lads, who slept in a room in which a fire had been left burning to dry the newly-painted walls, were suffocated by the noxious fumes of the coals. An unfortunate lark, whose cage had been placed in the room, shared their fate.

On Sunday last a sermon in aid of the funds of the Middlesex Hospital was delivered at the church of St. John's, Hampstead, by the Rev. John Jackson, M.A., Rector of St. James's, Westminster, and Chaplain in Ordinary to her Majesty. Subsequently a collection was made, amounting to £37 17s.

COLUMNS FROM CONSTANTINOPLE.

BY ALBERT SMITH.

PART OF CONSTANTINOPLE, AND THE GOLDEN HORN.

If your readers can imagine a beautiful dissolving view, with a bright blue sea in the foreground covered with fairy boats and noble vessels from every corner of the world, from which a glorious city rises, with a hundred domes and minarets glittering in the sunlight, and graceful trees springing up everywhere amongst the mosques and palaces; if they can imagine this most lovely *coup d'œil* fading away suddenly into another something between an out-door scene in "The Forty Thieves" rather the worse for wear, and the dirtiest part of Holywell-street, in the Strand, when the pavement has been hurriedly relaid over a suspicious pipe, and all the inhabitants have put on the secondhand costumes of masquerade Turks—they may be able to form some slight idea of the difference of emotions excited by the first view of Constantinople from the Bosphorus, and the first glance of its interior. If they wish to realise the notions they have formed of the gorgeous East from flowery authors and vivid artists, let them anchor in the Golden Horn, and, having allowed their eyes to drink in the wondrous beauty of the panorama around them, let them depart again without having set foot on shore, and then they will always believe that of all the seacities of the world, Constantinople is the most superb, even with Genoa, Venice, and Naples fresh in their memories.

I am not, in this letter, going to commence a work upon Stamboul; but I have thought that a few light sketches of the subjects which struck me most upon my arrival might not be without interest to your readers. Let me mention, by the way, that the view of the Simplon, which I forwarded to you from Milan, has found its way back to Turkey in the ILLUSTRATED NEWS, and it has been most correctly engraved.

You land from the steamer in boats called *caïques*, so very light that you are obliged to sit down in the bottom with great care, or else you go over. The oars are balanced by a huge bulb of wood at the handle, and work in a thong of leather slipped round a single rowlock. Both on getting from the steamer and landing, there is great fighting and screaming amongst the boatmen, and you think they are going to murder each other. But they do not; and, having landed, your luggage is seized by a porter, or *hamal*, who carries his knot half-way down his back, and you follow him up the steep, dirty hill of Galata—the Wapping of Constantinople—to Pera, the suburb in which all the Franks, or Christians, reside.

The streets are everywhere narrow, ill paved, and exceedingly dirty. Near my hotel—and I suppose it is the same everywhere else—they are never swept, but the roadway is clogged with dead rats, melon rinds, brick rubbish, and large stones; nor are they lighted, but at night you carry a paper lantern, which folds up and goes in your pocket. You are obliged to do that, or you run the risk of being taken up for a thief. The pavement is very rugged, and, at first, painful to walk about much upon. As for the breadth of the thoroughfares, there is a little street in London which runs from Clare Market to a back gate of St. Clement's Inn, of which I am always reminded when passing through them; and, indeed, its open potato sheds are not altogether unlike Eastern shops. But they are far daintier wares—slippers, pipes, shawls, perfumery, and sweetmeats.

On turning out for your first walk the dogs first attract notice, and then the veiled women. The former, lazy, thin, wolf-like curs, lie about by *hundreds*, literally, in all directions. I counted ten before one shop. They are nobody's property, but are allowed to multiply without check. They do not get out of anybody's way. They sleep all day, and fight and howl all night, and live as they can. Each pack has its own territory; and if an alien intrudes he is terribly mangled. When one dies he is eaten up by the others—an uncommon circumstance, I believe, in canine economy. They may, besides, be considered, in some degree, the scavengers of the city; but this does not appear to be the account on which they are tolerated. If you have to return home late at night, it is advisable to carry a stone or two in your hand, as they occasionally show their teeth.

WATER CARRIER.

The appearance of the women, with their faces always muffled up, is, to a newcomer, exceedingly curious. The *yashmac*, or veil, is worn as I have shown. It is of very thin muslin, and does not conceal the features so entirely as we suppose. Some of the women—the Circassian slaves, or wives (for the terms are nearly synonymous) especially—are very beautiful, and these affect the most gossamer texture for their veils. The lustre of their large, floating, gazelle like eyes is very remarkable, and even coquettish; elsewise the *yashmac* gives rather a corpse-like appearance to the person, reminding one forcibly of the nuns in "Robert the Devil," before their resuscitation. They dye the tips of their fingers, which makes them look as though they had been picking blackberries for an indefinite period; and also prolong their eye-brows with paint, until they meet. They are only seen to advantage in their odd carriages, lounging back and pretending to shrink from your gaze; for their walk is very inelegant. They wrap themselves about with a coarse, cumbersome tunic, and wear a species of large awkward yellow Wellington boot, which is again thrust into a yellow slipper without a heel, and in this, turning their toes in, they contrive to shuffle along, and "shop," which they delight in doing at the drapery bazaars. Here you will see groups of them, having all the goods displayed in succession, and giving the merchant as much trouble as though they were London ladies at an "awful sacrifice."

The bad state of the pavements and narrow streets are not fitted for carriages, or, indeed, things upon wheels of any description. Everything is therefore transported by men, horses, mules, and donkeys—even to timber and paving-stones. These constantly encumber the thoroughfares; and, as they are always laden, especially the two latter, in a most inconvenient manner, and, on the steep hill going up from Galata to Pera, are always tumbling down and shooting over their burthens, the streets are not always passable. As it is, a horse, heavily laden takes up the entire way; and, when two strings of them meet, a frightful scene of bawling and confusion ensues, and they block up all progress for a longer time than anybody has ever yet had the patience to wait to see the end of.

Every few weeks a terrible fire takes place, and houses are burnt down—not by twos and threes, but always by hundreds, and sometimes thousands. There are two causes for this: the material of which they are composed, and the want of water. To say that they are of wood, gives no idea of their combustibility; an edifice of lath and bandbox, high dried in a burning sun, and overladen with tiles, would alone equal the rapidity of their destruction. Fire-plugs there are none; and at Pera there is but one public engine ready for use—a little thing, to be carried by two persons when wanted, and certainly not so efficacious as those used for gardens in England. When notice is given of a fire, the *Sakas*, or water-carriers, assemble with their leathern buckets, which are something in shape like a hurdy-gurdy case: with these they fill the engine from the fountains; but they will not stir a step before they are paid. There are few ruins after a fire, because everything is burnt up except the chimnies; and these, being of brick and stone, remain standing, and have a very singular appearance. The Turks learn nothing by experience, but build their next houses up again exactly in the same grim-crack

TURKISH WOMEN. DANCING DERVISH. HAMAL OR PORTER. BLACK SLAVE.

COLUMNS FROM CONSTANTINOPLE.

manner. High up in the Frank quarter, however, handsome structures are rising, which might rival some on the Boulevards at Paris; but these are as yet unfinished. The fires are the chief sanitary agents. If the Turks were not thus occasionally routed out of their filthy homes, Constantinople would not certainly be so free from the plague as she has been for the last few years.

Many of their graveyards are in the very heart of the city; others, in the immediate suburbs, are miles in length, and overgrown with cypress trees. They are sad, desolate, uncared-for, tumble-down places. The tombstones of the men have turbans on their tops: some of these, lying on the ground, have been knocked

MULE LADEN WITH TIMBER.

off from the monuments of the Janissaries; and the whole tract resembles a field of enormous ninepins. Cocks and hens scratch about amongst them; dogs go to sleep in their shade; and the descriptions given of them in guide-books, as to their picturesque appearance, are—what guide-book descriptions usually are.

The bazaars are long covered avenues of shops, each article having a gallery, so to speak, to itself. Thus, there is the drug bazaar, the arms bazaar, the shoe bazaar, the silk bazaar, and so on. But though so many dealers in the same stores reside together, the [illegible] never deserve for instance, in the shoe bazaar with us, each one would be trying to out-placard his neighbours. We should read, yards off, such inscriptions as "Talk about cheap bluchers—look here, at four-and-six!" or "Prince Wellingtons, 14s!" or "Yes, this is the noted

THE STREET DOGS.

shop or gent.'s half-guinea Alberts!!" But here there is nothing of the kind. The merchant sits on his shop-board, with his pipe, or "bubble-bubble," and scarcely troubles himself to show you his wares; on the contrary, he appears relieved if he has nothing to sell you, and you go away. There is one uniform method of dealing with these gentry. You offer exactly half of what they ask. This they directly accept, when you feel hurt, and offer a still less sum, walking away. Then they call after you, and the bargain is finished. The bazaars are thoroughfares for horses, and some for carriages: at Smyrna I met a string of camels in one. Purveyors of refreshments also circulate through them

PART OF A BAZAAR.

—some with grapes, the finest of which, called *chor-ooch* (at least so it is pronounced), are, really and honestly, as large as plovers' eggs; chesnuts, pancakes, and sweetmeats are also sold. *Kebobs* are little pieces of meat spitted on a skewer, and eaten with pepper, salt, and chopped onions, and very nice they are. *Sherbet* is the "cherryade" of our evening parties, sold at half a piastre (about a penny) a tumbler, in which is included a bit of compressed snow. *Pillau* is boiled rice, in which are found suspicious pieces of fat, which it is best to avoid. The most popular strong drink of the Turks (who are not such teetotallers as is popularly imagined) is *rakee*, which, to my taste, is one degree nastier than the French *absinthe*, and resembles bad mastic varnish. The superiority of their coffee is all nonsense. It is a muddy compound, served up, grouts and all, in English doll's tea-cups. Indeed, English crockery is everywhere to be met with, and the old blue willow pattern constantly meets the eye. You can also buy Day and Martin's blacking, Burgess's mixed pickles, Atkinson's bear's grease, Rowland's macassar oil, and pale ale and stout in any quantities. And as I started in a steamer, the other day, from the "Golden Horn," to go up to Buyukdere, near the Black Sea, amidst the thousand red caps, and the din

Turkish, Armenian, Persian, Greek, and Tartar tongues, I looked down a hatchway and saw the inscription, "*J. Penn and Son, Engineers, Greenwich*," in honest English, upon the engines. They cannot do without us. Maudslay's and Nasmyth's machines revolve and clatter at the gun factory under the able direction of Mr. Taylor; so they do at the mint, to strike off the beautiful work of Mr. Robertson, the chief engraver. Mr. Smith, the architect, has shewn the Turks how to build the most sumptuous palaces; Mr. Langland conducts the Fez (or red cap) manufactory; and if the engineer of the beautiful government boat the *Nile*, in which I expect to go from here to Alexandria, was addressed in any other language of command than "Ease her!" "Stop her!" he would indulge in a series of sound Saxon oaths that would stagger a bargeman.

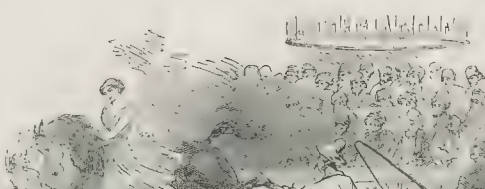
Near my hotel is the monastery, if I may call it so, of a set of consummate rascals called the "Dancing Dervishes," who exhibit in public twice a week. There are some two dozen of them; and after bowing and praying, and going through certain ceremonies to very melancholy music and chanting, they begin to spin round and round until ready to drop. They are dressed in white, with felt cape, as I have shewn. There are others over the water, at Scutari, who

TURKISH CHILDREN.

BURIAL-GROUND.

howl and toss themselves from side to side, all of a row and in unison; but the rooms in which they exhibit are so hot and unsavoury, and you feel such a desperate desire to hit them all hard in the face, that the spectacle only serves to ruffle your temper from the placidity into which a few weeks in the easy-going East has already plunged it. Nevertheless, the night ought not to be missed.

At the top of our hill, on a piece of vacant ground, certain Italian peripatetics went the other evening, and was presented with a play-bill in Turkish, Italian, and Armenian; but you may judge my surprise when a regular Mr. Merriman jumped into the ring, and saluted the grave, red-capped, smoking audience with "Here we are—all in a lump!" I afterwards found the troupe had come from Malta. The *prima donna* of the arena, La Signorina Maddalena Guillaume, was very pretty, and her unveiled beauty made as great an impression on the Turks as her daring equitation. She flew round the ring, and leapt over boards, with one foot in a strap at the horse's side—the other now and then touching the ground. The descendants of the Prophet did not applaud, but they said "Mashalla!" and were evidently bewildered. Mr. Merriman himself was an Englishman, and appeared to be exceedingly popular.



THE CIRCUS.

I have seen the principal mosques—those of St. Sophia, Achmed, and Suleiman, but was rather disappointed than astonished. The fact is, no artist represents a foreign "lion" faithfully. Each studies to make an effective, rather than a correct, picture; and even the majority of travellers get infected with guide-book enthusiasm, and write accordingly, thinking that they *must* fall into raptures with certain objects because others have conventionally done so before them. I have known many who really tried hard to deceive themselves into a belief that something they saw came up to their anticipations, when it had in reality turned out almost a failure. You can only see these mosques by means of a *firman*—a document which costs eight pounds, but then any number may go with it. Some speculating *valet de place* buys a *firman*, and makes up a party; it cost us about six or seven shillings each. In the absence of the Sultan and his Court, we were also admitted to the innermost recesses of the Seraglio; in all places being compelled to take off our shoes before entering. All the windows are blinded with wicker lattice. In a long gallery, where the women take exercise in bad weather, are many pictures to amuse them. I noticed amongst them some engravings from Turner's "Ancient and Modern Italy," Stanfield's "Wreckers," and a large print of Grace Darling.

I shall send this by the French packet, as the Austrian police have an ugly knack of opening all the letters that come through their post, more especially if they are addressed to a journal. And this is a busy time here with all the politicians; the retreat of the Sultan to give up the Hungarian refugees, and the departure of the Russian Ambassador, having created the greatest sensation. Soldiers are forming camps about the city; some dozen and a half of fine Turkish men-of-war are lying in the Bosphorus, steamers are kept back for despatches, and everywhere there is much excitement. Meanwhile the English are certainly very popular—that is to say, popular as Franks can be in the East; for the Turks have some notion that we shall support them, and look with comfort to our floating thunderbolts, now lying in the harbour at Malta, with the *Terrible* at their head. At the same time the Sultan's "pluck" has gained him hosts of admirers. I was at a dinner in Pera on the evening that his reply to Russia was made known, and his health was immediately drunk with real enthusiasm.

Finally, let me add, under the head of "Varieties," that quails and red mullet are as common here as pigeons and herrings with us that to-day is as raw, damp, and gloomy a November one as I remember at home that all the stories about sacks, executions, and the Bosphorus, are traveller's legends—that the Turkish soldiers and the Seraskier are not like those we recollect in "the siege of Belgrade"—that the Sultan is only six and twenty, but looks forty, having led the life of a very "fast man" indeed, according to popular report—that everything, even sponge and attar of roses, to say nothing of Brussa silks and red caps, is very dear—that, looking to some of the old coinages, before Mr. Robertson took it in hand, one has an impression that a person with a sheet of tin and a gun-punch could make his fortune; but, on the whole, there is so much to amuse and interest, that, were the journey to cost treble the time and money, such would not be ill spent.

ALBERT SMITH.

Constantinople, September, 1849.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, October 21.—Twentieth Sunday after Trinity. Battle of Trafalgar, 1805.
MONDAY, 22 Sun rises 6h. 36m., sets 4h. 52m.
TUESDAY, 23 The Royal Exchange founded, 1567.
WEDNESDAY, 24.—Moon's first quarter, 7h. 4m., A.M. Day breaks 4h. 47m.
THURSDAY, 25 St. Crispin.
FRIDAY, 26.—Hogarth died, 1764.
SATURDAY, 27.—Sun rises 6h. 46m., sets 4h. 41m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 27, 1849.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. h. m. / A. h. m.	M. h. m. / A. h. m.	M. h. m. / A. h. m.	M. h. m. / A. h. m.	M. h. m. / A. h. m.	M. h. m. / A. h. m.	M. h. m. / A. h. m.
4 45 / 5 05	5 30 / 5 49	6 16 / 6 36	7 1 / 7 20	7 45 / 8 5	8 30 / 8 50	9 15 / 9 35
10 27 / 11 0						

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr W. BATTY. Continued increasing success of Fitzhall's New and Grand Equestrian Drama of THE PROPHET, the most gorgeous and intensely interesting hippodramatic production ever produced at the Amphitheatre.—On MONDAY, October 22nd, the Performances will commence with Fitzhall's New and Magnificent Spectacle of THE PROPHET; in which Mr W. West will appear. To be succeeded by the first brilliant SCENES of the CIRCLE; supported by the unsurpassable Equestrian Talent of this Establishment. The whole to conclude with the powerful and domestic Drama of THE DUMB DRIVER.—Box-office open from 11 till 4.—Stage Manager, Mr W West

LONDON WEDNESDAY CONCERTS.—EXETER-HALL. The FIRST of a SERIES of FIFTEEN CONCERTS, to be held on consecutive Wednesday Evenings, at 8 o'clock precisely, on WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24th. The Programme is now ready, and may be had of all Musicsellers, and at No. 4, Exeter-hall. Terms of Subscription—Area and Platform, One Guinea. Reserved Seat, Two Guineas. Double subscription, Three Guineas. Stalls, Three Guineas. Double Subscription, Five Guineas. Tickets to be had, and Reserved Seats, to obtain, 7s
4, Exeter-hall JOSEPH STAMMERS, Managing Director.

OPEN DAILY, from Eleven till Five, and EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY, from Seven till Half-past Ten.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—Dissolving Views of Rome Lectures and Experiments with the Hydro-Electric Machine. Lectures on Chemistry Exhibition of the Oxy-Hydrogen Microscope Diver and Diving-Bell. The Chromatrope Explanation of Models and Machinery.—Admission, 1s. Schools, Half-price.

THE MISSISSIPPI and MISSOURI RIVERS, exhibited, by command, to her Majesty the Queen, H R H Prince Albert, and Royal Family, at WILLIS'S ROOMS.—New Views, showing the Western Banks of the Mississippi River, Towns, Villages, &c., &c. Now open, being the largest picture ever executed by man. Exhibiting at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, every morning at half-past two, evening at half-past seven.—Admission, lower seats, 2s; gallery, 1s.

IMPROVED METROPOLITAN WATER SUPPLY.—A PUBLIC MEETING will be held at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, for the purpose of taking into consideration the best means of improving the whole Water Supply of the Metropolis, and of placing the entire control thereof in the hands of the inhabitants themselves. CHARLES LUSHINGTON, Esq., M.P. for Westminster, will take the Chair at Six o'Clock P.M. All supporters of physical, moral, and social progress and the sanitary preservation of all classes of the community, are earnestly requested to attend.
October 15, 1849
N.B. Mr John Louis Tabberner, and a deputation from the Metropolitan Water Supply Association, will be in attendance to explain their plan for the attainment of the above great object.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*A Correspondent.*"—*The salary of the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland is £20,000 per annum.*

"*Asem.*" *Edward VI. was the first who introduced the date upon English money* date 1547.

"*A Subscriber,*" *Hereford.*—*The impressions sent are from two early British gold coins, which formed part of the extensive find at Whaddon Chase, Buckinghamshire. Their numismatic value is from* 11*s. to* 20*s., all depending on the clearness of the type.*

"*G. P. R.,*" *Colsford, had better consult a solicitor.*

"*Co ifyrwch*" *can mean any one in the Fields.*

"*M. A. T.*"—*Apply at the Government Annuity Office, Old Jewry.*

"*H. S.*"—*Alas, we behave.*

"*Tu Asna.*" *See Hart's* "*Army List.*"

"*W. R.*" *is thanked for the hint.*

"*R. G. V., Kingsland.*—*The cipher or character in question is a monogram, an abbreviation as ancient as the earliest Greek coins*

"*W. J. S.,*" *Maidstone.*—*By charter of Edward IV. the city of Canterbury is also a county.*

"*R. H. D.*" *should apply, with the autographs, to Mr. Waller, bookseller, Fleet-street.*

"*Ode to Birds.*" *Declined.*

"*A. J. Z.*" *Chesterfield.*—*We cannot inform you.*

"*A. T. E.*"—*Burnet's "General Armoury."*

"*H. J. B.*"—*The crest named is borne by several families*

"*R. G.*"—*A motto may be adopted at fashion. A crest, to be used legally, must originate from the Heralds' College*

"*A. S.,*" *Lynn.*—*We will supply the information next week.*

"*J. M. B.*"—*The arms of the Cheshire family were, undoubtedly,* "*Erm. a lion rampt. gu. over all a bend sa. semée.*" *Under the circumstances, our Correspondent had best adopt this coat.*

"*Arabella.*" *The Honourable Robert Curzon is her apparent to the barony of De la Zouche, now possessed by his mother. The late is descendable to the female heir as well as in the male line. Lady de la Zouche is elder daughter of the late Sir Cecil Bisshopp, Bart (who was summoned to Parliament as Baron de la Zouche in* 1819), *and sister of the Hon Mr. Pendell.*

"*A. B.,*" *Hailsford, has not, we think, consulted the article "Mortality, Law of," in the "Penny Cyclopædia."*

"*L. L.*" *Appleby, should address his inquiry to the* Wesleyan Times *newspaper.*

"*Inquirer.*" "*Sa.*" *stands for* "*Sable*" *Any one may choose his own motto.*

"*Senex*" *is quite right.*

"*A Subscriber of Six Years.*"—*The expense of taking the additional name would be* £52 10*s. Apply to George Harrison, Esq., Windsor Herald, College-of-Arms, Doctors' Commons.*

"*J. N. R.*"—*We can trace no arms in England appertaining to the name of Litherland, which is probably of German origin.*

"*J. C.,*" *Birmingham.*—*Prince Albert's arms are,* "*Quarterly 1st and 4th: The Royal arms differenced by a label of three points, on the centre point a cross gu. 2nd and 3rd: Barry of ten, sa. and arg. a cross treflé vert, for Saxony.*" *His Royal Highness's supporters are* "*Two lions rampant or crowned ppr.*" *each charged on the shoulder with a label as in the arms.*

"*J. B., a Subscriber,*" *York.*—*The arms are,* "*Arg. on a bend cottised sa., three lions rampant of the field.*"

"*X.*"—*The unmarried daughter of an Earl may bear the arms and supporters of her father without a coronet. If she married, her husband would impale the ensigns.*

"*W. B. S.*"—*The Amateur Musical Society, of which Mr. H. Leslie, Conduit-street, is the Hon. Secretary; the Choral Harmonists, held at the London Tavern, Mr. C. Herring, Secretary; the Sacred Harmonic Soc ety, Exeter Hall, Mr. Bowley, Secretary; and the Croxton Society, London-road.*

"*Musicus.*" *Address a letter to the Secretary of the Royal Academy of Music, Tenterden-street, who will give the particulars. The "Revue et Gazette Musicale," of Paris, is to had of Cramer, Beale, and Co.*

"*Transient.*"—*Handel's oratorio of "Solomon" was composed and performed in Covent-Garden Theatre in* 1749; *and "Theodore," in* 1750; *and "Jephtha," his last work, in* 1751. *He died Jan. 13,* 1759

"*H. B. W.,*" *Kingston.*—*The Directors are respectable, and have obtained their Act according to the usual Parliamentary provisions; but we give no opinion as to the merits of the concern.*

"*B. E.*"—*It is not indispensable that an indenture be filled up by an attorney, though it is advisable.*

"*J. B. G.,*" *Wingham, has better send a neat impression.*

"*Emma.*"—*We do not recommend your display.*

"*Cymry.*"—*See Mackenzie's "Emigrant's Guide;" or apply to Orr and Co., publishers, Strand.*

"*W. H.,*" *Salisbury.*—*We cannot, with the information sent, advise you.*

We were in error in attributing the paper on Music, in a recent Number of the Quarterly Review, *to Mr. Hogarth; it is from the highly-gifted authoress of "Letters from the Baltic." "A. J." is thanked for her correction.*

"*Bancs.*"—*Say No.* 34, *King-street, Covent-garden.*

"*Cape Inscription.*"—*We have not room.*

"*Philo-Hahnemann*" *we do not know.*

"*A German Subscriber.*" *See the Shilling Red-Books, now publishing by Weale, Holborn*

"*An Inquirer.*"—*The moderns are agreed as to the situation of Scylla, on the coast of Italy; but are much divided as to that of Charybdis.*

"*J. S.,*" *Newport.*—*We consider the chairman to have been right in each case.*

"*Omicron,*" *Knaresborough.*—*See the "Nuisances Removal Act," a copy of which may be had for a trifle. A banker will not you on the value matter. Dr. Arnott liberally gives his invention to the public.*

"*S. H. W.,*" *Pimlico, is right.*

"*Twitnigh,*" *Dryden.*—*Three should be two witnesses to a will.*

"*Verses on the Cholera*" *we have not room for*

"*J. T.,*" *Carlisle.*—*The subscription to our Journal is Six Shillings and Sixpence per quarter, payable in advance. The readiest way for you to remit is by Post-Office order*

"*Cydnus.*"—*The copyright of a book published in* 1820 *expired in* 1848. *An abridgement of a work, without the consent of the author or proprietor, would be an infringement of copyright.*

"*M. G.,*" *Manchester, will be liable for the debts.*

"*Infelona,*" *Camberwell.*—*Emigration is the only remedy we can suggest.*

"*B. C.*"—*We have not room for the lines.*

"*J. G. L. B.*"—*No. 1 is a token, and we should say it is an lead, instead of silver. No. 2, Edward II., great, struck at London; No. 3, Henry IV., V., or VI., groat, struck at London; worth* 1*s. or* 2*s. each. The coin of Anne, dated* 1701, *is not a farthing, but merely a worthless jetton.*

"*A Correspondent.*" *The arms of Richard de Clare, surnamed Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, were,* "*Or, three chevrons gu. a label of five points az.*

"*Cæsar.*"—*The expense of a grant of arms is about* 75 *guineas. There is no penalty for assuming arms without right.*

"*A Flab.*"—*The present Earl of Lonsdale has never been married. Georgiana, wife of Henry, third Earl Bathurst, and daughter of Lord George Lennox, died Jan.* 30, 1841.

"*A Subscriber from the First.*"—*For the arms of Shutt, apply to the gentleman who married his sister: he will at once supply them.*

"*N. W.*" *Blackfriars, is thanked. The back Numbers in question are* 1*s. each. We shall be glad to serve you hereafter.*

"*A Young Artist.*" *See No.* 114 *of our Journal, for instructions in Wood Engraving Inquire at Penn's, Newgate-street.*

"*Argumentum*" *had better consult a solicitor, or undersetter.*

"*D. B.*" *we think liable, according to the terms he states.*

"*Tyro,*" *Manchester.*—*Next week*

"*A Subscriber from the First.*"—*On our coins signifies "Dei Gratiâ Fidei Defensor."*

"*Josephine.*" *The taste of some forty years has produced the change in the politics of Europe, especially as to "intervention" in continental disputes.*

"*A Lancastrian,*" *Bolton.*—*Your letter will be sufficient address.*

"*Ignoramus.*"—*Æsthetics is high feeling, or intimately related to sentiment.*

"*Mountaineer*" "*Is there no motto to the seal? Send an impression.*

"*H. W. C.*" *Mr. Pugin's Catholic Church (St. George's) is not yet finished. It will contain about* 300 *sittings.* See *No.* 325 *of our Journal.*

"*I. O. U.*" *See* THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK *for* 1845.

"*Nemo.*"—*The term Strath, in Scotland, generally signifies a valley of considerable size It is pronounced as written.*

"*F. S.*" *Apply at Grugeon's drawing academy.*

"*Q. Q. Q.*"—*It would not be legal to adopt the arms of the paternal grandmother. A new grant of arms (the expense of which is about seventy-five guineas) would be the only correct mode of proceeding.*

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Health Made Easy ——Bentley on Education. Adventures of a Medical Student - Idol and Trial.——De la Motte on Anastatic Printing.——Dr. Mus-pratt's Plaitner on the Blowpipe.

EARLY IN NOVEMBER WILL BE PUBLISHED
THE
ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK
FOR 1850;
Being the Sixth Annual Issue of this most beautifully embellished and useful Almanack. Illustrated by DUNCAN and other Eminent Artists. The Notes of the Month, by MRS. LOUDON; besides a variety of new and useful Tables, &c. &c. The Astronomical Department by JAMES GLAISHER, Esq., F.R.A.S., and of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich.
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.
LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1849.

It has been generally known for some time past that his Royal Highness Prince Albert suggested to the Royal Society of Arts, of which he is President, a grand Exhibition in London of the Arts and Manufactures of all Nations. A deputation of the Society of Arts waited upon the Lord Mayor on Wednesday, to explain more fully the design of his Royal Highness, and to ascertain the feelings of the City of London upon the subject. It is proposed that the Exhibition shall take place in the spring or summer of 1851, and that it shall include—firstly, raw materials; secondly, machinery and mechanical inventions; thirdly, manufactured articles of all kinds; and, fourthly, specimens of sculpture and the plastic art in general. It is also proposed, if the project be successful, that there shall be a similar Exhibition every five years. To his Royal Highness belongs exclusively the merit of this idea. Its great utility, its universal interest, and its enlightened comprehensiveness will ensure for its originator the respect, not merely of the British nation, well acquainted with his public and private virtues, but of all the nations of the civilized world, whose citizens shall contribute, by their productions, to the splendour and the success of the Exhibition. His Royal Highness, before asking for the approval of the City of London, solicited, through the Society of Arts, the opinions of upwards of six hundred of the principal manufacturers of the country in every department of our multifarious industry. The answer was unanimous in support of the plan, and especially of that essential portion of it that the Exhibition should be open to all the nations of the world. It is almost needless to add that the approbation of the City of London was not withheld, and that its principal merchants, traders, and manufacturers entered cordially into the views of his Royal Highness, and pledged themselves to lend their most strenuous aid towards carrying them into effect. It is supposed that the sum of £100,000 will be necessary for the purpose; but we should think that treble that sum might be easily raised, in case of need. There is no edifice in London or in England capable of containing the objects that may be expected to pour into this Exhibition from every part of the world—from Hindostan in the one hemisphere, to Oregon and the Hudson's Bay territories in the other, and it will therefore be necessary to construct buildings for the purpose. The space in Hyde-park between Rotten-row and Kensington-gardens has been suggested as the most convenient and appropriate site. The expense of transit will be cheerfully borne by the exhibitors; and possibly the various railway companies, in generous rivalry, will upon such an occasion convey at the smallest rate, or even gratuitously, the specimens of art and manufacture which not merely their own countrymen, but the industrious of other nations, shall be desirous of transmitting to London. We trust that the arrangements of the committee to whom the preliminary details of the exposition will be confided will be careful and judicious; that they will avoid the danger, as one of the speakers at the meeting at the Mansion House expressed it, of engulphing the scheme under its own magnificence; that the judges who shall award the prizes will be composed both of Englishmen and foreigners; and that in all its preliminaries, in its progress and in its results, the exhibition of 1851 may prove a source of satisfaction to every one who wishes well to the principles and who is desirous that it shall be but the first of a long and brilliant series. There is, however, little or no room for doubt upon these points. The cordiality and unanimity displayed augur favourably for success; and the business tact of Englishmen may, we should think, be safely entrusted with the details. This will be indeed a "Peace Congress," of which the kindly and beneficial influence will be felt among all civilized nations, and which will teach them practically that it is the true interest of every nation upon the earth to remain at peace with each other, to exchange the commodities and information of each with all, and to compete with arts not with arms.

The generals and advisers of the young Emperor of Austria are endangering the stability of his throne, in the moment of their triumph, by their inhuman ferocity towards the conquered. It might not, perhaps, be a political error to commit the unmanly barbarism of flogging women. Such atrocities, though they scandalise Western Europe, seem indigenous in the East, and possibly are not looked upon with the disgust that is felt in more chivalrous and civilised nations; but when such bloody deeds as the execution of the unfortunate Count Batthyani are committed with the sanction of law, it becomes evident that the Emperor of Austria is in bad hands, and that his generals are not only savage men, but very foolish and short-sighted politicians. General Haynau, if not stopped in his career, will undo all that has been done for the pacification of Austria, and will render utterly vain the sacrifices that have been made to hold that empire together. Such deeds are more dangerous to the Emperor's throne than the armed opposition of a hundred thousand men. A large army may be destroyed, but not all the armies of the world can destroy the ill effect of such severity as Haynau has exercised. The blood of Batthyani and the other victims, whose names or numbers Europe does not know, who have been offered up, not to any state necessity, but to appease the vengeance of individuals, will cry for retribution, and plead the cause of Hungary with a voice of thunder, until a new revolution shall break out, more formidable than its predecessor. Modern history offers no parallel to the character of General Haynau. On representations being made to him against these executions, he replied by holding out the parchment which conferred unlimited powers upon him. "They style me," he said, "a bloodhound, a tiger, a hyæna; I am ready to take upon myself the responsibility of my acts." "So much is he feared," says a letter from Vienna of the 10th inst., "that the officials in Pesth trembled for their lives because they had not hanged Batthyani at once, instead of postponing the execution for twelve hours." It is truly unfortunate for the Emperor, whose inexperience is necessarily great at his early age, and whose goodness of disposition is highly spoken of, that he should be under the guidance of such men as Haynau. Austria wants statesmen at this moment, and not executioners; and if she do not find them, and that very speedily, the bayonets of the Russians will again be necessary to save her from destruction.

POSTSCRIPT.

THE VACANT DIOCESE OF LLANDAFF.—On Thursday evening a public meeting of Welshmen resident in London was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, to take into consideration the desirableness of taking measures for securing the appointment of a native of the Principality to the vacant diocese of Llandaff. Mr. Benjamin Lawrence presided; and the meeting was addressed by Mr. Gwynne, Mr. Owen Rowland, Dr. Evans, Mr. Meredith, Mr. William Thomas, the Rev. R. Jones, the Rev. M. Davis, the Rev. Charles Phillips, Mr. James, and other gentlemen. It was stated that since the House of Brunswick had reigned in this country no Welshman had ever been appointed to a Welsh bishopric, the effect of which was that thousands had been driven out of the Church, and had joined the ranks of the Dissenters. Wales had a national right to a Welsh Bishop, and their only plea was to demand such an appointment at the hands of the Premier. The present system was destructive alike to the people of Wales and to the Church itself. Resolutions which affirmed the desirableness of the appointment of a native of Wales to the vacant see having been adopted, a memorial to that effect was drawn up for presentation to Lord John Russell, and a committee was appointed for the purpose of waiting upon his Lordship, to ascertain his views upon the matter.

THE FLORIN.—The new two-shilling piece, known as the florin, is not about to be called in because of the omission of the words "Dei Gratia." The words in question were omitted by the consent of her Majesty and the Prince Consort, in both of whom the original design, as drawn by Mr. Wyon, the Royal Mint, was warmly approved. In consequence of the dissatisfaction expressed by a large portion of the public at the omission, the Chancellor of the Exchequer ordered a search for precedents of such omission. The result has been, that some most interesting details on the subject of the coinage of these realms have been brought forth. It would appear that no example was discovered of the omission of the words had been mentioned from any of the silver coins, but many examples of the omission were found as regarded the copper coinage. The words "Fidei Defensor" have also been omitted. It further appears that "Dei Gratia" was not used on any of the English copper money from the Restoration till 1797; and also that "Fidei Defensor" was not used for the whole of that period. Charles II., William III., and Mary, George II., and George III. omitted the words from copper coins. The rupee and other coins in India merely bear the words "Victoria, Queen." It may now be added that the eminent personage at whose suggestion the omission was made in the florin, thought that the words "Victoria Regina" alone would give the coin a more emphatic character.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The schism in France between the President and M. Thiers has assumed a milder aspect, and on Friday (yesterday) morning it was also generally believed that an amicable arrangement had been entered into which would prevent any serious rupture.

The discussion on M. Thiers' report was commenced on Thursday, when the Minister of Foreign Affairs (M. de Tocqueville) justified the expedition to Rome, the object of which was to restore the Pope to his dominions, not only in accordance with the wishes of those who supported that object, but for the strong desire of the Roman people themselves. France could not coerce the will of his Holiness, but she could and had exercised an influence over him with a view of indicating those liberal institutions suitable to the circumstances of the times. M. de Tocqueville then pointed out the reforms advisable to be adopted, which conditions were faithfully described in the letter of the President to Colonel Ney. It was therefore untrue, as had been asserted, that the President had acted at all in opposition to his Cabinet. The Assembly had not come to a decision on the question at the date of our latest advices

An address from the Democrats has arrived in Paris, and has had an audience with the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The purport of the communication from his Imperial Majesty, it is said, was, that he should consider the entrance of a French fleet into the Dardanelles as a declaration of war.

GERMAN STATES.

Accounts from Berlin, of the evening of the 16th inst announce the arrival from Vienna of the expected ratification of the Commission Treaty. The Prussian Ministry was to lay the treaty before the Chambers forthwith.

The King's birthday was celebrated in Berlin on the 15th, with more solemnity than had been observed since the year 1840.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

Pesth has been the scene of fresh tragedies. On the 9th October, Ladislaus Csanyi and Baron John Jessenak were put to death by the rope. Another of the first "notables" of Hungary, the octogenarian Eugene von Beothy, is a prisoner, and is dying of a violent fever. Batthyani's large property, amounting to 7,000,000 florins, has been confiscated; it is now said that his widow will settle in Bavaria.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

VISIT OF HER MAJESTY TO THE CITY.

At the Court of Common Council held on Tuesday last, the Lord Mayor laid before the members the following letter from Lord John Russell

Downing-street, Oct. 15, 1849.

My Lord,—I have the satisfaction to inform you that her Majesty will visit the City of London on the 30th inst., on the day of the opening of the Coal Exchange.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. RUSSELL.

To the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.

(Enthusiastic cheers.)

Upon which Mr. John Wood, the chairman of the Coal, Corn, and Finance Committee, brought up a report on the subject; and the Court, with loud cheers, referred it back to the committee, to make the necessary steps for the receiving and accommodation of her Majesty and suite.

At an audience granted by the Prince Consort to the Lord Mayor, on Thursday last, at Windsor Castle, the following arrangements in reference to the Queen's visit were communicated to his Lordship:—Her Majesty will embark on board the Queen's State Barge at Whitehall, at half-past twelve o'clock, arriving about one o'clock at the Custom-house Quay, where every proper convenience will be made for the reception of her Majesty and suite, who will be conveyed on to the procession to the Coal Exchange. Her Majesty will be accompanied by his Royal Highness the Prince Albert, and, it is hoped, by the Prince of Wales. Her Majesty will return by water between two and three o'clock. No steam-boats or laden craft will be allowed to move on the river between Whitehall and the eastern end of the Custom-house from eleven till four; and it is particularly requested that no guns may be fired on the banks of the river.

BANQUET AT THE MANSION HOUSE.—On Monday, the Lord Mayor gave a grand entertainment to the Provost, Magistracy, and Town Council of Edinburgh. Covers were laid for 160. There were amongst the company the Lord Mayor elect, Sir James Forrest, Bart.; Aldarman Hunter and Miss Hunter, Alderman Gabbett and Mrs. Gabbett; Mr. Sheriff Nicoll; Mr. Masterman, M.P.; Mr. Pearson, M.P., and Mrs. Pearson; Mr. Sergeant Adams, &c. The usual loyal toasts having been given and responded to, the Lord Mayor proposed "The health of the Town Council of Edinburgh and Sir James Forrest," whom for some hospitality he had lately experienced, and who had travelled four hundred miles to do him the honour of being numbered among his guests. He had only to regret the absence of the Lord Provost, whose presence would have been a great addition to his happiness; and to express a hope that the performance of his duties as chief magistrate of London had given satisfaction to his countrymen. (Loud cheers.) Lord Melville returned thanks, and did the Lord Mayor ample justice in speaking of his exertions to sustain the dignity and high character of the City of London, by his manly and independent conduct, and by his courtesy and liberal hospitality.

THE RECENT FIRE IN THE CITY.—On Saturday it was ascertained by the surveyors connected with the different insurance companies that policies to the under-mentioned amounts had been effected at the respective offices for property deposited upon the premises belonging to Messrs. Goodhart and Smith, in London-wall, and which were burned down on Saturday week, as reported in this journal of last week.

The Sun Insurance Company	.. ..	£18,000
The Alliance Insurance Company	.. ..	.. 11,500
The Atlas Insurance Company	.. ..	.. 6,000
The Union Office	.. ..	.. 6,500
The Imperial Commercial	.. ..	.. 12,000
The Imperial Office	.. ..	.. 9,000
Total	.. ..	.. £66,500

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—The number of births registered throughout the metropolis during the week ending Saturday last, the 13th inst., was 1271, and the deaths 1075. The weekly average derived from deaths in the annual quarter (which commences with the present month) of five previous years is 1169; the weekly return, therefore, now exhibits a decrease on the average, after a period of more than three months, during which it has been a considerable, and, in eleven consecutive weeks, an enormous excess above the usual rate of mortality. The decrease is observed in the west, north, and central districts; the mortality in the east and south, where the deaths from cholera are still the most numerous, is about the average. The deaths from cholera in the last week were 110; in five previous weeks they were 2026 (the highest number which, exclusive of those from diarrhœa, the epidemic attained), 1832, 839, 434, 268. In last week, the deaths from diarrhœa and dysentery (the mortality of which is more steadily maintained) were 105, almost as numerous as deaths from cholera, and more considerably more than usual at this advanced season of the year. The aggregate deaths from these three kindred diseases were therefore 215; whilst the weekly average is only 33. Among last week's deaths from cholera, one occurred at the age of 16; on Wednesday there were only 11. In the districts of St. James (Westminster), Islington, St. Giles, Holborn, Camberwell, and Rotherhithe, no deaths from cholera were registered during the week. In Kensington there were 6; in Hackney, 5; in Bethnal-green, 7; in Shoreditch, 12; in Poplar, 5; in St. Saviour, 6, in Bermondsey, 6; in St. George (Southwark), Lambeth, Wandsworth, 7 each, and in Greenwich, 8. In all other districts the mortality from the epidemic did not range higher than 4 deaths. All other epidemics are at present under the average; small-pox and measles remarkably low; but scarlatina becomes more fatal, the deaths having risen from 29 in the previous week to 36 in the last (the average being 64). Typhus was fatal in 47 cases.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—The mean height of the barometer in the week was 29·540 inches; the mean temperature was 46 deg. 7 min., which is 4 deg. 7 min. less than the average of the same week in seven years; it also shows a decrease on the mean of the previous week of 5 degrees.

LARGE LOSS OF LIFE IN A SEWER.

On the night of Friday week, an accident, which proved fatal to Mr. Henry Wells, surgeon, and John Walsh, a constable of the B division of the metropolitan police force, took place at Willow-walk, Pimlico, where a number of new streets are at present in progress of completion. Near the top of Warwick-street a new sewer has been commenced, named Kenilworth-street, in which a short branch sewer runs from the main sewer in Warwick-street, and the end of it has been bricked up, to prevent the sewage from flowing into the adjacent fields. Between six and seven o'clock on Friday evening, fears began to be entertained of the safety of three men who had gone at an early hour that morning into the sewer in Warwick-street, and had not been seen or heard of afterwards. A search from an opening in the street having proved ineffectual for their recovery, on that of their bodies, the end of the sewer in Kenilworth-street, which had been bricked up, was opened for the purpose. Three names were then read, Pearl, and Attwood, and they had entered the sewer to make the necessary measurements preparatory to having it flushed.

On Monday, at the inquest, the evidence of Christmas, a bricklayer, employed in the search, supplies the following details of the catastrophe. Having stated that, in the first search made from the Warwick-street side, he had felt the bodies of the men lying in the sewer, but was unable to get them out, from the confined limits of the spot, he proceeded: Alsop knocked down the wall at the end of the sewer with a pickaxe. At this time the deceased (Mr. Wells) was present. I had previously called at his house to tell him what had happened, and I afterwards called at two house before we could get at the bodies. When we had broken into the wall in Mr. Cubitt's field, I sent to Mr. Wells to tell him know he had effected an entrance, and he returned to the spot. We then went on. Alsop went in first, then Mr. Wells: I followed Mr. Wells, and Turner followed me. When we had proceeded about 100 feet up the sewer, Mr. Wells's dog, which had gone with us, fell down. He turned back, and I also, with the intention to let him out; but before I got to the opening in the wall by which we had entered, Alsop called out that the doctor had fallen down. I returned with the intention of assisting the doctor, but saw Alsop coming away, saying he could not stand. I turned again to leave the sewer, but before I could reach the outer I fell down insensible, and have no recollection of what followed. I believe I was dragged out, and laid upon the bank. Before I was overcome I smelt a strong smell, but nothing uncommon in sewers, or such as to cause any alarm. The fumes were from about 200 feet from the opening in Mr. Cubitt's field, by which a current of air was passed through the sewer. The men went in for the purpose of measuring the sewer, and to remove the rubbish. By the Jury: The heads of the three men were lying towards the Warwick-street opening, as though they had been in the act of returning back when they fell. When I first went into the sewer from the Warwick-street opening I felt no kind of oppression whatever; and when I was seized, after my entrance from Mr. Cubitt's field, I was taken all at once—in a moment. I had not been cautioned before I went in. I had not observed any gurgling sound from anybody.

Mr. Nicholas Lidstone, a master butcher, in Brewer-street, who was present at the time the men entered, heard, in a few minutes, a splash and a groan, and he immediately rushed in, and communicated the circumstance to everybody of the effluvia. He saw the policeman Walsh go in and bring out the body of Mr. Wells, who vomited a great deal of mud. He was brought to the Clarendon Tavern, and washed, but life was extinct. Walsh's death was caused by his thoughtless gallantry. After the recovery of Mr. Wells's body, Alsop proceeded, and returned, and a second time appeared at the entrance, carrying with him a labourer, named Sherwan, who had also been overpowered by the noxious influences of the gases, but who left the sewer fortunately preserved. A third time Alsop entered the sewer, probably overcome by the excitement of the moment and the stupifying influences of the atmosphere which he was breathing, for his doing so could serve no purpose. The crowd outside waited anxiously to return, but he did not reappear. After some time his dead body was recovered by one of the sewers men.

The bodies of the first three victims (Gee, Pearl, and Attwood) having lain several hours in the sewer, subjected to the influences of the noxious gases, the appearance which they presented, when recovered, was most remarkable, the skin being changed to a colour not unlike that of a bronze statue. They were not got out until three o'clock on Saturday morning.

The inquest was adjourned to Thursday, when it was resumed, and further evidence (that of Mr. Phillips, Chief Surveyor to the Commissioners of Sewers) showed that the sewer was built by Mr. T. Cubitt, in January, 1848, under the inspect on of the officer in charge of the district, and that, so far as the works had gone, the printed regulations of the Commissioners had been complied with. It was a brick sewer, 4 ft. 11 in. long, 9 in. thick, 3 ft. high, and 2 ft. 6in. wide. It had scarcely any fall; but if it had any, it was into the Warwick-street sewer. The Commissioners had done nothing to cleanse it since its formation. The flushing system had not been applied to the locality; and he considered that those sewers, as having been properly constructed, ought to carry off the refuse. Dr. Ure gave evidence of a character similar to the purport of his report on the subject (given below).

The inquiry was further adjourned.

On Wednesday a subscription of twopence each was entered into by the private constables of the police to assist the widow of the late policeman. The sum thus raised, it is presumed, will amount to about £30. It is also proposed to open a public subscription for Mrs. Wells, whose husband perished on the same occasion.

THE POISON OF SEWERS.—At the meeting, noticed in another place, of the newly-formed Commission of Sewers, on Wednesday, the following report from Dr. Ure, of the analysis of a variety of gases found in the air from the bottom of the sewer, at Pimlico, and of a greenish earthy matter, taken from the ground over the sewer, was submitted to the board:—"I find that the earthy matter is the refuse lime of gas-works, impregnated with sulphuret of lime, with ammoniacal prussic acid compounds, and a little ammonia, as hydrosulphuret. These three substances are all exceedingly noxious to life in their separate state, and they are liable to be liberated by the action of the moisture of the atmosphere, aided to be washed out by the rains, and to percolate down through the crevices and joints of the arched roof of the sewer. That this is the case is demonstrated by the analysis of the water in the sewer, which gave that greenish green colour imparted to pure water by the calcareous compound, possesses the very peculiar fœtid smell of sulphuretted hydrogen, and affords to chemical reagents the characters of this gas, as also of prussic acid and ammonia. Certain animal exuvia may also be readily detected in the said water, as urine, &c.; the whole forming a mixture remarkably deleterious, and emitting most offensive and oppressive exhalations, so that paper dipped for a few minutes in acetate of lead, and held over a vessel containing some of that green liquor, becomes immediately of that glistening black colour, corresponding somewhat to the hue imparted to the skin and blood of persons killed by breathing an air impregnated by such matters. The presence of this prussic acid, or sulphocyanogen poisons, in these effluvia, is a striking peculiarity, proceeding, no doubt, from the layer of gas-lime imprudently shot as a filling-up rubbish into the sewers. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that a very few inhalations in the atmosphere in the said sewer should have caused asphyxia and death in Mr. Wells and the men who accompanied him. I may observe that sulphuretted hydrogen and carbonic acid gas, both present in the sewer, being in mixture with prussic vapour, form an air heavier than that of the atmosphere, and thereby would be found to prevail chiefly near the bottom of the sewer; so that Mr. Wells, in his impulsive, and no doubt well-meaning zeal to save the life of the workmen lying there, would come to inhale the concentrated gaseous poison, and drop instantly down on their faces, in which position their own bodies were observed to be found by their companions."

CITY COMMITTEE OF HEALTH.—On Wednesday the Board of Health of the City of London assembled at the Guildhall. The City Solicitor read a portion of the draft report prepared by the direction of the committee; but, before its completion, it would, he said, be necessary for them to give some specific directions upon several points, at present untouched by the draft report. In his opinion, the committee should recommend the court to appoint a permanent committee of health, superintend the sanitary arrangements of the state of the city required. The committee finally resolved that the report should embrace recommendations:—1. To appoint a permanent corporate Board of Health. 2. To recommend suburban interments. 3. To advise the powers of inhabitants to cellars, and to regulate the slaughtering cattle in general in the City. 4. To recommend measures to be taken to improve the dwellings of the poor. 5. To consider an improved water supply, and an increased supply. The new City Solicitor engaged to prepare a draft report by the next meeting of the committee.

THE ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—On Monday, the quarterly meeting of this institution, establi-hed in 1739, "for affording relief to officers of the Royal Navy, their widows and families, under circumstances of misfortune and consequent distress," was held at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's-street. Admiral Sir Thomas Briggs, who presided, was supported by a large number of naval officers. Captain Dickson, the secretary, read the statement of receipts and disbursements from July 1st to September 30, 1849. The former, including a balance of £1014 4s. and an income of £624 for interest, amounted to 1858; deducting expenses, a residue was left of £1295.

EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE.—On Friday night week, shortly before eleven o'clock, an explosion took place at No. 4, Brook-street, Bermondsey, upon the premises of Mr. Bachn, firework-maker, by which four lives were sacrificed, and several persons severely injured. At the time of the calamity thirteen persons were in the premises, when suddenly a loud explosion was heard, which blew the tiles off the roof of the house, forced the doors and sashes in the front, lifted the floorings from their bearings, and sent two children, sleeping in the first floor, out of the window. Immediately a sheet of blue and purple flame issued from the various apertures in the building, in which, unhappily, the children rushed out, with frantic cries for assistance. The disaster was caused in the parlour, where the parties were at work making fireworks; the snuff of a naphtha lamp, hung up from the ceiling, being accidentally knocked down amongst the combustibles on the table, which immediately exploded. At the moment, the youngest children, James and Alfred (both killed by the explosion), were asleep in the front room, upstairs, and three others, who escaped with life, the latter were rescued before the flames, which completely destroyed the house, obtained a mastery. In the search among the ruins there were found, besides the bodies of the two children, who were aged ten and four years respectively, those of James Baldwin, aged forty-five years, who was in Mr. Bachn's employ, and Mr. Bachn's eldest son William, aged twenty. The survivors in Guy's Hospital are, Mr. Bachn, aged forty-six, with severe burns over the arms, face, and head; Mrs. Bachn, his wife, aged forty, face, head, and lower part of the body very much burnt; Charles Bachn, aged seventeen, so of the above, face shockingly disfigured, and arms and chest burnt. Phœbe Wynn, aged twenty-two, sustained a laceration of the thigh by falling on some spikes in leaping from the first floor window. This woman, on being extricated from the spikes, attempted to reach her mother's house in Newington, but fell down in the street from loss of blood, and was found in the neighbourhood of Newington, by the police.

EQUALIZATION OF THE LAND-TAX

A meeting of the rate-payers and inhabitants of the united parishes of St. Andrew, Holborn, and St. George the Martyr, Middlesex, was held on Wednesday, in pursuance of a requisition by the rate-payers to the Board of Governors and Directors, to consider whether any and what steps should be taken "to obtain an alteration in the illegal and unjust mode of separately assessing the parishes comprising the Holborn division."

Mr. Hopwood, the chairman of the Board of Guardians, who presided, stated, as an instance of the inequality of the taxation, that he was paying annually a land-tax amounting to £3 upon a rental of between £60 and £90; whereas, had he happened to reside within 100 yards of the spot from which he addressed the meeting, instead of £6, he would, in fact, be paying only about ten shillings.

Mr. R. Scothea, a solicitor, in moving the first resolution, supplied the following details respecting the land-tax. It was a tax which formed part of the feudal system, having been levied under the name of "scutage." In the reign of Richard the Second it was levied under the name of "subsidy," and so it continued to be levied down to the year 1670. The "glorious revolution," as they had all been taught to term and consider the revolution of 1688, had the effect of fixing this heavy burden upon them. In 1689 was passed the statute of William and Mary, under which the land-tax duration was made, and the land-tax became the subject of an annual vote. Under that act the land-tax continued to be levied annually, from 1692 to 1798. The statute directed that the tax should be levied under the authority of commissioners, and that it should be assessed fairly and equally throughout the kingdom; and commissioners were appointed for each county and each division of a county. He would confine himself to Middlesex, and more especially to his own division. In 1798 Mr. Pitt introduced a plan for the redemption of the land-tax. Apportion of the tax was actually redeemed Mr. Pitt contemplated that the whole would be redeemed, but the redemption extended only to a small portion, and the process had been going on from that time to the present. Now it was directed by the act of 1798 that the levy should be made in fair and equal quotas. The county of Middlesex was assessed by divisions. For the year 1849 the county of London was £3303 5s. 7d.; for Westminster-inn, £31 4s.—the lawyers, it would be observed, were let off easily—(Laughter)—for the Inner Temple, £400, for the Middle Temple, £272 19s.; for Lincoln's Inn, £241 7s. 6d.; for Whitehall and St. James's Palaces, £1482 2s. The assessment for the whole of Middlesex was £63,387 6s. 8d., or one shilling in the pound; in St. Mary-le-bone, £3564 5s. 1d., or one-eighth of a penny in the pound; in St. Pancras, £1399 9s. 2d., or one farthing in the pound St. John's Hampstead, £883 12s. 4d., or 3d. in the pound; and in Paddington £304 6s. 10d., or one-seventh of a penny in the pound. So that, although the Act of Parliament declared that the commissioners should assess the property in the division fairly and equally, the assessment was, in fact, so unfair and so unequal, that it varied from 2s. 3d. to one-eighth of a penny. (Hear, hear.) Surely this could not be tolerated after it became known.

The resolution moved and agreed to was as follows:—

That, as the Holborn division of the county of Middlesex for the assessment of the land-tax, according to the public assessment, filed by the commissioners for the division for the year 1799, comprises the following parishes:—St. Andrew, Holborn; and St. George-the-Martyr, Queen-square, Ormond-yard, Red Lion-square, Great Ormond-street, Bedford-row, Hampstead, and Paddington; and, inasmuch as the same assessment is not made, in the language and spirit of the Act of Parliament, indifferently and equally on the said several parishes within the division by an equal pound-rate, it is the opinion of this meeting that such assessment is illegal and unjust, and that a new assessment, on the principle of an equal pound-rate, ought to be raised throughout the whole division.

That the following resolutions were also passed:—

That this meeting is of opinion that measures should be taken to obtain an equal and legitimate assessment of the land-tax within the Holborn division.

3. That, in order to meet the expenses necessary for obtaining an equal and legal assessment of the land-tax, a subscription be entered into, and a committee appointed to carry the same, and for carrying these resolutions into effect

THE METROPOLITAN BURIAL-GROUNDS.

The following orders have been issued by the General Board of Health to the churchwardens of several parishes in the metropolis:

"1. That the whole surface of the burial-ground (excepting such part thereof as are now used as footpaths, or are now covered with flat stones) shall be forthwith covered with quicklime of an uniform thickness of three inches at the least.

"2. That, when any portion of the said lime shall be removed for the purpose of making or digging any grave in the said burial-ground, or for any other purpose, such lime shall be replaced immediately after the filling up of the grave, or the completion of such purpose, and a sufficient quantity of quicklime shall be provided, and from time to time shall be applied so as to keep the whole of the said burying-ground (except the parts above excepted) covered therewith to the thickness of three inches, at aforesaid.

"3. That every grave which shall be made or dug in the said burial-ground shall be deepened so that the bottom thereof will contain a quantity of earth of the thickness of three inches at least, upon which covering of lime the coffin containing the corpse, which shall be buried or deposited in such grave, shall be placed.

"4. That every grave which shall be made or dug, or deepened, in any grave, and every grave in which any corpse shall be buried or deposited shall be filled up to the level of the ordinary surface of the said burial-ground immediately upon the corpse being buried or deposited therein; and no further burial shall take place in the same grave, nor shall any other grave be dug or deepened therein.

"5. That no corpse shall be buried or deposited in any grave in the said burial-ground at a less distance than two feet and six inches from any other grave, and at a distance to be ascertained from that part of the coffin containing such corpse which is nearest to such other grave

"6. That no corpse shall be buried or deposited in any grave in the said burial-ground which shall not be covered with a sufficient depth of earth, or at least five feet of earth remaining between the ordinary surface of the said burial-ground and the upper part of the coffin in which such corpse shall be contained.

"7. Provided always that the foregoing directions and regulations shall not, as respectively numbered 3, 4, 5, and 6, shall not apply to burials in stone or brick graves, vaults, or catacombs.

"8. That no corpse shall be deposited in any stone or brick grave, vault, or catacomb in the said burial-ground, or in any vault or receptacle connected therewith, unless such corpse shall be enclosed in a coffin made of or lined with lead of the weight of six pounds to every superficial foot thereof, and shall be soldered throughout of one-tenth of an inch, nor unless such coffin or lining be so-dered up, or otherwise secured so as to be perfectly air-tight.

"9. That in the making or digging any grave in the said burial-ground, or in opening any part of the said burial-ground for any purpose whatever, any human bone, or other part of a human body, or any coffin or portion of a coffin shall be found, or become visible, the earth that shall have been disturbed by such making, digging, or opening shall be forthwith filled in and covered with quicklime to the depth of at least three inches, in addition to the uniform thickness of lime with which the surface of the said burial-ground is hereinbefore directed to be covered.

"10. That no grave shall be made or dug, nor shall the ground, for any purpose, or upon any pretence, be opened in any part of the said burial-ground within a certain period, to be named by the board, of ten years from the date hereof.

The burial-grounds named are—The Crossbones, Redcross-street, Southwark; Tottenham-court-road Chapel-ground; Churchyard of St. Olave and St. John, Bermondsey-street, Southwark; St. George-the-Martyr, Southwark; Somers-town, Clerkenwell; St. Paul, Covent-garden; St. Giles-in-the-Fields; New Bunhill fields; Collier's Rents, Southwark; St. John, Clerkenwell, and the ground in Northumberland-court, St. Mary, Newington; Thomas's burial-ground, Golden-lane, St. Luke's, and Tavistock burial-ground, Drury-lane.

THE POST-OFFICE.—DESECRATION OF THE SABBATH.—A memorial from the Archdeacons and clergy of the Archdeaconry of Middlesex to the Lords of the Treasury against the increase of Sunday duty at the Central Post-office, has been already signed by 198 clergymen of the metropolis and neighbourhood. The memorialists, without pronouncing any opinion as to the attention of the Post-office authorities, express their earnest hope that Government, instead of carrying the proposed arrangements into effect, will make a movement in the opposite direction, and afford additional facilities for the observance of the Lord's-day "as a course which," as they observe, "Christian principles and sound policy unite in recommending, and to which the present strong demonstration of religious feeling on the part of the people affords every encouragement."

WINDSOR CASTLE.

THE return of the Court to Windsor suggests the resumption of our series of illustrations of the ugly Royal Castle.

THE NORTH TERRACE.

In the first scene is shown a portion of the North Terrace, with the view of Eton College, with its "distant spires" and "antique towers," and

> The expanse below
> Of grove, of lawn, of mead,

which the poet Gray has enshrined in a delightful "Ode on a Distant Prospect of Eton College." His noble Terrace was built by Queen Elizabeth; and before the laying out of the Eastern Garden and Terrace, it was the great promenade of visitors, when George the Third was King. The prospect is one to dwell upon. "The glorious view from the North Terrace (says one well acquainted with every nook and corner of the locality), how can it be comprehended in half an hour? The river is glowing under the setting sun; one flood of light bathes all the west, and the distant hills of Berkshire and Oxfordshire mingle their gold with the golden sky. Come here in the grey morning, and the Thames shall creep like a silent thread through the green plain, sending up its vaporous wreaths to mingle with the blue mists of the distance."—*The Land we Live in.*

STATE APARTMENTS THE QUEEN'S AUDIENCE CHAMBER.

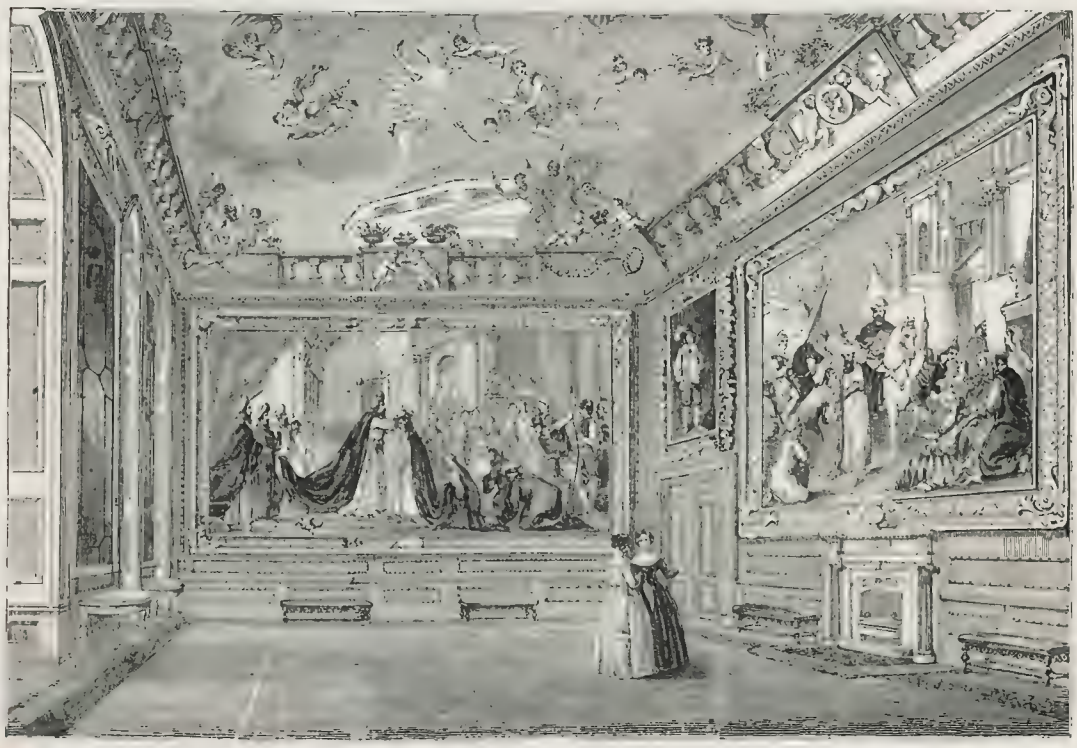
This is the first of the suite of apartments to which the public are admitted.

The ceiling of the chamber bears one of the allegorical compositions in which Verrio revelled, to delight his Royal patron, Charles II. The allegory is Queen Catherine as Britannia, advancing to the Temple of Virtue, in a car drawn by swans, and accompanied by Ceres, Flora, Pomona, &c.;

WINDSOR CASTLE.

PART OF THE GREAT TERRACE, AND VIEW OF ETON.

the minor decorations of the ceiling being heightened with gold. Upon the walls are three fine specimens of Gobelin tapestry, representing a portion of the history of Esther. In one compartment, the maiden is being placed in the care of Hegai, keeper of the women; in the centre, over the fireplace, is represented the Triumph of Mordecai; and in the third piece, occupying the west end of the room, Ahasuerus is placing the crown on the head of Esther. Over the doorways of the room are three fine paintings, in frames of Gibbons's richest carving. Two of these are portraits of Frederick Henry, Prince of Orange, "the Father of the Soldiers," who died in 1647; and William, Prince of Orange, son of Frederick Henry, and father of William III., King of Great Britain: both these portraits are by Gerard Honthorst. The third picture is a very interesting whole-length portrait of Mary Queen o. Scots, in a mourning habit, with a crucifix in her right hand and a breviary in the other: in the background is represented her execution at Fotheringhay. The painting bears three long inscriptions. It has lately been engraved, by permission of her Majesty, as the frontispiece to Mr. Mackie's "Castles Palaces, and Prisons of Mary, Queen of Scotland;" a work fully entitled to the high patronage under which it has been produced.



STATE APARTMENTS.—THE QUEEN'S AUDIENCE CHAMBER.

THE VINTAGE IN TUSCANY.

GRAPE GATHERING.

How beautiful are the vines when married, as here, and trained round the field, from tree to tree, in double and intersecting festoons! How greatly they exceed, as a picture, the common vineyard, which looks at a distance like a field of turnips!—*Forsyth's "Italy."*

Tuscany has been styled the Paradise of Bacchus; and it would almost exhaust language to describe its luxuriant and picturesque beauty. Leigh Hunt, in the notes to his translation of "Bacco in Toscana," says: "The vines of the South seem as if they were meant to supply the waste of animal spirits occasioned by the vivacity of the natives. Tuscany is one huge vineyard and olive-ground. What would be fields and common hedges in England, are here a mass of orchards, producing wine and oil, so that the sight becomes tiresome in its very beauty. About noon, the labourers, peasantry, and small shopkeepers in Tuscany may be imagined taking their flask of wine. You see them all about Florence fetching it under their arms. The effect is perceptible after dinner, though no disorder ensues; the wine being only just strong enough to move the brain pleasantly, without intoxication: a man can get drunk with it if he pl · ses; but drunkenness is thought as great a vice here as gallantry is with us."

It has been pertinently remarked by a popular writer, that "a vineyard, associated as it is with all our ideas of beauty and plenty, is, in general, a disappointing object. In France, the vines are trained upon poles, seldom more than three or four feet in height; and the 'pole-clipped vineyard' of poetry is not the most inviting of real objects. In Spain, poles for supporting vines are not used; but cuttings are planted, which are not permitted to grow very high, but gradually form thick and stout stocks. In Switzerland, and in the German provinces, the vineyards are as formal as those of France. But in Italy is found the true vine of poetry, surrounding the stone cottage with its girdle, flinging its pliant and luxuriant branches over the rustic verandа, or twining its long garland from tree to tree." It was the luxuriance and beauty of her vines, and her olives, that tempted the rude people of the North to pour down upon her fertile fields:—

> The prostrate South to the destroyer yields
> Her boasted vitbes, and her golden fields;
> With grim delight, the brood of winter view
> A brighter day, and heavens of azure hue—
> Scent the new fragrance of the breathing rose,
> And quaff the purple vintage as it grows.

Associated, too, as Italy is with all the classic lore of mythology, where

THE GRAPE CART.

Sweet is the vintage, when the showering grapes,
In bacchanal profusion reel to earth
Purple and gushing: sweet are our escapes,
From civic revelry to rural mirth—

we might reasonably expect to find the choicest wines among the produces of her delightful clime. Yet, such is not the case; for, in proportion as nature has been more bountiful here than in other countries, have the culture of the plant, and the manufacture of the wine, been neglected by the indolence of the people. The vines are left to luxuriate amidst fences or the boundaries of fields, and the rude growth supplies the Italian peasant with sufficient wine for his own consumption. Even where cultivation is attempted, the vine appears to be a secondary object; the trade is not a part of the husbandry of the farm, but is planted, drawn in festoons from elm to elm, not only bounding the enclosures, but traversing them in lines so near to each other, that, in England, nothing could grow beneath but rank and rushy grass. Here, however, are sown corn, or artificial grasses, and various sorts of garden vegetables; the shade of Italy being so productive as the sunshine of England. Again, such pictures of neglect as the following are by no means rare among the delights of an Italian villa:—"There was a long trellis, over which vines were trained: under this was a walk, but the place was so suffocating, that it was not worth while to desire the gardener to clear away the weeds, with which, as they hindered not the ripening of the grapes, he moved the walk to be encumbered."

The process of wine making is better understood, and a greater number of good wines are produced in the Tuscan dominions than in any of the other states of Italy. The Grand Duke have taken considerable pains to improve their vineyards, by importing the best species of vines from other countries, as, for instance, from France, Spain, and the Canaries; and the wines made at their villas show that their labours have been attended with considerable success." According to Redi's patriotic dithyrambic, entitled "Bacco in Toscana," the wines of Tuscany are the first in the world; and they perhaps might be, if a better choice were displayed in the soils appropriated for their growth, and if greater science were displayed in the fermentation. That it is not from ignorance on the former of these points that the Tuscans so often err, appears from several passages of the poem just mentioned, in which the author anathematizes those who first dared to plant the vine on low soils, and celebrates the excellence of the juice which flows

—— dall' ave brune
Di vigne ecamosissime Toscane.

"Among the ancient laws of the city of Arezzo," he remarks in a note, "was one granting free permission to plant vines on such hills as were calculated to produce good wine, but strictly prohibiting the cultivation of vines on the low grounds destined to the growth of corn." The injudicious method, also, of training the vine excites his just indignation.

In the description of Tuscan wines much confusion has arisen from not attending to their different qualities. As the press is little used, and the grapes have, in general, attained their full maturity, being, besides, in the case of the choicer wines, dried for six or seven weeks within doors before they are pressed, the first juice (*mustum luteum*) necessarily abounds in saccharine matter, and the wine procured from it will consequently belong to the sweet class. But, when this is drawn off, it is customary to add a quantity of water to the murk, which after a short fermentation, yields a very tolerable wine; and a repetition of the process furnishes an inferior sort. In this way a great proportion of the ordinary wines of the country are made; but all the choicest growths, all the *vins d'entremets*, are more or less sweet.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

The pair of graceful pictures has been chosen by our artist from a Vineyard between Florence and Vallombrosa. In the first view, the Vineyard, the gathering of the grapes is in progress; and, to the right, the fruit is being placed in rough open tubs, into which the "wine-maker" is ramming by the rich and luscious bunches, the press being, as already stated, but little used in the Tuscan vintage. This is a charming scene of the vineyard and the distant hills; the figures are characteristic, even in gesticulation, though these elegant forms of the children of the "sunny south" might, but for this explanation, lead some to regard them merely as a composition

In the companion picture, we have the Grape-Cart, drawn by oxen, a feature of bucolic simplicity. They are guided by rope reins fixed to rings, which are inserted in their nostrils: "Sometimes," says Mr. Forsyth, "two horns joined like pincers are used, like the pastorals of Lucilius, which has teased so, nurses and mothers from the present antiquaries." The light-and-shade of this picture is very beautiful. The broad-eaved buildings, the vine flinging its luxuriance over the wall, and the distant poplars, are so many characteristic accessories to this genuine Italian landscape.

FINE ARTS.

FISHER'S DRAWINGROOM SCRAP-BOOK. 1850. By CHARLES MACKAY, LL.D. Peter Jackson, London and Paris

This monarch of the Annuals has outlived nearly all his race—beautiful and numerous as once were the triumphs of Art and Song, of Illustration and Romance, that, at the present season of the year, were wont to begin to stud our drawingroom tables with

The heads of memory's rosary,
Wherein she reckons kind remembrances
Of friends and old affections

The artistic wealth of the present volume numbers some thirty-five large coloured plates and a vignette, exquisitely engraved on steel. "Cheerfulness," the frontispiece. Is a group of three gracefully joyous figures, by Parris; one equipped with bow and quiver, the second with hunter's horn, and the third bearing a basket of rich fruits—the whole into a wreath of bell to delight the "healthful pleasures of the rural life." The opposite vignette (by Topham) is full of poetic melancholy; it is a scene of shipwreck, with the foundering hull, the sea breaking over the once proud mast, now prostrate upon it, while sea-birds pour forth their painitive wail over the desolation their white forms gleaming in the dark cloads of the stormy horizon.

The volume opens with an introduction to "the Harp of Erin," the illustration being the Genius of Ireland, and a companion figure, seated upon a rock, the former with her national harp; in her hair and around her arm she wears the shamrock, and her foot rests upon the shank of an anchor, the emblem of Hope, whilst the distant ocean betokens a favouring gale. This well-traced and well timed composition is from the pencil of Mr. Parris. Mr. Cattermole has contributed "the Genius of Pride"—a stately form in a cathedral aisle, the mailed effigy lying upon its top, and a monk kneeling in devotion at its base. This is a scene of gloom and grandeur, illumined with a few bright lights, the better to show the sad scene to which human pride "must come at last." It is full of touching poetry. "The Offered Flower" is one of Mr. J. W. Wright's richly-costumed and fine creations, playfully presenting a rose. "The Anglers" is a charming mountain stream, by Allen. Three portraits—Lamartine and the President Louis Napoleon, and Lord Gough—are seasonable enough. The "Lake D'Oo, High Pyrenees," is another of Mr. Allom's sublime scenes "Ellen Evelina" is a figure, mask in hand, reclining within a gondola; it is a clever, lovelie composition by Haynes. "Fortune," a pair of reclining figures, beneath a palmate, is by J. Herbert. "The Fall of Manna" is from N. Poussin's celebrated picture. "The Festival of the Dragon Boat" is the gorgeous Chinese scene, by Allom. "Miss Prada, the Spanish Dancer," by Lewis, is accompanied by some playful lines by Lady Blessington. "The Brides of Venice," by Mr. Herbert, has a dramatic fragment by J. A. Herand. "Faithful Gerty," a watching over a gentle child, is by Mackay. "Sunset on the Country," is a youthful beauty," by J. Hayter. We have only space to name three others—"The Carousal," and "Raising the Standard," and "The Minstrel's Song," each by Cattermole, and worthy of the high reputation. The latter, a fine Rembrandtish scene, has the following accompaniment by the Editor

WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR.

Great William spread before him
All his stores of wealth untold—
Diamonds, emeralds, and rubies,
Heaps on heaps of massed gold.
Mournfully as gazed upon it,
As it glittered in the sun,
"O treasure!
For the slumbers of a child."

Great William from his turret
Heard the martial trumpet blow.
The armed warriors thronging
Of a mighty people knew.
Saw their weapons flash in sunlight,
As the squadron trod the sward.

A thousand spears in rest,
A thousand lances high,
A thousand pennons flying
Gaily to the sky.
A thousand knights and squires
Around their leader's path,
A thousand steeds that champ the bit
And foam and fret in wrath.

Great William stood on Windsor,
Looking from its castled height,
O'er that fair wide-spread realm of his
Which he won in single fight.
Glistering in the morning light,
Looking on the tranquil view,
And the forest waving free.
And he sighed, "Oh! land of beauty,
I could be thy death-song."

Mine then art, but I would yield thee,
And for happy, godly gain,
In exchange, a peasant's garden,
To be tended by the plough.

The majority of the lyric accompaniments to the several plates are from the pen of the Editor: they are graceful compositions, appropriate to the artistic themes.

APPROACHING MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.—The nuptials of the Earl of Winchilsea and Miss Rice, the eldest daughter of Edward Lloyd Rice, Esq., M.P. for Dover, are expected to be solemnised towards the end of this month. A matrimonial alliance is said to be about to take place between the Earl of Rosslyn and Lady Isabella, the late Sir John Diggle Baker Dyke, of Eversleigh, Bart., and sister to the Viscountess Torrington. The marriage of Master St. John Mildmay, of Hazley Grove, in the county of Somerset, Esq., to Adeline, the late Sir Henry St. John Mildmay, of Dogmersfield Park, Bart., and Caroline Adelaïza, daughter of the late Orlando and Lady Lucy Standish, and granddaughter to the Countess Dowager of Limerick, will, it is said, be solemnized at the end of the ensuing month.

By an act passed in the late session, an alteration was made in the manner of giving rewards to Custom-house officers on making seizures. The act in question (12 and 13 Vic., cap. 80) declares it to be expedient that power should be given to the Commissioners of the Treasury and the Commissioners of the Customs to alter and vary the distribution of such rewards in such cases as they may think fit, and accordingly power is given to them by a specific section.

Hudson, the Irish comedian, has been several times hissed lately in New York, in the representation of his favourite characters, on the ground that he exaggerates them. He was in consequence compelled to avoid the offence and state that the comedies would be altered so as to avoid the obnoxious parts.

THE THEATRES.

ADELPHI

"Mrs. Bunbury's Spoons" is the name of a *pièce de circonstance*, by Mr. Sterling Coyne, produced on Monday. It is an adaptation of the "Pas des Patineurs," in the shape of an extravaganza. *Mrs Bunbury*, herself, a confectioner, is supported by Mrs. C. Matthews. Between her and her baker, *Jeb Smith* (Mr. G. Smith), an amorous *entr'acte* is pioneered and aggravated by a lawsuit. The *Husbury Barnes*, and *Bob Tomkis*, his clerk (Mr. Paul Bedford an M. [illegible]). The fun, it may be readily conceived, is "fast and furious." [illegible] the frozen lake at the Surrey Zoological Gardens gives occasion for a Kathleen scene, in which these worthies appear in grotesque costumes—Mrs. F. Matthews as an Hungarian, Mr. Bedford as a Tinnie harlequin, and Mr. G. Smith as a devil. A piece of this practical character is certain to excite riotous merriment—the applause at the conclusion was, indeed, remarkable for its vehemence. Some *tableaux* in the course of the evening were skilfully grouped, and the dances gracefully executed.

LYCEUM.

A new but not original piece, under the title of "A Lady in Difficulties," has been produced here. It is a translation of the comédie-vaudeville, "Le Chevalier d'Essonne," by Mr. Planché, who has reduced the original from three acts to two. The interest in the vaudeville turns on a French lady assuming masculine attire, by which she is brought into trouble with the *Vicomte de Nangis*; on whom, however, she ultimately makes her hand. The adapter has transferred the scene to Prussia, and the names of the persons are accordingly altered. The female chevalier becomes *Madame Dechaff* (Miss Gilbert); and the military lover, *Count Nantzmer* (Mr. G. Mathews), whose tedious behaviour is well persuaded by this lively actor. The little drama was successful, though not very exciting either in its plot or conduct.

SURREY.

We are glad to find, that, owing to the success of "Richelieu," the performance of that play has been continued during the whole of this week, as well as the last. On next Monday the new drama, entitled "Ellen Percy," will be produced. The entire will commence. The series will be inaugurated by a poetic drama, in three acts, entitled "The False Position," and written in conjunction by Mr. Westland Marston and Mr. Bayle Bernard.

PRINCESS'.

Miss Louisa Pyne has considerably added to the favourable notions entertained of her *début* in *Zerlina*, in Mozart's "Don Giovanni," by her interesting performance of the sleep-walking heroine of Bellini's opera—*Amina*. It is not that her delineation is distinguished by histrionic genius or much dramatic impulse, but there is a quiet naturalness in her acting, and a pathos in her singing sometimes touching. It is grateful to be relieved now and then from the conventional stage trammels; and, although Miss Pyne's version is the most tranquil that can be conceived, it is marked by a certain awkwardness, it makes its way, and awakens the sensibilities of her auditory. Her vocalisation demands almost unqualified eulogium. If nature have bestowed on her but a moderate degree of power, there is enough vigour for the display of her skill, thanks to the conductor's careful subduing of the accompaniments. It was in the opening cavatina and in the concluding scena that Miss Pyne achieved her greatest success. Her interpretation of the slow movement of the latter was highly artistic; and she poured forth a series of florid divisions, terminating with a brilliantly-articulated shake in the upper octave, with admirable precision, creating quite a sensation in fact by her neat and facile execution.

Mr. Macfarren's new opera, founded on the popular comedy of "Charles the Second," will be the earliest operatic novelty. It is to be produced in the course of the ensuing week. Madame Macfarren will make her first appearance on the stage, in the part of the *Page*. *Mary Copp* will be represented by Miss Louisa Pyne. The Merry Monarch is to be enacted by Mr. Harrison, *Rochester* by Mr. Corri, and *Captain Copp* by Mr. Weiss.

In the course of next week, the long-announced revival of "Antony and Cleopatra" will take place at SADLER'S WELLS. It will, we understand, be mounted in superb style, and, having been in rehearsal with great care, is expected to be, in all respects, a complete performance.

MUSIC.

The Prospectus of the London Wednesday Concerts, and the circulars of the Sacred Harmonic Society and London Sacred Harmonic Society, have been issued. These programmes are deserving of attention. The directors of the Exeter-Hall LONDON WEDNESDAY CONCERTS dwell with exultation on the unparalleled success of the past season, twenty-seven concerts having been given, which were attended by 60,000 persons, and which produced the payment of upwards of £3000 for professional services alone. It is gratifying to find that the directors pledge themselves "to raise by every means the character and quality of the entertainment; and while they can hardly hope that it shall please all, they will be careful that it shall be so conducted as to offend none." Of this promise of improvement we take a note: we called upon the directors last year to select their schemes to elevate the taste of the million, and to render the concerts almost equally popular not-house style of ballad-mongering. Amongst the *artistes* engaged are Mrs. A. Newton, Misses Rainforth, Dolby, Lucombe, A. and M. Williams, A. Nunn, R. Isaacs, Bolingbroke, Hoddart, and Peters; Messrs. Lockey, Land, Lange, Frodsham, and Braham, Herr Formès (exclusively engaged for these concerts); Signori Ronconi, F. Ronconi, and Bartolini. Sims Reeves is promised, "if his restoration to the full health will permit." Best as the English tenor is now singing in great force in opera, with Miss Lucombe and Mr. Whitworth, it may be presumed that he will be forthcoming. Mr. Bridge retains his as an organist, and Mr. Willy, the pianist, will make his second season. Ronconi's advent we take to be doubtful; he was last week in Italy, and, as he has to open the Italian Opera House in Paris, on the 6th of November, he can, at all events, hardly be here before the end of December. Braham is announced for eight farewell concerts, when he is to retire into private life. The directors announce that negotiations are pending with the celebrated Madame Pleyel, "for the introduction, at the Wednesday Concerts, of her unique and original M. Thalberg, Misses Day, Woolf, Ward, Mr. W. S. Bennett, and Mr. W. H. Holmes (pianists); and the Dustine, who have just returned from their trip to the United States; Messrs. G. Collins, V. Collins, Jarrett, Rhea, Richardson, Salmon, Piatti, Nicholson, and Enkermann. Here's attraction enough, with taste and taste in the selection of music, to sustain the popularity of these novel concerts. Next Wednesday (the 24th) will be the opening concert, to be continued every consecutive Wednesday up to January 30, 1850. The series of fifteen may be subscribed for at a reduced tariff.

The committee of the SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY announce the opening of the season on Monday, November 12, the centenary of the production of Handel's oratorio "Solomon," which will be, therefore, performed, supported by the Misses A. and M. Williams, Miss Stewart, Messrs. Lockey and Lawler. The announcement states the circular, "the commencement of a new season, the committee advert, with much gratification, to the unanimously expressed opinions as to the great improvement which has taken place in the society's performances, since the introduction of the new system, and to the prediction of the most sanguine, confident expectation that, under the same able direction, the performances of the coming season will attain a still higher degree of excellence. The committee hope to include in the performances of the ensuing season the following favourite works:—'Israel in Egypt,' 'Solomon,' 'Messiah,' 'Israel in Egypt,' 'Saul,' Mendelssohn's 'Elijah,' 'St. Paul,' 'Lauda Sion,' Spohr's 'Last Judgment,' Haydn's 'Creation,' and some of his church music." The committee also intimate that some other works, new to the Society, may be brought forward, among which we petition strongly for Beethoven's sacred Mass in D, and Bach's "Passions."

The LONDON SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, under Mr. Surman's direction, will commence the season on Friday, the 2nd of November, with Handel's "Messiah." "This Society," it is mentioned in the circular, "which numbers upwards of 400 performers, has the practice and performance of sacred music, including oratorios, anthems, services, chants, &c. The Society has in view the improvement of its members in choral harmony, the cultivation of natural taste, and the encouragement of native talent, in the concentration and execution of sacred music. Immense advantages are offered for the attainment of these ends, in the large stock of music placed at the Society's disposal by Mr. Surman, the conductor, whose strenuous exertions during the last seventeen years, in the production of the new oratorios of the great composers, and whose long-tried experience in conducting their public performance, eminent y qualify him for the post which he holds."

MUSICAL TOURS.—Madame Anna Bishop has been singing this week at Plymouth and Exeter, with the two Lablaches, Signori Cazzolari and Bellotti, and with M. Thalberg as pianist. Miss Catherine Hayes will commence her English tour on the 29th inst., with a quartet at Manchester, in which Miss Poole, Mr. Benson, and Mr. Burdini; Benedict being the conductor. On the 30th, Miss Hayes will sing at Liverpool; on the 31st, at Sheffield; and on the 1st and 2nd of November at Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Leeds. On the 5th of November Miss Hayes will sing at the Philharmonic Concert, at Dublin; and from the 6th to the 10th, will perform in "Lucia," "Norma," and the "Sonnambula," with Miss Poole, Signor Pacini, Mr. Harrison, and Herr Damcke. Miss Hayes will afterwards visit her native city, Limerick; and will also perform at Cork.—Mr. Joan Parry's provincial trip continues to be prosperous.

Mr. Henry Phillips has also been giving his Musical Entertainments, consisting of Moore's "Melodies" and Dibdin's "Songs," in the country; and Mr. Samuel Lover, his Irish and American budgets.——An Italian operatic company, of which Madame Montenegro and Signor Santiago are the principals, have been visiting the quiet towns in the Midland counties. The Pyne and Harrison Concerts, in Free-trade Hall, Manchester, have been extremely well attended. Italian vocalists have met with great success at Liverpool, Manchester, and Preston. Mr. Thalberg is giving his Musical Soirées in Scotland, and entertainments in the north.——Madame Dulcken, with Hontan the violinist, Hausmann violoncellist, and Molle. Schloss and Herr Sedelhoff vocalists, are likewise proving a source of success.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.—The attractions in Paris are Perrot's new ballet, "Le Palsage des Fées," with Adolphe Adam's pretty music and Carlotta Grisi's charming dancing, at the Grand Opera, and Halévy's new opera, "Le Fée aux Roses," at the Opéra Comique, so fairyland is now in the ascendant, just as *Gaillarde* was some seasons since.——Mdme. Castel an has been singing *Alice* in *Meyerbeer's "Robert,"* with great success. Mariglio, the celebrated Italian violoncellist, the master of Piatti, has just died in Milan.

THE PLAGUE COMES, AND THE PLAGUE GOES.

Nor often was crime so unmask'd as now—
Oh! not often was earth less blameless;
Great crowds seem to Moloch their lives to vow,
Red murder floats plumed from the Prussic brow—
To the pr d of love few worshippers bow,
And all unrevolting things have grown shameless.

Unbelief and base sensual greed in grain
The wan texture of modern feelings;
And the paying angels with grief compliin
That their whisper'd advice is almost vain—
That the foulest of passions grimly re zn
In the midst of the foulest dealings.

And loud wars, and rumours of war prevail,
And red blood is pour'd forth like water;
And the world is fill'd with a far-spread wail
And such horrors are done as cannot fail
To make men wax furious and women grow pale,
With the rage, or the dread, of slaughter.

But no more need the murd'rer raise his hand,
In his vengeance or mad contention!
A shake has been giv'n to the mortal sand
Which tastes the days of a numberless band—
They are mark'd and call'd to a diff'rent land—
Oh, brief is their time of dissension!

Nor murder, nor war, has perform'd the deeds
Which a judgment will soon exhibit;
The murd'rer recoils as his victim bleeds,
And the conqueror spares certain lands and reeds—
The latter has lines which he ne'er exceeds,
And the former still fears the gibbet.

But THAT which is coming cares nought for kind,
And respects not any condition;
Its path is mark'd out, though its eyes be blind,
And its breath is an arrowy silent wind,
And each step it takes is a doom ordain'd,
With a sure and a dread precision.

The vengeance arrives; but how changed the view!
While the earth lay stricken and pining,
Fair Charity hasten'd, all kind and true,
And o'er many a horror its mantle threw,
And from rich to poor, like an angel, flew,
And e'en from above quick relenting drew—
For some gold 'mid the dross was shining.

Yes, the furnace blazed, and the furnace burn'd,
But the ill was not past redeeming;
The assessions Judge something kind discern'd,
And his wrath was sooth'd and his vengeance turn'd,
And his heart towards mercy and pardon yearn'd
Oh! some gold 'mid the dross was beaming!

MILES GERALD KEON.

LITERATURE.

A NAVAL BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY, by WILLIAM O'BYRNE, Esq. Murray. Contemporary biography is, at all times, a labour demanding extraordinary discrimination to ensure success. The extent to which this qualification has been exhibited in the work before us shows an almost amount to a marvel, of which but a very imperfect idea can be formed from books of the same class published hitherto. All other biographical dictionaries in our language must yield to this in extent and variety of contents; for it accomplishes more *for a class* than they have done for the entire community. Here is a large 8vo volume of some 1400 pages, and twice as many compactly printed columns; comprising an account, more or less detailed, of nearly two thousand officers; or, in the words of the title-page, "the Life and Services of every Living Officer in her Majesty's Navy, from the rank of Admiral of the Fleet to that of Lieutenant inclusive." Its production has been six years' unremitting toil, mental and physical. The author is a civilian, and there is something remarkable in his setting about the work: he saw the necessity that existed for such a book; "it was due," to the services, he says, and also, to the country. To the country, it was due that it should be made acquainted with the merits, individually, of men to whose collective efforts it is, in the main, indebted for its proud pre-eminence in the seals of nations; and upon whom it must, in days to come, look for a great measure for permanent security. To the Profession, it was due that some exertion should be made to furnish a public memorial of the services performed, the dangers braved, the honours attained, and the disappointments suffered, by those who lived and died in support of England's greatness, and who, during a long period of peace, have equally maintained her dignity, afforded protection to her commerce, and in every way guarded her interests."

It is gratifying to learn that one of Mr. O'Byrne's staple sources of authority is his communications from the individuals to whose professional biography the work relates, in the shape of memoirs, many of which have been sent to secretary. Another important recommendation is the author's confining his commendation to the language adopted in public despatches, or other official documents. On the assurance that he has carefully examined the *London Gazette*, affixing in every instance to a memoir, by way of note, the date and page of the *Gazette* in which the officer's name stands recorded: with the single exception of Captain Marryat, and on the express authority of the present able Secretary of the Admiralty, Captain W. A. B. Hamilton, and his venerable predecessor, Sir John Barrow, as well as Mr. Barrow, Keeper of the Admiralty Records. The value of such official aid cannot be too highly rated; and the contribution is duly acknowledged in the preface.

The Memoirs are, of course, in extent, proportioned to the services of the individuals We shall add, however, mention that as the printing of this bulky volume has occupied a considerable time, the services of several officers (upwards of 600) now deceased are of necessity given; and, subject to this necessity, all are included whose names are contained in the *Navy List* for Jan. 1849. Thus, about the middle of the volume we find the memoir of Sir Robert Waller Otway occupying five columns, an unusually large extent, yet not greater than his five years' service demand for an officer who, during the term of his career afloat, had been not less than one hundred times engaged with the enemies of his country. To show that, compendious as the Memoirs are, they are not mere dry details, we may refer to an adventure in Otway's life which is vividly told by Mr. O'Byrne

In July, 1799, this officer formed a plan for cutting out the late British frigate *Hermione*, whose crew had mutinied, and carried her, as reported, into the port of Laguira. For this purpose he left the *Penet*, with two boats, and at 1, A.M., on the 8th, after a fatiguing row of many hours, entered the enemy's anchorage but, to his mor ification, found that the object of his search was not there. The brig, however, was discovered, and made a dart at a vessel (apparently a corvette), which his pilot informed him had lately arrived from Spain. Although knocked back, while in the act of boarding, by the discharge of a musket, whose contents passed close along his cheek, his determined spirit was not to be daunted by a few musketry shots, so at his re-appearance were in full possession of their trophy. By break of day, they had succeeded in towing her clear of a heavy fire which had been opened upon her from the batteries; but, as the wind had become light, they were yet at a great distance from the entrance of the harbour in pursuit. As a dead calm had by this time set in, and as it was perfectly impossible to compete with a force so overwhelming, the only question that remained was, how they should themselves escape from the enemy's gunboats. Otway's plan was invested with the command (which he retained about twelve months) of the *Penn*, a sixth-rat, for the purpose of proceeding in search of, and conveying relief to, some missing whalers which had been frozen up in Baffin's Bay. He was subsequently, until 1838, employed in making a magnetic survey of Great Britain and Ireland, by order of Captain Sir Edward Sabine, and on April 5, 1830, he was appointed to the command, in the *Erebus* bomb, of an expedition (consisting of that vessel and of the *Terror*), which, in the ensuing September, sailed from England for the purpose of magnetic research and geographical discovery in the Antarctic Seas. During an absence of four years, three persevering attempts were made to penetrate the icy limits of the South Pole. In the course of their cruises, the ships discovered a vast continent, ranged with a barrier of not 150 feet in height; they, nevertheless, adventurously persisted, and, in spite of many perils, succeeded in arriving within 157 miles of the Pole (lat. 78° 10′). Among other distinctions of the kind, by order of Parliament, the Polar Star, and the KING'S Guelphic Order, and also the Swedish Polar Star, and the Hanoverian Guelphic Order, and also the Swedish Polar Star, and the Hanoverian Guelphic Order, and also the Swedish Polar Star, and the Hanoverian

under whom such things were sanctioned. What can be said in justification of the treatment of Lieutenant Fitton, who entered the Navy in 1793, (under the assumed name of Lord Keppel,) as Captain's servant, on board the *Vestal*, 28, Captain George Keppel. In that frigate, besides assisting at the capture of the *Pomone*, a heavy privateer, he witnessed that of an American packet, having on board Mr. Lewines, late President of the Rebel Congress, who was proceeding to Holland with a secret treaty of alliance with the Dutch. This treaty, previous to the final capture of the ship, had been thrown in a bag overboard, and would never have been discovered but for Mr. Fitton, who, being at the same moment employed in furling the fore-top-gallant sail, observed what he considered to be a mail overboard, and instantly made a report which led to its recovery. A declaration of war against the Dutch, and the immediate sweeping of their numerous vessels from the face of the sea, were thus the momentous results of Mr. Fitton's keenness. Next we find him as purser on board the *Stork* sloop, during the great mutiny at the Nore, where he was greatly instrumental to the preservation of order; and, on his arrival in the West Indies, Mr. Fitton, with a single boat, destroyed a privateer which the *Stork* had driven on shore.

On a cruise on a Spanish Main, on 23rd January, 1801, in command of a small worm-out felucca, he drove on shore a Spanish cardacosta, which was boarded and carried, through the irresistible heroism of Mr. Fitton, who, with his sword in his mouth, followed by the greater part of his crew similarly armed, plunged into the sea and swam to her. Notwithstanding this and other valiant exploits, Mr. Fitton was sent home at the peace without either promotion or reward! Although the "zeal and perseverance, the very gallant conduct, and superior professional abilities" displayed by Fitton on other occasions were officially reported by the Commander-in-Chief, he was, nevertheless, after having further captured a privateer and an armed schooner, superseded; "not," as observed by Mr. James, in his "Naval History," "to be promoted to the rank of Commander, but to be turned adrift as an unemployed Lieutenant." All he got was the thanks of the Admiralty, and a sword from the Patriotic Society, value £30!

This is, certainly, one of the "plague spots" of the Service chronicles; and the reader will gladly turn from such records to brighter scenes of heroism crowned and cherished by a grateful country, and honourably rewarded from its Treasury; instances such as are to be found a hundredfold in Mr. O'Byrne's biographies.

PROPOSED EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART IN 1851.

A deputation from the Society of Arts waited on the Lord Mayor, at the Mansion-house, on Wednesday, at twelve o'clock, to lay before him and several of the principal merchants of the City, who had been invited to meet them, the proposal of H.R.H. Prince Albert, that a great exhibition of industry of all nations be held in Hyde-park in the year 1851.

The Lord Mayor having detailed the circumstances under which he had been induced to convene the meeting, and dwelt on the advantages which the metropolis and the country were likely to derive from the proposed exhibition, called upon Mr. Cole, the secretary of the Society of Arts, to explain the particulars of the plan.

Mr. Cole proceeded accordingly to do so; but, as the circumstances have already appeared more than once in the papers, it is unnecessary to repeat them at present.

Mr. Prescott then proposed a resolution, thanking H.R.H. Prince Albert for the plan which he had proposed, and expressing the willingness of the meeting to assist in carrying it into execution; and, in doing so, entered concisely into what had been said of the great advantages which might be expected to accrue from the contemplated exhibition.

Mr. Dillon seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Joseph Hume, M.P., moved a resolution to the effect that the meeting was of opinion that the cost of the proposed exhibition should be defrayed by voluntary subscription, and not out of the general taxation. An experience of more than three years of public life had convinced him that whenever a Government interfered in such matters they only did mischief. It was of the utmost importance that they should have the sanction of the Government, but it was also of the utmost importance that the whole cost of the exhibition be borne by those who were to benefit by it, and to carry it out. There could be no doubt whatever that ample funds could easily be found for so great an enterprise. He must say, however, he did not think it necessary that the prizes ought to be large; and he doubted whether it would be desirable that the commission to decide the prizes should be appointed by the Government.

Alderman Salomons seconded the resolution, which was also carried unanimously.

Mr. Masterman moved that a committee of merchants, bankers, and traders of the City of London be appointed to assist in carrying out the proposed scheme.

The motion was seconded by Sir John Pelly, and carried.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

MEETINGS

DUBLIN AND KINGSTOWN.—October 13: Half-yearly Meeting, Dublin: Mr. Roe in the chair.—Considerable reductions have been made in the working expenditure, though her Majesty's visit had necessitated an extra outlay. A 4 per cent. dividend was declared for the half-year, with a rest of £3200 to be carried to next half-year. The shareholders and directors reciprocated congratulations on the state of the property, and the benefit from the Queen's use of their line, and her gracious ness generally to her Irish subjects.

WEST LONDON.—Oct. 18: Special meeting: London: S. Bird, Esq., in the chair.—It was resolved to take legal proceedings to compel the London and North-western Company to carry out the provisions of the lease of this line, which they entered into in 1845, and which they have hitherto held in abeyance.

The line from CARNARVON to BANGOR is determined upon, and a sufficient pecuniary deposit has been collected. The line will commence from the Britannia Bridge, and is under the sanction of the Chester and Holyhead, although the contractors form a distinct company.

The final lift of the first great tube out of the four tubes between the tower of the BRITANNIA BRIDGE over the Menai Straits, to its final level, took place on the 13th. It is expected that the first public transit for trains through the whole tubular tunnel will be accomplished about the beginning of March.

The NOTTINGHAM and MANSFIELD line was opened on the 11th, as promised, to the public.

A section of the GLASGOW, DUMFRIES, and CARLISLE, extending twelve miles between Dumfries a. d Closeburn, was opened on the 15th. The line traverses one of the most picturesque districts of Scotland.

The Extension of the LONDONDERRY and ENNISKILLEN, which will afford much winter employment to the poor, was commenced on the 8th. The proximity of the station to Londonderry will prove of great advantage.

The promoters of the GREAT NORTH OF SCOTLAND, which is to join the Aberdeen, and through Elgin to Inverness, have addressed the various landowners to lend their assistance in the promotion of the project by liberal arrangements for the purchase of the necessary land.

THE NEW POST-OFFICE REGULATIONS.—On Tuesday a meeting of the London clergy took place at the hall of Sion College, for the purpose of "expressing their opinion upon the evil of an increased transmission of letters from the General Post-office on Sundays." The meeting was convened by the Venerable the Archdeacon of London (who presided on the occasion), on the requisition of a numerously-signed requisition, of which the following is a copy:—"We the undersigned request you to convene a meeting of the clergy of the archdeaconry of London, in order to the expression of their opinion on the evil of an increased transmission of letters from the General Post-office on Sundays, and also to consider the necessity of presenting petitions to Parliament declaratory of their opinion that it is paramount duty of the Government of a Christian nation to protect the Sabbath from being desecrated by public trading or otherwise, and to secure to all orders of men the sacred enjoyment of that day of rest which the Creator, in mercy, has ordained for mankind."—The Venerable Chairman having opened the proceedings with prayer, read a series of resolutions expressive of sympathy with the various meetings of the laity which had already unapproved of the proposed changes in the Post-office. The resolutions also declared it to be the duty of a Christian Government to secure to all its subjects rest from labour, and an opportunity of worshipping God on the Lord's Day.—The Rev. Dr. Croly observed, in proof that the Sabbath should be regarded as an ordinance of God, that it was a most remarkable circumstance that of all the ordinances of religion this was the first, and one deemed of so much importance, that it took up the seventh portion of every man's existence. There were seven remarkable occasions on which the importance of this ordinance was impressed on the minds of mankind. The observation of the Sabbath was imposed by the Deity on man on the very day after his existence. Secondly, the command was renovated when the children of Israel were delivered out of Egypt. Thirdly, it was engraven on the tables of the law given to Moses. Fourthly, it was brought prominently before the minds of the children of Israel every Sabbatical year, when slaves were emancipated. Fifthly, on the year of jubilee, its importance and advantages were recommended to the Jewish people, when not only slaves were liberated, but the fallen families of Israel had their estates restored to them. Sixthly, the term of seventy years captivity in Babylon was proportioned to the defection of the Jews with regard to the observance of the Sabbath Day; and, lastly, St Paul refers to the institution as a type of the κατασκηνη or σαββατισμος—the rest which remains for the people of God. The new gentleman, in moving the statement of the Post-office authorities that the proposed arrangements would have a tendency to diminish Sunday labour, remarked that the agitation against the measure was entirely confined to Post-office clerks, letter-carriers, and other parties most especially to form a right decision upon the matter. (Hear, hear.)—The Rev. Mr. Murray, of St. Dunstan's-in-the-East, also inculcated the necessity of Sabbath observance. The meeting was subsequently addressed by the Rev. Mr. Rooby; the Rev. J. V. Polit, Rector of London; the Rev. Mr. Gibbs, Vicar of Christ Church, Newgate-street; the Rev. Mr. Wood; the Rev. Mr. Dear, of Hanwell; the Rev. John Sandys, Incumbent of St. Paul's, Islington; and the Rev. Mr. Evans, Rector of St. Sepulchre; and it was agreed that the resolutions should be embodied in a memorial, which, when signed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, should be presented by the Archdeacon to the First Lord of the Treasury, the Postmaster-general, and the Secretary of State for the Home Department. The meeting then separated.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*B. B.*," *Homerton.*—*The position presents some difficulties, but we believe White could win.*

"*W. S. D.*" *Kelso*; "*Incertus.*"—*You are quite wrong, as you may see by referring to Staunton.*

"*Indignans.*"—*We cordially concur in our Correspondent's opinion, that it is high time that the right-thinking portion of the Chess community should combine to put down the system of playing Chess for a stake in public rooms. The custom may have its advantages in a Club, where there is some guarantee for the respectability of the players; but as places open to any one, it is calculated to operate most injuriously upon the interests of the game, by encouraging a set of idle and unscrupulous persons to practise Chess solely for the purpose of reaping a profit from unwary visitors.*

"*C. P.*" *The variety you ought to see that mate cannot be given in two moves, unless Rtx1 has the power of checking with his Rook.*

"*J. L. F.*"—*It is lawful to Castle after having been in check, provided neither the King nor Rook have moved.*

"*Jemmy*," "*A. S.*," *North Shields*; "*S. U.*" *and others, are mistaken. Problem No 299 cannot possibly be solved in two moves.*

"*A Constant Reader.*"—*The first move in the solution of Mr. Stanley's clever Problem No. 298 is Kt to K B 5th, not Kt to Q 8 5th.*

"*H. R. E. C.*," *Blackheath.*—*Your notation is unintelligible, study the method of describing the moves which is given in the "Chess-Player's Text-Book."*

"*B. B.*" *appears to have overlooked a tolerably obvious mode of solving his Problem in three moves instead of five, by* 1. *P to K 6th (ch); 2. Kt to Q 6th (ch); and* 3. *Q to K 7th or 8th—mate.*

"*G. R.*"—*If "G. R." will favour us with his address, the information he requires shall be forwarded. His problems, always acceptable, are now under consideration.*

"*J. L. S.*"—*In the position submitted, your antagonist's King is in check, notwithstanding the checking Piece is unable to move.*

"*Milo.*"—*You will probably thank the following from the* Berlin Magazine *sufficiently difficult:*—*White: K at Q 3d, R at K B 7th, B at Q Kt 3d, Kt at Q B 8th, P at K 2d. Black: K at Q 3d, P's at K B 5th and Q B 4th. White to mate in five moves.*

"*Veteran.*"—*True. For the most part, the Chess-men intended for play (we say nothing of the merely ornamental ones, such as Fleximan's, or the Oriental pin-cracks) have been designed by the manufacturers alone; and they, knowing nothing of the requirements of the game, have given us patterns as ugly and as inappropriate as could well be conceived. The first attempt to combine utility with something like beauty of form, was made a few years back in the "Edinburgh Men." These were evidently designed by a player; and, with them, we have found very sufficient combinations to make us forget and overlook many things in the other men in use. Unfortunately, however, they want stability. In the leading pieces, the base is too small for the pillar, and one is in constant fear of their toppling over. Now this defect is remedied completely in the new pieces called "The Staunton Chess-men," in which, while the base is unusually broad, the shaft and crown are sufficiently light and slender to prevent their offering any impediment to the view of the looser men. So great, indeed, are their advantages in this regard, as well as in many others, that we do not hesitate to say that an inexperienced player will learn the game not only better, but in half the time, with them, that he would with any others.*

"*A Chess-player*" *wishing to try a game by correspondence may hear of his match by addressing to "Secundus Pulli," Post-office, Borough-bridge, Yorkshire.*

"*W. H. G.*" 1. *Your solution is wrong!* In the *Staunton Chess-men the Pawns have no mark to distinguish them, but the Pieces on the King's side are indented by a small crown, and this will be found of incalculable service in playing over a written game, and in examining positions*

"*J. B.*" *Manchester.*—*With the best play on both sides, your game would most probably be drawn*

"*S. B.*," *Hull.*—*Neat, but the modus operandi is too apparent in all of them.*

Solutions by "*S. P. C.*" "*A Puzzled Beginner*," "*M. E. R.*," "*J. G. M.*" "*C. P. G.*," "*Kirkham*," "*Byro*," "*B. B.*," "*Bellamy*," "*S. U.*" "*Mr. Pips*," "*Causa*," "*J. J. A.*," *and* "*Eliza*," *are correct. Those by* "*Incertus*," "*W. S. D.*," "*R. B.*," "*J. L. S.*," "*M. P.*," "*Yo-son*," *are wrong.*

*** The answers to several communications are deferred, from want of space.

Any amateur desirous of playing a game at Chess by Correspondence, may meet with an opponent by addressing "H. E. K., Post-office, York."

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 299.

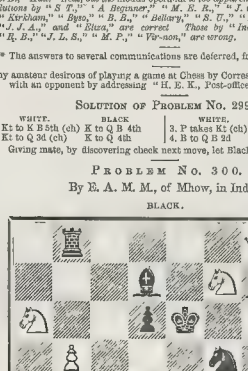
WHITE.	BLACK	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to K B 5th (ch)	K to Q B 4th	3. P takes Kt (ch)	K takes R
2. Kt to Q 3d (ch)	K to Q 4th	4. B to Q B 2d	

Giving mate, by discovering check next move, let Black play as he may.

PROBLEM NO. 300.

By E. A. M. M., of Mhow, in India.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in six moves.

MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE

BETWEEN THE CHESS CLUBS OF LONDON AND AMSTERDAM.

WHITE (Amsterdam).	BLACK (London).
"	K to Q 4th

Amsterdam to play.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

Mr. Staunton gives his Queen's Rook to an Amateur in return for the Pawn and move

(Remove White's Q's Rook and Black's K B's Pawn from the board.)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. —.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. —)
1. P to K 4th	Q Kt to B 3d	14. P takes R	Q Kt takes P (c)
2. Q kt to B 3d	P to K 3d	15. K Kt to his 5th (ch)	K to B sq
3. P to Q 4th	K B to Q Kt 5th	16. P to K B 4th	Q Kt takes K Kt
4. K Kt to B 3d	P to Q 4th	17. P takes P	P (d)
5. P to K 5th	K Kt to K 2d	17. K R to K Kt sq	P to K 4th
6. K B to Q 3d	Castles	18. P to K R 3d	P takes K B P
7. B takes K R P (ch)	K takes B	19. Q B takes P	Q to K 2d (ch)
8. K Kt to his 4th (ch)	K to K Kt sq (a)	20. K to Q sq	Q Kt to K B 3d
9. Q to K R 5th	R to K B 4th	21. R to K sq	Q Kt to K 5th
10. Q to K R 7th (ch)	K to B sq	22. B to Q 2d (ch)	Q B to K 3d
11. Q to K R 8th (ch)	Kt to his sq	23. K Kt takes B	Q takes K Kt
12. Kt to K R 7th (ch)	K to B 2d	24. Q Kt takes Kt	B takes B
13. P to K Kt 4th	B takes K P (ch)	25. R to K B sq (ch)	B to K B sq (ch)
	(b)	and B ack surrendered	

(a) The moves up to this point are the same on both sides as those given in the analysis of the odds of Pawn move in "The Chess-Player's Companion." The game proceeds as follows —

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
8.	K to Kt 3d	12. P to K B 5th	K to Kt 4th
9. Q to her 3d (ch)	K to K B 4th	13. Kt takes K P	Q to K B 3d
10. P to K 4th	Q to K sq (best)	14. Kt takes R (ch)	Q takes Kt
11. P to K 5th	K to Kt 5th (ch)	15. P takes Kt	

(b) He appears to have forgotten that he could have taken Kt at K B P. White's reply would be K Kt to his 4th (ch) before taking P, &c.

Had he played Q to Q 3d instead, his situation in a few moves would have been still worse for him.

		17. Kt to K R 7th (ch)	K to his 2.
		18. B to K Kt 5th (ch), and White must win.	

(c) Q takes P (ch) would have been better, but in any case Black has a very bad game.

(d) If, instead of persisting in the attack at once, he had played Q to Q 3d, with the intention of pursuing the attack at once; but on the move made, however, we believe Black might have escaped with a drawn game.

		25. K to Q 2d (best)	Kt to his 3d (ch)
		26. K to Q sq	Kt to Q 5th

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

On Saturday, in consequence of the refusal of the colonists at the Cape and Sydney to receive convicts from England, orders were issued from the Home-office for the convicts now waiting to be expatriated to be forwarded to Merton Bay and Norfolk Island. To the latter place a body of 200 out-pensioners of Chelsea Hospital are about to be sent. Most advantageous offers have been made to these men to induce them to locate at Norfolk Island: on the passage out they will act as convict guards, and on their arrival in the settlement perform duty as military colonists. The number of convicts awaiting transportation is 1460.

On the 18th inst., sixteen of the political prisoners at Rastadt (Bavaria), among whom were some of the most seriously compromised, escaped from the fortress; and though cannon were instantly fired to give an alarm, they were not captured.

On the night of the 1st inst., during a violent gale of wind, preceded by a thunderstorm, the suspension-bridge of Savines, in the Hautes Alps, was carried away. The accident is attributed to the force of the wind, although some think that the lightning affected the cast-iron work of the bridge

On Saturday morning, between seven and eight o'clock, a man named Harvey Thompson, engaged loading a cart of grains at Sir Henry Meux's brewery, Tottenham court-road, whilst leveling the grains on the top of the cart, was suddenly seized with a fit of epilepsy; the workmen above, unaware of the circumstance, continued to shovel out the grains till the man was completely covered. A passer-by, having witnessed his struggles, raised an alarm, and the poor fellow was rescued and conveyed to St. Giles's Infirmary, but before he reached there life was found to be extinct.

Some of the works of Thorwaldsen have been lately sold by auction at Copenhagen. The Spanish minister bought a Ganymede for 2000 dollars. The Gamymede with the eagle was purchased for the Copenhagen Museum. Some purchases were also made for the French Academy.

The hall built by Mr. Hullah's musical classes in Long-acre, nearly opposite Sow-street, is to be called St. Martin's Hall. It will afford sitting room for two thousand persons.

The sands on the north and south of Bridlington are almost covered with wrecks and coals, there being about 1400 tons lost by the gale on the 7th. Some fishermen have got twenty tons of coals.

On Thursday week, an eel which weighed 18 ounces was caught in the Eden by Mr. Richard Ellison, of Appleby, whilst fishing for trout with fly.

An act of Parliament was passed shortly before the prorogation, to extend to the officers of inland revenue the privilege of becoming members of the Excise Benevolent Fund Society. It appears that the society was established under the sanction of the Commissioners of Excise for their officers; and, in consequence of the consolidation of the stamps and the excise, it is considered necessary to extend the society to the inland officers, and for that purpose this statute is to be taken notice of as a public act.

The number of dispensaries, fever hospitals, and infirmaries for which county presentments were made in Ireland in the year 1848, amounted to 173 (against 8.3 in 1847), the amount of presentments was £83,506, and the amount of subscriptions £38,393, making a sum total of £116,899. The total amount of the sums advanced and granted for fever hospitals in Ireland at the presenting sessions preparatory to the spring assizes of 1849 was £7885. The number of fever hospitals supported by the poor-rates in 1848 amounted to 233 under the temporary fever act, the cost of which was £81,448; and to 80 not under that act, the cost of which was £31,789

A short time back, Mr. Dixon, of the Red Lion, Henley-on-Thames, was entertained to dinner by some of his supporters, and among the dishes was a haunch of venison. The meat was so "high" that it was sent from the table untasted, but on the following day a portion of it was hashed up for the family dinner, and immediately after partaking of it Mr. Dixon and his two brothers, together with the cook and boots, were seized with a sudden illness, and all of them, it is said, died in the course of a few hours.

A letter addressed to the editor of the *Plymouth Times* states that it is currently reported that one of the persons who took *the most active* part at the public meetings as well as at the inquiry before the Bishop of Exeter, against the Sisters of Mercy, has actually *let* his premises to Miss Sellon and the Sisters to form an establishment at Eldad.

George Frederick Manning and Maria Manning his wife were removed from Horsemonger-lane Gaol to Newgate on Monday, preparatory to their trial next week.

On Saturday last the first great tube (or iron tunnel), out of four tubes between the towers, required for the double line of the Chester and Holyhead Railway, in crossing the Menai Straits, was safely hoisted to its final resting-place, or level, without accident to life or limb, which is the more remarkable when the magnitude and height of the works, and the ponderous machinery employed, are taken into consideration. The other tubes will be fixed in their positions early in next spring.

John Dayman, Esq., caused it to be notified to his tenants in Devonshire, by his steward, Mr. J. H. Brimscombe, that at the half-yearly audit for rents due at Lady Day last, held on the 5th day of October, an abatement of 15 per cent. would be made to each of his tenants who should pay up all rent and arrears.

The prospectus of a new Irish paper states "the *Dundalk Democrat* will advocate an immediate reduction in the rent of land, so as to enable the farmer to live well, when he receives only 30s per barrel for wheat as when he sold it at £3 per barrel."

The Lords of the Treasury have issued a general order approving of Swansea as a port for the importation of tobacco.

At St. Ives, the boats on the mackerel fishery have been very unsuccessful during the past week.

The establishment of baths and washhouses for the labouring classes is likely to be carried into effect at Oxford, the scheme having been taken up with great interest by several benevolent gentlemen, and in particular by Mr. Philip Bury Duncan, at New College, keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, who heads the subscription list with a donation of £50

The member for East Somerset, William Miles, Esq., has most liberally taken off 10 per cent. from his rents at the last settlement. This is the second reduction which Mr. Miles has made

At Aliva Gaol, on Wednesday evening, a fire broke out in an apartment, caused by some oakum becoming ignited. The prisoners were allowed free access to the court-yard, and two or three of them escaped. The fire was promptly extinguished.

During last week, the tides being favourable, large quantities of herrings were caught on the Scottish side of the Solway.

A treaty of marriage between the Prince Royal of Sweden and the Princess Guillelmina Maria, eldest daughter of Prince Frederick of the Netherlands, has just been signed at the Hague. The celebration of the nuptials will take place at the end of January or the beginning of February next year. The Prince Royal was born in May, 1826, and the Princess in April, 1828.

The Marseilles journals announce the death, from cholera, of Madame Manin, wife of the ex-President of the Republic of Venice. This melancholy event took place on Tuesday night week; she had only arrived in Marseilles a few days before, with her husband and family.

The number of persons prosecuted for giving unstamped receipts in 1847 was 102, and in 1848, 119. The penalties recovered vary from £5 to £50. Parties will at once see the importance of not evading the law.

The vacancy in the office of Assistant Physician to St. Thomas's Hospital has been filled up by the appointment of Dr. Thomas B. Peacock.

The committee of the Foundling Hospital have unanimously elected Mr. Brownlow to the office of secretary, vacant by the death of Mr. Lovesley who had that appointment for fifty years.

It is rumoured that Mrs. Butler (Fanny Kemble) is about to marry a Mr. Theodore Sedgwick, of Stockbridge

The officers and men of the Devonport dockyard have formed a fund for the purpose of placing as boarders, in the Royal British Female Orphan Asylum, at Stoke, the orphans of men belonging to the dockyard who have died of the cholera lately. The fund is to be raised by donations and subscriptions, and already most of the officers of the yard, headed by the admiral superintendent, have given either donations or subscriptions, and many both

On Saturday morning last, at four o'clock, James Western, a jobbing gardener, residing in Carpenter's-buildings, Camberwell, got up out of bed, and without any provocation murdered his wife and their child Mary Elizabeth Western, an infant about two years old, by cutting their throats with a razor. The unfortunate man, who was unable to assign any reason for the commission of the deed, and appears to be not of sane mind, gave himself up to the police a few hours after the murder, and he has been committed for trial.

The Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands (now Sir Henry George Ward) has been named by her Majesty a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

The new arrangements proposed for the Post-office have been deferred to the 28th inst.

An evening school for the indigent has been established in the parish of St. Martin in the Fields, in connexion with King's College, and every theological student is required in rotation to give his services as a teacher.

The Rev. Robert Gilchrist, M.D., Chaplain General to the Forces, having returned from his tour of inspection of the regimental schools and libraries in Scotland and Ireland, has resumed his official duties at the Horse Guards

Sweet oil has been found a cure for the mildew which affects grapes. The stems are brushed with the oil daily.

The Pacha of Egypt, in order to test the relative merits of English and Arab horses, has proposed a match to be run in Egypt: the distance to be ten miles; the stakes £15,000, which are the sums, if desired, might be increased to £.0,000; no limitation as to age or weight. The ground over which the match would be run is sand, with a good many stones in it. The challenge is likely to be accepted, on the adoption of certain stipulations proposed by the Turf Club, who it would appear are desirous of making the stakes £15,000 aside, instead of £10,000.

It is said that an intimation has been given by Lord Grey to parties interested in emigration to the Cape of Good Hope that the plan of sending convicts to that colony has been withdrawn. Some definite announcement to this effect was required, since the unsettled state of the question was calculated to interfere injuriously with the proceedings of merchants and others in this country connected with the trade of the place.

WATERING-PLACES OF ENGLAND.—BRIDLINGTON QUAY, YORKSHIRE.

BRIDLINGTON QUAY.

This attractive resort, like the last of our series of the "Watering-places of England," lies on the Yorkshire coast, but at that point where the line turns westward from Flamborough Head, and then, sweeping round to the south, forms the capacious bay called Bridlington Bay, upon the shores of which the sea has made such encroachments as to sweep away the villages of Auburn, Hartburn, and Hyde. In this sheltered harbour, at about a mile south-east of the old town of Bridlington lies the above. It is a modern built place, and is distinctively known as Bridlington Quay; the principal street running direct to the harbour, and being very wide. Within the last sixty years, it has risen from a humble village to the rank of a town numbering above 2000 inhabitants. The north pier commands a view of Flamborough Head, at five miles distance. The bathing accommodation is excellent; and the beach has a fine hard sand, which affords a good walk at low water. An ebbing and flowing spring, which was discovered in 1811, furnishes an abundant supply of water, of remarkable purity. This spring was discovered by the late Benjamin Milne, Esq., collector of the customs at this port; a man who, for this and other services, is justly entitled to rank first among the benefactors of Bridlington. In addition to this ebbing and flowing spring, there is also a chalybeate spring, situate about a quarter of a mile to the north-west of the Quay, and issuing out of a pleasant garden near the Anti-Mills, the medicinal properties of which resemble the chalybeate springs of Scarborough and Cheltenham, though the water seems to be less purgative.

The Esplanade is a spacious level green, commanding a beautiful view of the Holderness Coast, which stretches in a curve as far as the eye can trace. The town has an elegant church, in the Early English style, built in 1840, from the designs of Messrs. Scott and Moffatt. There are also other places of worship.

Among the attractions for visitors is the Victoria Promenade and Polytechnic Rooms, adjoining the North Pier. The building is in the castellated style, from the designs of Messrs. Worth and Frith, of Sheffield, and cost, with the site, about £6000. It contains an upper and lower Promenade Room, News, Billiard, and Exhibition Rooms, with promenade on the roof and prospect tower. The Exhibition Room has this year been graced by a small but excellent collection of paintings in landscape, figure, and composition, subjects chiefly by A. Perigal, W. Shiels, John A. Houston, and other Scottish artists. The rooms are occasionally appropriated for the shows the Bridlington and district Floral and Horticultural Society; besides balls, concerts, &c.

A very meritorious work is now in progress, in the restoration of the fine old Priory Church of Bridlington, the appeal in behalf of which has been liberally responded to.

Bridlington Quay is famed for its fossils of the chalk cliffs. The place is frequently visited by storms. On February 17, 1836, here was one of the heaviest storms ever known; and there was a very severe one here but a few days since.

The neighbourhood abounds with walks and rides, affording extensive prospects of Bessingby, Carnaby, Boynton, Thorpe, Rudston, &c., on the west: Sowerby, Marton, Flamboro', &c., on the north; and Hilderthorpe, Barmston, &c., on the south. The face of the country is generally undulating, and is rich in wood- and scenery.

NEW CHURCH AT EAST WOODHAY, HANTS.

NEW CHURCH OF ST. THOMAS, EAST WOODHAY, HANTS.

On Wednesday, the 10th inst., the new Church, lately erected in the parish of East Woodhay, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Oxford (acting for the Bishop of Winchester), in the presence of a large attendance of the neighbouring clergy and gentry.

The old Parish Church of East Woodhay being very inconveniently situated, and insufficient for the increasing population of this district, the above new Church has been erected to supply this spiritual want. It is beautifully situated, in a large churchyard. The structure, which is in the early English style (13th century), consists of a Nave and North Aisle (the approach being from the north), with a spacious Chancel. The tower is situated at the north junction of Chancel and Nave, and is surmounted by a light spire of graceful proportions. The Vestry is on the south side of the Chancel. The several gables are surmounted with decorative crosses, and the roofs are finished with neat cresting.

The interior of the Church has been considerably decorated, and many munificent presents have been made by individuals; amongst these gifts may be named a splendid service of Communion plate, an enriched font, a peal of bells, an organ (by Bevington), a reading-desk, and some admirable painted glass in six of the windows (by Clutterbuck). In plan, the Church (including the chancel) measures 87 feet, and will accommodate four hundred persons, the greater portion of the seats being free. The materials are flint and Bath stone.

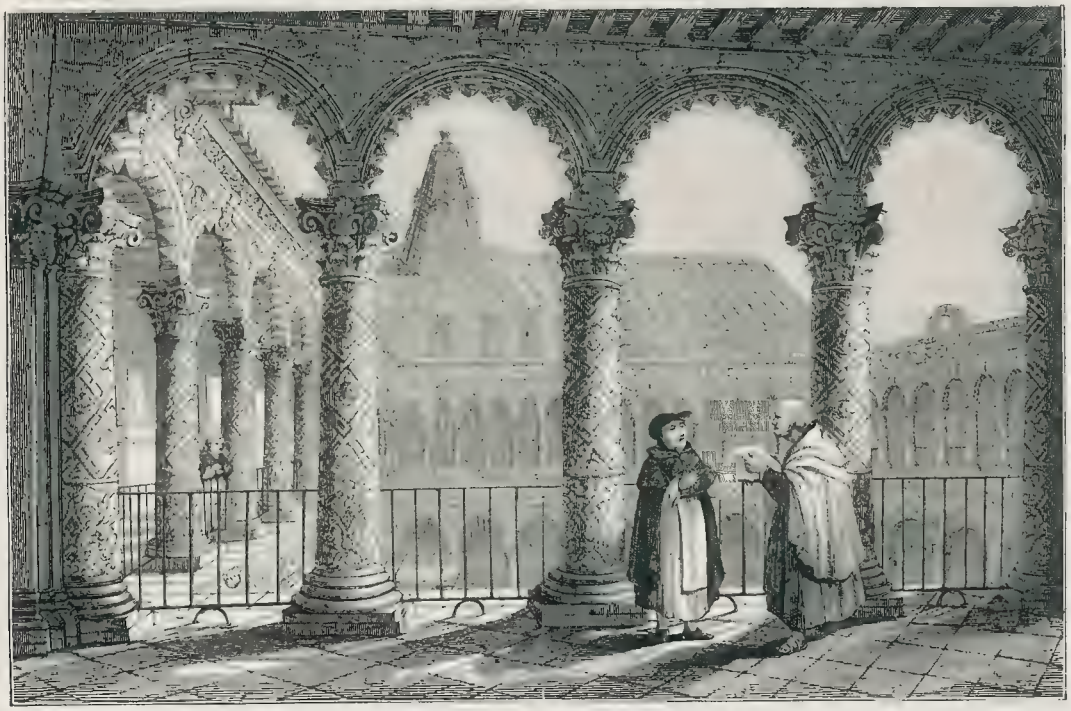
This new Church, to which a district has been assigned, has been built by subscription, aided by grants from the Incorporated and Diocesan Societies. The endowment is given by the Rector, out of the proceeds of the rectory. Considerable ecclesiastical interest is attached to the parish of East Woodhay, the rectory having been held by Bishops Kerr, Hooper, and Lowth.

The approach to the churchyard from the turnpike-road is through a lych-gate of pleasing design. The site of the Church and the adjoining churchyard is a gift. In the adjoining field there are now in course of erection Schools, with a residence for a master.

The Church and Schools are from designs by Messrs. Wyatt and Brandon, architects, of London. Of the Schools we cannot yet speak, as they are only just above the ground; but the Church is a beautiful structure.

Opening of the Waterman's Church at Penge Common.—On Sunday morning this neat and substantial edifice was opened for divine service, a license having been granted by the Bishop of Winchester for that purpose. The consecration by the Bishop is deferred, owing to the insufficiency of funds. The sacred building stands contiguous to the almshouses of the Waterman's Company, at Penge Common. The cost of its erection exceeded £3000, and it is dedicated to St. John the Evangelist. The patronage of the living has also been granted to the Waterman's Company in perpetuity. The sum of £700 is still wanted to complete the building fund, although Mr. Brown, of the Waterman's Company, and some of the neighbouring gentry, have been extremely liberal. As soon as that fund is complete, the church will be consecrated in due form by the Bishop. Two sermons were preached during the day, by the Rev. Joseph Ridgway, M.A., who has been appointed incumbent by the Waterman's Company; and a very respectable congregation was in attendance, who liberally contributed to the funds on leaving the church.

At the recent meeting of the British Association at Birmingham, Sir David Brewster exhibited a specimen of incombustible cloth for the dresses of ladies and children, manufactured at Dundee. Although this cloth burns when it is inflamed by a candle, yet the flame speedily dies away, and its incombustibility is such that the person who wears it can receive no injury, even when it is burnt by a candle or the flame of a fire. As the material which renders the cloth incombustible is removed by washing, the inventor was desirous that some of the eminent chemists of the Association should direct their attention to the subject, with the view of making the incombustibility of the cloth permanent.



THE CONVENT OF LA MERCED, IN THE CITY OF MEXICO.

CONVENTUAL ARCHITECTURE OF MEXICO.

Mexico is one of the finest cities in the world. The numerous churches and convents, with their cupolas and steeples, give the town a magnificent appearance. The cathedral is, in one part, low, and of bad Gothic architecture; but the other, built in the Italian style, is very handsome. With the exterior our readers must be familiar, by an Engraving which has already appeared in this Journal.

The convents are likewise distinguished by their extent, architectural beauty and wealth. We have engraved a portion of one of the convents (that of La Merced), which stands in the south-eastern part of the city, in the Calle de la Merced. The exterior of the building is plain and unadorned; but, as our Illustration shows, within it is highly enriched. We here see the interior of a large quadrangular court, each side of which is occupied by an upper and lower corridor, fronted by columns, with sculptured shafts, in the Lombardic taste, having very rich capitals and supporting arches horizontally zigzaged. The faces of the arcades present a display of florid enrichment; beneath a boldly dentelled cornice runs a moulding comparatively pure, under which is a frieze of rich scroll-work. Each arch has a decorative key-stone, and the mouldings and spandril ornaments are highly beautiful. These open corridors are admirably fitted for the fine climate of Mexico, where the *portales*, or covered colonnades, are the shops, so to speak, of the capital, which are well supplied with manufactured goods from Europe and China. Inner squares appear to be a general plan for large edifices in Mexico. The palace in which the Viceroy was formerly lodged contains also the senate-house and all the principal public offices, and is a building of great extent, including a number of squares and inner courts, with separate staircases and suites of apartments.

In the accompanying scene, besides the fine architecture, is shown a specimen of the conventual costume.

The Engraving has been copied, by permission, from one of a series of twenty-six finely-executed drawings, entitled "Mexico Illustrated," by John Phillips and A. Rider and published at the Library of Arts, 106, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

MARBLE STATUE OF THE LATE COUNTESS OF ELGIN.

MARBLE STATUE
OF THE LATE COUNTESS OF ELGIN.

This work of monumental sculpture, by John Steele, R.S.A. of Edinburgh, attracted much attention at the last exhibition of the Royal Academy. It is to be placed in the Cathedral of Spanish Town, Jamaica, and is now on the passage to its destination. It was voted by the House of Assembly as a testimonial of the high sense entertained of the piety of the accomplished Lady Elgin, whose amiable disposition and enlightened exertions had great influence in aiding the interests of Christian morality in that part of the world. The statue, accordingly, has a devotional character, and the lady is represented seated with an open Bible on her knee; whilst the face, which is turned upwards, is an exquisite portraiture of faith and hope. Altogether, this statue will bear comparison with either of the artist's former works: it is full of classic and chaste simplicity.

The inscription on the monument states, that it is not intended as a cold tribute of respect due to exalted rank, but to mark the public regret for distinguished worth and talent, so early lost to her country and her family.

THE FORTY-DAY MAIZE IN ST. JAMES'S PARK.

(*To the Editor of the* Illustrated London News.)

Your Illustrations of the American Indian Corn, Barbadoes Corn, and Hybrid Forty-day Maize Plants, grown in St. James's Park, are very correct. A few words of further explanation may, perhaps, be acceptable to your readers.

I will premise that the Forty-day Maize is so called, because the flower begins to shoot up from the sheath about the fortieth day from the day of sowing; and, in the case of that sown in the Park, the flower was visible on the forty-third day. All the three sorts you represented were sown on the same day, and under like circumstances. The American is from the ordinary Indian corn seed imported into this country, to be met with in Mark-lane and at all the seed-shops. It is large and coarse in the ear, with a flat grain, giving a great deal of bran from flour about as coarse as sawdust, without sweetness, and is only fit for pig-feeding. This sort blossomed in eighty-five days after sowing, and, though still standing in the Park, the ear of seed is not ripe; nor will it ripen, unless sown on hot-beds or under some particular care, in this climate.

The ripe seed of the Barbadoes is so much like the seed of the Forty-day, that it is difficult to distinguish the one from the other. The parties who gave me the seed, insisted that it was identical with the Forty-day Hybrid; and, to prove the fact, I consented to sow them together in the Park. How far they have proved alike, may be seen: the Forty-day has borne its ripe seed, while the flower of the Barbadoes is only just now beginning to peep from the sheath, 140 days after sowing, and no seed ear is yet visible. So much for trusting to Indian corn seed from its look.

Our farmers have nothing to fear from competition in Indian corn. The bulk, compared to its value, is double that of wheat, and freight and charges are consequently double, a natural protection which will give it an advantage over wheat. Whatever may be its price in America, it has ruled in Liverpool during the last two years, for cargoes afloat, at from 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. per bushel, and we have, as yet, no reason to suppose it can be sold cheaper without loss to the importers. Now, a produce of fifty bushels per acre, at 4s., is equal to £10 per acre, without reckoning the great value of the green crop, from the thinnings and strippings during its growth, and a ton per acre of dry sweet food from the leaves, equal to the best hay, neither of which can be got by buying the corn from the Americans. Add to this the greater sweetness and freshness of the home-grown corn, which will always insure it a preference in the market, as alone fit for use for household purposes; and for all these reasons I conclude that the forty-day Hybrid maize should be cultivated in England, and that it is the only variety which will not disappoint the expectations of the grower.

56, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields William Keene.

THE LATE GEORGE EDWARD ANSON, ESQ.

In the Illustrated London News of last week, the decease of the above lamented gentleman was announced, and a brief biography was appended. The portrait of the late Mr. Anson is now presented. He held, during his life, most arduous and responsible positions, and he acquitted himself with a tact and judgment that proved the extent of his capabilities. The political duties entailed on Royalty are performed under the advice and guidance of the constitutional advisers of the Crown; but there are onerous affairs connected with the domestic circle of her Majesty and of her illustrious Consort exacting extreme delicacy and judicious foresight, and Mr. Anson exhibited these qualities in an eminent degree. His courtesy and urbanity in the exercise of his difficult and multifarious functions will be pleasurably recollected by all those persons who had occasion to hold communication with him. He had the strength of mind to be a faithful and conscientious adviser of the Court; and, whilst he was a most devoted and loyal servant, he never

THE LATE MR. G. E. ANSON.

forgot what were the true interests of Royalty. He was an elegant and accomplished scholar, and was much attached, even in the midst of his heavy duties, to literature and the fine arts. His premature death is a matter of deep regret to men of all shades of political opinion.

Floating Post-offices.—A correspondent of the *Daily News*, on the subject of the distribution of the homeward foreign mails, suggests that these mails should be sorted while on the voyage. He says:—"How easy it would be for a Post-office clerk to sort a West India, East India, or Peninsular mail during its passage to England from Bermuda, St. Thomas, Gibraltar, or Vigo. Letters could be stamped, taxed, and sorted on board a steamer as well as in a railway-carriage. There is always at least twelve hours lost before a mail is fit for distribution after it is landed. If a mail were sorted into districts or roads on its homeward voyage, it could be sent east, west, north, and south immediately after it was landed."

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE AND FURLOUGHS

The following circular from the Horse Guards has lately been issued:—

"The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to approve of general officers commanding districts in Great Britain granting leave of absence to officers, and furloughs to non-con missioned officers and soldiers, under the following regulations and restrictions, viz.

"1. The leaves of absence granted under this rule to officers may commence as soon as the half-yearly inspection shall have been made. The furloughs granted to non-commissioned officers and soldiers may commence from the 1st of next month.

"2. These indulgences are to terminate on the 10th of March next, when, in conformity to her Majesty's regulations, all officers and soldiers are to be present with their respective regiments.

"3. One field-officer, one-half of the capta , and one-half of the subaltern officers, are always to be present with their regiments.

"4. No officer (except on the performance of duty, or for the purpose of joining a regiment) is to quit the United Kingdom without having first received her M jesty's special permission.

"5. The officers employed on the recruiting service, or upon the staff of the army, are not to be included in the number hereby fixed for the constant duty of he regiment.

"6. The applications for leave for regimental paymasters and medical officers are to continue to be made in the mode prescribed in the regulations and orders for the army

"7. In cases of short leaves of absence being requested by adjutants, riding-masters, quarter-masters, or veterinary surgeons of regiments, it will be necessary that a special report shall be made as to the mode in which their duties are to be performed during their absence, and that the commanding officer is satisfied.

"8. The proportion of non-commissioned officers, trumpeters, drummers, and private men, to whom furloughs may be granted, is not to exceed ten per troop or company.

"When regiments are not stationed in garrisons or military districts, the officers commanding are at liberty to use their discretion in granting the indulgence of leave of absence, under the foregoing restrictions, to the officers and soldiers under their command.

"This order does not apply to the officers and soldiers doing duty with *depôt* companies of regiments on foreign service.

"His Grace expects that the general and other officers, who are empowered to grant leave of absence under the provisions of this order, will strictly confine that grant to the proportion of officers herein specified.

(Signed) "JOHN MACDONALD, Adjutant-General."

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S STANDARD.—On Saturday last, the Prince of Wales hoisted his standard for the first time, on the occasion of the Royal Highness, with the other juvenile members of the Royal Family, embarking at Cowes in the Royal yacht *Fairy*, for Gosport, unaccompanied by her Majesty and Prince Albert. The following officers of the yacht were present on the occasion:—Captain Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, G.C.H.; Commander Crispin; Mr. Welsh, master; and Dr. A. Armstrong, assistant-surgeon. Lord Frederick Fitzclarence and staff received the Royal party in the Gosport yard, and conducted them to the train. The guard of honour was furnished by the 77th Regiment, and commanded by Major Egerton. The worn-out colours of the regiment, on which was embroidered his plume, attracted the notice of Wales's novice, and were presented for his inspection

ANOTHER MILITARY AND NAVAL CLUB.—A number of gentlemen, formerly connected with the East India Company's service, are about to establish a new club. Should the proposal be carried out, the metropolis will contain no less than eight clubs of a "United Service" character. We should add that it has been when we have been in the East India service are eligible for admission into the new club recently established on the premises known as "Crockford's."

RELIEF OF THE HOMEWARD-BOUND.—The Lords of the Admiralty having directed her Majesty's ship *Superb*, 80, Captain Purcell, to proceed to the shops of the Channel to supply the merchant vessels detained there by the prevalence of the easterly winds with water and provisions, that ship left Spithead on Tuesday morning, at eight o'clock. Their Lordships have also ordered her Majesty's screw steam-ship *Hogue* to proceed from Cork to the entrance of the Channel, on the same service.

MILITARY INSUBORDINATION.—On Sunday night, at Nottingham, a series of skirmishes took place in the streets between various bodies of the 3rd Dragoon Guards. It appears that the disaffection arising out of the recent election had been manifesting themselves in the barracks near the town, in consequence of many of the privates being confined for a number of days for not having their horses in proper trim. On the night in question the individuals were in a state of scurvy, as the officers say, for want of proper cleansing; while the men assert it was owing to their "eating their oats." By roll call, on Sunday night, nearly forty men were found to have deserted, by scaling the walls and otherwise; and several pickets were ordered out in search of the absentees. This led to a series of encounters, the pursued tearing down rails and pulling up the pavement to procure missiles for defending themselves, and the pursuers using their arms pretty freely. During the night one sergeant lodged his sword in the person of a man who was at the head of a runaway private, the falling blade severely lacerating his face; and another pushed the hilt of his sword into the mouth of one of the deserters, by which he, too, has been lost. Several of the men were for some days missing. The latter will be fully inquired into by court-martial.

IRELAND.

FATAL AFFRAY WITH THE POLICE.

The forcible carrying away of crops poundfed of late by tenants to prevent their being seized for rent by the landlord, has in a recent instance been attended with disastrous results.

The occurrence took place at Killoughy, in the King's County, early on Sunday morning last. The following details are given:—On Saturday night, about eleven o'clock, constable Hall, of the Killoughy joint police-station, received private information that a party of men had passed the cross-roads in the direction of Clonaslee. In a short time his attention was attracted to the approach of a number of cars on the same road, followed by between fifteen and twenty men, who appeared to be armed. In consequence, he obtained from the Mountjoies station a reinforcement of a constable and five policemen. Between two and three o'clock in the morning, the tramp of an approaching party, accompanied by horses and cars, w s heard, and constable Hall planted his small force, leaving six on one side of the barrack, and keeping his own four men in front with himself.

The advancing body arrived nearly on a line with the barrack, driving in front about 15 head of cattle, when the constable called out to the leaders to halt. Upon this, the man that seemed to direct the movements of the party, John Keyes, of Caparagan, near Clonaslee, stepped forward, and said, "Constable Hall, don't you know me? You won't be stopped." I am just removing my crops and cattle, which are not under seizure." The constable stated that the transaction seemed very suspicious, and he was determined, at least, to take down the names of the parties engaged in the movement before he would let them pass. Keyes again expostulated; but the constable evinced a determination to carry out his purpose, when the former exclaimed, "Arms—men to the front!" Immediately there was a movement by the peasant y, which was succeeded by a volley of fire-arms, causing the death of Sub-Constable Patrick Mortimer, inflicting mortal wounds on two others of the party, seriously injuring Constable Balfour, of Mountmellick, on the right hip, also perforating the left fore-arm of Constable Hall, severing Constable Hall of three fingers of his left hand. Four shots were quickly returned by the police, and, it is supposed, with deadly effect. One of them was discharged by Sub-Constable Maclaverty, after receiving his death wound; and by Sub-Constable Gleeson, though he had his thigh broken in two places. Sub-Constable Doyle was dangerously wounded in the groin. After the exchange of shots, the assailing party passed off with great rapidity from the scene of blood shed. It is said that the party consisted of between 150 and 200 pe , and that one-third of them were armed. The police returned to their barracks. Information was immediately forwarded to the Mountjoies station, and a party of police proceeded to the scene of the murder. The coroner committed Joseph Keyes (who had been arrested) for trial and described, as did John Keyes, who had absconded, were recorded all over the country. The magistrates decided on remanding the other parties apprehended until Monday next.

None of the reported wounded rioters has died, at the last accounts, been arrested, although the police from the surrounding districts were scouring the country night and day

A strong reinforcement of police was ordered from Dublin to the King's County, immediately on the accounts being received of the fatal collision there.

The Cork election has been fixed by the Speaker of the House of Commons to take place on the 26th inst.

REPEAL.—At the second meeting of the revived Repeal Association, on Monday, Mr John O'Connell announced the receipt of a letter from the Roman Catholic Bishop of Ardagh, signifying his intention of supporting the renewed agitation with his influence; also the adhesion of the Right Rev. Dr. French, Roman Catholic Bishop of Kilmacduagh, and great cheering. The "rent" was

On Monday night a destructive fire took place on the farm of Mr. William Foto, near Maidenhead, which was supposed to have originated in incendiarism.

POLICE.

THE ATTEMPTED PARRICIDE AT CHISWICK.

On Wednesday, the day appointed for the re-examination of *Henry Bathurst Monkhouse*, charged with shooting at his father, the accused was brought up at half-past two o'clock, before Mr. Beadon, at Hammersmith Police-office.

Inspector Jenks, I division, deposed to having received the following certificate from the medical gentlemen attending Mr. Monkhouse, senior

"We hereby certify that Mr. John Farmer Monkhouse is gone on well; his general health is improved, and the wound is suppurating kindly; but he is not yet in a state to be removed

(Signed) J. BOWLING, } Surgeons.
Hammersmith, Oct. 17, 1849. E. HALFORD, }

Mr. Beadon immediately remanded the prisoner for another week.

THE LATE ROBBERY OF PARCELS FROM THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—On Wednesday last, at CLERKENWELL Police-office, William (*alias* Edward) Barton and Henry Hanbury were finally examined on this charge, the particulars of which we have given in a former Number, and were committed for trial. In the course of the proceedings, it was stated that the original parcels, which had been stolen, were left in a mysterious way at the George and Bull Inn, Holborn, and were subsequently transferred to the possession of Messrs. Chaplin and Horne. Immediately after the committal of the prisoners, Mr. Brenchley, the managing clerk to Messrs. Chaplin and Horne at the Paddington goods station of the Great Western Railway, and Mr. Collard, police officer of that establishment, delivered the parcels to the respective consignees.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The English funds opened firmly on Monday at 92½ ⅞ for Money, being an advance of ⅛ per cent. upon the closing price of the preceding week. An improvement to 92¾ ⅞ afterwards occurred, which was followed on Tuesday by a further advance to 92⅞ to ¾, at a later period, however, declining to 92⅝. But on Wednesday (settling day), several violent fluctuations occurred, produced by the state of the Account. Consols for Money opened at 92¾, but the account proving *bullish*, a reaction to 92⅛ followed; a rally afterwards made quotations 92¾, when the publication of the Paris news, disclosing the hostile position of a majority of the French Chambers to the President, followed by large sales here by parties connected with the Paris market, reduced quotations to 91⅝. On Thursday the market was again agitated, Consols having been sold at 91⅝, after which fluctuations, the account proving a *bear*, became 91⅝ ⅞ for Money, and 91⅞ ⅜ for Time. Exchequer Bills continue in demand, quoting again improved prices: the same observation applies to India Bonds. At the close of the week, although not much more depressed, was far from buoyant, an uneasy feeling existing with regard to French affairs, added to the unsettled state of the Turkish question. Prices last quoted were—For Bank Stock, 204; 3 per Cent. Reduced, 90¾; Consols, 91¾; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Annuities, 91⅞; Long Annuities, to expire Jan., 1859, 8⅞; Ditto, 30 years, Oct. 10, 1859, 8⅛; Ditto, 30 years, Jan. 5, 1860, 9-16; India Bonds, £1000, 40s. pm.; Ditto, under £1000, 84 p.; South Sea Stock, Old Annuities, ⅞; Consols for Account, 91⅞; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 47 p.; £500, June, 47 p.; Small, June, 47 p.

Mexican and Portuguese have shown the greatest amount of fluctuation among the Foreign securities, though nearly all have undergone fractional changes. The news received on Monday from Mr. Robertson, that the convention concluded by him with the Mexican executive was not yet ratified, but was expected to pass the Congress, and that the next packet would, probably, bring from 80,000 dollars to 100,000 dollars towards the dividends, did not produce any effect on Monday's prices, which ranged from 27¼ to 26¾. Ditto, Deferred, 5¼ to ⅝. Portuguese have been transacted, and 42¾ to ½ for Money was quoted. A reaction has, however, since taken place, and 42¼ per cent. is the result. Portuguese Four per Cents have been steadily inquired for, quoting 84, which has been exceeded. Spanish Actives have ruled dull at former prices, and Passives have been neglected. Dutch have been in moderate request, and 2½ per Cents sold at 54¼ to ⅝. Belgian have been in fair demand, and 104¾ to ⅞ for Five per Cents have sold. Danish have been in request, and 100¼ to ½ for Three per Cents have been sold. Russian have been steadily inquired for, quoting 109¼ to ⅜ for Five per Cents. Brazilian have been in request, and 77 to ½ for Five per Cents have been sold. Buenos Ayres have been in request, and 73¾ to ¾ for Six per Cents have been sold. Chilian have been in request, and 101¼ to ½ for Six per Cents have been sold. Peruvian have been in request, and 26¾ to ⅞ for Four-and-a-Half per Cents have been sold. Columbian have been in request, and 21¾ to ⅞ for Six per Cents have been sold. Venezuela have been in request, and 11¼ to ½ for Deferred have been sold. Greek have been in request, and 19¾ to ⅞ for Five per Cents have been sold. Ecuador have been in request, and 4¾ to ⅝ for Deferred have been sold.

Railways have been in fair demand, and prices have ruled firm. Caledonian, 15¾; Eastern Counties, 6¼; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 64; Great Northern, 84; Great Western, 51¾; Lancaster and Carlisle, 78; London and Blackwall, 9¼; London and Brighton, 84; London and Croydon, 12¾; London and Greenwich, 3¾; London and North-Western, 107¾; London and South-Western, 72¾; Manchester and Leeds, 70; Midland, 43¾; Midland and Great Western, 19¾; North British, 19¾; Scottish Central, 12¾; Scottish Midland Junction, 11¾; Shrewsbury and Chester, 13¾; Shrewsbury and Hereford, 8¾; Shrewsbury and Shrewsbury, 8¾; South-Eastern, 17; South-Western, 82; Ditto, Half-Shares, 41¼; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 20¾; Ditto, Eighth Shares, 10¼; Ditto, Preference, 50¾; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 25¼; Ditto, Eighth Shares, 12¾; Ditto, Preferred, 40¼; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 20¼; Ditto, Eighth Shares, 10¼; Ditto, Deferred, 5¼; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 2¾; Ditto, Eighth Shares, 1¼; Ditto, Preference, 42¼; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 21¼; Ditto, Eighth Shares, 10¾

NEW BOOKS, &c.

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Office, 85, Fleet-street, and all booksellers and newsvendors.

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PHEASANT SHOOTING.—(SEE PAGE 271.)

(*Continued from page 270.*)

ran for this peculiarly formed island; and, for the reason above stated (want of a refuge harbour, or ignorance of the excellent holding-ground of the bay), were frequently driven ashore, or foundered in the neighbourhood.

Among the vessels lost within the last twenty years are—the *Sovereign*, from Africa, value £20,000, twenty-eight lives lost; the *Ann*, bound to Africa, value £14,000, sixteen lives lost; *City of Bristol* steamer, stranded, value £80,000, crew and cargo saved; *Clementson* barque, from South America, value £38,000, cargo and two lives lost; *Earl of Roden* steamer, £30,000, cargo lost, crew saved; *Sirius* steamer, value £50,000, cargo and twenty lives lost; the *Pandora*, of Wexford, with all hands, eight or nine in number, value of vessel and cargo £2000; the *Falcon* schooner, one man lost, with vessel and cargo, value £1700; and the *Hebe*, Russian barque, value (had she received no injury) about £15,000. It is reasonable to infer that much of this loss of property might have been saved had there been a light on the island; and, had there been a life-boat in the bay, the lives also might have been rescued.

Ballycotton Island rises 170 feet above the level of the sea. The height of the Lighthouse is 60 feet, including the lantern, giving the light an elevation of 230 feet. In February next a powerful "lens light," on a new principle, will be exhibited, and will be visible upwards of 30 miles to sea.

The cost of the Lighthouse, when completed, will be about £10,000.

In the village of Ballycotton, which is an improving fishing hamlet and pleasant bathing-place, considerable industrial operations are carried on under the superintendence of the Protestant clergyman, and chief officer of coast guard, giving employment in the manufacture of nets and fishing gear, together with woollen and linen goods, to about 100 persons. The above gentlemen have published several Reports detailing the success of their experiments, and calculated to excite public interest in the place and people.

The accompanying View of the Island and New Lighthouse is from a clever ketch by Mr. Robert L. Stopford, of Cork.

NEW LIGHTHOUSE ON BALLYCOTTON ISLAND.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1849

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 396.—VOL. XV.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1849. [SIXPENCE.

FRENCH PARTIES AND THE ROMAN QUESTION.

FRANCE has just passed through a crisis, involving not alone the fate of an Administration, but in a very great degree the personal position of the President and the future prospects of the Republic. The intervention of M. Odillon Barrot in the affairs of Rome was a mistake from the beginning; and in its progress, from the day that General Oudinot landed at Civita Vecchia, until the vote for the money to pay for it was demanded in the Legislative Assembly, it has threatened to cause embarrassment, disgrace, and political convulsion in France. Happily, however, the last of these penalties has for the present been spared. The embarrassment and the disgrace still remain. M. Odillon Barrot has achieved a triumph, by the aid of M. de Montalembert and the religious Conservatives, reinforced for the occasion by M. Thiers and the political Conservatives; but he has virtually betrayed the President, whose Minister he is, and placed him in a false position with the country and the Chamber. In his famous letter to Colonel Ney, the President showed how the intervention of the French arms, anomalous as it was, might be turned to the honour of the French and the benefit of the Roman people; and chalked out a line of conduct for the Pope, which, in his political capacity as a temporal Sovereign, would, sooner or later, have had the effect of reconciling him with his people. The letter was an affirmation, in effect, if not in terms, that the intervention of the French in Italy was more for the sake of the Romans than for the sake of the Pope. Louis Napoleon appears to have deeply felt the inutility, as well as the ungraciousness and cruelty, of forcing back a runaway Sovereign upon his unwilling subjects; and to have done his best, when that intervention was a *fait accompli*, to turn it to account for the real liberty of the Romans, and their emancipation, in part, if not wholly, from the ecclesiastical yoke of the bigotted and benighted Cardinals by whose agency alone the Pope has hitherto acted.

But there is a large party in France which is not only disgusted with all revolution, both at home and abroad, but which would willingly sacrifice the wishes and rights of the people of the Roman States, however just and reasonable they might be, to the real or supposed advantage of the Pope. This party—of which M. de Montalembert, by far the most eloquent speaker in France, is the chief—includes all the sincere and zealous Roman Catholics. To them, as regards Rome, the Pope is everything—the Roman people nothing. To them, also, the re-instalment of the Pope is a matter to be considered under a French as well as under a Roman or European aspect. Legitimacy and divine right are their watchwords; and the Sovereigns of Europe who exercise their authority by these patents are sacred in their eyes. Not less sacred, for the same reason, are the heirs of such lofty pretensions, who await in poverty and exile the turn of fortune, and their restoration to the high estate from which they have fallen. The Pope, the Count de Chambord, and the Conde de Montemolin, each represent a principle which derives its highest support from the religious feeling of sincere Roman Catholics. That party was highly offended with the President's letter, and openly rejoiced when the Pope, in his last *motu proprio*, manifested a will of his own, not at all in accordance with the policy which Louis Napoleon, in his extra-official letter, had sketched out for his guidance.

M. Thiers—whose game it is extremely difficult to understand, but whose influence and ability it is not easy to overrate—threw all his weight into the same scale. The *parti prêtre* was thus reinforced by that large section in the present Assembly who, without any religious convictions at all, bear a very great grudge against the authors of the Revolution of 1848, and hate the Republicans with a most unmistakeable cordiality. The combined strength of these parties forms a considerable majority; and as soon as their coalition was manifest, it became a matter for the serious consideration of the President and his Ministers how the government of the country was to be carried on, in case of the repudiation by the Assembly of the sentiments expressed in the letter to Colonel Ney. That letter was personal, not ministerial. It was the opinion of the President as an individual, and had no official character derivable from the signature of a responsible Minister. Was the Ministry to adopt that letter, and be defeated by the forces combined under Messrs. de Montalembert and Thiers? or was the Ministry to pass it over in silence, accept the Pope's *motu proprio*, and consent to have no other policy in Rome than that of the reactionary Cardinals? The first course was one of immediate peril to the Ministry, if not to the country; the second was one which postponed to a future

OPENING OF THE GREAT SOUTHERN AND WESTERN RAILWAY FROM DUBLIN TO CORK.—THE MONARD VIADUCT.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

and possibly remote day the difficulties and embarrassments of the Roman question, and only involved as its immediate consequence the stultification of the President. M. Odillon Barrot, after long hesitation, decided upon the latter course. The report of M. Thiers —approving the Roman expedition, recommending the credits demanded to cover its expenses, and avoiding to hamper the Pope and the Cardinals by any recommendation of the policy to be pursued for the pacification of the Roman States and the permanence of the Pontifical throne—was adopted by a large majority.

The Legitimist party in France consider this a great triumph, and the forerunner of a still greater victory, in which the question will be, not as to the sovereignty of Rome, but as to the sovereignty of France, the Conservatives, who act with M. Thiers, consider it a defeat of the Republicans and Democratic party. In what light it is viewed by M. Odillon Barrot and the Cabinet, we cannot, of course, say. It is generally understood, however, that the President considers that his Ministry have not acted very fairly by him, and that he will either find or make an opportunity of remodelling the Cabinet, and infusing into it a spirit more congenial with his own.

But, notwithstanding the varying and conflicting hopes which are founded upon the unexpected strength displayed by the *parti prêtre* and the *parti Thiers*, the conviction thus formed will not save France from the evil consequences of this ill-judged intervention. France, we should suppose, cannot permanently occupy Rome. The moment her troops are withdrawn, the Pope and his people will be left to settle their differences between themselves—with what result, in the present temper of both of them, is easy to anticipate. Without the support of foreign bayonets, the theocracy that rules the secular affairs of Rome must fall. If France should withdraw at present, to intervene hereafter, her second intervention could be on no other grounds, and in support of no other policy than that which the President has recommended, and on which he's Ministers have left him in isolation. Failing the second intervention of France, Austria would of necessity be the Power to which the Pope would look. This result might please M. de Montalembert and the party that dream of a Legitimist restoration in France; but would it satisfy his present ally, M. Thiers? and, what is of more consequence, would it be in accordance with the sentiments of the great bulk of the French people? It seems to us that M. Thiers, in coalescing with the Legitimists upon this occasion, has settled nothing, though he has damaged his own character; that M. de Montalembert and the ultra-Roman Catholic party have miscalculated the real sentiments of the French people on the Roman question; that M. Odillon Barrot has but added one more to the long list of blunders which have signalised his political career; and that Louis Napoleon, though he has been left to stand almost alone by the statesmen who should have supported him, and placed in a situation of extreme delicacy and difficulty, will ultimately rally around him upon this very question the real public opinion of France.

Even in the most favourable issue we suspect that France will have occasion to regret that she ever meddled in the question at all in any other capacity than that of a friendly adviser. She is pledged by her history and antecedents to respect the rights of all other nations, and to interfere with none; and bound to support with her sympathy the progressive party in all countries that struggle for national freedom and responsible government.

LORD CLARENDON'S VISIT TO CORK;
AND OPENING OF THE GREAT SOUTHERN AND WESTERN RAILWAY.

(From our own Correspondent.)

IN our Journal for March the 24th, we recorded the opening of this line of railway from Dublin to Mallow, *en route* to Cork; and have now much pleasure in laying before our readers the details of its completion to the latter city.

From the many "engineering difficulties" on this portion of the line, it was found impossible to progress with it at the same rate as some of the other portions. Immediately after leaving Mallow, we reach a lengthy viaduct, and next a cutting measuring nearly one mile, with 80 feet of depth. From the time of quitting the terminus at Mallow, to our arrival at Blackpool, the railway may be said to be one continued series of cuttings, fillings, and viaducts. The viaduct near Mallow counts ten arches, and measures 515 feet from buttress to buttress, with an elevation from the bed of the river to the level of the rail of 55 feet. The next viaduct, the Monard (of which we give a View), measures 600 feet from buttress to buttress, and has an elevation from the foundation to the rail of 98 ft.; whilst the next, that of Kilnap (which passes through Mr Shaw's beautifully laid out grounds), has an elevation of 96 feet, by 412 feet from buttress to buttress. The bridge on the old Mallow road, by the way—which was, some few years since, considered a wondrously high bridge—now, contrasted with its more lofty neighbour, sinks into comparative insignificance. One peculiarity in connection with the viaduct of Kilnap is, that, whilst it has a curve, it has also an inclination of 1 in 60 feet; and it is gratifying to be able to state, that, notwithstanding the novelty of the work to many of the hands employed on them, not a single accident occurred during their construction; and Mr. Dargan, the contractor, not only expresses himself content with the attention of those employed, but maintains that no better work could be produced in the entire country.

The present terminus at Blackpool, though surrounded with substantial buildings for stables, hospitals, and workshops, is little more than a wooden shed. From the station to the entrance to the tunnel is but some few hundred yards, and seems to strike all those unacquainted with the powers of steam as fearful, from its great fall said to be 1 in 60; but positively asserted by those almost as well qualified to judge as the officers of the company, to be but 1 in 80.

The Lord-Lieutenant having acceded to the wishes of the Directors, to open their line, on Thursday, the 18th, the day appointed for the ceremony, his Lordship left the Castle of Dublin at nine o'clock, and reached the Mallow station at three, where the officials and others connected with the Cork end of the line awaited his Excellency's arrival. He shortly after started for Cork, leaving the carriage, from time to time, to inspect the different works of interest along the line, and arrived at Cork at half-past five o'clock. One little incident on the road deserves mention: Mr. John Jeffers, the proprietor of Blarney Castle, and one of the best and most scientific farmers of the south of Ireland, accompanied by Mr. Bell and Mr. H. Townsend, with some others, awaited his Lordship's reaching the Blarney station, and presented the Earl with an address from the surrounding agriculturists, which his Lordship was pleased to accept and receive. Whilst all this little scene was passing inside a railway carriage saloon, a much gayer one was taking place a little farther down, at the expense of Mr. Jeffers, who was regaling his tenantry and friends with a true Irish jig, as a wind-up to a pleasant day's harvest-home party.

At the Cork station, the Earl of Bandon's dress carriage, with outriders and postilions in their state livery, awaited the arrival of his Excellency, who, upon alighting from his saloon, and being saluted with military honours, entered the carriage, and was driven through the principal streets to the Imperial Hotel. Here his Lordship was entertained by the Directors of the Company, and most, not by the traders or merchants of the city, but by a few of the private friends of the officials.

It had been intimated to Sir Thomas Deane, some days previously, that his Excellency purported visiting the College next morning, and ten o'clock was the hour announced. Long before that time, the President, Vice-President, Professor Denehy (architect and builder), with a large gathering of respectability, had assembled to meet his Lordship, who, at a quarter past ten o'clock, arrived, accompanied by the Duke of Leinster, the Earl of Bandon, the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Kildare, Lord Haywarden, Lord Monteagle, Sir P. Crampton, Sir W. Sommerville, Sir J. N. Redington, Sir W. Lyons, Commissioner Radcliff, &c. His Excellency and the party were shown over the entire edifice.

In the great examination hall of the college several gentlemen were introduced to his Excellency. It is but justice to mention that the distinguished visitors expressed themselves highly gratified with the courteous attention of Sir Thomas Deane and his son; as also with Mr. Woodward, their able partner. Nor was overlooked by the visitors, the admirable manner in which Mr. Butler had contrived to have the ornamental work executed in stone from the neighborhood, and by local tradesmen.

Having remained nearly three-quarters of an hour, and given utterance to the most unqualified admiration of the entire building, his Excellency request d to be shown to the School of Design, now on the eve of being opened. His Lordship was accordingly driven to the school, accompanied as on his arrival. Here the Head Master, Mr. W. Wilks, awaited, and explained to his Excellency the uses of the several apartments.

From the School of Design his Excellency was next driven to the southern face of the tunnel belonging to the railway, which his Lordship entered. Here the men were preparing for a blast, to be fired by means of a powerful galvanic battery. After making several inquiries of the persons connected with the establishment, his Lordship was requested to retire, and immediately upon his doing so, the explosion took place, removing a large mass of stone by several barrows, with the same precision as from one shot.

From the tunnel his Excellency was driven direct to the railway station, where, through some mistake, owing to the engines not having arrived from Mallow, he had to remain from ten minutes before twelve o'clock till a quarter past one o'clock, when the train left homeward.

It has been regretted that some more liberal arrangements had not been made by the railway directors, so as to have brought his Lordship more in contact with the citizens, when his reception would have been more hearty. We believe, from all we can learn, that not one truth in his Lordship's character can be found fault with; and the only conclusion that can be made is that, could possibly, he would divest himself for one day of his *prestige*, and appear amongst the people as a private gentleman, then, indeed, would he have cause to be proud of his reception amongst the southern Irish. As it is, we fear that his Lordship returned to Dublin with a very poor idea indeed of Cork courtesy.

We quote the following from the *Cork Reporter*

"A grand dinner was given on Thursday, at the Imperial Hotel, by the directors of the Great Southern and Western Railway Company, on the occasion of the opening of their line to this city. His Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant was present; so, it is said, were several persons of high rank and public eminence —Dukes, Earls, M.P.s, men of great scientific and literary position—in fact, all varieties of people about whose sayings and doings the public is curious to learn something. The occasion was one of great general interest; the proceedings were looked forward to with much anxiety; and yet, though in this city are published three journals, instead of furnishing us accurate and extended reports of any public event as any in the empire, and anxious to make every effort to procure them, public curiosity is not gratified by a line respecting the dinner in question."

It appears that no tickets or admission to the dinner were formally, and in proper time, sent to the offices of the Cork journals for the reporters; no place was provided for them; and, accordingly, the proceedings are not reported by either journal. It is stated in the *Cork Reporter*, that "the mode in which the invitations for the dinner were distributed seems to have deeply offended the local shareholders, a meeting of whom is called to consider the subject."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The ministerial difficulty respecting the money credits for the expedition to Rome has passed away without endangering the existence of the Cabinet, M. Odillon Barrot having found means, in a speech of great tact and ability, to reconcile as the fractions of the Party of Order. We consists the majority in the Chamber, to an approval, more or less modified, of the Martial policy in Rome; and the sums required to defray the expenditure were accordingly voted by a large majority, any differences of opinion existing between the Ultras party and the more liberal of the Moderates as to what ought to be the concessions of the Pope to the Romans, being postponed for the present.

The debate, which was of a violent character, was marked by an incident which involved M. Thiers in a duel. M. Mathieu (de la Drome) having in the course of his harangue that M. Thiers had declared that the election of Louis Napoleon would lead to war to France, M. Thiers contradicted the charge, on which M. Bixio affirmed that he had heard M. Thiers say so. The parties immediately left the Chamber, and, accompanied by seconds, proceeded to the Bois de Boulogne, where the duel took place at five o'clock, about an hour after the altercation occurred in the Chamber. The seconds of M. Thiers were M. Piscatory and Heckeren, and those of M. Bixio, MM. Favreau and Victor Lefranc, who encountered, but were unable, to effect a reconciliation. The principals fired once, but neither of them was wounded; and the seconds then came forward to put an end to the duel, declaring that the parties had done all that their honour required. M. Thiers and M. Bixio returned to the Assembly just as the sitting was adjourned. M. Heckeren, whom M. Thiers selected for *témoin*, is the gentleman who had the misfortune to kill in a duel the celebrated Russian poet, Pouschkin. M. Bixio, the antagonist of M. Thiers, is the gentleman who was so desperately wounded on the first day of the June insurrection, in the faubourg St. Jacques, while gallantly attacking the barricades. He is even still suffering from the effect of his wound. He belongs to the Cavaignac school of Moderate Republicans, and is rather gentle than otherwise in his demeanour.

Another duel took place on Monday, in the Forest of Senart. The principals engaged in the hostilities were M. Thouret, the advocate, and Lieut. Petit, of the Gendarmerie Mobile. A series of quarrels arose out of the trials at Versailles, the former having told the latter that he was ashamed to wear the French uniform. Lieut. Petit felt insulted at the imputation cast upon him, and demanded satisfaction, which was at once granted. The combatants fought with swords, and after the contest had lasted some time, both were so exhausted as to require repose. A short pause ensued, and the struggle was renewed with increased fury, which continued for several minutes longer, when the seconds interposed, declaring that the principals had done enough to satisfy their honour. The combatants then shook hands and left the field. Neither sustained the slightest injury, notwithstanding the vigour and duration of the conflict.

On Monday and Tuesday nothing of interest occurred in the Legislative Assembly. On Wednesday, M. Creton brought before the Assembly his proposition for the repeal of the laws banishing the two branches of the Orleans family. He instanced the abrogation of the Salic law as one obnoxious law. The Minister of the Interior said the proposition in itself was unobjectionable; but the time selected for it was inappropriate. The Government opposed the measure only for the present moment, but when the proper moment arrived, they would consider it a point of honour to introduce a bill upon the subject. The measure was rejected by a majority of 434 to 103.

The health of M. de Lamartine does not improve as satisfactorily as his medical friends could wish, and they have advised him to retire from public life. The determination of the hon. member is not known.

The trials at Versailles are not proceeding as rapidly as they did at their commencement. Repeated interruptions, and lines, not of a stormy kind, are now continually taking place, which go to suspend for a time the inquiry, and detract from the becoming gravity of the Court. Four of these disgraceful scenes occurred on Tuesday; some of the witnesses, in giving their evidence, having used opprobrious epithets in application to a portion of the prisoners, the latter gave full vent to their indignation by the most violent expressions of rage. In one case, the prisoners rushed upon the witness a Liar, and was forthwith condemned by the Court to three months' imprisonment.

The rumours of some Ministerial resignations were renewed during the week, but they did not meet with much credit.

SPAIN.

There is a material crisis at Madrid. Under date of the 19th we learn that the whole of the Narvaez Ministry resigned on the preceding day, and that another Ministry composed of Gener. Cleonard and other men of little note, had been appointed to succeed them. The motive for the resignation of Narvaez and his colleagues is said to have been an intimation from the Queen that her "beloved husband" was not pleased with them. It appears, however, by letters of the 21st, that the reign of the new Ministry had been very short, for on that day General Narvaez is reported to have resumed the direction of affairs. The whole matter appeared to be a mere Court intrigue. A telegraphic despatch, however, of later date, had Paris, announces that the Narvaez Ministry, which had been recalled to office on the 21st, had been again dismissed.

ITALIAN STATES.

ROME.—The Pope's late amnesty is to be modified, thus, according to accounts from Rome, dated the 14th inst.: "The political offenders are to be brought before an assembly to be divided into three classes—the first, consisting of those who are to receive the Republic is to be recalled; the second, consisting of the moderate Republicans who are to be exiled only under *surveillance*; but in their case is neither to be recalled nor amnestied.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

Accounts from Vienna of the 19th state that, in Hungary, arrests are the order of the day. Kossuth's nephew and the unfortunate Count Batthyany has been forced to enlist as a private soldier in the Austrian service. It is generally understood in Vienna that it is the intention of the Austrian Government to repudiate the Hungarian notes issued by M. Kossuth. This resolution, it is said, is calculated to ruin perhaps 100,000 persons, members of the aristocracy of Hungary, and its action cannot fail to make itself felt beyond the frontier of Hungary.

From the refugees' camp at Widdin, intelligence to the 6th states that the Austrian General, Haverslunt, has arrived there, charged with a mission from Field-Marshal Haynau, General in Command, to the Pacha, relative to the fugitives. Haynau's mission was to demand Haverslunt brought a general pardon for all the men, from the officers downwards. The Pacha immediately had this announcement made to the Magyars assembled without the fortress. The greater number refused to Hungary, and General Haverslunt continued his journey to Constantinople.

According to reports from Pesth, the crown of Hungary is now in England, Kossuth was not with it. Szemere was in league with him, and, on making his escape from Widdin, executed the commission of carrying off the crown jewels to London.

Another singular episode has occurred in Hungarian affairs. It has lately become the fashion to force young Hungarians of birth and education to enlist in the most respectable Austrian regiments. A certain Baron Podmanitzky was thus compelled to take common drover to the artillery, and it so happened that shortly after his joining the army he was ordered to assist in loading on a march lost part of a bag of corn, and the young nobleman was sentenced to be flogged. On the morning after this disgraceful punishment had been inflicted on him, Baron Podmanitzky entered the room of his captain, and offering that officer the choice of two pistols, he challenged him to fight it out on the spot. They fired, and the captain was slightly wounded. Baron Podmanitzky was, of course, placed under arrest, tried, and condemned to capital punishment.

RUSSIA

Advices from St Petersburg of the 9th mention the arrival of Fuad Effendi on the 5th. he had not been, at that date, received by the Emperor, nor was the day of audience fixed. Count Nesselrode delivered a copy of the Sultan's letter to the Czar to Count Nesselrode, with whom he had a long interview. No details are known of what took place at the interview. At St. Petersburgh the general impression was that peace would not be disturbed; that Fuad Effendi will return with the prospect of a possible arrangement. "On his arrival at Constantinople," says a letter from an apparently well-informed quarter, "he will obtain passports for England to be delivered to the refugee chiefs; and, this done, a conciliatory note will be forwarded to St. Petersburg. England will have received a note in reply to that which she addressed to the Russian Cabinet. The tone of that note was very moderate, and that of M. de Nesselrode is equally so. Nevertheless, there is, at bottom, on both, some irritation.

UNITED STATES.

We have advices from New York to the 5th inst.

A fruitful storm had raged in New York, doing much damage to the shipping. President Taylor had again left the White House, his visit on this occasion is to the city of New York, where he would meet with a gratifying reception.

The Mayors of New York, Boston, Brooklyn, &c., and the leading merchants and citizens of these and other cities of the Union, were making great efforts to give a suitable reception to such of the Hungarian Generals as could make America the end of their adoption. The refusal of the Sultan to deliver up the fugitives had created an intense feeling of mingled surprise and satisfaction throughout the Union.

A National Convention was to be held in St. Louis, Missouri, on the 16th inst. Its design was to promote a railroad from that city to the Pacific coast. It was to be followed by another convention of a like nature at Memphis, Tennessee, on the 23rd inst.

The influx of emigration from all parts of Europe, and especially from Ireland and Germany, still continued on a very large scale. Arrangements were being made by the Italian, German, and other sections of the population of the States, to ensure the comfort of those serving from their respective countries.

From Boston we learn that the British brig *St. John*, Captain Oliver, from Galway, Ireland, anchored inside Minots Ridge about six o'clock A.M. on Sunday, the 7th inst., dragged her anchor, and struck on Grampus Rocks about nine A.M. The captain, officers, and crew (with the exception of the first mate) took to the boats, and landed safe at the Glades. The passengers who were saved got on pieces of the wreck, and landed near Whitehead, north end of Cohasset Harbour. The number of passengers on board was about 164, out of which about 145 are supposed to have been lost. Another account sets down the number at 98. There were 14 cabin passengers, mostly women and children.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Accounts from Nicaragua to the 20th of August state that the New York company for the construction of the canal had obtained an absolute and unconditional grant from the Nicaraguan Government; and, until the completion of the canal, were to have the exclusive right of navigation of the San Juan River and the Lakes Nicaragua and Leon. It was said that when the English Vice-Consul heard of the wrote to the Nicaraguan Government, complaining of their having exclusively granted what had been stirred up by the British agents, and treating it as a cause of offence. The Government replied that they would appeal to the United States Government for protection.

CALIFORNIA

The dates from California are brought down to the 1st Sept. The excitement still continued against the "foreigners."

At San Francisco it was understood that a constitution would be formed, and members elected to the Legislature by the 1st November.

The commerce between the United States and its golden dependency is daily increasing.

The steam-ship *Falcon* (arrived at New Orleans on the 6th of October, from Chagres) brought 70,000 dollars in gold dust, a large mail, and 89 passengers for New York.

The steamer *Panama* brought 500,000 dollars in gold dust, and 169 passengers arrived at Panama on the 22d ult.

The steamship *California* was reported to have sailed from Panama for San Francisco on the 27th ult., the *Senator* on the 1st, the *Union* on the 8th, and the *Panama* on the 13th. The health of the Isthmus was good, and the roads were more easy for travelling, they having been greatly improved.

WEST INDIES.

Intelligence some days later than our last account has come to hand from Jamaica.

In the House of Assembly committees had been appointed to bring in divers bills; among others the Import Duty Bill, which it was expected would have a clause attached appropriating a portion of the receipts for support of the establishments necessary for the security of peace and order in the island, in case of a rupture with the Government on the subject of retrenchment. The latter bill was laid before the House on the 20th ultimo.

A new proposition for compensating the holders of offices with four years' purchase of their emoluments in reference to their present salaries and the amount proposed to be paid to them, met with little favour from the inhabitants generally throughout the country parts; and, on the other hand, it was doubted whether it would satisfy the holders.

Our accounts from Havannah are to the 28th ult. The quarantine regulations were much relaxed. The rumours of the intended expedition from the United States had produced very little effect, and tranquility was in no way disturbed. The Government of the island had abundant resources at its command to repel any attack, and therefore, such an enterprise, conducted by private adventurers, stood no chance of success.

In Antigua some rain had fallen, but the weather had continued distressingly dry and oppressive. Dysentery was very prevalent, and one case of Asiatic cholera had occurred.

At Demerara cholera had made its appearance, and Lieutenant-Colonel Mills, commanding 1st West India Regiment, had died of it.

The British Legislature was opened by the Governor on the 29th ult., who delivered a speech, in which a censure was passed upon the Council and Assembly for the slow and costly transactions of the simple affairs of this small community, numbering 10,000 people, and whose House of Assembly consists of thirty-six members, each receiving eight shillings per diem.

Later accounts add that the disputes pending between the House of Assembly and the other branches of the Legislature have caused a temporary suspension of the import duty. The Assembly, consisting of sugar planters, have passed a tariff, the old tariff having expired on the 1st Oct.), all goods, wares, and merchandise are entitled to enter free of island duty.

AUSTRALIA.

Accounts from Sydney, to June 30th, have been received. The feeling of the inhabitants on the subject of the renewed system of transportation is shown by the following resolutions, unanimously agreed to at a public meeting of all classes, which was held on the 16th of June:—

1 That, considering the arbitrary and faithless manner in which this colony has been treated by the Right Hon. Sir Grey, this meeting most humbly prays her Majesty to remove that incompetent person from her Majesty's Councils.

2 That it is indispensable to the well-being of this colony, and to the satisfactory conduct of its affairs, that a responsible government no longer be administered by the remote, ill-informed, and irresponsible Colonial Office, but by Ministers present to, and responsible to, the colonists themselves, in accordance with the principles of the British Constitution.

3 That this meeting having unanimously agreed to the preceding two resolutions, the following humble address to her Most Excellent Majesty the Queen, embodying them, be adopted, and that such address be signed by the chairman on behalf of the meeting.

[The address was a mere transcription of the resolutions, [illegible] preliminary form.]

4. That, considering the discretionary power of Sir Fitzroy, the governor to the former meeting and to its deputation, this meeting abstains from appointing a deputation to wait upon his excellency with the preceding resolutions and address, but requests the chairman to transmit them to him, with a written request that his excellency will be pleased to forward the same to her Majesty the Queen for her gracious consideration.

With reference to the arrival of convicts which had just taken place, the *Sydney Morning Herald* says

All the convicts will be removed from the ship this morning. [illegible] In addition to those previously mentioned as [illegible] under engagement to Mr Fitzgerald, M.C.C. Lawson, and other gentlemen. The forty-three sent to Moreton Bay were forwarded [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

At "Address of Confidence," repudiating the "vote of censure," had been voted to Sir Charles A. Fitzroy. A bill had been brought in and read a first time in the Legislative Assembly, for the appointment of the Hon. Francis Scott as agent for the colony.

THE HOP DUTY.—An account of the duty on hops of the growth of the year 1848, for the under-mentioned districts, distinguishing the old from the new duty:—

	£ s. d.
Barnstaple	10 13 9
Derby	10 .. 2
Gloucester	10 .. 2
Lewes	10 .. 2
Wrexham	1 .. 2
Isle of Wight	1 .. 2
Lincoln	[illegible]
Stourbridge	[illegible]
Suffolk	[illegible]
Worcester	[illegible]
Ware	[illegible]
	[illegible]
Old duty id. 19-20 per lb	[illegible]
New duty at 2d. 8-20 per lb	[illegible]
Additional duty of five per cent., per Act 3, Vict. c. 17	[illegible]
	£45,672 8 8

The above are the only districts from which the returns have reached this office; those for the other districts will be published as soon as received

CHAS. HAWTREY,
Assistant to Accountant-General.

Inland Revenue Office, Broad-street, 23rd Oct., 18[illegible].

COMMISSION TO INQUIRE INTO HER MAJESTY'S FORESTAL RIGHTS.—Her Majesty has appointed three commissioners, and also a secretary, to inquire into and report upon rights or claims over the New Forest, Southampton, and Waltham Chase, in Hampshire. The members of the commission are, Edward Berkeley Baron Portman, John Evelyn Denison, Esq., barrister-at-law, and Dominick [illegible], Esq., barrister-at-law, is the secretary and [illegible] to the commission. The appointments were made under a recent act (12 and 13 Vict., cap. 8.), and courts will be shortly held near the places by the commissioners. It is alleged that encroachments and trespasses have been committed upon the forest rights of the Queen; and on the other hand claims are made by the inhabitants to common and other rights. The commissioners (one of whom may be paid £600 a year, besides the clerk's salary and the [illegible] nature of forest courts. In the members of the commission are, Edward Berkeley rights or claims may attend, and lay the same before him or his assistant, who is to ascertain the boundaries of the two forests, and to inquire into the nature of forest courts, and the expediency of [illegible] or abolishing such courts. The inquiries, examinations, and proceedings of the commissioners are to be entered in books. The expenses of carrying the act into execution are to be defrayed out of the income of the Woods and Forests.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

INTRAMURAL BURIALS.

On Tuesday evening, at a meeting of the National Society for the Abolition of Burials in Towns, held at their rooms, Bridge-street, Blackfriars (Mr. G. A. Walker, president, in the chair), the following letter from the Board of Health to the president of the society was read.

The General Board of Health, Whitehall.
Oct. 22, 1849.

Sir,—I am directed by the General Board of Health to acquaint you, that they propose very shortly to enter upon the consideration of the whole subject of intramural interments, and of the means generally which it may be most advisable to adopt for removing the vast and increasing evils of the present system; and I am to state that the Board of Health will be very glad to receive from you, either by letter or at a personal interview, any suggestions on this important subject which you may desire to communicate, and which your great experience therein will enable you to furnish.

G. A. Walker, Esq. HENRY AUSTIN.

The Chairman said that, without being amenable to the charge of egotism, he could assert that he was in the possession of a large and very valuable collection of facts and opinions on the burial-in-towns question, which, during many years, he had collected and arranged. Those facts and opinions he would lay before the Board of Health, who were doing all in their power to crush for ever the demoralising, disgusting, and dangerous practice of burying the dead amidst the living. (Hear, hear.) Backed by public sympathy, and strong in that support, the Board of Health were dealing with the question in a determined manner; but nothing short of a sweeping legislative enactment could meet the evil. (Hear, hear.)

The following resolution was agreed to:

"That Mr. Walker be requested to communicate to the Board of Health the society's anxious desire for the speedy abolition of intramural burials. And that he be requested to assure the board that the society would aid them by every means in their power to effect that great national object."

Mr. Robert Watt, one of the deputation appointed to inspect the burial-place of St. Giles, Camden Town, deposed that he had, with Dr. E. Johnston and others, visited the place that day; that they had found three open pits, no earth between the coffins, in which coffins were piled one upon another, and side by side, under the wall of the workhouse, and close to the windows of the refractory ward. That the most offensive emanations were passing off from those pits of corruption, which were extremely injurious to the mourners attending funerals and the poor inmates of the workhouse.

Mr. Kingsford said, that, notwithstanding the order from the Board of Health, St. Bride's churchyard was re-opened that day. He feared that a certain power, which at present should be nameless, was marring the operations and good intentions of the Board of Health. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Marshall: Even at St. Giles's they were defying the Board of Health and digging graves during the week. He went to Gye's House on Sunday last, where he was assured that the Board of Health were resolved to co-operate with the public feeling, and if possible prevent such outrages.

Mr. J. Hogg read a horrifying description, both of the Camden-Town cemetery and the old St. Pancras burial-ground. He declared that the latter was saturated with human *débris*; and that, in the former place, he had seen sixteen holes dug under the walls of the workhouse, and close to the refractory ward. The bodies were buried within a short distance of the surface, and emitted a most overpowering odour. A few days since he questioned the grave-digger of the cemetery respecting the number daily buried there. He said that that day there were only sixteen burials, but that some Sundays between fifty and sixty had been buried in.

Dr. J. Evans brought under the notice of the committee some circumstances having reference to a graveyard in Manchester. In 1842, a portion of the only remaining parish burial-ground was sold to the Manchester and Leeds Railway Company for £3125 5s. 6d. Subsequently the remaining portion was sold to the same company for £8374 in all, for £12,899 5s. 6d. Yet the dean and canons of that city, instead of keeping pace with the urgent requirements of the present time, by establishing a cemetery or cemeteries outside the town, contended that the burial-ground should be near the parish church, as though all the dead were essential, nay, necessary companions to living worshippers, when it had long since been proved they hastened them prematurely to their last account. (Hear.)

INTRAMURAL INTERMENTS.

—A meeting of the churchwardens, overseers of the poor, and other inhabitants of the parish of St. Saviour, Southwark, was held on Monday evening, "to take into consideration an order just issued by the Board of Health, and served upon the wardens, with respect to future interments in their Green-bones' burial-ground, and to determine thereon." The chair was taken by Mr. Thomas Bailey, the warden of the Great Account, who said, if they obeyed the order of the Board of Health strictly, the Cross-bones burial-ground must be closed, although a great deal of the hallowed ground had been found there. The poor of the district would be deprived of ground in which to bury their dead, in the manner their means would enable them; the cost of burials, &c., would be enormous, perhaps 30s. or 40s. in each case, which must be defrayed out of the poor-rates. After some discussion, a resolution to the following effect was adopted:—"That the wardens be empowered to communicate with the Board of Health on the subject of the Cross-bones burial-ground, in order to obtain a consent to a variation of their order to allow the use of the maiden earth in that ground for burials until some legislative measure is passed for stopping intramural interments, and providing the necessary burial-ground.

ROYAL NAVAL CLUB OF 1765.

—The members of the Royal Naval Club of 1765 gave their concluding banquet for the present season on Monday evening, at the Hotel Grand-garde. Admiral the Earl of Ilchester, G.C.B., who served in the *Orion*, as midshipman, at the battle of Trafalgar, presided, and was supported by several naval officers. The Royal Naval Club of 1765 was established for the purpose of affording relief to the widows and children of naval officers, and since its establishment has expended in that benevolent object upwards of £6800. Amongst its most distinguished members have been his late Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence in 1786; and the Marquis of Anglesea, Admiral Duncan, Lord Collingwood, &c. Amongst the officers who attended the banquet on Monday night were—Admiral Sir Edward Chetham Strode, K.C.B., K.C., Admiral Russel, Captain Bowles, Captain Boxer, Captain Pasfield Oliver, Captain Wynn, Captain R. Douglas, Captain J. Gordon, Captain Robinson, Captain Marshall, Captain C. Jay, Admiral Ross, C.B., Captain Branford, Captain Brain, Captain Rich, Captain Curre, Captain T. Dickenson, Captain C. Greene, &c.

PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY FOR THE REFORMATION OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

—From a statement issued by the committee of this highly useful and important charity, it appears that all the arrangements have at length been completed for the final removal of the school from London to the new institution at Red-hill. Sunday next, with the sanction of the Bishop of Winchester, has been appointed for the delivery of the anniversary and farewell sermon in aid of the society's funds, after which the chapel will be converted into a district church. The proceeds of this final and pecuniary interesting service are to be specially applied to the fitting and furnishing of the new chapel erected at the Farm School, Red-hill.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY.

—The annual meeting of the South-West London Auxiliary to the Church of England Young Men's Society, for aiding in seeing at home and abroad, was held on Monday eve, at the Horns Assembly Room, Kennington. The Venerable C. J. Hoare, M.A., Archdeacon of Surrey, in the chair. The annual report was read and agreed to, after which the following resolutions were adopted:—That the Church Pastoral Aid Society, the Colonial Church Society, the London Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews, and the Church Missionary Society, present varied and extensive sources for the employment of the zeal and benevolence of, therefore are eminently entitled to the support of this society." 2. "That the Church of England Young Men's Society, having for its object the furtherance of Christian missions, and also the spiritual, moral, and intellectual welfare of young men, justly claims their support, as well as that of the community at large."

PURIFICATION OF THE RIVER THAMES.

—On Monday, Mr. Dover, of New-street, Spring-gardens, the projector of a scheme for deputrifying the sewage of London, in order to prevent the contamination of the river by the sewers, and the consequent evils to public health, gave a further exhibition of his experiments for testing the correctness of his views. The evidence of Mr. Dover's plan have already appeared in the public papers; but we may mention that it is proposed to construct works at the exit of each sewer into the Thames to intercept the sewage, and effect its deodorisation and filtration, and, after undergoing the twofold process, the water will be allowed freely to discharge itself into the river. The sewage is to be pumped up by steam-power into tanks or vats of 10 to 20, 3000 gallons each, and disinfected properly whilst there. At the end of the tank is 7 ft., the contents will be ready for filtering by ascent, and then the residuum is to be removed from the works, in order to be converted into an inodorous fertiliser termed "British guano," the value of which is estimated as more than equivalent to the outlay upon works, machinery, and labour necessary for producing it. The experiment on this occasion was made upon a quantity of pestilential sewage taken in the presence of some of the spectators from an adjacent sewer, and the result was that the water came forth from the apparat is apparently effectually deputrified, but still retaining an acid taste and smell, attributable to the particular disinfecting agent employed. In this state, the effect of the water upon the human frame, it is said, would be rather medicinal than otherwise; and when mixed with the liquid stream flowing down from the lock at Teddington in the proportion which naturally flows from that source, it is considered that the nauseous acid taste and odour will be greatly diminished.

BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES IN LAMBETH.

—On Tuesday, at a meeting in vestry of the inhabitants of the parish of St. Mary, Lambeth, held at the vestry hall, Church-street, for the purpose of determining whether it was "to encourage the establishment of public baths and wash-houses" should be adopted in that parish, it was resolved, "That an Act of Parliament made and passed in the second and third years of the reign of her present Majesty, intituled 'An Act to encourage the establishment of public baths and wash-houses,' amended by a certain other act made and passed in the 10th and 11th years of the reign of her said Majesty, ought to be adopted for the parish of St. Mary, Lambeth, in the county of Surrey." In the course of the meeting it was stated that a rate of one penny in the pound would be sufficient to meet the cost of establishing four baths and wash-houses in the parish. By a paper presented to the meeting it appeared that the gross profits of the [illegible] establishment since its foundation have been £2705, the receipts being £6483. The number of bathers in 1849 were 18,970; washers, &c., 5637; and individuals washed for, 23,748. The profits of the St. Martin's Baths, &c. are estimated at 90 per cent.

THE RECENT CATASTROPHE AT PIMLICO.

On Monday the inquest into the cause of the death of five persons who were lately killed in the Kentlworth-street sewer, in Pimlico, was resumed before Mr. Bedford, Coroner for Westminster.

The evidence, which was principally of a chemical character, furnished a remarkable instance of "how doctors differ."

Dr. Lyon Playfair, chemist to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests; Dr. Allen, Professor of Chemistry, King's College; and Dr. Dugald Campbell, of University College, differed altogether from the opinion of Dr. Ure, which we gave at length last week. The latter considered that the gas which killed the men was generated by circulation; while the former gentlemen were of opinion that it resulted from the foul deposit contained in the sewer itself.

Dr. Miller's evidence embraced a report which he had drawn up along with Mr. Dugald Campbell and Mr. Phillips, in which he emphatically stated their "decided conviction that the deaths in question were occasioned by the presence of sulphuretted hydrogen, generated from the ordinary contents of sewers in a state of stagnation, and the absence of a sufficient quantity of atmospheric air, and that the lime waste had nothing to do with the accident in question; also, that its presence in the road materials, as described, can in no way be prejudicial to health."

All the chemical witnesses, however, agreed that, had the sewer been properly ventilated, the gas, no matter how produced, would have been comparatively innocuous.

The jury returned the following verdict:—

"We find that the deceased men, David Peart, Thomas Gee, and John Atwood, died from the inhalation of noxious gas generated in a neglected and unventilated sewer situated in Kenlworth-street; and also find that the deceased Henry Wells and John Walsh met their deaths from the same cause, in their laudable endeavours to save the lives of the three first sufferers. The jury unanimously censure the commissioners and officers of the metropolitan sewers are much to blame for having neglected to avail themselves of the unusual advantages offered from the local situation of the Grosvenor Canal for the purposes of flushing the sewers in this district."

The Coroner said he could only record the finding of the jury so far as it related to the deaths of the deceased. The latter part of the verdict he could not legally record. If the jury attributed blame to any individual, or body of individuals, they must do so by a distinct verdict of manslaughter. As such was not their finding, he should only record the verdict that the deceased came by their deaths from inhaling the noxious gases generated in a neglected sewer.

PROPOSED FUND FOR THE WIDOWS OF SHARPE AND WILLIAMS.

—On Tuesday evening a numerously attended meeting of members of the National Charter Association was held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, for the purpose of adopting measures for carrying out a proposition which has been recently made, to raise a fund for the benefit of the widows of the late Joseph Williams and Alexander Sharpe, who died in prison under circumstances with which our readers are familiar. Mr. H. Stiles having been called to the chair, a general committee, which was entrusted with the control of the details of the arrangements by which it is proposed to raise the fund, was appointed, and a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Reynolds, Brookes, Pettit, Ferdinando, and Leach, were also nominated, for the purpose of framing an address calling public attention to the intended testimonial.

HOLBORN, &c., PAVING BOARD.

—At a meeting of the St. Andrew's, Holborn, and St. George-the-Martyr's Commissioners of Pavement, held at the Union Workhouse, Gray's-inn-lane, on Monday night, Mr. George Taylor in the chair, Mr. Hopper, a member of the board, submitted an offer, which he had been authorised to make to that and other metropolitan paving boards by Mr. Lowe, the inventor of the "patent stench-trap grid or grating," which has already been adopted, by way of experiment, by the Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers. The offer was to put down, in situations that required them, *several* specimens of his invention free of all charge to the boards consenting to make the experiment. The surveyor said the board had no power of itself to accede to the proposal, however advantageous. They must apply for permission to the Commissioners of Sewers. But, if any of these traps were to be tried, Red-lion-passage should be one of the localities to have the benefit of one. It was then resolved that application should be made to the Commissioners of Sewers, for leave to lay down several in such places as the Committee of General Purposes should select. At the same meeting some discussion arose as to the propriety of assessing the gas and water companies within the metropolitan City board's jurisdiction to the paving-rate, these companies having hitherto enjoyed an immunity from this tax; and it was ultimately resolved that these companies should be assessed. In bringing on the half-year's assessment, the clerk stated that the "empty houses" in the parish were on the increase. They deprived the board of £300 per annum, from a total annual assessment of £3000, or of about one-tenth of their whole yearly revenue.

CITY COMMISSION OF SEWERS.

—The commissioners assembled on Tuesday, at the Guildhall, Mr. Deputy Peacock in the chair. The report of the surveyor, Mr. Haywood, containing a summary of the improvements made in the sewerage of the City since 1834, was read. It was exceedingly interesting, and received with much applause. A letter from Mr. D. W. Harvey, Commissioner of Police, was also read. The letter suggested, as a means of promoting the sanitary condition of the metropolis, the construction of open areas at the back of houses.

FIRES.—A fire, which was not extinguished before the premises in which it commenced were burned down, and eight or nine private houses were much damaged, broke out on Saturday morning last, between two and three o'clock, at Mr. Bark-read's, Ratcliffe. The flames, which were discovered when burning in a range of buildings about 100 feet long by nearly 30 wide, belonging to Mr. Samuel Whiting, the builder. The houses numbered 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18, in Bark-read's premises, each occupied by a family, were severely damaged at the back parts by fire, the window glass is demolished, and the furniture extensively injured by hasty removal. The origin of the misfortune has not been ascertained.—About the same hour on Saturday, a fire broke out at No. 74, Quadrant, Regent-street, in the tenure of Mr. B. B njamin, a tailor and draper. The whole of the back rooms were extensively burned, and the valuable stock in trade damaged by water. The premises were also injured to some timber running into the chimney, which, becoming ignited, communicated with the upper part of the house. Mr. Benjamin was insured in the Sun Fire Office.—Shortly before three o'clock, on Sunday morning, a fire broke out in Haggle-lane, Wood-street, Cheapside, the property of Mr. H. A Hyde, boot-maker. The stock in trade was very seriously injured, and the pictures of Mr. Bofferey, in the next shop, damaged by smoke.—A fourth fire occurred about the same time, at No. 2, Compton-passage, Clerkenwell, belonging to Mr. W. Wigmore, but, owing to the timely assistance afforded, the flames were speedily extinguished.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

—The number of births registered in the week ending Saturday, October 20, was 1263, and that of the deaths, 1026. Deaths from cholera, 41. This report includes the whole of the metropolitan districts. The weekly average of five previous autumns, corrected for increase of population, is 1162; the decrease on the average, as shown by the present return, amounts therefore to 134 deaths. This reduction of the mortality is greatest in the districts on the south side of the river, for the deaths of the week in this division were 376, whereas the average is 394. The mortality from cholera now rapidly approaches the average; the deaths having in ten from 1101n the previous week to 41 in the last. In the west districts they have declined from 10 to 4; in the north, from 7 to 1; in the central, from 10 to 5; in the east, from 32 to 17, and in the south, from 46 to 13. There were 5 deaths in each of the districts of Shoreditch and Bethnal-green; in all others, the number of fatal cases of the epidemic was still less. In the whole metropolis the daily number did not, in any instance, exceed 9; on Wednesday and Thursday it was only 5. The deaths from diarrhœa and dysentery were more numerous, and amounted in the week to 63; in the previous week they were 105. Of the 14,538 persons who have died of cholera in London in 56 weeks, 7567, or nearly one-half, died after less than one day's illness (exclusive of the duration of premonitory diarrhœa); and of the remainder, 2496 sunk under the disease before it had reached the second day. At present, small-pox and measles are much less fatal than usual; scarlatina was fatal in 41 cases, the average being 64; typhus in 63 cases, the average being 66.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

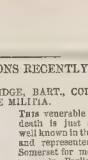
—The reading of the barometer reached 30·04 inches on Thursday, at nine o'clock, A.M.; the mean of the week was 29·89. The mean daily temperature increased from 43° on Sunday to 59°? on Thursday, and continued at nearly this value during the rest of the week. The highest temperature was 59°? on Friday. For the first three days of the week the mean temperature was below the average of corresponding days of seven years; in the last three days it was about 12° above the average. The mean of the week was 52° 4'.

A MIDSHIPMAN OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIP "BELLEROPHON," AND NEW ORLEANS.—On the seventeenth of the 12th instant, Mr. Kemp, a midshipman of her Majesty's ship *Bellerophon*, 78, Captain Bayntun, C.B., signed off Leghorn, was sent ashore in charge of the cutter to bring off some men who were on leave. He reached the shore, embarked his men, and left to return to his ship. In the meantime, however, the breeze, which was little or nothing on leaving the *Bellerophon*, had freshened considerably, and it appears, the cutter had proceeded one-third of the distance from the shore to the ship, when, in consequence of the increase of the swell and rise of water, Mr. Kemp bore up for the purpose of returning to the land, the boat at the same time carrying a press of sail. More water was shipped in the act of bearing up, which was kept under by bailing; but, unfortunately, this sail having been lowered, and the boat falling nothing to force her through the water, she became almost waterlogged, and, shipping water on both sides, she filled, and shortly afterwards turned bottom up. This fatal catastrophe having been soon seen from the *Bellerophon*, and her Majesty's steam-vessel *Porcupine*, boats were instantly lowered from those vessels, and dispatched to the assistance of the cutter; but before they could reach the spot, the following poor fellows had disappeared, and were drowned:—Mr. Kemp, midshipman; Matthew Odgers, coxswain of the cutter; Jeremiah M'Carty, able seaman; James Gray, ditto; William Deaken, landsman; and John Wilson, ditto; William Short, first-class boy; James Wheat, private marine; John Raynor, ditto; George Watt, ditto; William Harvey, ditto; John Williams, ditto. Mr. Kemp is the son of the late Lieut. Kemp, R.N. He was very steady in his duties, was considered to be very competent in managing boats, and was altogether a very promising young officer.

THE THIRD DRAGOON GUARDS, NOTTINGHAM.—The whole of the regimentary men of this regiment were on Saturday night reported to be in barracks, and about fourteen still remained in the guard-house, the remaining prisoners having been summarily disposed of on Friday and Saturday. The colonel, Earl Cathcart, having reviewed the whole of the troops, and inquired into the late disturbances, upbraidings have been forwarded to the Commander-in-Chief, his Grace the Duke of Wellington, for three general, and six district courts-martial.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

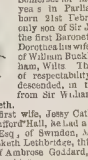
SIR THOMAS BUCKLER LETHBRIDGE, BART., COLONEL 2ND SOMERSETSHIRE MILITIA.



This venerable Baronet, whose death is just announced, was well known in the political world, and represented the county of Somerset for more than twenty years in Parliament. He was born 21st February, 1778, the only son of Sir John Lethbridge, the first Baronet, of Sandhill, by Dorothea his wife, eldest daughter of William Buckler, Esq., of Boreham, Wilts. The family was one of respectability in Devon, and descended, in the female line, from Sir William Persam, Chief Baron of the Exchequer *temp.* Queen Elizabeth.

Sir Thomas was twice married. By his first wife, Jessy Catherine, sister of Sir Thomas Dairymple Hesketh, Bart., of Rufford Hall, he had a daughter, Jessy Catherine, who married Ambrose Goddard, Esq., of Swindon, M.P., and died in 1843; and one son, the present Sir John Hesketh Lethbridge, third Baronet. Sir Thomas's second wife was Anne, daughter of Ambrose Goddard, Esq., of Swindon, and by her he had two sons and four daughters.

JOHN READE, ESQ., OF IPSDEN HOUSE, OXON.



THE Reades of Ipsden are a branch of the ancient baronetical family of Reade of Shipton Court, deriving from Edward, next brother of the first Sir Compton Reade, and second son of Thomas Reade, Esq., of Barton, by Mary his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Cornewall, Baron of Burford. Mr. Reade, whose death has just taken place, succeeded to the representation of the Ipsden line at the decease of his grandfather, John Reade, Esq., in 1777, being then only two years old. He married, 9th February, 1796, Anna Maria, eldest daughter of Major John Scott-Waring, M.P., and had a very numerous issue. Mr. Reade of Ipsden was a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Oxfordshire, and will be long remembered as a kind landlord, a constant friend to the poor, and a most excellent country gentleman.

SIR JOHN DASHWOOD KING, BART., OF WEST WYCOMBE, BUCKS.

THE decease of this Baronet occurred on the 22nd inst. He had enjoyed the title nearly fifty-six years, having succeeded his father, the late Sir John Dashwood King, in 1793. The first Baronet, Sir Francis Dashwood, M.P. for Winchelsea, married four times. By his second wife, Lady Mary Fane, daughter of Vere, fourth Earl of Westmoreland, he had a son, Sir Francis Dashwood, Lord le Despencer, in right of his mother, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and afterwards Postmaster-General; and by his third wife, Mary, daughter of Major King, he had a son, Sir John Dashwood, who assumed the additional surname of King in 1743, and was father of the gentleman whose death we record.

Sir John married, in 1789, Mary Anne, daughter of the late Theodore Henry Broadhead, Esq., and by her (who died in 1844) has left George Henry, the present Baronet, and other issue.

JOHN JOSEPH WEBBE WESTON, ESQ., OF SUTTON PLACE, SURREY.

THE representative of one of the oldest Catholic families in England, Captain Webbe Weston, early sought employment in the military service of Austria, wherein so many English and Irish Catholics have already gained distinction. At the period of his death, which resulted from cholera, on the 24th ultimo, he was a Captain, of some years' standing, in the 3rd Imperial Light Dragoons, and was serving as Aide-de-camp to General Count Nugent, at the siege of Comorn. He had gained the reputation of a true and fearless soldier, and had fought with gallantry and distinction in the late Hungarian war.

Captain Webbe Weston was born in 1814, the only son of John Joseph Webbe Weston, Esq., of Sutton-place, by Caroline Graham his wife, niece of the Right Hon. Sir James Graham, M.P. He married, 17th May, 1847, Lady Horatia Elizabeth Walpole, niece of the present Earl of Orford, by whom there was issue.

The family of Weston, one of Saxon origin, has long resided at the fine old mansion of Sutton, erected in 1521, by Sir Richard Weston, Knt., Under-Treasurer of England, and Master of the Jewels to Queen Anne Boleyn. Leverius *temp.* Henry VIII., whose son and heir was the ill-fated Sir Francis Weston, K.B., executed for an alleged criminal intercourse with Queen Anna Boleyn.

EDWARD HAWKE LOCKER, ESQ.

This gentleman was the son of William Locker, Esq., Lieutenant-Governor of Greenwich Hospital, by Lucy his wife, only daughter of Admiral Parry. He entered the public service in his eighteenth year, and continued to fulfil his official duties, from 1804, when he was appointed secretary to Lord Collingwood, Commander-in-Chief of the fleet in India. After ten years' service in the East Indies, the North Seas, and the Mediterranean, he returned home at the general peace, in 1814. In 1819 he accepted the appointment of Secretary to Greenwich Hospital, and was subsequently made Commissioner, which office he held till the year 1844, when he was compelled to resign, from ill-health.

Mr. Locker was formerly well known in the literary world as the author of the "Naval Memoirs," and various other popular sketches. He was a contributor to the *Plain Englishman*, one of the first magazines that was ever established for the instruction and amusement of "the people." He distinguished himself by his zeal for public improvements and many of the salutary decorations which at present beautify and benefit our metropolis were first recommended by him in an article written in the *Quarterly Review*.

Mr. Locker was chiefly instrumental in forming the magnificent Naval Gallery of Pictures at Greenwich Hospital. The whole of the paintings were entirely collected by his own exertions; and his aim was not to establish a gallery merely of works of art, but to commemorate those naval heroes who had so often saved their country from desolation and ruin.

Mr. Locker died at Iver, Bucks, on the 16th inst., in his 73d year.

*** In last week's Obituary, we were in error as to the death of Nicholas Starkie, Esq., of Huntroyde. It was that gentleman's brother, Percy Legendre Starkie, Esq., who died on the 9th inst.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

INSANITY.

On Wednesday, *John William Bird*, aged 54, surgeon, was placed at the bar to plead to an indictment, charging him with unlawfully forging and uttering a certificate, purporting to be a certificate that he was a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, with intent to defraud James Sedgwick Lean. Evidence having satisfactorily proved the poor man's insanity, the jury returned a verdict "That the prisoner was of unsound mind;" and the learned Commissioner gave directions that the prisoner should be detained in safe custody until her Majesty's pleasure should be made known respecting him.

The same verdict was given, and a similar order made, in the case of the unfortunate maniac *James Weston*, who murdered his wife and child a few days ago, at Clapham.

THE BERMONDSEY MURDER.

On Tuesday, the Grand Jury found a true bill against the two *Mannings*, for the murder of Patrick O'Connor.

On Thursday, the prisoners, Manning and his wife, were brought to trial before the Lord Chief Baron Pollock, Mr. Justice Maule, and Mr. Justice Cresswell. The court was crowded.

Man ing pleaded "Not Guilty."

Mr. Ballantine, on the part of Mrs. Manning, contended that, as she was a foreigner, she should be tried by a jury composed of one half foreigners, and that she should not therefore be called upon to plead before an English jury.

The Court decided that she must plead first.

Upon being called upon, she answered, in a firm and clear voice, "Not Guilty."

Mr. Ballantine again repeated his objection, and cited various authorities.

The Attorney-General contended that, as she had become the wife of a naturalborn British subject, she could be tried by an English jury just as much as if she were an English-born subject.

The Chief Baron decided against the objects

The objection and answer having been recorded by the learned Judges, the effect of which is that an appeal can be made to the Court of Error in Criminal cases, or to the House of Lords.

The Attorney-General said he should traverse the plea that the female prisoner was born abroad.

Mr. Ballantine said he had an affidavit to prove that sufficient time had not been given to obtain proof of the female prisoner being born abroad, although the fact was notorious, and well known to those who conducted the prosecution.

The jury were then severally sworn, and

The Attorney-General addressed the jury, stating the facts of the case, which have already been placed fully before the public. The same evidence adduced at the police-court was also given.

The case was not closed when the Court rose.

On Tuesday, the whole of the property found in the possession of Mrs. Manning (not identified as belonging to O'Connor) was seized by a process issued from the Sheriff's Office, at the suit of Mr. Bines, Manning's solicitor. This proceeding was taken by the latter gentleman in consequence of the deficiency of funds afforded to him by the police, who held the property. The property consisted of a large quantity of female wearing apparel, of considerable value; several gold rings, brooches, and trinkets; two gold watches, chains, &c. Mr. Bines considered that the property in question had nothing to do with the charge against the prisoners, and that it ought to be handed over to Manning, for the joint defence of himself and wife, and therefore that the police authorities had no right to detain them.

THE DRY DOCK WORKS, UNITED STATES NAVY-YARD, NEW YORK.

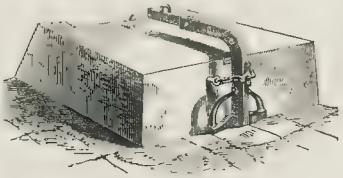
NEW DRY DOCK AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY-YARD.

The Dry Dock at the United States Navy-yard, New York (which has been in progress for upwards of two years and a half), is now nearly completed. It is a work of vast magnitude; for the Dock will have sufficient capacity to receive vessels 350 feet long, 66 feet beam, and with a draught of water of 26 feet. Steamers, whose width at the paddle-wheels does not exceed 90 feet, can also be docked, by removing the lower portion of each wheel.

The history of this work possesses great interest for the engineering profession, not only from the almost insuperable difficulties which were met with in sinking to obtain an adequate foundation for the masonry, but from the many new forms of machines which have been devised for the convenient and economical prosecution of the various operations.

The situation of the dock, in the bight of the "Wallabout" bay, afforded no firm material on which to build. The scourings of the channel of the East river have been here deposited for ages; and in this, silt underlaid by quicksand, it was necessary to prepare a foundation possessing a great degree of stability.

A coffer-dam, formed of rows of sheeting piles, driven at proper intervals, stiffened by range pieces and ties, and filled in with bank gravel, was built around the water front of the work, and extended into the bank far enough to ensure against breaches or leaks. The earth within the area thus encompassed was removed by railway cars, drawn up inclined planes by steam-power, and at the greatest depth, hoisted out in large tubs suspended from boom derricks. It was found, on attempting to excavate for the foundation, that the whole area was occupied by fresh-water springs, having a source highly elevated. These springs, on the crust of earth above them being weakened, by carrying the excavation to a depth of about thirty-six feet below tide, burst up with great violence, bringing with the rush of water large quantities of the fine sand of the substratum. On account of this treacherous nature of the ground, it was necessary to drive the bearing-piles for the foundation at a level some six or eight feet above the proper plane; a small portion of the area was then taken in hand at a time, the earth removed, the piles sawn off, and the concrete, timber, &c., all put in at that spot, without a moment's cessation from the work. Whenever, in spite of these precautions, a spring burst through, it was carried up in tubes to a height sufficient to allow the subsidence of sand in the spring by checking the force of the flow. Thus, step by step, was the whole space occupied by the foundation gone over, and a firm footing established for the superstructure.



COPING-STONE AND LAYING APPARATUS.

The foundation, covering an area of 50,000 square feet, is composed of piles, driven to the point of ultimate resistance, at intervals of 2½ feet from centre to centre. Concrete is filled around them to a depth of 2½ feet, and their tops are capped with yellow pine timber twelve inches square, firmly attached by bolts and trenails. These timbers have concrete filled between them, and are covered with a flooring of three-inch yellow pine plank, jointed and tightly laid. On this floor is another range of timbers with concrete between, and covered with plank in the same manner as the floor below.

The masonry is of the most perfect character: the facing stones are from the celebrated quarries in Sullivan Maine; the interior stone from the numerous granite quarries on the Hudson River. A perfect finish has been given to the face, lids, and joints of the masonry, and the whole laid in the hydraulic cement from the Rosendale works.

At the entrance of the Dock a chamber is prepared to receive a floating caisson as is usual in works of this kind; immediately within this is another chamber, in which move the folding gates; beyond this, to a distance of 300 feet, lies the

THE BATTERY, NEW YORK, FROM THE BAY.—FROM AN ORIGINAL SKETCH.

THE BATTERY, NEW YORK, BY MOONLIGHT.—FROM AN ORIGINAL SKETCH.

main chamber of the Dock. A system of inverted arches occupies the whole extent of the lower part of the structure: serving not only to distribute the weight of the walls over the whole surface of the foundation, but to resist the immense hydraulic pressure from beneath.

Both the floating and turning-gates are of wrought iron, on an entirely original plan, and are the first iron gates ever built in this country.

The tides in New York harbour have a range of from five to six feet only. It is, therefore, necessary to pump out the chamber of the Dock. To do this, a condensing beam engine, of 60 inches diameter of cylinder and 12 feet stroke, is provided, working two lifting pumps, of 63 inches diameter and 10 feet stroke, attached directly to each end of the beam. The whole quantity of water to be removed is 610,000 cubic feet, and it is intended that this shall be done in 2½ hours.

The first stone of the works was laid with appropriate ceremonies by Commodore Joseph Smith, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, on the 12th of March, 1847, since which time the work has been prosecuted with unparalleled vigour; and so near is it to completion that the first coping stone was laid on the 4th of July last by Commodore McKeever, commandant of the yard.

This stupendous structure was designed, and the entire work carried on, under the superintendence of William J. M'Alpine, Esq., Chief Engineer, seconded by James O. Morse, Esq., his assistant, and the executive officer of the work.

The first Illustration gives a view of the whole works, with the various cranes, derricks, &c. used in the construction; as well as its appearance at the time of the interesting ceremonies attendant on the laying the "crowning stone" of the great Harbour.

In the adjoining Cut is shown the device by which the first coping-stone (weighing 7½ tons) was slung, without marring any of the *show* part of the stone by the "lewis holes." All the facing stones of the Dock were laid with a similar implement, and throughout the whole structure none of the "lewis holes" are visible. This important improvement in laying masonry is stated by our Correspondent to have originated in these Dock works.

THE BATTERY, NEW YORK.

We annex two Views of this gay and bustling point of New York, from original Sketches by one of our own Artists. Mr. Alexander Mackay's able work, entitled "The Western World," published a few months since, thus sketches the situation of the city and the Battery, with its characteristic gaiety:—

Situated on the Atlantic, New York is completely sheltered from its turbulence by a group of intervening islands, which screen the ocean from its view. Its only water prospect is that afforded to it by the noble bay into which it projects. Nothing can surpass the security of its position, or the safety and practicability of its approaches. It stands, the insulated centre of a spacious and varied panorama; the objects which contribute, by their combination, to render its position exquisitely picturesque, also serving, in a double sense, as a security to it, inasmuch as they protect it from the turbulence of the ocean, and defend it from the attacks of a hostile power. Thus, in beautifying and enriching its prospect, nature has sacrificed nothing essential to its position as a great maritime town.

The Hudson river, after running a lengthened course, due north and south, expands, about forty miles above its *embouchure*, into a spacious estuary, designated by the Dutch colonists the Tappan Zee. The western or New Jersey shore of this estuary, after running a considerable distance further to the south than the opposite bank, takes a long sweep to the eastward, terminating in the

RECEPTION OF THE REMAINS OF CHARLES ALBERT, AT GENOA.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.

heights of Neversink, on the Atlantic. The east or New York bank runs parallel with the other, until it abruptly terminates at the Battery, which is the most southerly point of the city.

On this point, and, as it were, at the foot of the town, is the Battery. Let not the reader be deceived by the formidable sound of its name, into picturing to himself a lofty mound, crested with massive walls, perforated with embrasures, and bristling with cannon. It derives its name from a purpose to which it was once applied, but to which it is unlikely that it will ever be applied again. It is a low spot of ground, almost level with high-water mark, and defended from the encroachments of the bay by a wall but a few feet in height, on a level with the top of which is a broad gravel walk, having along its outward side a slight open railing, which is all that protects the pedestrian, passing to and fro, from the bay. Back of this walk are plots of grass of various shapes and sizes, intersected by other walks, broad and spacious like that which skirts the water. These promenades are all shaded by magnificent trees, which form shady avenues in all directions through the grounds, which are a little more than half the size of St. James's Park. When the trees are in full leaf, the Battery has a fine effect seen from the bay, as a foreground to the town. It is a place much frequented in summer evenings by the New Yorkers, who are attracted to it not only by the shade which its foliage affords them, but also by the fresh breezes which generally play along its avenues from the bay. It is not now, however, a place of fashionable resort, which is, perhaps, chiefly to be attributed to its distance from the fashionable quarters of the city, which lie to the northward.

A more delicious retreat can scarcely be imagined than the Battery on a fine summer evening In front lies the vast body of the bay, bounded by the amphitheatric sweep of the shores of Long Island, Staten Island, and New Jersey; the whole of which, with Governor's Island, and the other islets in the bay, when seen from the level of the water, and lighted up by the glow of an American sunset, presents a picture which may be more easily conceived than described. When any exciting occasion calls the New Yorkers in multitudes into it, the Battery exhibits a most striking scene. The *Sirius* was the first vessel that crossed from England to New York by steam. Her arrival was unexpected; the *Great Western*, which followed her in the course of a few hours, being that which was looked for as the real harbinger of a new era in Transatlantic navigation. As soon as it was rumoured that her smoke was visible in the direction of the Narrows, the whole population, as if animated by one impulse, seemed to pour down to the Battery to welcome her. In an hour afterwards she was abreast of the East River; instead of immediately ascending which to dock, she passed the Battery, turned and dashed past it again, close to shore, when she was welcomed by the hurrahs of upwards of one hundred thousand people, crowded upon the terrace walk that skirted the bay. I was told by a passenger, who had been an eye-witness of the scene from on board, that it was one of the most magnificent spectacles he had ever beheld.

I myself afterwards witnessed the Battery, when it was densely crowded with people. It was on a 4th of July, the great national gala-day of America. The weather was fine, and every ship in harbour was decorated with colours. The *North Carolina*, a first-class American ship, was lying in the harbour, where she had been doing duty for some time as a guard-ship. At one o'clock she fired a salute in honour of the day, and in commemoration of the Independence of which, a little more than half a century previously, it had been the witness. Lord Ashburton was then in America, engaged in negotiations with Mr. Webster, American Secretary of State, concerning the north-eastern boundary. The *Warspite* frigate, under the command of Lord John Hay, which had conveyed his Lordship to New York and was waiting to carry him back to England, was also moored in the harbour. I observed that, whilst the guns of the *North Carolina* were one after another being discharged, speculation was rife amongst the crowd as to what the *Warspite* would do, which lay at some distance from the shore, with colours flying, but with no signs of life on board. The salute from the *North Carolina* being finished, a pause of a few minutes ensued, but the *Warspite* remained silent.

"The Britisher's out of gunpowder!" said, at length, one near me in the crowd.

He had scarcely uttered the words when a flash momentarily gleamed from the side of the frigate, followed by a wreathing cloud of smoke, and in a few seconds afterwards the boom of a seventy gun struck with painful force upon the ear, reverberated through all the avenues of the Battery, and shook the windows in the houses which overlooked it. The contrast between the heavy metal which it indicated, and the guns on board the *North Carolina*, was too striking not to be noticed by the crowd, who looked at each other with surprise, mingled with some mortification. As the *Warspite* continued to thunder forth her salutes, she made poppguns of the metal on board the *North Carolina*, but it may, however, to say that the latter had not then her sailing armament on board; an American ship, in general, when fully equipped, carrying heavier metal than a British one. I could not help observing, however, that many were considerably annoyed by one of their own first-class ships being outdone, on such an occasion, by a second class ship in the British service.

RECEPTION OF THE REMAINS OF THE LATE CHARLES-ALBERT, EX-KING OF SARDINIA, AT GENOA.

On the 4th instant, the people of Genoa assisted at a ceremony, which, in the French journals, is stated to have recalled, otherwise than by designation, the removal of the remains of Napoleon to the Invalides.

At ten o'clock in the morning, the steamers *Goito* and *Mocambano*, with a grand Royal Pavilion, appeared at the entrance of the harbour. The colours of the vessels were lowered, and a salute of twenty-one guns fired. The French steam-vessel *Tonnere* joined in this last homage to "the Martyr to Italian Independence." All the troops of the garrison were out, and lined the jetty and the quays.

The *Mocambano*, on board which were the Prince of Savoy-Carignan, the aides-de-camp, and faithful attendants of the Royal exile, was ranged near a large buoy with black drapery, in the middle of the deck of which was a raised cenotaph, faced by the Italian colours, and a figure bearing a wreath. At the angles were four statues—Ligaria, Commerce, Justice, and Navigation. In the centre, upon the highest stage of the cenotaph, were two figures personifying Italy; and upon the lower stages, within panels, were inscribed:—

"Vieni o magnanimo et accoglie l'amor de' popoli cui mandasti morendo. Sulle tue spoglie conforteri la patria le sue speranze."

"Pit che la vita amb ibera si Independenta l' Italia; nel estremo infortune serbb intero l' onore. Deporta la corona, andb a piangere lontano il commun danno."

The *Mocambano* was received by the principal authorities of the city in boats. Upon the quay were the public bodies, military officers, and the Chapter of the Cathedral headed by the Vicar-General, and followed by an immense concourse of people. The body, having been conveyed from the barge by the sailors, was placed upon a magnificent funeral car, and thus conveyed to the metropolitan church of San Lorenzo.

Behind the car were the First Equerry of the ex-King, and the four Aides-de-camp, carrying the crown, the sceptre, and the state sword, upon a cushion of velvet and gold.

Next came his Royal Highness the Prince of Savoy-Carignan, the President and Deputations of the two Chambers, the Minister of the Interior, the Commissary Royal, and other Government authorities.

The church of San Lorenzo had been prepared with great funeral pomp for the ceremony, which was throughout exceedingly impressive.

Next morning was appointed for the removal of the remains to Turin. At ten o'clock, a requiem was chanted. The car was then conveyed through the principal streets of the city: the windows of the houses being crowded with spectators, the majority of whom were in mourning. At length the *cortège* left on its road to Turin. In a few minutes, the funeral car disappeared, and the remains of Charles Albert were transferred from Italian to the soil of Italy —the country which he strove to set free, but which he left in a more miserable condition than before his glorious exertions.

THE LAST BATTLES AND DEATH OF KING CHARLES ALBERT.

PIEDMONT, Piedmont is filled with sighs,
Charles Albert's last bed
In the church is spread,
And the old and the young bend wistful eyes,
Where silent and conquer'd a brave king lies.

Brief time is past since, the sword by his side,
Aspiring to see
Fair Austria free,
With his troops behind him in martial pride,
We bebeld him to battle gally ride.

And his banners all bright were flung
On high,
The war music was sounding,
The war horses were bounding,
And courage and joy were in every eye,
And none suspected the doom that was nigh.

But they thought of brave times quite past'd away,
Times dead as the clay
Of the king they'll lay
So soon in the chambers that know no ray
The desolate vaults of the cloisters grey.

They th ught of the ancient victorious times
Related in story
To rupiete with glory,
Of deeds once achieved in these very climes,
Still from sire to son sung in nursery rhymes.

Ah! vain were these hopes, though boldly aver'd,
And sudden and strange
Was the destined change,
Which struck all their light into gloom and cloud,
And their King's bright arms to his winding shroud!

It was not the sabre which laid him low
The careering rattle
Of the fire in battle
Still grudged what he sought, a dispatching blow—
The King was reserved for less common woe.

The light of success and hope had departed—
'Twas the blickening gloom
Of his country's doom,
That into his soul like the iron darted,
And pierced him and left him—quite broken-hearted.

MILES GERALD KEON.

DAY OF HUMILIATION.—The Bishop of Manchester, with the concurrence of the Mayor of Manchester and Salford, having appointed Wednesday as a day of humiliation and fasting, on account of the cholera, business, to a great extent, was suspended, and the places of worship were thronged with congregations present to hear the sermons delivered on the occasion.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Oct. 28.—Twenty-first Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 29 Sir Walter Raleigh beheaded, 1618.
TUESDAY, 30 First stone of Blackfriars bridge laid, 1760.
WEDNESDAY, 31.—Allhallow's Eve. Full Moon 4h. 47m. P.M
THURSDAY, Nov. 1.—All Saints' Sun rises 6h. 56m., sets 4h. 32m.
FRIDAY, 2.—All Souls. Michaelmas Term begins.
SATURDAY, 3.—Length of day 9h. 37m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 3

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.
h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m
11 33	11 59	0 25	0 49	1 6	1 21	1 34

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE CITY OF LONDON.

Next week we shall fully Illustrate (by the courtesy of the Civic Authorities)

THE STATE VISIT OF HER MAJESTY

TO THE CITY, TO OPEN

THE NEW COAL EXCHANGE,

ON TUESDAY NEXT.

The Engravings will comprise Pictures of the Royal Progress on the Thames; the Landing at the Custom-House Quay; the Procession to the Ceremony, &c.

Also, highly-finished Engravings of the beautiful New Exchange, its elaborate Decorations, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.—M. JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.—M. JULLIEN has the honour to announce that his ANNUAL SERIES of CONCERTS will COMMENCE on FRIDAY NEXT, NOV. 2nd, and CONTINUE for ONE MONTH.
Full particulars will be duly announced.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. W. BATTY. Fitzball's successful Spectacle of THE PROPHET Every Evening; with increased attractions in the Scenes of the Arena.—On MONDAY, Oct. 29, and during the Week, the Entertainments will commence, at Seven o'clock, with Fitzball's Grand Spectacle of THE PROPHET, AND THE DUMB DRIVER, in which the SCENES in the CIRCLE. To conclude with, for the Last Six Nights, the favourite and interesting Melodrama of THE DUMB DRIVER.—Box-office open from 11 till 4.—Stage Manager, Mr. W. West.

EXETER HALL. — WEDNESDAY CONCERTS. — The SECOND CONCERT will be held on the Evening of WEDNESDAY NEXT, OCTOBER 31, when Mrs Alexander Newton, Miss Rainforth, Miss Rebecca Isaacs, Miss Hodnett, Miss O'Connor, Miss Kyles, and the Misses Williams, Mr. Lockey, Signor Bartolini, and Herr Formes will appear. The Director will also have the honour of appearing for the first time since their return from America.—Tickets, 1s and 2s; Reserved Seats, 4s; Stalls, 7s; may be had of all musicsellers, of Mr. STAMMERS, 6, Exeter Hall.

LOVE'S POLYPHONIC ENTERTAINMENTS.—On Monday, October 29, Mr. LOVE will appear at the Town Hall, Maidenhead. On Tuesday, 30th, at the Assembly Rooms, Taunton. On Wednesday, 31st, at the Assembly Rooms, Torquay. On Thursday, November 1, at the Assembly Rooms Teignmouth. On Friday, 2, at the Institution, Truro. On Saturday, 3, at the Public Rooms, Redruth. On Monday, 5, at the Institution, Falmouth. On Tuesday, 6, at the Public Hall, Penzance. On Wednesday, 7, at the Institution, Bodmin. On Thursday, 8, at the Central Subscription Rooms, Launceston. On Friday, 9, at the Subscription Rooms, Exeter. On Saturday, 10, at the same place. On Monday, 12, at the Town Hall, Bridport. On Tuesday, 13, at the Assembly Rooms, Dorchester. On Wednesday, 14, at the Royal Assembly Rooms, Southampton. On Thursday, 15, at the Town Hall, Andover. On Friday, 16, at the Town Hall, Odiham.—Begin at Eight

Open Daily, from Eleven till Five; and every Evening, EXCEPT SATURDAY, from Seven, till Half past Ten

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—ROME in ILLUSTRATING Series of DISSOLVING VIEWS, with a description. Daily at Half-past Four, and every Evening at a Quarter to Ten.—LECTURES on the CHEMISTRY of FOOD, by Mr. ASHLEY.—LECTURES, with EXPERIMENTS, on the HYDRO-ELECTRIC MACHINE, by Dr. RADCLIFFE.—EXHIBITION of the OXY-HYDROGEN MICROSCOPE.—DIVER and DIVING-BELL.—The CHROMATROPE.—MODELS and MACHINERY EXPLAINED.—Admission, 1s; Schools, Half-price.

THE MISSISSIPPI and MISSOURI RIVERS, exhibited, by command, to her Majesty the Queen, H. R. H. Prince Albert, and Royal Family, at Windsor Castle,—New Views, showing the Western Banks of the Mississippi River, Towns, Villages, &c., as Now Existing, the largest picture ever executed by man. Exhibiting at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, every morning at half-past two, evening at half-past seven.—Admission, lower seats, 2s; gallery, 1s.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Beta.*"—*For the Common Law Bar a student should pass one year at least with a special pleader. The time necessary to attend at the Inns of Court is about a fortnight in each term. The "Examination for Honours" is about £1 per year. The expense at entrance is about £36, and on the call to the Bar about £100. We are not aware of any such law library.*

"*An Inhiquarum Subscriber.*"—*We have not space to give the information required. Refer to the "General Armory," or to Lloyds Dlun's "Visitation."*

"*A Reader.*"—*The arms of Baker, of Sawyhurst, the family of Sir Richard Baker, the chronicler, are "As. on a fesse between three swans' heads erased and ducally gorged or, as many cornets gu."*

"*A Civilian.*"—*The new regulations do not impose on a captain or lieutenant already in the army the necessity of passing the examination.*

"*Inquirer.*"—*If your ancestor's arms were duly registered in the archives of the College of Arms, it will only be necessary for the applicant to prove and record his descent from some person entitled to the ensigns in the College Book. Should the arms not be recorded, the meaning of the word "arms registered by grant," at an expense of about 75 guineas. Usage, however long, if unauthorised by the Heralds, counts for nothing*

"*An Inquirer and Subscriber.*"—*The competition is open to Members of the Universities only.*

"*A Correspondent,*" *referring to our memoir of the late Bishop of Llandaff, informs us that the old proverb we quoted runs thus:—*

When William the Conqueror did come,
Quarme, Cruis, and Crocker were at home.

"*Concerto.*"—*Miss Catherine Hayes for the stage, Miss Birch for the concert-room: Miss Louisa Pyne and Miss A. Williams are most in degree.*

"*A Hereford Subscriber.*"—*Miss Rainforth is in London, and will sing at the Exeter Hall Wednesday Concerts.*

"*Pen.*"—*Mr. Lockey's Christian name is Charles*

"*Shibboleth.*"—*Such absurd and invidious rule of exclusion existed at the Ancient Concerts.*

"*A Numismatician.*"—*Apply, with your Aquitaine halfpenny, to Mr. Webster, 17, Great Russell-street, Covent-garden.*

"*E. G. A.,*" *Wangford.*—*The portrait, of which you so much approve, is from a private plate Apply to Mr. Graves, print-seller, Pall Mall.*

"*Herbert.*"—*Hulme's "Duke" was the last edition of that treasury of a book, the "Doctor," has in the tale-page, "By the late Robert Southey. Edited by his son-in-law, John Wood Warter, B.D."*

"*C. T. H.*"—*North Ferrott, should buy Mr. Keene's pamphlet on "Forty-day Mazes," published by Longman and Co.*

"*W. C.*"—*Lumerick, should apply to some house of American agency.*

"*Phanos,*" *Kensington,* *repeat the questions.*

"*Pedro Blanco.*" *The word transit is derived from* transd, *old French, transyt, Dutch, a vagabond.*

"*Norfolk*" *should apply to a respectable dealer, of long standing.*

"*Harold.*"—*Marshall's "Military Musculasy" is published by Parker and Co., Charing-cross. A popular work on the several regiments is in course of publication by the Government.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Dublin,* and "*M. E. P.*"—*We cannot spare time to search.*

"*The Czar and the Sultan*" *will not suit.*

"*W. A.*"—*Sir Charles Lyell's work on "Geology."*

"*Dancing Ledgers*" *should see the advertising columns of the newspapers.*

"*T. W.,*" *Strand,* "*Intramural,*" &c.—*Declined.*

"*Cymro,*" *Aberdeen, can only be taught by a practised master of the art, for which it would be but reasonable to pay in some shape.*

"*J. P.*" *is thanked for the railway sketch, though we could not engrave it*

"*W. G. P.,*" *Dundee.* *All the Numbers of our Journal are kept in print. An entire set may be had of the originally published price. Odd numbers 1s. each, unless of date within the last month.*

"*Θομας,*" *Manchester.*—*Apply to a foreign bookseller; at Mr. Nutt, opposite Arundel street, Strand.*

"*Russar.*"—*Don Carlos is abroad, and has no agent in England. The Conde de Montemolen had an establishment in Harley-street, prended over by M. Mon and the Marquis of Villa Franca, but this has been some months broken up.*

"*Hussar*" *has application for information, to Sheridan Talbere Sarsons, of 21, Nottingham-street, Marylebone, the diplomatic agent of the ex-King of Portugal, Don Miguel.*

"*Mancunian.*"—*The arms of the Williamson family are, "Or a chev. gu. between three trefoils slipped as.*" *The crest, "Out of a mural crown gu. a wyvern's head or."*

"*A Constant Reader.*"—*The late Earl Waldegrave was in his 39th year when he married the daughter of Mr. Braham. He was born 9th February, 1816, and his marriage took place 28th September, 1840.*

"*W. D.*"—*Any one who bears arms may use a motto. The right is not confined to any class.*

"*Enquirer.*"—*No one is, strictly speaking, entitled to use arms without due authority, but no penalty attaches to the incorrect or illegal adoption of arms. The tinctures and co ours of the arms send not being indicated, it would be difficult to ascertain to whom it appertains.*

"*An Inquiring Subscriber.*"—*We do not know of any families of Clarke or Smith, of the counties named. The arms of Beaman are, "As. a dove arg. beaked and legged gu. between three gun rings or, in chief a mullet charged with a mullet."*

"*L. R.*" *On his second marriage, the husband, according to the strict rules of heraldry, encountances the use of his first wife's escutcheon of pretence, and impales the as ms of his second wife.*

"*J. W. P.*"—*The husband of an heiress does not "quarter her arms," but bears them on an escutcheon of pretence. He is not entitled to use the crest of the lady's family. The escutcheon of pretence is a small shield borne in the centre of the husband's coat of arms*

"*Il His. Angra.*"—*The war interpolated in crenia Borgia," by this contralto, is by Lauro Rossi, and not by Rucs, as ously printed in our paper in a previous Number*

"*Wimborne.*"—*Look at a London Directory the address supply London would never reach the publishers. Buy Spohr's "Violin School," or Dabourg's work*

"*Egmont.*"—*Any London musical publisher, on being written to, would forward the cantata required.*

BOOKS, &c. RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Chronicles of the Stock Exchange, by J. Francis.——Revelations of an Orderly.——Captain Hay's Arabic Grammar.——The Fly-Sheets.——Sketches of Cantaba.——Instructions in Oil Painting.
Music.—The Circassian Captive.

ON THE 1ST NOVEMBER WILL BE PUBLISHED, PRICE 1s.,

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1850;

Being the Sixth Annual Issue of this most beautifully embellished and useful Almanack. Illustrated by DUNCAN and other Eminent Artists. The Notes of the Month, by MRS. LOUDON; besid s a variety of new and useful Tables, &c. &c. The Astronomical Department by JAMES GLAISHER, Esq., F.R.A.S., and of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich.
Published by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, London.
*** Country orders supplied for Cash only.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1849.

THE starving peasantry, the rabid Young Irelanders, and the drivellers of Conciliation Hall, are not the only parties whose errors and passions are a source of annoyance or difficulty to those who desire to see a termination of the feuds, the rancours, and the miseries of Ireland. For the crimes of the peasantry, there is at least the palliation of the most deplorable misery; for the follies of the Young Irelanders, there is the palliation of inexperience and irresponsibility; and for the revival of the Conciliation Hall delusion, if people can find no other excuse, they can at least console themselves with the reflection that such an agitation, though very foolish, is likely to be very harmless. But none of these offsets exist in the case of the Orange agitators of the North of Ireland. Lord Roden, the Orange magistracy, and the men who kill Roman Catholics at Dolly's Brae, and think a faction fight as glorious an achievement as our ancestors imagined the winning of a battle with a foreign foe, are not demoralised by starvation and despair, like the unhappy peasantry, who shoot landlords and agents; they are not vain, inexperienced, and irresponsible, like the literary coterie of Mr. Gavan Duffy; and they are not powerless for evil like Mr. John O'Connell at Conciliation Hall. On the contrary, the leading Orangemen are men of station and fortune, entrusted with her Majesty's commission, and whose example, for good or for evil, is naturally followed by large classes of the people.

As well-wishers to Ireland, we rejoice to see that Lord Clarendon understands and fulfils his duty; and that, having used the full powers of the law for the punishment of such disturbers as Messrs. Smith O'Brien, Meagher, and Mitchell, he will not allow such breakers of the peace as Lord Roden and the Messrs. Beers to hold her Majesty's commission, and bring the law into contempt. It must be painful to the Irish Executive to disgrace a man like Lord Roden; but, in a country where the slightest connivance with a faction would exalt that faction beyond the bounds of decency and safety, the scales of justice must be held with an unfaltering hand, and punishment must fall upon any offender, however exalted he may be. It is the most unhappy of all the unhappy circumstances of Ireland, that many of the resident upper classes are as factious as the lower. How shall the ignorant and the debased be made to respect the law, if the educated and the exalted are allowed to set it at defiance? How shall Roman Catholics be pacific, if Protestants be permitted, with impunity, to insult, to exasperate, and to slay them? Lord Roden and some other of the Irish magistrates proclaim their ignorance of the fact that armed processions are illegal; but, surely, they must be the merest tyros in the profession of the law, which all magistrates are supposed to know something about, if they imagine for a moment that any assemblage of people with arms in their hands—however plausible, or even laudable, their object—can be other than illegal, if it excite alarm in the public, or is calculated to provoke hostilities. Lord Clarendon has therefore acted with great forbearance, as well as great firmness. Let him continue to do so, and, notwithstanding a temporary outcry from the parties upon whom, in the exercise of his duty, he bears with just severity, he will entitle himself still more than he has done to the gratitude of all well-wishers of Ireland. The social misery is quite enough to tax all the energies of the Government and the people. There needs no faction from men in high station to complicate difficulties, and impede the regeneration of the country.

It must be taken for granted that the agricultural interest of this country is really in a state of distress. There cannot be a difference of opinion on the subject. The difficulty is to decide upon its causes. There is a large class of sensible and conscientious men, who do not suffer from this distress, and a still larger class of men, equally sensible and conscientious, who are engaged in the business of agriculture and suffer severely from its depression, who allege that the Repeal of the Corn-laws is the sole cause of all the mischief. The Marquis of Granby—*vice* Mr. Disraeli, dismissed as incompetent—is the Parliamentary leader of this party of honest men; and he tells English farmers as plainly as he can speak, that there is no hope for them—that self-reliance will not save them—and that they may put their hands to the wheel or the plough, without receiving from Fortune that aid which is supposed to follow with invariable certainty, in all other pursuits, the exertions of those who help themselves. "*Aide-toi, et le ciel t'aidera*," is a maxim that does not apply to British agriculture, in the estimation of Lord Granby. Major Beresford is equally emphatic and equally desponding. "People might talk," he said, "of the 'good time coming,' but until they saw the rising of some superior star, to open to them a better horizon, and to show them a plan by which farmers would be enabled to endure the load under which they had to labour, he believed it was impossible to expect better days." The meetings to which this and similarly gloomy speeches were addressed, are reported to have cheered enthusiastically—from which we may suppose that the persons present believed in their own approaching ruin. But when we come to inquire why it is that agriculture is so distressed at present, we are told that wheat does not sell at a remunerative price, and that farmers cannot pay rent and taxes without receiving more money for their produce. If we enquire still further, we find that the average price of wheat at present is somewhere about 41s. the quarter. The inference drawn by farmers is, that the repeal of the Corn-laws has lowered prices to this point; and many people believe the fact to be so. But every one who has studied this subject, and whose memory extends back to the period when no revolutionary Cobden had been so much as heard of, and when the repeal of the Corn-laws was considered by

politicians generally as an idle dream of crack-brained enthusiasts, remembers that corn very often sold at prices far lower; and that, in fact, under the system of Protection, in the year 1835, for instance, it was impossible to get so much as 40s. per quarter for the best wheat. It is clear, therefore, that the repeal of the Corn-laws is not entirely, if at all, to blame; and that all the protection in the world cannot keep up prices in years of plenty. What, then, is the cause of agricultural distress? The agriculturists complain of the burden of taxes and of rent. If they pay more taxes than their fair share, let them put their shoulders to the wheel, in spite of the discouragen ent of Lord Granby, and agitate in a temperate and business-l ke manner for redress. If rent be the grievance, the game is in their own hands; and their landlords must ultimately submit to a reduction. If it be poor-rates, let them blame poor-rates, and inquire into the causes of the growth of pauperism, and they may be assured that all classes of the community will unite with them in any proper mode of diminishing the burden. But to be discouraged, is to be self-condemned. Other persons who carry on business in this country pay heavy taxes, heavy poor-rates, and heavy rents, and yet contrive, somehow or other, not only to live and make both ends meet, but to acquire fortunes. If agriculturists cannot do likewise, the more's the pity; but they

MOUNTAINEERS BRINGING THE HEADS OF MONTENEGRINS TO THE PACHA.

AFFAIRS AT SCUTARI.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The Pachalic of Scutari, as we have had occasion to observe before, is one of the most turbulent in the Ottoman Empire. The Christian population of the country and the Mussulman population both of the country and the towns, are still armed, refuse to contribute recruits to the Nizam, and keep each other and the agents of the Porte in check. This state of society, rife with violence, recalls the middle ages. On landing at the picturesque port of Dulcigno, it was in a state of revolution, having driven out its Turkish Bey, who had taken refuge with the Pacha of Scutari. On repairing to visit his Excellency, a day or two after, in his citadel, your Correspondent was impeded by an unusual crowd. An armed deputation of the citizens of Dulcigno was marching haughtily into the Castle to explain their grievances to the Pacha and demand the dismissal of the tyrannic Bey.

As this pressing deputation was dismissed, another crowd thronged the lobbies, accompanying some ferocious-looking mountaineers, who insisted on laying before his Excellency the sport of the preceding day's foray, the heads of two Montenegrins, whose native mountains may be discerned through the Pacha's window, rising at the other side of the lake. The Pacha (Osman), a fair gentlemanlike Bosniak, whose appearance and manner convey the impression of natural refinement, is obliged to dissemble his disgust at the spectacle of these ghastly heads produced immediately before his morning meal, and dismisses the grim warriors with the customary compliment to their zeal, though somewhat coldly uttered. Barbarous as this state of things may seem, it does not indicate the anarchic insecurity of life and property which at first sight might appear; and the writer could not but be struck with the substantial advantages which these wild mountaineers enjoy over the subjects of Austria and Russia. The Albanians are not liable to be dragged away by a remorseless conscription into military bondage, or to perish by tens of thousands through commissariat frauds: *they can* obtain redress, however rudely, against tyrannic governors; and, lastly, whilst in the environs of the first commercial city of Austria, last passed by the writer, the peasantry live on cabbage and rye bread and rarely ever boast a wretched hide-bound cow, every Albanian here owns his half-score head of cattle, his geese, fowls, turkeys, fields of maize, and fruit.

The Bey of Pristina, and his contingent Bosnia, is still in a state of insurrection, attributed to the intrigues of Russia and Austria. Six thousand of the Nizam, or regulars, and several thousand irregular corps of volunteer Albanians have not yet succeeded in relieving Sahir Pacha, and, indeed, the other day are said to have lost four cannon and several hundred men. Fresh reinforcements are being poured in by the Porte; and, in the accompanying woodcut, the Bey of Pristina is represented marching out to join the Pacha with his irregular contingent.

The Bey, an officer of the modern school, with his plain fez, unadorned cloth coat, and spectacles on nose, presents a remarkable contrast to his wild followers, who rush whooping along in two files, and leap like a herd of goats over the broad gutter. At their head is the Ban Bacha, a military adventurer—just such another as Mehemet Ali of Egypt in his younger days—with cleanly shaven head, beard neatly trimmed and darkly dyed, and arrayed in new skyblue and scarlet cloth, bright with gold embroidery.

It should be explained that, in both Illustrations, the mountaineers' mode of carrying their pistols is correctly represented, though it is the reverse of the usual method in other countries.

THE BEY OF PRISTINA MARCHING TO JOIN THE PACHA.

FINE ARTS.

CINDERELLA.

The above Engraving is from the design of Krigar, a German artist. In Germany, the tale of "Cinderella," or "Aschenputtel," is a great favourite, and the two doves play a much larger part in the story than they play in the versions which are current in other countries. A writer in the *Dublin University Magazine* gives an explanation of the term "*Glass* Slipper," which is interesting, and probably correct. He says that, "Two centuries ago, furs were so rare, and therefore so highly valued that the wearing of them was restricted, by several sumptuary laws, to Kings and Princes. Sable—in those laws called *vair*—was the subject of countless regulations; the exact quantity permitted to be worn by persons of different grades, and the articles of dress to which it might be applied, were strictly defined. Perrault's tale of 'Cinderella' originally marked the dignity conferred on her by the fairy, by her wearing a slipper of *vair*, a privilege then confined to the highest rank of princesses. An error of the press, now become inveterate, changed *vair* into *verre* and the slipper of sable was suddenly converted into a glass slipper."

A writer in Hone's "Every Day Book" (vol. 3, page 710) traces the origin of the story back to the times of the Egyptians. He says, in the thirteenth book of the "Various History" of Ælian, is the genuine narrative from which "Cinderella" is derived. Of all the Egyptians, says the historian, Rhodope was reckoned the most beautiful. To her, when she was bathing, Fortune ever fond of sudden and unexpected catastrophes, did a kindness more merited by her beauty than her prudence. She left her shoes on the bank of the stream, and an eagle mistaking it for a sheep or a little child, pounced down upon one of them and flew off with it. Flying with it directly over Memphis, where King Psammenitus was dispensing justice, the eagle dropped the shoe into the King's lap. Of course the King was struck with it; and admiring the beauty of the shoe and the skill and proportion of the fabric, and admiring the beauty of the shoe and the skill and proportion of the fabrication, he sent through all the kingdom in search of the foot that would fit it; and having found it attached to the person of Rhodope he immediately married her."

"CINDERELLA."—FROM A PICTURE BY KRIGAR.

THERE was a time when boys and girls
Loved fairy legends more than grammar,
And took more joy in fairy wands
Than in the scientific hammer.
When round the blazing hearth they sat,
With sparkling eyes and keen attention,
To hear a mother's lips relate
The charming tales of old invention.

When they believed—O pleasant days!—
The great exploits of "Puss" booted
When of the deeds of brave Tom Thumb
The smallest doubt was never mooted.
When "Beauty and the Beast" awoke
A sympathy most true and tender;
And Jack the Giant Killer's sword
Was injured Virtue's best defender.

When that more wondrous Jack who climb
The Bean-stalk up to Heaven's own portals,
Was by their partial judgment drawn
The bravest and the best of mortals.
When "Riding Hood," untimely slain
By cruel monster of the wild-wood,
Was oft bemoan'd with guileless tears—
Bright jewels on the cheeks of childhood.

When [illegible] name
Was first of [illegible] and navigators,
Compared with whom our Cook, and Ross,
And Franklin are but second-caters.
When coats of darkness, wishing-caps,
And seven-league boots were doubted never
And brisk Aladdin's lamp appear'd
A beauty and a joy for ever.

When boy or girl, who heard the tale
Of good and patient Cinderella,
Admired and pitied, wept and smiled,
And thought her Prince a gallant fellow.
When Mermaids frolick'd in the sea
And Puck made sport with maids in dairies
When Oberon was Monarch still,
And elves were elves, and fairies fairies.

But now the brats are getting dull,
They yield no more a faith implicit;
And sages in their pinafores,
Presume to start their doubts illicit—
Presume to reason with their sires
And with nubbly-like persistence,
Demand some actual proof to show
[illegible]elves and fairies the existence.

Such child shall ne'er be pet of mine,
Nor from my pocket coax the shilling,
Nor top, nor doll shall it extort
From my exchequer most unwilling.
Give me a little child with faith,
With purity and sweet reliance,
And I'll applaud its ignorance
Of all the "elogies" of science.

Let Reason guide us in our teens,
And never fail to light us after;
But, oh let children keep their faith,
Their tears, their wonder, and their laughter
So shall their hearts be duly trained
In opening life's appropriate season;
Nor Fancy, Sympathy, and Love
Be stunted with the food of Reason.—† † C.

MUSIC.

LONDON WEDNESDAY CONCERTS.

The most remarkable feature of the first entertainment this season, at Exeter Hall, of the above series of concerts, was the amelioration of the band. It consists of about forty players, with Willy (first violin), Patey, Goffre, Mori, Watkins (principal second violin), H. Hill, Willy, jun., Jay, H. and C. Griesbach, Hill (principal tenor), Trust Glanville, W. L. Phillips (first violoncello), W. Loder, Rowland (first double bass), Pratten, Mount, Ribas, De Folly, Nicholson, Horton, Maycock, Baumann, Jarrett, C. and T. Harper, Irwin, the Reis ays and Smithes, Prospere, Chipp, &c. amongst the executants. The effect of this improvement was manifested in the performance of Mozart's "Il Flauto Magico" overture, and the Scherzo and Wedding March from Mendelssohn's music to "A Midsummer Night's Dream." The march was unanimously encored; but the scherzo equally deserved the compliment, so delicate and finished was the execution. Mr. Anschutz (who was the director of the Drury-lane German company last season) now wields the *bâton* at the a Wednesday Concerts. An orchestral "pot-pourri" of his own composition, based on subjects from Spohr's "Jessonda," although coming late in the programme, and being also too lengthy, afforded a favourable opinion of his abilities as a musician; and with such executants as Ribas, Jarrett, Baumann, T. Harper, Maycock, and Nicholson, the solo bits could not fail to ge gratifyin.

The vocal gleanings opened with a selection from Mozart's "Magic Flute," in which Mr. Lockey's singing of the air "O cara imagine," was delightful; and Mrs. A. Newton proved how much she has gained by her having had Manuel Garcia as a master, by her clever vocalisation in the most difficult air of the Queen of Night, "Gli angui d'inferno." The almost unvocal bravura passages in the upper octave, which the composer has written, were conquered by Mrs. Newton with surprising volubility. She was encored, an exaction certainly too cruel, for she suffered from the exertion, and was certainly not in voice in the second part of the concert. In fact, the disposition to encore every piece was so strongly manifested that the scheme became very fatiguing to listen to during the latter portion. There were nine or ten encores, thus making the concert one-third longer. As in last season, there were too many indications of a taste to encourage the resuscitation of hackneyed songs. Besides the singers we have named, there were the Misses A. and M. Williams, singing their duos so charmingly, and Miss Poole, one of our best ballad singers. The foreign stars were Ronconi and Formes. The former arrived expressly from Milan, to fulfil his engagement, and the fatigue of a rapid journey was shown in his singing, for he was husky and did not develope half his ordinary power. His drolling in the *Barber's* song, "Largo," secured, nevertheless, its encoring, and in the impassioned air from Bellini's "Straniera," his exquisitely finished style told. He was heartily received, and made a great impression. Formes's first air, the "Qu'ségno," from the "Magic Flute," which, by the way, he sang in German, created a powerful sensation, and it was rapturously encored. His rich and sonorous deep tones were superbly sustained. He was wrong to introduce afterwards the songs which Pischek has so often given in public, "The Standard Bearer" and "My Heart's on the Rhine," and rather weakened the first impression he had made. His tendency to drag the time is the greatest fault in his otherwise picturesque and dramatic style. The pianoforte solo was not up to the mark—the music was downright rubbish, and the lady's execution was more amateurish than artistical.

The National Anthem was sung after the first part, Miss Rebecca Isaacs making an extraordinary flourish in her verse of the theme, that ought to be grave-y sung. How absurd is the reading "God save-a-a-a-a-a-ve the Queen," as if a prolonged shake were an attribute of devotional loyalty.

HOLBORN VOCAL CONCERTS.

Any amateur desirous of hearing glees, choruses, and madrigals particularly well sung, and of listening to a judiciously compiled selection of vocal music, will be amply gratified by a visit to the National Hall, 242, Holborn. The choir is composed of about 25 singers, all evidently good musicians, who, in concerted pieces, take up their parts with the greatest precision, and who sing with a dramatic effect beyond all praise. Weber's chorus, "Bright sword of liberty," ought to be a standing item in the programme, so spirited is its execution. The concerted pieces are relieved by various solo singers; amongst whom Mrs. Temple (an accomplished soprano), Miss C. Felton (who has a fine-toned contralto), and Miss M. A. Atkinson, who warbles a ballad so feelingly, are to be especially mentioned. The schemes of these concerts exhibit a musician-like purpose; and if it were only a locality at which the madrigals of ancient and modern masters can be exclusively heard in public, the undertaking would be entitled to the support of the musical public. The prices of admission are indeed almost too moderate, for the quality of the entertainment is not surpassed by concerts of infinitely greater pretensions and higher tariff.

MUSICAL EVENTS.—Macfarren's new opera of "King Charles the Second," announced for last Thursday, is postponed until this (Saturday) evening. It is so long since a lyric work by an English composer has been produced, that considerable interest has been excited in the musical circles; and there is great curiosity to hear the new *prima donna*, Miss Louisa Pyne, in an original character.——The Distin family (Sax-horns) have been playing this week at Brighton and Chichester, and will make their first appearance in London, since their return from America, next Wednesday, at Exeter Hall.——On Friday next will be the first performance this season of the London Sacred Harmonic Society, at Exeter Hall, when Handel's "Messiah" will be given, conducted by Mr. Surman.——On the same evening, M. Jullien's Promenade Concerts begin, at Drury-lane Theatre.—— On Saturday, will be the first gathering of the Western Madrigal Society.——Mr. Herbert Rodwell has been appointed musical director of the Theatre Royal Drury-lane, under Mr. Anderson's approaching management. Mdme. Viardot will sing next season at the Royal Italian Opera, and will arrive in London at a much earlier period than last year.——It is not impossible that Meyerbeer may fulfil his long-expressed desire to visit London next season. He will be most cordially received; for the star of the composer of "Robert le Diable," the "Huguenots," and the "Prophète," is now in the ascendant in this country.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.—Ronconi has succeeded in his mission to Italy, and has engaged the famed Signora Barbieri Nini for the *prima donna*. The Italian Theatre will be opened the first Thursday or Saturday in November, with "Romeo and Juliet" or Bellini and Vaccai, *Romeo* by Madame Angri, and *Juliet* by Madame Persiani. Mdlle. Vera has also been engaged by Bonfanti. A new tenor, Licensi, from Italy, is to make his *début*. Mdlle. Piavio will be the alto-tenor, and Morlani will also sing for a few nights. The Titian or basses, and Morelli, with Ronconi, will return to their posts.——Mdlle. Varlot was to have returned last Wednesday to the Grand Opéra, in *Fides*, in the "Prophète." The fascinating Mdlle. Dorcier has reappeared, after many months of absence, at the Opéra Comique, in Halévy's "Val d'Andore." His *Folie aux Roses*" continues a brilliant career; and Perrot's "Filleule des Fées" has been the attraction at the Grand Opera house.——An Italian version of Weber's "Der Freyschütz" with the recitatives of Berlioz (the original dialogue was spoken), is in preparation at the Italian Theatre in Berlin. Liszt has been creating a sensation in Hamburg and Weimar, by two of his new compositions, based on themes from Meyerbeer's "Prophète."—— Mr. Mitchell has been to Brussels and Paris to organise his series of French operas and plays.

THE THEATRES.

SURREY.

"Trevanion; or, the False Position," is the name of the three act drama, by Mr. Marston and Mr. Bernard, produced on Monday. Its production is like yto be of great benefit to this class of drama. Both elegant and touching in story, it is full of sweet poetry and delicate sentiment. The plot is exceedingly simple and natural; but the skill of dramatic masters is shown in the development. A dependent on a lady of fortune is beloved by a gent eman, but [illegible] parent, whom, in the perplexity of her situation, she desires to withdraw, in order to escape the observation of her husband. His entering at the moment, is thus made first acquainted with the deception. A man of noble impulses, Trevanion pities the father's grief at the supposed insult which he has just received, and at once decides that he cannot trust the woman as a wife, who has been ungrateful as a daughter. But he misunderstands her character; accident only had prevented the disclosure at the fatal moment; and, when himself [illegible] husband with great felicity; Madame Ponisi was delightful, and it must conduce much to the improvement of the taste of the Surrey audience. We cannot be too grateful to men of genius, when they condescend to imitate like this

HAYMARKET

On Wednesday Mr. Macready performed *Lear*, perhaps the most highly-finished and most note-worthy of his characters. It is a part which the tragedian has most highly elaborated, and to which he has imparted a marvellous individuality. Many points which are the actor's defects, tell effectively in his *Lear*. His personal irritability and testiness are in their place in the character of the offended King made wayward by age, and suffering from filial ingratitude. But the frettiness is in keeping the whole of the character. There is a sort of Jovian paternity in it, which Mr. Macready has not reached. The sublimity of the Father's Love is everywhere his aim, nowhere his attainment. The performer thro-ughout wrestles with himself, the struggle is gladiatorial, and to it is owing the extraordinary interest which invests Mr. Macready's performances. We share in his effort; and, measuring the labour sustained, deem the crown well merited, if not won.

The public estimation in which Mr. Macready's impersonation of *Lear* is held, was evidenced by the over-crowded state of the house; and the eagerness manifested by all to get a glimpse of the actor on the scene within "ear-shot" of his voice. The opening scene was, as usual, effective; the old Monarch's tender affection for *Cordelia* (Miss Reynolds) being the first point which the actor had most elaborated, and his curse the climax of the act. The *Fool* is introduced, and sustained by Miss P. Horton with her accustomed skill. Both she and Mr. Macready betrayed an immense amount of study in the situations between them, marking the degrees of interest and the transitions of feeling in the most unmistakeable manner. The scene on the heath leads us naturally to the mention of *Edgar*, which was admirably performed by Mr. Wallack. Here were simulated and real madness brought into living contrast. This is, in the whole range of the mad drama, the most delicate and subtle theme of situations. Mr. Macready bestows upon it the utmost resources of his art, and frequently approximates the sublime. In the recognition and death scenes with *Cordelia*, it must be confessed that the pathetic lay springs of pity—the heart is melted with compassion, the eyes swim in tears. The actor's triumph was so far achieved. It is wonderful in art how near the goal may be approached, without being reached. And, with one of Shakespeare's idealities, who ever expects—or, strange as it may seem, would desire—a perfect realization?

In addition to the perform s already named, we have to bestow commendation on Mr. Stuart for the manner in which he sustained the part of *Kent*; and on Mr. Howe for his *Edmund*, which was a rough and vicorous impersonation. Mrs. Warner was the *Goneril*, and made the most of an unthankful rôle.

The plaudits of the audience were vehement and frequent; and the principal performers were called before the curtain, after Mr Macready and Mrs. Warner.

On Thursday, a new f rce by Mr. Shirley Brooks, entitled "The Guardian Angel," was produced. We were at first inclined to believe that this was a French piece with a similar title, but are glad to welcome it as an original and successful drama. It is in one act. The base of the action consists in a supersti ious belief in divination on the part of a servant-maid, whose peculiar delusions are drawn from cards; by which she learns that she is doomed to marry a lawyer's clerk, and whom therefore she follows in all the changes of mode and phases of rank to which he gradually attains, becoming his domestic, and, by the suppression and management of his correspondence, involving him in difficulties with the ladies of his acquaintance, and his friends in general, out of which he is delivered only by her advice. In gratitude, he marries her. Mr. and Mrs. Keeley were the representatives of these eccentrics. One act was scarcely sufficient to evolve adequately such a plot, and the incidents are, accordingly, "perplexed in the extreme;" but the smartness of the dialogue secured its success.

LYCEUM.

On Saturday, a new farce, from the pen of Mr Bayle Bernard, under the title of "A Practical Man," was produced. Probable, it is all the piece pretends to be, it has great merit. The title itself is ironical: the so-called practical man being, in fact, a speculator—of so much energy, however, as to override the legal profession itself with attempts to make it subservient to operation. The name assumed is *Cloudesley*, and he is embodied by Mr. Charles Mathews, who bustles through the part with his usual animation and cleverness. It is as a client without means that *Cloudesley* becomes acquainted with an old lawyer, and he transfers himself over to another. *Mr. Rockstone* (Mr. Granby), who, unfortunately for himself, undertakes, for a bribe of five hundred pounds, to get "the universal genius" a situation. *Mr. Rockstone* soon finds out *Cloudesley*, who presents himself in upon him at his busiest time, regardless of all other appointments which the solicitor may have, and asserting his own claims on attention with the greatest volubility and *nonchalance*. Having assured him of his own qualifications, *Cloudesley* upsets everything in the office in search of pens and paper; and being left alone, sends his solicitor's clients on fantastic errands. Nothing in the end remains for the poor lawyer to do but to purchase the absence of his visitor by a present of twenty pounds. A part so well adapted for Mr. Mathews's *vivacity* could not fail of being successful; and the whole affair was one of the liveliest and smartest pieces of extravagance that has yet emanated from its author's fertile conception.

ADELPHI.

"The Sons of Mars," a drama in three acts, is translated from a piece in which M. Benoît played the part of the principal character—a juvenile *militaire*, devoted to Parisian *gravettes*, and a friend; the latter fortunate in his profession, having arrived at the dignity of a lieutenant, while the hero himself, a heedless youth, is apt to fortune's chances. *Trim* is the name of this scapegrace, who is persecuted by Madame Sans-Gêne, and turns out in the end to be the brother of a noble lady—his mother, the first wife of a Colonel Dorville, being dead.

The piece is of the most free and easy character, both in structure and dialogue. The whole *dramatis personæ* are involved in a medley of learnedness and circumstances, perfectly irreconcileable, but, giving occasion for broad contrasts, and Paul-Bedford levitian gumbollings, which to an Adelphi audience are the all-in-all of a new farce, made the present perfectly successful.

Madame Sontag.—The ruling *prima donna*, Madame Sontag, with Tamberg, the two Lablaches, Belletti, and Calzolari, have made perhaps the most fruitful *tournée* ever undertaken. The choice, which here and there resisted the first enterprises, no longer militating against them, every week their success has increased. At Edinburgh, Glasgow, Bath, Bristol, Plymouth, Worcester, Exeter—all places where they have sung within the last twenty days—their success has been entire. Madame Sontag has astonished her provincial audiences by her extraordinary execution. She has, however, still more completely won their hearts by the pathos and chaste simplicity with which she has sung English ballads, such as "Sweet home." The party is at present at Norwich, where their prospects appear highly auspicious.

IRELAND.

The Queen's College, Cork.—The president and council have purchased for the museum of the College the great botanical and pharmaceutical collection which had been formed by the late Anthony Todd Thompson, Professor of the London University. They are also in treaty for some other collections in the physiological and pathological departments, to complete the medical faculty.

The Encumbered Estates Commission.—On Wednesday, at twelve o'clock, the Commission for the Sale and Transfer of Encumbered Estates, was opened in the Court of Exchequer, Dublin, by Baron Richard and Messrs Mountford Longfield, LL.D., and Charles J. Hargrave, Esq., the Commissioners appointed by her Majesty. The Court was very much crowded by barristers and solicitors.

Resignations of Orange Magistrates.—Lord Roden has dissuaded several magistrates, who wished to show their sympathy for him by retiring from the bench, from carrying the commissions, and will not countenance expressions of personal sympathy carried to such length.

Great Western Fishery Company of Ireland.—A company of London merchants, under the above title, was formed and incorporated, according to Act of Parliament, in June last, having for its object the working of the fisheries of Ireland—which, when properly managed, and with sufficient capital, would not only afford a mine of wealth to the company itself, but would be the means of giving profitable employment to thousands of able bodied and hardy men who are at this moment, with their families, in a state of destitution. Some eminent members of the company have gone to Ireland during the last few days, in order to make the necessary preliminary arrangements; and, from the importance of the question, and the utility of the undertaking, the project must be hailed by all with universal satisfaction.

Emigration.—The horrors of a winter voyage do not deter the multitude, who have the means, from emigrating. In some instances, boards of guardians are availing themselves of the emigrating classes of the last Poor Law Amendment Act, to send off able-bodied paupers. A committee of the Lurgan sk board have recommended the expediency of equipping and sending out to Canada three hundred able-bodied paupers from the workhouse of that union. However, the great bulk of the emigration from Ireland is still directed to the United States. A little colony of female pauper emigrants, from the workhouses of Listowel, Ennis, Dingle, and [illegible] unions, left the North Wall, Dublin, on Sunday, for Plymouth, where they are to embark for Australia, in a Government transport. All these poor girls, upwards of one hundred, were comfortably attired and well equipped for the voyage.

The Clearances.—The county of Clare the clearance system is still in vigorous operation, notwithstanding the vast numbers evicted during the last three years. The *Limerick and Clare Examiner* of Saturday [illegible] of Clondegad." That journal adds—"Their dwellings have been left, with few exceptions, in the words of our correspondent 'hideous heaps of ruins. There were no notices of eviction served in due course by the [illegible] officer. There is no room for the crowd in the Ennis union workhouse. They are denied outdoor relief, on some pretext or other. Women, with infants in their arms, slept out under the freezing cold of the past week; and the floor of the chapel is now the only home of the exterminated people. Their last sanctuary on earth [illegible]."

The Government and the Orangemen.—The charges has been repeated that the Government last year encouraged the Orange processions, and distributed arms amongst the Orangemen. *The Evening Post* gives an authorized and most unqualified contradiction to those allegations, challenging the parties making them to address a particle of proof in sustain them. That journal says: "No arms, no ammunition, nay, no money to purchase arms or ammunition, was ever distributed by the Government to anybody, Orange or Green, at any time."

Repeal Association.—The usual weekly meeting, conducted by Mr. John O'Connell, was held on Monday. The rent was £30 9s. 0

The Late Conflict at Kilcoghy.— [illegible] at Kilcoghy [illegible] Mr. Gregg, [illegible] Mr. Gregg [illegible] accordingly, went to the [illegible] and, was still [illegible] and [illegible] of the [illegible] Mr. Gregg [illegible] to the King's County Infirmary, Tullamore, on the [illegible]. We further say that John and Joseph Keyes then and there were feloniously, wilfully, and shooting, while the said James Gregg was being killed and murdered." Constable Balfour is not expected to recover.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Grand Exposition of Works of Art and Industry of all Nations.—On Tuesday a meeting was held in the Guildhall, Norwich, at which a deputation of the Society of Arts, consisting of Mr. Scharf, Mr. Grüner, and Mrs. Ibbotson—attended, having been commissioned by his Royal Highness Prince Albert to explain his views respecting the contemplated exhibition of works of art and industry of all nations, and furnished the requisite information accordingly. The council-chamber was quite filled by the more influential inhabitants of the city, including the Mayor (S. Bignold, Esq.), the Sheriff (R. Chamberlin, Esq.), the Marquis of Downe, M.P., Major-General Sir E. J. Harvey, K.C.B., Sir J. P. Boileau, Bart., Edmond Wodehouse, Esq., M.P., the Hon. and Very Rev the Dean, the Rev. A. Bath Power, Rev. J. Crompton, and a large number of other gentlemen. Resolutions to the following effect were agreed to—1st. That the meeting viewed with great satisfaction the interest which his Royal Highness Prince Albert evinced in favour of the arts and manufactures, not only of this country, but of all nations, and desired to express its opinion unanimously in favour of the great Exhibition. 2ndly. That the meeting was satisfied that a Royal Commission was the tribunal the most competent to give general satisfaction in distributing the prizes which such an Exhibition offered. A local committee was then formed, for the purpose of corresponding with the Society of Arts in London, and giving effective co-operation in a great and comprehensive design, proposed to take place in 1851.

The Proposed Chamber of Commerce at Liverpool.—It is stated that the requisition to the Mayor, desiring his worship to call a town's meeting for the purpose of considering the propriety of establishing a Local Chamber of Commerce in Liverpool, is very numerously signed, and that it will be presented in the course of a few days. The proposal is warmly supported by merchants engaged in every trade, and by all political parties without distinction; and, under such auspices, it can hardly fail to arrive at a successful issue.

Parliamentary and Financial Reform.—Meetings of the branch associations continue to be held in the various districts in the country, and in and near the metropolis. On Monday evening these took place at Greenwich, of the usual character. On Tuesday evening a numerous meeting of the inhabitants of Southampton was held at the Victoria Assembly Rooms, when a deputation from the National Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association, which consisted of Sir Joshua Walmsley, M.P. (President of the Association), B M Willcox, Esq. (one of the members for the borough), and George Thompson, Esq., M.P., gave full explanations of the character, objects, and prospects of the movement, all of which have been already frequently published. They were accompanied by a large number of the most active reformers of the town, amongst whom were the members of the borough (Mr. Richard Andrews, who presided), the Revs. A M'Laren and Thomas Morris, Mr. Murray, Mr. Councillors Clark, Tucker, Aldridge, Ellyett, Payne, Buchan, Morse, and Copeland, T. L. Harman, Esq. Resolutions in accordance with the object of the meeting having been agreed to, a commission was appointed for the formation of a local auxiliary association.

Saffron Walden Agricultural Society.—The annual meeting of this society was held on Saturday, when the ceremony of the distribution of stock, and a number of prizes and rewards were distributed to the poor of the counties of Essex, Herts, and Cambridge. A party of upwards of 120 afterwards dined at the Crown Hotel, Lord Braybrooke in the chair presiding, supported by Earl Nelson, Lord C. Hervey, Dr. Buckland, Dean of Westminster, and many of the local gentry and clergy.

West Surrey Agricultural Association.—On Tuesday the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the West Surrey Agricultural Association took place, at Guildford. The proceedings commenced at nine o'clock in the morning, with a ploughing-match on two fields belonging to Col. Delap and Mr. W Taylor, adjoining the Ripley turnpike-road, which were to be ploughed five inches deep and no more. At eleven o'clock there was lunch on the ground. At one o'clock prizes were given to old and meritorious servants. The judges then gave their awards in the ploughing-match, and the competitors were regaled with a plentiful repast. The prizes varied from £3 down to 10s. The champion stakes were the highest, given by Mr. Currie, M.P.; and, singularly enough, they were won by a gentleman in that gentleman's employ. The members of the Association subsequently dined together at the White Hart Hotel. About 100 gentlemen sat down to dinner. The chair was filled by Mr. Lascoy Arthur Constable, and among the gentlemen present were Lord Egmont, Mr. H. Drummond, M.P.; Mr. J. W. Evelyn, M.P.; Mr. R. D. Mangles, M.P.; Mr. H. Currie, M.P., &c. The speeches were of the ordinary Protectionist character.

The Stock Vale Archives.—*(From a Correspondent.)*—This newly-established but flourishing club wound up their first season with a grand field-day on Tuesday last, the 23d of October, when prizes were awarded to the following ladies and gentlemen—Miss L. Woodward (first lady), Miss Fisher, Miss Cole, Mr. G. Woodward (Captain), Mr. Creasy (Lieutenant), Mr. Pemberton Talbot, and Mr. G Bird. The day was pleasantly terminated by a ball at the Assembly Rooms, Kidderminster, gallantly given by the Stock Vale Club. The company numbered upwards of 120, and the dancing was kept up until a late hour. Although this club has been but so recently formed, it already can number nearly 100 members; among whom are Lord Ward, Lord Lyttleton, and most of the aristocracy, clergy, and gentry of Kidderminster and its neighborhood. At the last field-day of the club, on the 30th of August, Lord Ward distributed the badges to the most successful shots. The badges are worked in silver, and mounted on crimson and green velvet. In the centre is the motto, "Non sine labore." The initials of the club, with the forester's bugle, the Kidderminster arms, and a fortlated border. They were made by Manning, of Worcester, from a design by Mr. Edward Bradley, of Kidderminster.

Frightful Explosion.—At one o'clock on Saturday morning last a befer explosion of the most fearful description took place at the brewery of Messrs. Hasall, Segar, and Co., Bevirton-bush, Bermondsey. There were on the premises at the time of the accident, Mr. George Segar, a partner in the brewery; Thomas Worthington, and Mr. Langton. The boiler was on the basement-story, and as Mr. Segar was trying the liquor, and the two men filling a sack of malt, the explosion took place. The interior of the building is destroyed; timber, vats, cisterns, &c., thrown about in all directions. The whole of the building which was immediately over the boiler is laid in ruins, and a large cistern, which stood on the upper story, is capsized. The whole of the roof and joisting have all been unroofed, and fourteen cottages which immediately adjoined the brewery have been much damaged. At the time of the accident the inhabitants of these places were in bed, and, aroused from their slumbers, they ran about the streets in a state of nudity, until they found shelter in the houses of their neighbours. One poor fellow, who, with his wife and seven children slept in an attic, was completely buried in the ruins, but fortunately had been blown off. He was injured, but not seriously, and on of his children wounded its leg in descending the staircase. Mr. Segar and the two men were completely buried in the ruins of the building. When the shells began to explore the ruins, they heard Worthington calling out. He was with difficulty dragged from beneath a load of bricks, beams, and utensils. Strange to say, he was very little hurt; but Langton, who was lying close by him, had his shoulder dislocated and his nose cut off. Searching a little farther, one of the officers called out, "Here is a dead man!" "I am not dead," said a faint voice. The officers soon discovered that it was from him the voice proceeded. He had a large portion of his scalp being injured, and various bruises on other parts of his body. He was at once removed, and, with the other men, placed under medical treatment. The scalp on Mr. Segar's head was turned up to the size of a man's hand. The very nine from the building got between the scalp and the skull, but, having been cleaned, he is now progressing favourably.

The Game Laws.—At the Suffolk Quarter Sessions, at Bury, on Tuesday last, a goal report was presented, by which it appeared that the number of persons committed to prison in that locality for offences under the Game-laws, in 1848, was 97, whilst in 1849 the number had increased to 107. Their support in confinement must form a heavy item in the county rates.

SUNDAY LABOUR IN THE POST-OFFICE.

The opposition with which the proposed new regulations in the Post-office have been met in the metropolis, continues still to manifest itself more or less in public meetings.

On Wednesday there was a meeting of the inhabitants of the parish of St. George's, Hanover-square, held on the subject, at the School-rooms, South-street, at which the chair was taken by the Rev. H. Howarth, rector of the [illegible] parish. [illegible] resolution having been passed, a memorial to the Lords of the Treasury on the subject was agreed to—"That this meeting views with the utmost sorrow and disapprobation the recent order for performing ordinary week-day work on Sunday at the General Post-office, without any plea of justifiable necessity, thereby giving countenance, by public authority, to the profanation of the Lord's day."

On the same day a special general meeting of the members of the Friendly Society of Bankers and Merchants was held at the Neva Exchange, Fleet-street, to adopt a memorial to the Lords of the Treasury against the new [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE NAVAL BEHVEY.—THE PROMOTIONS IN HONOUR OF HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO IRELAND.—So far as it affects the navy, the brevet is an insignificant affair. One captain, three commanders, two lieutenants, a master, a surgeon, and a paymaster and purser have been made—most of whom were entitled to their promotion by service long before the present time. It was fully expected that the first lieutenants of the *Hogue* and *Dragon* would have obtained their rank.

THE RETIRED LIST.—Several captains on the retired list of 1846 have been recently promoted. They obtain their rank in accordance with the terms proposed in the *London Gazette* of September 1, 1846, without increase of pay. They are of equal seniority, as captains, with those on the active list; but their commanders' commissions being senior, they succeed to their promotion as retired flag officers before those. By the promotion of retired Rear Admiral Harper, C.B., Capt. James Couch succeeds to the retired pay of twenty shillings per diem.

Major-General W. Jervois, K.H., whose succession to the Good Service Pension of £100 per annum has been lately announced, has obtained the unattached pay of 20s. per diem from the 27th inst.

THE MEDITERRANEAN FLEET.—All sorts of incorrect reports are in circulation in the French, German, and English papers as to the whereabouts and destination of the squadron under the immediate personal command in chief of Vice-Admiral Sir W. Parker, Bart., C.B. One authority places it at Malta; another at Corfu, and a third announces the arrival of a squadron of observation in the Bosphorus and details the number of guns fired as a salute. We may state for the information of our readers, that the squadron consisting of the *Caledonia*, 120; *Hone*, 120; *Queen*, 110; *Prince Regent*, 90; *Powerful*, 84; *Vengeance*, 84; *Thetis*, 36; *Dragon*, 6, steam-frigate; *Rosamond*, 6, steam-sloop. were at Corfu on the 4th inst., and were about to sail for Athens that day. The *Odin*, 12, steam-frigate, was the only man-of-war sent to Constantinople, and she arrived there with despatches on the 3rd. The *Bellerophon*, 78, Captain Baynes, C.B., of Leghorn, has been ordered to join Sir W. Parker's squadron at Athens. The gallant Admiral will then have seven sail of the line with him, mounting 692 guns, with nearly 6000 men.—*Morning Herald.*

THE SITUATION OF TOWN-MAJOR OF DUBLIN.—There are no less than between forty and fifty candidates for the situation of Town-Major of Dublin

REGIMENTAL COLOURS.—It is thought, in consequence of the religious scruples of certain clerical dignitaries in some parts of England, that the worn-out colours of regiments will, as they always be deposited in the chapel of Chelsea Hospital, which is already the receptacle of so many relics of relics.

By a recent order from the Horse Guards, the forage-caps of the sergeants of regiments were declared to be too expensive; and it is ordered that the forage caps for both non-commissioned officers and men shall, in future, be "set up" and prepared for wear by the clothiers and outfitters in exact conformity with a pattern lodged at the Office of Military Boards.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE Houghton Meeting may be said to have brought the legitimate racing season to a close; flat racing, however, is not quite at an end, as we are promised two days at Richmond in the course of the week, and one at Worcester—the latter to be followed by a day's steeple-chasing; nothing else

CURIOSITIES OF BROCKLEY HALL.

A sale by auction of somewhat lengthy character is now in progress at Brockley Hall, late the residence of John Hugh Smyth Figott, Esq.; and as some of the items are of ancient date, and some of historic, or presumed historic interest it is our duty to chronicle the event, and to illustrate a few of the leading Curiosities.

One of our Engravings represents the frame of a pier-glass, magnificently carved, gilt, and evidently the work of a first-rate artist, both as to design and execution. This frame, which formed lot 26 of the sale, once graced the walls of old Buckingham House; but the regal insigma at the top would show it was one of the decorations introduced into the house after it became Royal property. The class was purchased by Mr. Walesby, of Old Bond-street, for £12 12s. Within the frame we have given a view of Brockley Hall, showing its principal front. It has no architectural pretensions, and, in fact, is a tasteless specimen of architecture.

Amongst the rarities are a bed and chair, once the property of the Emperor Napoleon. They are of the peculiar form of such pieces of household furniture introduced at the early part of the present century, and known as the style of the Empire, in which the affectation of classic taste is eminently conspicuous, as is also the squareness of outline in the chairs especially, so distinguishable from the ornate and flowing outline of the styles which prevailed before the Revolution. These *meubles* were from Malmaison.

The identical chair of the poet Gay is a pleasing relic, and very curious specimen of ingenious adaptation of means to an end, forming not merely a seat, but also a desk for writing on, a cabinet to hold papers, and a complete receptacle for the holding of pens, ink, &c., and at the same time having sconces for candles. The accompanying Illustration shows the originality of these several appliances to produce the above combination. Under the arms of the chair are drawers, with the necessary implements for writing; each drawer turns on a pivot, and has attached to it a brass candlestick. A leaf, or flap of wood, may be raised at pleasure. Under the seat is a drawer for books or paper, and behind it is a secret drawer, in which were found some MSS., and amongst the papers said to have been found in the drawer was a commission appointing a relative of Gay's to a post in the army. The drawer is ingeniously fastened by a small bolt, not perceivable till the larger drawer is removed. The chair is made of very fine-grained dark-coloured mahogany; the seat, back, and arms stuffed, and covered with brown leather, ornamented with brass nails. The chair, considering its antiquity, is in pretty good repair. Some years since, this curious relic was sold among some of the effects of a lady named Williams, niece of the Rev. Joseph Baller, and who, by a previous marriage had been the wife of the Rev. Hugh Fortescue, of Filleigh, near Barnstaple. The families of Fortescue and Baller were, by marriage, related to Gay; his sisters, Catharine Baller and Johanna Fortescue, inheriting his property at his decease. After Mrs. Williams's death, this chair came into possession of Mr. Clarke, of High-street, Barnstaple, and, at his demise, again passed under the auctioneer's hammer.

In another of our Illustrations, a group of furniture, is represented a beautiful chair of ebony, most exquisitely carved, said to have come from Cardinal Wolsey's palace of Esher, in Surrey. This tradition, however, is of very doubtful authenticity. A pair of chairs similar to that engraved realised twenty-four pounds. A settee and high-backed chair, covered in damask, in the same Illustration, are said to have come from Nassby Abbey, and to have belonged to King Charles I. The first portion of their history may be quite correct; the latter, most assuredly, is not so, as the articles bear the stamp of the period of William III. There were several of these chairs in the sale. A carved high-backed chair in the same Engraving represents one of a set of four which tradition says formerly belonged to the celebrated philosopher, Locke; and, in this instance, the popular history is very likely to be correct, as there was not the same temptation to romance respecting the furniture of a philosopher that there would be respecting the furniture and fittings of a mansion once, perhaps, tenanted by the unfortunate Charles I.

A small sepulchural head-rest of ancient Egyptian workmanship is introduced in the foreground of the Illustration; but we must observe, that the head-rest for the sake of more conveniently displaying it, is made considerably larger, in proportion to the chairs than it could to have been.

Amongst other items of the sale, were four state chairs, gilded, of peculiar form; two lions serving, instead of legs, to support the seats; and a double-headed eagle, with outspread wings, forming the back. The quaintness of form of these pieces of furniture, and their unique appearance, made them striking objects in the sale. On the body of the eagle, in the backs of the chairs, is a shield, mantled and helmeted, and bearing a crest; and these armorial insignia were attributed to one Strongbow, Earl of Clare: but, on inquiry, we find that Richard de Clare, surnamed Strongbow, who was Earl of Pembroke, instead of Clare, bore a very different device on his shield, and our suspicion has, therefore, been strengthened, that the chairs belonged to some foreign potentate, probably German. In our opinion, all the chairs are not of the same date of workmanship, though all are equally bold, perhaps coarse, in the style of carving, as two of them were clamped and fastened by iron plates underneath. The gilding, we were given to understand, was a recent piece of ornamentation. Two of these chairs fetched £8 15s.

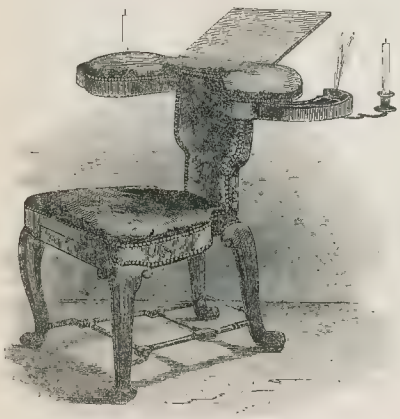
Another Illustration represents the bronze head of Diana, found in Bath many years ago, on a spot where a temple is supposed to have stood: it was formerly in the possession of Mr. Thomas Barker, an artist, at Bath, many of whose pictures are in the collection at Brockley; and before Mr. Barker had it, Mr. Prince Hoare was its possessor. There is a peculiar expression in the features, something of wildness in the eye, the mouth open a little, and showing the teeth above and below; the head is slightly raised; the hair is kept back under a band, except two large locks in the front, which fall back and over the top of the head somewhat like horns. There is a want of finish and rotundity about it which carries some proof of its antiquity, which one is almost inclined to doubt from its wonderful preservation. The piece immediately under the neck is alone—the lower base of white marble.

An antique oval cup with handle and foliage in relief, sculptured from one mass of chalcedony, is also given in our Engraving, in front of the head of Diana. This was once in the collection of Mr. Beckford.

There were many other nic-knacks of different kinds in Mr. Figott's sale, but many were of doubtful importance or character: a curious and antique bronze lot (7), a Minotaur, was purchased by Mr Walesby for £11.

Very few of the pictures were of any great value as works of art; a great number are by an artist of some note in his day, the late Thomas Barker, of Bath.

VIEW OF BROCKLEY HALL.



CHAIR OF THE POET GAY.

ANTIQUE BRONZE HEAD OF DIANA.

ANCIENT CHAIR.

GROUP OF FURNITURE.

John Hunter.—A new Portrait of this celebrated anatomist, and father of modern British Surgery, John Hunter, the munificent founder of the well-known Hunterian Museum, has just appeared, under the auspices of the Royal College of Surgeons. It is a Lithograph executed in Maguire's best style from a drawing by the late Sir Nathaniel Holland, made for Sir Everard Home, and lately presented to the College by his son, Captain Sir E. Home, Bart. Appended to the Portrait is a *fac simile* of Hunter's autograph, from a letter in the possession of Mr. Stone, the librarian of the College. Persons who are yet able to give an opinion, pronounce the likeness to be excellent. It is published at a low price, to place it within the reach of every member of the medical profession, and every admirer of so great a man as John Hunter.

The Arctic Regions.—Mr. Wyld, of Charing-Cross East, has just opportunely issued a Chart of the North Circumpolar Regions, engraved from the Admiralty surveys. The discoveries of Ross, Parry, Franklins, and Richardson, Beechey, Back, Dean and Simpson, and Rae, are denoted by various colours; and the supposed position of the missing Expeditions is marked. The sketch is appropriately dedicated to Lady Franklin.

The Duke of Bedford is building a set of model cottages, for his labourers, near the entrance of Tavistock. They are constructed on the plan communicated by his Grace to the Royal Agricultural Society some time ago, and will be a credit to the landlord and the estate.

CHETTLE CHURCH, DORSET.

The parish and manor of Chettle lies on the high-road from London, between Salisbury and Dorchester, six miles from Blandford, and forms part of the celebrated Cranbourne Chase. The whole of the parish and manor of Chettle was, for several generations the property of the Chaffin family, but has lately become the property of Edward Castleman, Esq., of Allandale House, Winborne Minster, who has signalized his taking possession by a tasteful act of munificent spirit.

The parish church, which consisted of chancel, nave, tower, and south porch, had, with the exception of the tower, become dilapidated past repair. The chancel was of the oldest date, being of good late Decorated character of the early part of the reign of King Edward III.; the nave appears to have been of the same date, but was so incongruously repaired about the time of the early Stuarts, as to leave little of its original style remaining; the porch being the principal feature spared, although that had lost its gable-cross. The interior, however, had something artistical, in a very finely-carved pulpit of James I.'s time; and the pewing was designed by Sir John Vanbrugh, about the same time that he built the Manor-house of Chettle. This church furniture is good *per se*, but was out of place in a church of the Decorated period.

The old edifice has been taken down, with the exception of the tower, which was erected just prior to the Reformation, and is very substantial. It will, therefore, be restored, and, with the addition of the high-pointed roof, will tolerably harmonize with the Church (as shown in the Engraving), which is now in course of erection, from the designs and under the superintendence of Messrs. Morris and Hebron, at the sole cost of Mr. Castleman, the owner of the property, and patron of the living.

The new Church will, in plan, comprise a chancel and nave and transepts, of late Decorated, of the same date as the chancel, the best feature of the old church. It will also be built of similar materials, viz. stone and flint, and will be covered with tiles. The inside roof will be open, and of fir stained. The floor of the chancel will be laid with encaustic tiles; several of the windows will be filled with stained glass; and the other interior fittings, as pulpit, font, open sittings, &c., will be in corresponding taste.

CHETTLE CHURCH, DORSET.

The carcase of the building is already in course of erection, by Mr. Barrett stone-mason, of Farnham, near Chettle, and Mr. Bugler, carpenter, of Winborne Minster; Mr. Blake, surveyor, of the latter place, acting as superintendent of the works, under the control of the architects.

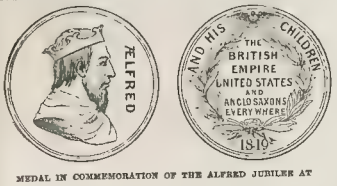
The substance of these details is quoted from a communication to the *Architect*.

THE ALFRED MEDAL.

The Anglo-Saxon Jubilee, which we announced to be in contemplation, in our Journal of September 8, took place at Wantage, on Thursday, the anniversary of the birth of King Alfred the Great, the present being the thousandth year since that interesting event. The promoters of this historic festival are good men and true in the cause, and were not to be diverted from their joyous purpose. The celebration was very properly to commence with divine service in the parish church, to be followed by addresses and music in the Town Hall; a club procession to King Alfred's Well; distribution of food to the poor of Wantage; a public dinner at the Alfred's Head Inn; and a ball in the evening. The giant of our time, Steam, was to be pressed into the day's service—an ox being roasted whole by aid of the steam-engine; and the Great Western Railway authorities allowed all their trains (save one) to stop at the Faringdon-road station, a short distance from Wantage, the birthplace of the Anglo-Saxon King of a thousand years since.

With each dinner-ticket was given a Medal, struck by Mr. W. J. Taylor, of 33, Little Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields. It is a very creditable specimen of art, and is believed to be the only medal ever struck in honour of our Great King, Alfred.

The portrait on the obverse has been collected from a comparison and a combination of the best authorities, including the rude and widely-varying effigies on coins, the bust at Oxford, and the engraving of Vertue. It exhibits the Royal, philosophic, and philanthropic countenance, deeply imbued with Christian virtue, and bearing the marks of premature age and personal suffering so appropriate to one who is recorded by his biographers to have never lived an hour without pain. An internal cancer is supposed to have been "the thorn in his flesh," which the piety of Asser declares to have been God's messenger of humility to Alfred's greatness. The diadem on the bust is copied from a manuscript illumination of the period, in the British Museum; and the lettering of the name is a fac-simile of that on the Ashmolean jewel.



MEDAL IN COMMEMORATION OF THE ALFRED JUBILEE AT WANTAGE.

The reverse, bearing a continued legend, "and his children" (according both with many ancient instances and our own modern money), shows how, after exactly a thousand years, "The British Empire, United States, and Anglo-Saxons everywhere," within the olive-wreath of peace, and under the hallowing influence of religion, can now all glory in the memory of Alfred, and feel a common brotherhood in commemorating their Father. A second reverse to the Medal, especially designed to promote international amity with our Transatlantic kindred, is in preparation.

The Commemoration will not pass away with the day; for its promoters have pledged themselves to add in a plan for the erection of a Testimonial, at Wantage to the memory of Alfred; and his wisdom is to be reflected in the spirit of our own times—the formation of a Mechanics' Institute.

Among other celebrations was the singing of "The Alfred Jubilee Song," o which the following is a verse:—

Anglo-Saxons! in love are we met,
To honour a name we can never forget.
Father and founder and King of a race
That rules and reforms in every place;
Most of a tree that o'ershadows the earth,
First of a family blest from his birth,
Blest in this stem of their strength and their state,
Alfred the Wise, and the Good, and the Great!

CHORUS.

Hail to his Jubilee Day,
The day of a thousand years!

Discovery of the Remains of an Old Pier in Dover Harbour.—During the past week the workmen in the employ of the harbour authorities have been engaged in removing the remains of an ancient pier, which have been discovered in the interior of the harbour, near what is termed the Hardway, where vessels at low tide undergo repair. By the position of the wooden piles and stonework—the upper extremities of which have been unexpectedly exposed to view by the action of the recent easterly gales, having stripped the vicinity of the Hardway of a large portion of the shingle accumulated there—the pier must have been buried for several centuries under the quay which for many years was the site of the old Dover Castle Hotel and the Government storehouses, and which were removed four or five years ago to make way for the recent enlargement of the harbour.

SCENE FROM "ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA," AT SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE.

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE.

On Monday the tragedy of "Antony and Cleopatra" was revived. This magnificent play is a masterpiece of dramatic construction with the most difficult of subjects. Our admiration of it will increase if we compare it with Dryden's "All for Love," confessedly written in emulation (and a noble emulation it was) of the divine Shakspeare's. Dryden found it necessary to make *Antony* a weak man, so weak that, as Mr. Campbell has rightly observed, "any wanton might have seduced him." Shakspeare's Roman required the Egyptian Queen. The *Cleopatra* of Dryden, also, is even such a woman as his hero needed—no more; but the heroine of Shakspeare is a splendid creature, such as history has suggested to the imagination, such as was suitable to the lofty spirit, whose sense of beauty and taste for luxury had been cultivated into heroism. The persons of this wonderful drama are ideas—of voluptuous sublimity and gorgeous pleasure—gifted with almost divine capacities for enjoyment, having, as it were, the patent of heaven itself for the privilege; clothed gloriously in "barbaric pearl and gold;" and revelling in their own proper Elysium, like spirits delivered from legal restraints, and free to indulge the bent of their genius and the disposition of their natures, without hindrance either from gods or men. To maintain the action at this elevation, and yet to enable it to touch our human sympathies at innumerable points, required the Poet whose myriad-mindedness has been the wonder of philosophers and critics in exact proportion to the competency of their judgment for the due appreciation of the highest creative efforts. We are not surprised that such a work should have proved *caviare* to the general, public, and that there was a period when, as Campbell records, Dryden's play was infinitely preferred, having been "acted ten times oftener than Shakspeare's," though so decidedly inferior.

The management of this theatre have certainly endeavoured to put this "wonderful tragedy" of "Antony and Cleopatra" on the stage in the spirit in which it was composed. They have done their best to realise the past, and to bring the historic into actual presence. The Egyptian scenes are exceedingly *ensemblable*; that on board *of Pompey's* galley, with the banqueting sovereigns of the world as drunk as cobblers, is exceedingly life-like. As it is managed, too, on the boards, it is rendered one of the most picturesque and exciting incidents in the representation. Mr. Phelps, in particular, aded the pictorial, by his well-studied bacchanalian attitudes, some of which were exceedingly fine. We may here mention that Mr. Phelps' make-up of the character of *Antony* was capital. The illusion was almost perfect; the actor could scarcely be recognised through the disguise. He played the character also with great spirit; neither was it lacking in the higher qualifications of histrionic art. *Antony's* passion—his infatuation—his absorption of being for and in that of *Cleopatra* was interpreted "excellent well." It was, indeed, a remarkable triumph over difficulties, and will go far to raise his reputation as an actor, which must increase just in proportion as he succeeds in delivering himself from mere individualities. Such characters as these break up a performer's mannerisms, and do him accordingly infinite good.

A similar effect was produced on Miss Glyn. In this almost impossible character of *Cleopatra* she put forth new energies, and exhibited a versatility of power which surprised those most acquainted with her style and the scope of her genius. She dared at once at that "infinite variety" of Cleopatra's character which "custom could not stale;" and realised the conception to an almost miraculous extent. She combined grace and dignity—all the fascination of a Vestris with the majesty of a Pasta; she was, as it were, the impersonation at once of the sublime and the beautiful. Critics who before doubted her capacity, were now astonished at the extent of her resources, and the grandeur of the results. Gorgeous in person, in costume, and in her style of action, she moved, the Egyptian Venus, Minerva, Juno—now pleased, now angry—now eloquent, now silent—capricious, and resolved, according to the situation and sentiment to be rendered. Withal she was classical, and her *poses* severely statuesque. Her death was sublime. With a magnificent smile of triumph, she is, as it were, translated to the shades, there to meet her imperial lover. Altogether, Miss Glyn's performance of *Cleopatra* is the most superb thing ever witnessed on the modern stage. At the end of the play she was called before the curtain; and, led on by Mr. Phelps, received the well-merited ovation of an over-crowded house.

PICTURESQUE SKETCHES OF LONDON, PAST AND PRESENT.

BY THOMAS MILLER.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE SOUTH DISTRICTS OF LONDON DURING THE EPIDEMIC.

We, who have sojourned during the whole of the past summer in the very heart of that district which suffered most severely during the late calamitous visitation, have almost unconsciously gathered materials for one of those gloomy pictures which so few living witnesses survive to paint, and which we hope may never again darken our canvas. We seem like those who, having escaped some perilous shipwreck, sit shuddering on the rock on which they have been thrown their faces buried in their hands, yet unable to shut out the appalling spectacle they beheld, even after it passed away. Fancy still calls up the phantoms amid the white foam, and the tumbling waves as they float by, with pale faces uplifted and beseeching

hands; youth and beauty with her long hair unbound, and crisped with the boiling spray, while manly vigour buffets in vain with the billows, until darkness and destruction sweep over all; and we, like the mournful messenger in Job, "only escaped alone to tell thee."

The Land of Death in which we dwelt was Newington, hemmed in by Lambeth, Southwark, Bermondsey, and other gloomy parishes through which the pestilence stalked like a Destroying Angel in the deep shadows of the night, and the open noon of day, infant and every street

> There was nought but man [illegible] cells,
> And sorrow and dismay;
> Where'er we met with burial still,
> And jostled by the way. HOOD

The "Registrar-General" but gives an account of those who died—but marshals up the forces which have joined the ranks of Death—how and where they fell, are briefly touched upon; but a description of the battle ground, with all those little accessories of moving light and shadow which enrich the picture, he leaves to other hands, for they come not within the compass of his grave duties. Though the task is far removed from a pleasant one, it is necessary that we should preserve some record of this eventful season in the pages of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, so that in after-years, when our columns are referred to, a faithful photograph, taken at the true moment of time, may therein be found.

All day long was that sullen bell tolling—from morning to night it scarcely ceased a moment; for as soon as it had rung the knell of another departed spirit, there was a fresh funeral at the churchyard-gate, and again that "ding-dong" pealed mournfully through the sad and sultry atmosphere. Those who were left behind, too ill to join the funeral procession, heard not always the returning footsteps of the muffled mourners, for sometimes Death again entered the house while they were absent; and when they reached home they found another victim ready to be borne to the grave: then they sat down and wept in very despair. Death came no longer as of old, knocking painfully at the door of life, but strode noiselessly in, and, before one was well aware, smote his victim—no one could tell how, for the strong man, who appeared hale and well one hour, was weak and helpless the next, and fell without knowing whence the blow came.

Little children were clothed suddenly in black, almost before they could reconcile themselves to the belief that they had lost their parents Before they could well understand why their father slept so long, or was placed in a dark box, and carried out at the door in such haste, the mother had also ceased to live; and then they began to comprehend their loss, and would fain go to find themselves fatherless, motherless, and destitute. Some of these were so little, that they could but just rep- at their prayers. Never more would they kneel at the feet of that dear, fond mother, as they had done but a night or two before; never more would those eyes beam on them again, or that sweet voice patiently in street them, and, with a smile, repeat the words over and over again, until they knew them all by rote. Alas! they were the other night borne to a strange bed; a strange face bent over them—and, when they rose to kiss it, it turned away. Then the little orphans pressed each other more closely, and wept louder for the loss of their mother. At last, their sobbing subsided, though not until long after they had fallen asleep, pernance on the hard workhouse bed—even those who were before nursed so delicately that the cold wind had never visited their tender cheeks. Many such sudden changes as these have we met with; homes (in which one day happiness and comfort reigned changed on the morrow to the abodes of sorrow, anguish, and naked destitution; or, by the end of the week, empty and closed!

> Life and thought have gone away side by side,
> Leaving door and windows wide;
> Careless tenants they!
> All within is dark as night: in the windows is no light,
> And no murmur at the door, so frequent on its hinge before.
>
> Close the door—the shutters close,
> Or through the windows we shall see
> The nakedness and vacancy
> Of the deserted house TENNYSON.

In some houses, all died; and, after the dilapidated building had been closed a few days, new tenants came in possession, and, in two or three of these changes, the new tenants also perished—the unfortunate landlords never breathing a word about what had befallen the others. The putrid cess-pool and stagnant sewer still yawned and bubbled and steamed in the sunshine, and poisoned all who inhaled the deadly gases; and when but few human beings were left, an investigation took place, and the evil was removed. But several dwellings underfoot just reps the whole of the inhabitants were driven out, and fresh shelter found for them until their wretched dwellings were purified.

So few at first escaped after they were attacked by the malignant and mysterious disease, that you looked upon them as persons who had trodden the confines of another world, and returned from it only to tell the tale, and destined to accomplish some great mission. You gazed on them in awe and wonder. Those in the prime of life, and ruddy with apparent health, fell around you like summer flowers beneath the scythe of the mower. Then medical men of long standing began to drop off: you missed one here, and another there, and, with them, hope at last fled. "They cannot save themselves," exclaimed the terror-stricken populace; "then how can we hope to escape if the disease overtakes us?" Old nurses, who had grown grey in the service of Death, shrank back and shuddered as they heard themselves summoned to attend the sick. Thousands who had the means fled into the country and hastened to the sea-side, where they thought themselves secure; but the wings of the Angel of Death threw a melancholy shadow over the whole land.

Stout-hearted men who had families starved suddenly from their sleep in the dead of night, if they only heard one of their children moaning in its slumber: as matters are at present, they who were dead, have had the thrust into the heart, for they feared that the Destroyer had come—and they knew that he seldom retired without carrying off his victim. In old tavern-parlours, where the same company had assembled for years, the sounds of merriment were no longer heard. Men spoke to one another "with bated breath;" inquiring who was dead, who lay dying; and if some old acquaintance was but a few minutes behind his usual time, they sat gazing on his vacant chair in silence, or perchance one ventured to inquire in a whisper if he had been seen that night. Many shook hands at the tavern-doors, went home, and never met again. Four in the morning was a dreadful hour, many a watcher at doors, and delivering them with no more ceremony or feeling than the postman delivers his letters. The solemn hearse and the dark mourning-coach now moved slowly along, and the dead were borne away to green and peaceful cemeteries, far removed from the dwellings of the living. Nuisances were removed—sewers were cleansed—the abodes of the poor purified, and at last rendered habitable; and then "the plague was stayed."

It seemed as if the winds of Heaven, which had been driven away for want of breathing room, came back again, and flapped their "healing wings" above the homes of mankind; as if they were weary of wandering over the houseless sea, and gladly returned to sweep through the lofty streets and open squares, from which they had been driven by the poison-traps which were set everywhere to destroy them. The sun again gladdened the day, and the round moon walked up the starry steep of Heaven; while the sky bared its blue bosom, and showed that the silvery clouds still slumbered there as tranquilly as if the Destroying Angel had never thrown his shadow betwixt earth and heaven.

Alas! the sun rose upon a shore strown with wrecks, and blackened with the bodies of the dead. If the eye alighted upon the living, it everywhere settled upon a group of mourners. Death had gone like a gleaner through the land, and taken an ear from every field. Where before had stood a bed of flowers, one resting upon and supporting an other, a bare and open patch was left. Death was often, the tallest, around which the rest clung, had withered, and fallen, and died. The place they had once known "would know them no more for ever." The young bride, before the honeymoon had waned, came forth in her widowed weeds. The first-born child came too late into the world to look on the face of his father. Sometimes the husband fell ill, and the other infant had seen the light: the opening rose and the unfolded bud [illegible] the. Respectable families fell from a state of comfort to absolute destitution in a single night, leaving no mark on the steps of the ladder of time, by which men rise or fall, but plunging headlong to the foot of it in a moment. Some had passed many years in faithful servitude, and at last attained the long-coveted promotion. The larger house, so often talked of, was taken; they entered, and so did Death: the father fell, and with him all their hopes for ever perished. Since that day the garden-roller has never been moved, and where the spade was thrust into the ground, when the improvements first commenced, there it rests: perchance the robin may alight upon the handle, and there chant his mournful anthem; but one branch is sawn from the overhanging tree that darkened the drawing-room window, all the rest remain untouched, for the workmen have departed. The merry Christmas so often talked about, will be a melancholy one within these walls. What at another period would have formed a little history of trial, patient endurance, slow change, and long coming misfortune, was now accomplished almost as soon as one could say "It lightens"

None knew whence the Destroyer came, nor in what hidden corner he lurked. The Registrar for the district on Lambeth furnished his return for Walworth, for the week ending Sept. 8, in the following words:—"It (the disease) has spread over the whole district—into almost every street—and taken persons of all classes, from the most respectable to the poorest." Men hunted for it in the unhealthy drain, and endeavoured to destroy the unwholesome vapour: they searched after it in what they drank, and hoped to get rid of it by boiling the water: they impregnated the air with lime, and in every court and alley you passed you inhaled the powerful chloride. Then a change was produced, and the returns of deaths gradually lessened every day, and those who for days and weeks dare not look at a newspaper, for the fear of encountering these dark tables of death, were now eager to see the returns, and congratulate their neighbours on the daily decrease. "From the painless nature of the attack," says the same Registrar, "persons seemed to be unconscious how highly necessary it is that immediate attention should be paid to it." Thousands fell through this neglect, who, if the disease had first made its appearance attended by severe pain, would not have lost a single hour without seeking medical aid. Like a flood that slowly undermines a bank, and which the proprietor regards not when he sees so tiny a current dribbling and oozing through, and scarcely bowing the grass between which it trickles, so came the Destroyer—stole on and undermined the health, undermining the current of life, and eating out the foundations, until there needed but one mighty rush, and all was over beyond recovery, and the work of destruction was completed. A little precaution would have saved thousands of lives in London alone.

Let us, then, agitate for the supply of pure water, and break through the monopolies of water and sewer companies, as we would break down the door of a house to rescue some fellow-creature from the flames that raged within. It rests with ourselves to get rid of these evils; and in every one in a hundred will be foolhardy enough to oppose the sanitary measures which are already in action. To aid these proposed improvements, we deemed it our duty to add to the "Picturesque Sketches of London" a brief but faithful description of the dreadful disease, which has caused almost every street in the metropolis to be hung in mourning.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The extreme fluctuations in Consols during the week have not exceeded one quarter per cent. Consols on Monday opened at 92¼ to ¾, touched 92⅞ (the highest quotation), and have since ranged from 92 to 92⅝ to ¾. Absence of business is the reason assigned for this inactivity; but an indisposition to enter into any extensive speculation until the probability of the Turkish question are better understood is nearer the real cause. Exchequer Bills continue firm, as well as India Bonds, showing a tendency on the part of the public to adopt temporary investments in preference to the more fluctuating class of stocks. Stock have not materially varied, the last prices being, for Bank Stock, 198; Reduced, 90⅞; Consols, 92⅞; New 3½ per Cent. Annuities, 92⅞; Long Annuities to expire Jan. 1860, 9 years, Oct. 10, 1860, 8⅞; 1870, 19 years, Jan. 5, 1860, 8⅝; India Stock, 2[illegible]; India Bonds, £1000, 79 p; Ditto, under £1000, 82 p; Consols for Account, 92⅞; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 42 p

For several years past the different temporary loans of America, slowly aroused to a sense of honesty, have been successively making arrangements for the resumption of their dividends, and gradual repayment of past liabilities. The effect produced on the minds of capitalists has been to restore, in a great measure, the credit of the American name. A rude check has, however, been given to this growing confidence, by the last American mail bringing advices that the State of Alabama had refused to find funds for the payment of the next dividend. The history of the debt is soon told. A few years since, about two millions sterling was borrowed by the state of Alabama (principally in the European market), for the establishment of banks and other purposes, supposed to be beneficial to the state. The banks fall victims to an over-issue of paper; and to the assets arising from the winding-up of their affairs the bondholders have for some years been indebted for their dividends. This source having failed with the last dividend, the attention of the legislature has been directed to the before-cited repudiation is the result. To the uninitiated holders this news will be anything but agreeable, but among the informed upon such affairs the announcement has been looked for since the last dividend. But holders of the bonds will do well to await patiently, and not be induced to sell either now or at a future period, without an offer is made involving no great sacrifice. A class of persons are at present busily employed buying up at an immense discount the bonds of a long since repudiative state. It is strongly suspected some arrangement is about to be made by that state in relation to its debt; but, previously, as much as can be guaranteed of it is being quietly bought up. Let holders of Alabama Bonds then be on the alert. After the lapse of a year or two something of necessity must be done; and those who have not been deluded into selling their bonds for next to nothing will be ultimately rewarded for their patient delay.

Although there was some animation in the Foreign Stocks on Monday, no striking variation in prices is to be remarked. Brazilian is a point higher than last week, but the other securities are generally a fraction lower. The closing list is—Austrian, 5 per Cent., 90¼; Brazilian Bonds, Small, 83½; Equador Bonds, 3, ; Grenada Bonds, 1 per Cent., 16; Ditto, Deferred, 3; Mexican, 5 per Cent., 18⅝, ex Jan. 1850; Ditto, Account, 20⅝; Peruvian Bonds, 4 per Cent., 83; Portuguese 5 per Cents, 83; Russian Bonds, 107; Spanish, 5 per Cent., 1840, 16; Ditto, 3 per Cent., 34; Venezuela Bonds, 2½ per Cent., 24; Ditto, Deferred, 7; Dutch, 2½ per Cent., 53; Ditto, 4 per Cent., 89

There has been great animation in the Share Market during the past week, the jobbers generally changing from *bears to bulls*. The public, however, have not been inclined to purchase to any extent, nor does it appear probable that, until an effective mode of auditing by a responsible officer is adopted, confidence can be restored. Prices at the close of the week were, for Aberdeen, Preference, ; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 31½; Great Northern, 7⅞, Great Western, 55; Ditto Half Shares, 27; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 10½; Ditto, Fifths, 10½; Ditto, New [illegible]; Ditto, Half Shares, 42; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 21; Lancashire and Yorkshire, Fifths, ½; Ditto, New, Guaranteed 6 per Cent. 12, London, Brighton, and South Coast, 70; Ditto, New, £5, Guaranteed 6 per [illegible]; Ditto, Guaranteed 5 per Cent. 95; London and North-Western, 124; Quarters, 12½; London and South-Western, 29½; Ditto, New, £50, New Scrip, 1848, Pref., 7 per Cent., 6⅝; Midland, 46½; Ditto, Consolidated Preference, 8½; Ditto, Scrip, 3; Ditto, Canada Shares, 8½; Ditto, Birmingham, 6 per Cent., 120; North British, Halves, 4½; Ditto, Thirds, ; North Staffordshire, 8; Reading, Guilford, and Reigate, 15½; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, ; Ditto, Class B, 3½; Ditto, Quarter Shares, Guaranteed, 10; South-Eastern, 18; Ditto, Scrip, No. 4, 6½; South Wales, 15½; Wear Tyne, Six per Cent., Guaranteed, 2½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 17½; Ditto, [illegible] Ditto, 6, S.E. Preference, 9½; York and North Midland, Quarters, 12½; London and South-Western, 29½; Ditto, New, £50, Anglo Italian, late Italian and A strazly, 4; Bolognese and Ancona, 5½; East India., 3½; Northern of I ..., 3½ dis.; Orleans and Bordeaux, 4½; Paris and Rouen, 20; Paris and Strasbourg .. 1½; Rouen and Havre, 9½; Sambre and Meuse, 1½

SATURDAY MORNING.—The English Market was buoyant yesterday, a report being credited that Russia had withdrawn its demands upon Turkey. Consols opened at 92¼ to ¾, and worked up to 92⅝ to ¾, the current quotations for money and time. The Foreign and Share Markets were also more active, but the alteral on in prices was not material.

STRANGE VISITOR AT A BALL.—In the middle of the dancing at the long-wood hunt ball, at Perth, a rat, charmed by the music, came down the chimney, and took his stand in the centre of the room: ladies screamed in pas dismay, and gentlemen looked queer as the intruder, apparently unconcerned, gazed at the frightened beauties who had preceded from the parlour. "Fetch a terrier, close the door," said Sir George Musgrave, "and let us have a hunt." A terrier was brought in, and a fine-rate chase followed; but, unfortunately, the chimney was left open, and the game escaped.—*Carlisle Patriot.*

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—A decided increase has taken place in the arrivals of English wheat up to our market this week, coastwise, as well as by land carriage. The show of samples here to-day, however, was not large, but fully equal to the demand, as the attendance of both town and country buyers was limited. Selected parcels of both red and white were in moderate request, at about Monday's quotations. In the middling and inferior kinds very few transactions have occurred, and we have no actual rise to notice in value. From abroad we have received 3683 quarters of wheat, chiefly from Dantzig. For most descriptions the demand was in a sluggish state, at barely stationary prices. In floating cargoes no sales. Malting barley hung on hand. The rate may be attributed to the low prices at which oats may be selling. Grinding qualities supported late prices. The supply of malt was not large. All kinds of beans are still nearly stationary. From Ireland 6030 quarters of oats have come in this week. The supply from other parts is small. Selected samples were steady, at full prices. In other qualities were rather easier. Peas, grey, Indian corn, and flour as on Monday.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 3180; barley, 4310; malt, 3490; oats, 1360; flour, 9040; Irish: oats, 6030. Foreign: wheat, 3680; barley, 3030; malt, —; oats, 1460 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 40s to 44s; ditto, white, 44s to 50s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 40s to 42s; ditto, white, 44s to 48s; rye, 30s to 32s; barley, 22s to 24s; distilling ditto, 26s to 27s; malting ditto, —s to —s; Chevalier, 46s to 48s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire ditto, 46s to 50s; grey peas, 24s to 25s; Tavistal and Cork, Mess, 34s to 37s; ditto, white, 34s to 36s; Waterford, 34s to 36s; ditto, old, 36s to 38s; grey pease, 24s to 28s; pigeon ditto, 30s to 36s; white, 37s to 40s; tick beans, 28s to 32s; ditto, old, 30s to 34s; grey pease, 24s to 28s; pigeon ditto, 30s to 36s; white, 37s to 40s; tick beans, 28s to 32s; ditto, old, 30s to 34s; grey peas

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GREAT FIRE IN LOWER THAMES-STREET, ON TUESDAY EVENING.

(*Continued from page 280.*)

three sons and their wives, and 1000 soldiers. There are, *of course*, variations in the different accounts; the strongest antiquarian telescope is deficient in *defining* powers, when directed towards objects much less remote than this; but whether we believe that Partholanus discovered Ireland an uninhabited land, or that he had to fight a battle with some previous occupants, or have doubts upon many other points, we cannot fail, on examination, to recognise a wonderful unanimity with regard to his taking up his abode on the "small island near the mouth of the Erne."

The island took the name of Innis-Saimar, and the river that of Saimar, which it anciently bore, from a favourite dog of Partholanus, as we are told by the traditions. Landing on it hastily one evening in a transport of furious jealousy, his dog came bounding down the rocks and fawned upon him, when, in his passion, he struck the animal dead. Probably he wished to reach his tent in secrecy, and feared that the noise of the dog would betray him. We may trust that he discovered his suspicions to have been false, since he recovered sufficient gentleness to feel remorse for the death of his four-footed friend, and, burying his body in the island, called it Innis-Saimar, in memory of him—perhaps when he was quitting it for Howth, as he did after a residence of, it is believed, some years.

It has been an agreeable piece of musing to the present individual, on the green banks of this harbour, when twilight seemed to bring ancient times back upon the scene like a grey shadow, to fancy Partholan, and his sons and daughters and followers, in their Greek ships, rowing along the strange shore, with the lonely sun looking his last at them, over the level rim of the Atlantic. Calm is the weather, and calm the Bar (or, *then*, the ever-shifting sand may have stood ranged on each side of a smooth deep channel). They enter the landlocked harbour; great woods cover the sloping hills to the water's edge; above them hangs a mountain outline, faint purple in the yellow evening light; the monotonous roar of falling water sounds through the solitude; and now and again a springing fish leaves circles in the stream, dimpling the rosy reflex of the clouds. Now they moor their ships, and pitch the tent of their King of Men (but Homer will not be born for centuries to come) upon the grassy level that crowns a small island in the stream. His family and his guards are with him, the rest encamp upon the shore of the river, with fires lighted, and watches set against the wild beasts and other dangers of the unknown land:—

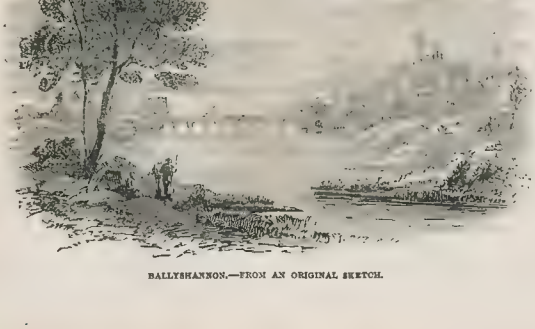
> The lights begin to twinkle from the rocks;
> The long day wanes: the slow moon climbs; the deep
> Moans round with many voices

For the Atlantic is apt to get up at nightfall, and a westerly breeze, too, sufficient, probably, to send the poetic muser home very fast, with the consciousness of being late for tea.

Much else is there in this neighbourhood both for lovers of the picturesque and for friends of the historical, about which at present no more can be said. It is trusted, however, that enough has been hinted at to prove Ballyshannon a place worthy of notice and of illustration.

W. A.

In the Sketch, the Fish-house upon Innis-Saimar may be seen peeping up behind the bridge, towards the centre.



BALLYSHANNON.—FROM AN ORIGINAL SKETCH.

GREAT FIRE IN THE CITY.

On Tuesday evening last, between five and six o'clock, a fire, attended with great destruction of property, occurred in the City.

The premises in which the disaster commenced were in the occupation of Messrs. Bains, Brothers, and Co., wholesale druggists. The buildings had a large frontage in King's Head-court, Fish-street-hill, and extended backwards into Lower Thames-street, immediately facing St. Magnus' Church. Owing, however, to the very combustible nature of the stock in trade on the premises, the flames travelled with unusual rapidity, so that in the space of a very few minutes the fire had gained possession of the whole range of buildings, and flames rushed out of the various windows in King's Head-court, as well as through the different apertures in the premises in Thames-street. The flames at that period extended almost as far as St. Magnus' Church in one direction, whilst, in the other, house after house in King's Head-court became ignited, either at the backs, fronts, or roofs, so that the reflection of the flames could be seen from miles distant. This caused the engines of the parish, of Messrs. Calvert, the brewers, the London Brigade, and West of England Office, to start to the scene of conflagration; upon reaching which, not only were the premises in which the calamity occurred found to be completely enveloped in flames, but sundry smart explosions were continually occurring, to the alarm of all present.

The damage done by this disastrous event must, of course be very considerable; for, besides the great consumption of property at Messrs. Bains's premises, about thirteen other houses are severely injured. Amongst the number are those of Mr. Vlaw, plumber, of No. 9, King's-head-court; Mr. Connette butcher, 35, Fish-street-hill; Mr. Rouse and Mr. Mills, fish salesmen in King's-head-court; Mr. Baker, greengrocer; Mr. Barber, basket-maker, in King's-head-court; the back of the offices belonging to the Margate and Ramsgate Steam Packet Company; Francia's Coffee-rooms, in Thames-street; Messrs. Scully, the wholesale cheesemonger; and Mr. Jones's beer-shop, 193, Thames-street. The fire was not completely extinguished until after one o'clock. At the time of the misfortune there were upwards of 250 gallons of spirits of wine and tinctures in the place, besides an immense quantity of naphtha, and other equally inflammable articles, which will in some measure account for the rapid progress of the flames. The premises of Messrs. Bains and Co., independently of extending from Thames-street into King's-head-court, were nearly fifty feet high, and comprised six floors, each of which was stored with oils, spirits, and drugs. The moment the flames reached the carboys filled with spirits of nitre and naphtha, they exploded with a fearful noise; and then the fire extended both upwards and downwards with the greatest impetuosity.

The fire originated in a clerk pouring some spirits of nitre from one jar into another, the fumes or splashing of the nitre being ignited by a lamp which was near

Our Engraving was sketched when the conflagration was at its most destructive height; and when the vast body of flames threw their glare upon the tower of St. Magnus Church with such vivid and brilliant effect as to show the minutest details of the architecture.

CHOPIN.

One of the greatest celebrities of this musical epoch has just expired in Paris Chopin is no more. At a *matinée de salon* in the Batignolles, on the 17th inst., this famed pianist and composer died in the arms of one of his devoted pupils, surrounded by his intimate friends, and in the presence of a sister, who had arrived expressly from Poland to be present at his last moments, and to offer the consolation which sisterly affection prompted to the dying exiled musician. Chopin was only 39 years of age, having been born at Zelazowavala, near Warsaw, in 1810. The rudiments of the piano were first taught Frederick Francis Chopin by an old Bohemian professor; but the precocious genius of the boy-pianist soon distanced the master's tuition Elsner, of the Warsaw Conservatoire, instructing him in counterpoint and composition.

Chopin, whilst a mere youth, was in the habit of travelling to the principal capitals in Germany, to listen to the most celebrated players; and it was from the examination of the opposite schools of pianoforte composition—such as those of Clementi, Dussek, Mozart, Beethoven, Hummel, Czerny, &c.—that Chopin conceived his peculiarly original style, which was subsequently imitated and carried out by Thalberg, Liszt, Döhler, Dreyschock, Wolff, Hensell, Heller, Rosenheim, and other disciples of the modern romantic school, of which Chopin was the head and creator. In the writings, however, of Chopin, there exists a poetical and intellectual power and inspiration, far surpassing his followers and competitors. There is a mystic beauty, a delicate pathos, a playful fancy, a flow of melody, and a rich variety of harmony in Chopin's compositions, which stamp them with peculiarly his own characteristics. Replete with depth of thought and subtlety, there is, however, no doubt that ordinarily instructed amateurs are dismayed at the difficulties in his works. It requires long-fingered pianists to conquer the difficult extensions of twelfths; and nothing but first-rate mechanism can manage Chopin's flashy and brilliant arpeggi. The purists will also shake their heads at his peculiar system of harmony, and the crudeness of certain modulations will be particularly specified by adverse critics.

The decided originality and marked individuality of Chopin's genius were manifested particularly in his season in 1831 at Munich and Vienna, having been driven from his native land by her political misfortunes. It was at the close of 1831 that Chopin was first heard in Paris, where he created an extraordinary sensation. His first grand concerto in E minor, dedicated to Kalkbrenner, Op. 11, and his second in F minor, dedicated to Mrs. Anderson, Op. 21, a grand sonata in B flat minor, and a sonata for piano and violoncello, are about the only works which Chopin has left of the conventional classical school; and even in these are the original types of his style in the combination of novel and curious passages in three and four distinct parts. It has been a great misfortune for art, that Chopin had no artistic ambition. He was described by De Balzac as being less a musician than a susceptible soul, to be in contact with which was irresistibly sympathetic. Chopin shunned public performances. His delight was to have around him a circle of musicians and pupils, who would listen to his ravishing strains, as he sat extemporising and inspired at the piano—his fragile form, and attenuated but expressive face, individualising, as it were, the physiognomy of his talent, and looking more like a spirit of another sphere than an earthly pianist. We have seen thus collected around him the greatest musicians of the age, listening enraptured at his marvellous ideas, executed with a manual dexterity which has never been approached. His nocturnes, masurkas, ballades, scherzos, waltzes, polonaises, preludes, studies, rondos, tarantelles, barcarolles, &c., are the remarkable works which he has left. He never composed to order—that is, by treaty with a publisher—in his life. He was one of the most modest and retiring of men, and it was with the utmost persuasion he could be induced to give, once during a season, a *matinée musicale*; but when he did, it was an event; the prices were always high

CHOPIN.

and even then were at a premium. The warm welcome and kind instructions he gave to the rising student, will be gratefully recollected by the young aspirants for fame. His had for years wretched health: the consumptive hue was on his pallid visage He visited London last season, but he was only heard at private concerts, at the houses of the Earl of Falmouth and Mrs. Sartoris (Miss Adelaide Kemble). His second concerto in F minor was performed at the Philharmonic Society, in April, 1843, by Mdme. Dulcken, but the 40-hand dexterous power required for the effective execution of his works seems to have dismayed pianists from attempting them Liszt, indeed, was of opinion that only Chopin himself could play many of his pieces, not merely from their elaborate intricacies, but from the absolute necessity imposed on the executant of having an unparalleled *legato* quality to render intelligible Chopin's subtle thoughts. Be this as it may, those amateurs who have heard Chopin perform his own compositions will never forget his wonderful skill and truly poetic touch. He has been styled the *Ariel* of the piano; but he was also its *Prospero*—a mighty magician, inventing imagery, flowing like an impetuous torrent, whilst his hands were a tornado aggregating the subjects and investing them with piquant and picturesque colouring, alternately pathetic and gay, as his fancy dictated.

London: Printed and published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, 198, Strand aforesaid.—Saturday, October 27, 1849.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 397.—VOL. XV.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1849. [SIXPENCE.

THE BLESSINGS OF COAL.

WHEN a Londoner visits Paris for the first time, he is not only delighted with the change of manners, and the novelty o. surrounding circumstances, but his eye is charmed with the purity of the atmosphere, the whiteness of the exterior of all public buildings, the sharpness of outline even in distant objects, and the distinct beauty of the whole landscape. He inquires the reason, and is nformed that Paris burns wood. When a Parisian visits London, very different is the spectacle that presents itself. A dense cloud—a perpetual canopy of gloom—hangs over the city. He stands upon Waterloo-bridge, and sees the distant churches looming through the murky air—rather hinting at than exposing their own forms and semblances: he sees, or half sees, the noble dome of St. Paul's, and probably the glittering cross that surmounts it; but the church itself—that foundation upon which the dome must rest, if it be not, like a balloon, supported in mid-air by a buoyant gas—is invisible to his sight. If he approach the noble church itself, and place himself in tangible proximity with it, in order to admire its magnificence, he beholds it blackened and encrusted with a hard mixture or cement of smoke, cobwebs, and rain. The houses in most of the streets are of the same dingy hue: remote edifices are all but invisible; and objects of close proximity have lost that sharp, clear, and well-defined outline to which his eye has been accustomed in his own more brilliant and more beautiful capital. A French poet, struck with the perpetual gloom of London, and feeling upon him a slight touch of the fabulous melancholy of the place, exclaimed that it was an immense mass of dark confusion, from the midst of which, tall chimneys—

> Clochers de l'industrie,
> Ouvrent toujours la gueule et de leurs ventres chauds
> Exhalent dans les airs la fumée à grands flots.
> Puis un ciel tourmenté, nuage sur nuage;
> Le soleil comme un mort, le drap sur le visage,
> On parfois dans les flots d'un air empoisonné
> Montrant comme un mineur son front tout charbonné.

The Parisian, surprised, and possibly disgusted, asks the reason of the gloom of our renowned city, and is informed that its two millions of inhabitants burn coal.

Yet the Londoner, although he may sometimes joke at the atmosphere of London, and be very glad to get out of it, at all convenient opportunities, to inhale a purer and more invigorating air, would not like to change circumstances with the Parisian. Happy is it for us in London that we have coal to burn, and that, like the Parisians, we are not reduced to the sad extremity of burning wood. Though we are obliged to pay an exorbitant price for our coal, the price paid by the Parisians for their scanty supplies of wood is fearful to reflect upon by a Londoner of moderate means, to whom the sight of a comfortable blaze is in itself a great luxury, but to whom, in our climate, a good fire is one of the chief necessaries of existence. Nor is the domestic the only evil consequent upon the absence of coal, and the scarcity of less valuable fuel. Paris, that now only ministers by its small trade to the luxuries of the rich, might, if, like London or Glasgow, it had been well supplied with coal, have become a metropolis with a thousand branches of trade and commerce, supplying the necessities of the world. To understand the full value of coal, we have but to fancy what our condition would be if we were deprived of it. Good fires would be the expensive luxuries of the wealthy. The beautiful gas with which our thoroughfares are so brilliantly illuminated would be too expensive for common use; and the miserable oil-lamps of our fathers and grandfathers, or the still more miserable cressets of our remoter ancestors, borne about the streets at the end of poles, would supersede it. Manufactured articles would become dear; trade and commerce would decline; steam-boats would cease to ply; railway-trains would cease to dart through the length and over the breadth of the land; we should relapse into our old habits, and become a slow, a poor, an unenterprising, and an ignorant people. It is, indeed, a happy thing for Great Britain that her coal-fields are all but inexhaustible; and, whatever the condition of humanity may be in the year of grace 2850, there is coal enough in the bowels of England and Scotland to last us comfortably until that time.

There is one great drawback to the use of coal—it smokes. But that is not the fault of the coal; it is attributable entirely to our ignorance, and daily tells us, as plainly as any natural evil can

ROYAL VISIT TO THE CITY.—THE EMBARKATION AT WHITEHALL STAIRS.—(SEE PAGE 292.)

speak to the mind of man, that we should exercise our ingenuity, and devise some means by which we may consume it, and turn the daily waste of material into a daily profit. An over-zealous advocate of temperance, who objects both to the use and the abuse of fermented liquors, has made a calculation that every year in England there is consumed a quantity of intoxicating liquors sufficient to make a river 3 feet deep, 30 feet wide, and 168 miles long. We wish some statist, fond of figures, would calculate for us the weight and value of the coal, that, in the shape of smoke, we annually pour out to contaminate the atmosphere. We believe the money value would be startling. There can be little doubt, however, that, sooner or later, science will accomplish this most valuable task; and that London will be crowned of the smoky crown which at present proclaims her, by the most disagreeable of evidences, to be the Queen of Trade, Commerce, and Manufactures—the most industrious though the most dingy of cities.

But, while we are upon the subject of coal, we cannot pass over in silence the injustice of the monopoly which the small district known as the City of London enjoys, to the detriment of the large districts which form the metropolis. The tax levied upon all coal entering the port of London for purposes exclusively those of the Corporation is a wrong perpetrated upon Westminster, Marylebone, the Tower Hamlets, Southwark, Lambeth, Finsbury, and all the metropolitan boroughs, many of them larger and more populous than the City itself. Mr. M'Culloch, in his "Commercial Dictionary," gives the following account of the origin of the civic iniquity:—

> It might have been supposed—considering that coal is, in this country, a prime necessary of life, and by far the most important of all the instruments of manufacturing industry—that it would have been exempted from every species of tax; and that every possible facility would have been given for its conveyance from the mines to the districts in the south of England, and other places in want of it. But such has not been the case. The coal trade of Great Britain was, for more than a century and a half, subject to the most oppressive regulations. From a very early period, the Corporation had undertaken the task of weighing and measuring the coal brought to London, and had been accustomed to charge 8d. a ton for their trouble. In 1613, the power to make this charge was confirmed to the City by Royal charter, it being at the same time ordered that no coal should be unladen from any vessel till the Mayor and Officers have. The right to charge this sum according to the chaldron of coal has since been confirmed to the City by Act of Parliament; and, as the labouring meters, notwithstanding they have been very well paid, have received only 2d. out of the 8d., the balance of 3d. per chaldron, which produces about £300,000 a year, went to the City treasury.
>
> But, besides the above, duties for civic purposes have been laid on the coal imported into London from the reign of Charles II. downwards. They were originally imposed in 1667, after the Great Fire, to assist in the rebuilding of churches and other public edifices; and have ever since been continued, to enable the Corporation to execute improvements in the City; though it is probable most of our readers will be inclined to think that few improvements could be so great, as a reduction in the price of so very important an article as coal.

It is somewhat too hard upon the people of all that immense district which forms the metropolis of Great Britain, but which is not included within the limits of the ancient city, that they should pay a tax upon coals, enhancing the price of this prime necessary of life fifteen, twenty, or even thirty per cent., in order that once in two or three centuries the old city may build a church, or a bridge, or widen a thoroughfare. The new Coal Exchange, looked upon in this light, becomes a palace of monopoly. It is high time that we should have free trade in fuel as well as in bread; and that the Corporation of London, which has so much money to spend in feasting, should pay for its own improvements, and cease to levy this shameful tax upon the firesides of the poor and the struggling.

But we must not wander farther from the Royal Visit to the City. The opening of the New Coal Exchange was a ceremony to which a people like the English did well to invite the Sovereign and her family, and which the Sovereign did well to honour. It was a matter of regret—the only one connected with the circumstance—that the indisposition of her Majesty prevented her from taking part with the citizens of London upon the occasion; but her illustrious consort, accompanied by the heir of England and the Princess Royal, resulted in the most interesting manner, by their presence, that the Royalty of Great Britain sympathizes with the industrial pursuits of the people, and fully recognizes those homely, but great virtues of the national character, which make this small island an example to the world. The address of the Corporation of London to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, which was read by the Recorder, did no more than justice to the importance of the occasion which had brought the splendid pageant from Whitehall to the dingy purlieus of the ancient London. "When with the purposes of this Exchange," said the document, "are associated the creation and increase of commerce and manufactures, and the naval superiority of this kingdom—when the essential article of coal ministers by appliances innumerable to the wants and prosperity of millions—illuminates our houses, streets, and manufactories—when every metal at the forge is obedient to the fire it feeds—whilst it commands as its agent and its instrument the mighty power of steam—it became the wisdom and accorded with the enlightened beneficence of her Majesty the Queen to regard this edifice with the favour and consideration ever graciously extended by her Majesty to objects of national importance."

The Prince, in his reply, touched but slightly upon the importance of the coal trade; but the allusion to the Prince of Wales, the expression of the hope that he might be regarded with those feelings of popular affection which have at all times been the best security of the Throne, and the introduction of the young Prince to the trading and civic magnates of London upon an occasion which was purely commercial, sufficiently testified the sympathies of her Majesty and Prince Albert in the industrial energy and enterprise of the people. The whole pageant was a tribute to the arts of peace—the best and indeed only source of the prosperity of nations; a tribute not the less significant from the presence of the most illustrious soldier and greatest peace-maker in the world—the Duke of Wellington.

Though not very intimately connected with the subject, we can scarcely avoid referring to the Peace Congress Meeting, at Exeter Hall, on the same evening. The whole tendencies of the British mind at the present time are more pacific than ever they were at any previous period in our history. Whether we consider the encouragement given, both by word and deed, by the most illustrious persons in the realm, to the useful arts and sciences, which require peace in order to flourish—or whether we look at the temper of the people, as expressed by the doings of the men who cement peace by their trade and industry, or only hear of it as expressed by the speeches of those who have joined the new peace crusade, which is to convert our swords into pruning-hooks, it is impossible not to see that peace with the whole world, and trade with whomsoever we can procure it, is the occult or avowed necessity and chief desire of the British people.

USE OF COLOURED GLASS TO ASSIST THE VIEW IN FOGS.—The following curious observation was made by M. Luvini, of Turin, in a letter to the editor of *L'Institut*, [illegible]. If it be verified, it may prove to be of importance to geodetical operations, as well as in observations at sea:—"When there is a fog between two corresponding stations, so that the one station can with difficulty be seen from the other if the observer passes a coloured glass between his eye and the eyepiece of his telescope, the effect of the fog is very sensibly diminished—so that frequently the signals from the other station can be very plainly perceived, when, without the coloured glass, the station itself could not be seen. The different colours do not all produce this effect in the same degree. The red seems the most proper for the experiment. Those who have good sight prefer the dark red: those who are short-sighted like light red better. The explanation of this effect seems to depend upon the fact that the white colour of the fog strikes too powerfully upon the organ of sight—especially if the glass have a somewhat large field. On the contrary, by placing a coloured glass between [illegible] the observer only the red rays of the light [illegible] are transmitted by the coloured glass, which suffers less. It, consequently, distinguishes better the outlines of the object observed.—*Mechanics' Magazine.*

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Roman question has produced a change of Ministry at Paris. The policy recommended by adoption by France with respect to the affairs of the Papal kingdom—as sketched in the celebrated and famous letter of General Oudinot to M. Ney, and as indicated in M. Thiers' report—presented features so essentially different, that, when M. Odillon Barrot and his colleagues, in the late debate on the subject, acquiesced in (rather than formally assented to) M. Thiers' views, the throwing over, though in the most offensive way possible, the ex-[illegible] President it was only natural to expect that Louis Napoleon would effect a modification of the Ministry, which should render the Cabinet more in accord with his own views; and, accordingly, on the first two days of the week, rumours were rife in Paris of an approaching change of Ministry.

The resignation of M. de Fallous—though in no way connected with the matter, as it arose solely from the extremely perilous state of its health—helped to fan the various rumours, which, however, were shown to be not without foundation on Wednesday; for, on that afternoon, the President of the Republic communicated to M. Dupin (the President of the Legislative Assembly) the fact of his having dismissed the Ministry. The communication was accompanied with the following message, which fully sets forth his reasons for that step. M. Dupin read it to the Assembly:—

> Monsieur le President,—Under the grave circumstances in which we are placed, the accord which ought to reign amongst the different bodies of the State cannot be maintained unless by the existence of a mutual confidence, and unless they explain themselves sincerely to each other.
>
> In order to give an example of that sincerity, I come forward now to state the reasons which have determined me to change the Ministry, and to separate myself from men whose eminent services I am well pleased to proclaim, and to whom I owe friendship and gratitude.
>
> In order to strengthen Republic, undermined by slowly from so many sides; to ensure order more efficiently than has been done up to the present time; to maintain abroad the name of France at the elevation of her renown, men are needed who, animated by a pure devotedness, comprehend the necessity of the single direction of a firm character, and of a clearly defined policy, which does not compromise power by any hesitation, or, in a word, whose minds are so much filled with the conviction of my peculiar responsibility as of their own, and of the necessity of action as well as words. (Sensation.)
>
> For nearly a year I have given many proofs of self-denial, in order that there might be no misunderstanding with regard to my real sentiments. Without rancour against any individual or against any party, I have sought to rally men of honest intentions to the service of power, but without obtaining the happy result which I expected from that arrangement. In place of effacing a fusion of different shades of opinion, I only arrived at a neutralization of force.
>
> The unity of views and intentions was interfered with, and the spirit of conciliation taken for weakness. Scarcely had the dangers of the street been got over, when the ancient parties were seen again to raise their heads, to [illegible] rivalries, and alarm the country by arousing despotisme.
>
> In the midst of the confusion, France, uneasy because she cannot see any guiding hand, seeks the head as well of the elected of December the 10th. But that will cannot be felt unless there be entire unanimity of ideas, of views, and of convictions between the President and his Ministry, and unless the Assembly [illegible] him in the thought of the means as expressed in the election of the Executive Power.
>
> A whole system resulted on the 10th of December, for the name of Napoleon is a complete programme in itself. It means at home, order, authority, religion, and the welfare of the people; abroad, national dignity. It is this system that I wish to cause to triumph, by the aid of the National Assembly and the people. I wish to be worthy of the confidence [illegible] people, by making the Constitution which I have sworn to observe. I wish to bring back my country, by my fair straightforward dealing, perseverance, and firmness, to a [illegible] that business will revive.
>
> The letter of the Constitution has certainly a great influence on the destiny [illegible], but the manner in which it is executed has perhaps even more. The eager [illegible] duration of power is powerful to the stability of things; but it is only by disseminating ideas and principles that a government can succeed in persuading society to reassume confidence.
>
> Let us, therefore, again raise up authority without interfering with real liberty. Let us calm the apprehensions that are felt by vanquishing bad passions, and by giving to all the [illegible] a feeling of security. Let us strengthen religious feeling, without abandoning the [illegible] Let us [illegible] and we [illegible] of the [illegible]. Let us [illegible] by [illegible] and [illegible] by [illegible] and [illegible] by [illegible] and

THE PEACE MOVEMENT.

A meeting of the advocates of the Peace Movement was held on Tuesday evening, in Exeter Hall, to receive the report of the deputation which had attended the congress at Paris in August last, and to devise measures for future

The hall was densely crowded. Mr. Ewart, M.P., was in the chair; and among those on the platform were Mr Cobden, M.P., Mr. J. B. Smith, M.P., Mr Ellis, M.P., Mr Joseph Gurney, Mr. Joseph Sturge, and other leading members of the Society of Friends; also, Mr. Scobell, Mr. Robert Owen, the Rev. Mr Brock, the Rev. Mr. Richards, &c. The following attendants at the meeting from the peacemakers of France :—MM. Horace Say, Councillor of State; Frederic Bastiat, representative of the people; Joseph Garnier, secretary of the Paris Peace Committee; Guillaumin, editor of the *Journal des Economistes*; Leon Say, Pochette, and H Dupuit, Councillor of State. Letters of apology for absence were read from MM. Emile de Girardin, Victor Hugo, de Lamartine, the Archbishop of Paris, &c.

Mr. Ewart, in opening the proceedings, announced the intention of the association to hold a peace congress in the next year in Frankfort, and a series of meetings like the present in Birmingham and other important towns in England, with the view of inviting the people to co-operate with the association in their exertions for the establishment of those principles for which they were contending.

The first resolution carried was as follows :—

That the meeting desire to express its gratitude to the Great Ruler of the nations for the signal success which has attended the labours of the committee during the year, especially in connexion with the Peace Congress, held in the city of Paris in August last; and it would regard that success as an incentive to increased exertion in the future for the accomplishment of the undertaking so auspiciously commenced.

Mr. Samuel Gurney spoke to the resolution, addressing himself to the Christianity of the question

Mr. Cobden, M.P., proposed the next resolution :—

That this meeting receives with the highest satisfaction the assurances of sympathy in this great movement, as conveyed in the letters which have been read from the Archbishop of Paris, from MM. Lamartine, Victor Hugo, Emile de Girardin, and other distinguished personages; and it hails with joy the presence of the deputation which have honoured this assembly with their attendance on the present occasion, and trusts that their visits to the country will prove a source of personal gratification, and that it will powerfully tend to advance the period when national animosities shall be for ever forgotten, and peace and goodwill prevail throughout the world.

He said it was exactly two years since this island had been frightened from its propriety by a threatened invasion from France. They had been [illegible] the alarm on that occasion. He had board a great deal of the [illegible] the French army marching into London at one end, and the Horse Guards marching out of it at the other end. (Laughter.) They might recollect that the highest military authority in the country had revelled in the alarm, and that orders had been given to prepare additional coast defences, and to increase the general armaments of the country for the purpose of repelling the attacks of hostile France. What, however, did the men of peace do? They met in Paris on the 22nd of August last, and the whole country that was then raised that had brought him into the ranks of the peace party. The peace party stated that they believed the French had no intention of making a warlike attack upon this country. They did more than they proposed to go and seek this fierce and warlike people. They now came to tell them that they had put that visit, and that the hand which they had tendered to the French people had been most cordially grasped by them. He (Mr Cobden) had had the pleasure of seeing a deputation there from France; and, in the name of the association, he begged to tender them his hearty welcome. The same organs of the press that had tried to persuade the English people that the French had a policy to make war upon this country, now told them that they only feared that the French people had become so pacific that they would not take an interest in foreign politics. But they think that they would ever learn moderation from the exposure? He would, however, wait until to-morrow morning before he would venture an opinion upon this subject. (Laughter.) Now, he always liked to take up his position upon what their enemies called their weakest point. It was said in this country that the most important kind of state craft was diplomacy. How would you suppose that the advocates of the peace principles were the best diplomatists? They had lately peace and war in the balance in the East. Great apprehensions had been entertained in respect to the Northern powers. The peace of this country, however, was preserved in that quarter by the understanding which existed between France and England. (Cheers.) But who was it that had occasioned this good understanding? Was it the men who, for years past, had called for more steam ducks and more military armaments? No, it was the men who went over in confidence and a ally to France and placed faith in the French people, and who believed they possessed justice and magnanimity. Were the men that had caused this good understanding (Cheers.) It was also that rendered war between Russia and Turkey impossible. What was the other essential of state craft? Why, finance. Now, what was there this principle just now? There was a great movement in the country now for financial reform. (Great cheering.) There could be no financial reform but by diminishing the armaments, and taking other precautions for the safety of the country, and thus get rid of those enormous burdens, besides the purposes of war, and war preparations? Last year the expenditure of the country was £54,000,000. Out of that more than £17,000,000 were expended upon the interest of the debt for past wars, and for other purposes of a warlike character. £7 000,000 out of the £54,000,000 was sufficient to pay the whole expenses of the civil Government, the civil list, the Queen's establishment, the administration of justice, the whole law-list, the offices, the Home and Foreign Secretaries' offices—in fact, this sum was sufficient to defray the expenditure for conducting the whole machinery of the Government. He would show them, then, who were the real practical financial reformers. He proposed to adopt the same principle between nations as was adopted between private individuals namely, arbitration. (Cheers.) They were told that this principle might be very good in theory, but it was impracticable Now he wanted it to be put in the experiment, for he had not sufficient confidence in their judgments to take their word for anything. (Laughter.) In the next session he intended to propose that they should use whatever they could not induce foreign nations to join with them in diminishing the enormous amount of their standing forces. (Hear.) He had put this point privately before statesmen of both countries, and he had never heard them say anything else but that that was the very thing they wished to see done. He would now put the case of these should begin by making a rational proposal to the other, they seemed to be perfectly at a loss to know how they were to set about the matter. Now, until they had made up their minds to disarm (because that the only way), but also were of reliance. The fleets and navy of this country had been kept up solely in reference to the navy of France. Now, if the governments of both countries continued much longer to persist in their present system of armaments, they would soon be obliged to get themselves into the *Gazette*, and then they would not deserve their certificates from the hands of their country. They were now told that these armaments were not kept up for the purpose of war, but that they were kept up for reliance upon the great evil of the day. If the to the reason assigned for keeping up so large a force, then he would say that this system had been tried long enough to prove that it does not answer. (Cheers.) When he had been invited two years ago to attend the Brussels conference, he mentioned that there were 2,000,000 of men in the pay of the different governments of Europe. They found that in the midst of these 2,000,000 of men there was scarcely one throughout Europe that was not tottering to its base. Where three soldiers were then employed there were four now placed under pay. In order to account for such proceedings he was induced to think that the governments were anxious to reduce their people to such a condition of inextricable confusion that no other men could undertake their offices. In the same way as school-boys act when they do not want to part with their apples—they rub them in the dirt, and thus prevent others from asking for them. (Laughter.) He had been often surprised that they did not advertise for somebody with a little common sense to conduct their affairs. If, however, they were satisfied to pay for the support of an idle soldiery for the purpose of oppressing them, why, let them do so—he should not interfere to prevent them. (Hear, hear.) He would do everything that he could to prevent persons lending money to the governments of the Continent. He knew persons lending money to the governments of the Continent. He knew persons lending money to the governments of the Continent. He would not go so far as to say that their demonstration here had prevented Austria getting one shilling of the money; but the fact was this—that she had never been able to get any money since. (Cheers.) He [illegible] state of the right of that Government to ask for such a loan, [illegible] northern power in the markets for a loan of money. He only read it in the papers of yesterday. It appears that Russia has purchased [illegible] credit of £3,000,000 or £4,000,000. It was proposed that there should be an issue of Treasury bonds. He found it stated that the loan was intended to cover the expenses incurred in the war in Hungary. What now became of the boasted credit of the Austrian Government? (Hear.) They were told that Russia had taken £9,000,000 of the Austrian loan—that she had lent £500,000 to the Pope; and £200,000 to the Grand Duke of Tuscany. Now, he declared that he had read upon the very next week after the 22nd of July in the papers. From the bottom of his heart he thought that heaven had ordained in his Divine Providence that when there was a warlike spirit and huge standing armaments, there also should exist exactly the feeling of the people of the country, by the mouth of the Foreign Secretary himself, that the Government of Austria had the right, by the law of nations, to call upon a neighbouring power to put down their own people. This was a most monstrous law of nations, but a question of the responsibility of the Governors to the governed. If the Emperor of Austria could call upon the Cossacks to cut down the liberties of his own subjects, why there would be an end of all responsibility, and an end of the power by which the people should have the slightest chance of getting good government. (L

The last resolution agreed to was :

That, considering the greatness of the work yet to be done in carrying out the objects of the Congress to their full and amplitudinal, this meeting pledges itself to use its zeal and efforts in sustaining the plans of action already formed, in originating any others that may circumstances may demand, and particularly in supplying the funds which an enterprise so extensive and unique will call for, so to regard it and to induce its friends in the Provinces to follow for that enlarged co-operation which such an undertaking merits at the hands of all who desire the period when "nations shall learn war no more."

The meeting was addressed by M. Frederick Bastiat, M. Horace Say, and other foreigners; and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

PROPOSED NEW PARLIAMENTARY BOROUGH.—On Wednesday night a public meeting of the inhabitants of Chelsea, Fulham, Kensington, and Hammersmith, was held at the Commercial Hotel, Chelsea, for the purpose of considering the best means to be adopted for erecting those districts into a parliamentary borough. The meeting was convened by the West London Reform Association. A report setting forth the following objects aimed at by the association was agreed to: viz. extension of the suffrage to every householder, vote by ballot, triennial parliaments, equal districts based upon population and property, a repeal of the window and a reform of the income-tax, an efficient measure of sanitary reform, a reform of the existing laws relating to the relief of the poor, a proper application of the funds known to exist in this country for charitable purposes, and the obtaining representatives in Parliament for the parishes of Chelsea, Kensington, Hammersmith, and Fulham. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Johnson, of Nottingham, Mr. Hollins, of Nottingham, Mr. M'Adam, barrister-at-law, &c.

SECOND GREAT TEMPERANCE MEETING AT EXETER HALL.—The second great temperance meeting was held at Exeter Hall on Monday night, the subject proposed for discussion being, "The influence of the temperance reformation on the extension of religion at home and abroad, and the moral obligation of professing Christians to promote it." The great hall was crowded, and several speeches by clergymen and others were made in support of the advantages, temporal and eternal, of the observance of the temperance principle.

INTRAMURAL INTERMENTS IN ST. LUKE'S.—At a vestry meeting of the inhabitants of St. Luke, Old-street, held on Tuesday, for the purpose of considering the order issued by the Board of Health, on the 18th ult. for regulating the interments in the parish burial-ground, the subject, after much discussion, was referred to a committee.

THE LORD MAYOR AND THE EX-KING OF THE FRENCH.—A silver cup has just been manufactured for Louis Philippe, which is intended to be presented to the Lord Mayor (sir J. Duke, M.P.), as a souvenir in commemoration of his visit to the Mansion House. The cup is in high[illegible] embossed silver scrolls and flowers, having two handles in the style of Queen Anne, with a shield in the centre of the body, on which is engraved the crown and "L. P." It is mounted on a pedestal, on the four sides of which are engraved the inscription, the arms and crown of the late King, the arms of the city of London, and the private arms of the Lord Mayor.

THE QUEEN'S BENCH.—SPECIAL PAPER.—The lectures on "The Law of Real Property" will be resumed in the Hall of this Society on Monday, the 5th inst., when an introductory lecture will be delivered on "The Polity and Spirit of the English Laws, and their connexion with the progress of civilization." On Tuesday the following lectures will be upon "The rights and obligations incident to the ownership of land in England." The lectures will, as usual, be delivered every Monday and Thursday evening, at half-past seven o'clock.

THE COURTS OF LAW AND THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.—The usual accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the county of Middlesex, made up from July to October, have just been published. It appears that the total receipts under the ordinary county rates (including £342 6s. 10d. the balance in hand last year), amounted to £35,764 1s. 1d., and the total expenditure in respect thereof to £33,374 14s. 10d., leaving a balance of £2409 6s. 3d. Of this expenditure £7360 was in respect of the Middlesex Lunatic Asylum, Coldbath-fields (including 500 lunatics, &c.); £5735 10s. 7d. in respect of the Total-fields House of Correction (including payment of interest and portions of principal of mortgages); and £2001 6s. 1d. (including 40*l* which was in respect of the new House of Detention at Clerkenwell. The coroner's fees were £2302 5s. 2d.; expenses of removing Scotch and Irish paupers, £2521 4s. 8d.; prosecutions at the Central Criminal Court and Middlesex Sessions, £2126 1s. 1d. The sum received under the 5th and 6th Vic. c. 129 for the Lunatic Asylum at Hanwell was £6974 6s. 10d.; expenditure, £3260 11s. 10d.; balance, £3693 15s. Received under the act for building an additional lunatic asylum at Colney Hatch, £58,434 1s. 10d.; expenditure, £51,774 9s. 6d.; balance, £751 3s. 4d.

POST-OFFICE CHANGES.—Special instructions were issued from the General Post-office last week to the deputy post-masters, that no alteration was to be made in the circulation of the mails, and no new days of correspondence to and from the north and south-west, and the south and south-west, should be sent by way of Exeter as heretofore. The only correspondence that was to be sent through London was that going to and from the north and south-west, and south-west. These instructions did not reach the distant offices in time, and consequently a great portion of the correspondence that ought to have been sent through Exeter was sent through London. In Exeter it added to the great forwarding office on Black days, and the correspondence forwarded in the London bag on those days is to be limited to letters for London through, and which are prepaid by stamps the full letter rates, on Sunday duties in London can never require anything like the duties fall upon the Exeter office, and generally known that previous to the recent regulations it was only persons living in the eastern parts of England that were totally prohibited from correspondence with those living in the west and south-west on the same day; but living in the Isle of Wight, for instance, could send a letter to Liverpool on Saturday in time as any other day, and it would reach the latter place on Monday morning by way of Exeter.

FIRES IN LONDON.—The records kept by the fire brigade of the out-breaks in the metropolis and its suburbs, during the present year, commencing from Jan. 1, detail upwards of 700. The probable amount of property destroyed is stated to be about £150,000.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE OF A SURGEON.—Mr. Wakley, M.P., held an inquest on Tuesday on the body of Mr. Thomas Morton, of Woburn-place, Russell-square, and of Chertsey, Surrey, a gentleman who had also been surgeon to the Queen's Bench Prison. The evidence, which was very lengthy, went to show that deceased had been in rather a despondingstate of mind since the death of his father-in-law, Mr. Cooper, and that he had been unable to attend to his professional duties, and generally left town on Saturday, to join his wife and only daughter, a child aged four years, at the country residence of his father-in-law. He returned to town on Monday last, and after visiting his patients went to the hospital, where he had some conversation with one of his colleagues on the subject of resigning the post he held in that institution. He appeared in his manner for doing so that he had embarrassed circumstances, and did not wish to go on leaving all his life. His colleague tried to dissuade him from resigning, but he said he had written the letter, and if he did not send it this week, he should in three months. To some night on unhappy man went home at eleven o'clock, and, after a short time, rushed to rest. The next morning he got up at an early hour, and came down stairs, but returned to his room again, and at nine o'clock, when his page went up-stairs to call him, he was found lying in bed quite dead, with an open Bible apparently just fallen out of his hand. Medical assistance was instantly called in, but, of course, without avail, and a post *mortem* examination proved that he had swallowed a large quantity of prussic acid. The following are copies of the letters he left on the bed-table on Tuesday morning. The first was addressed to his wife, at Shepperton, and ran thus :—

7, Woburn-place, December 30, 1849.

My dearest Mary-Ann,—Employ no lawyer to execute my will. You and Ann can do it if you will take all. I am sure Mr. Finney will do it for you. My will is in my drawer, in the volume of Bell's surgery, p. 478. Also, nearly £250 at Hoare's bank. Pay my debts. Forgive me, my love, for all the misery I have caused you by quitting Carlisle and Manson. May God bless you and Missie, and preserve you ever from harm at present and for ever. Your most affectionate husband, THOMAS MORTON.

To Mrs. Morton.

It would have been fortunate had I never been connected of late with the College.

The second was addressed to Charles C. Atkinson, Esq., University College, London, and contained his resignation of the office he held at the same hospital attached to that institution. The letter to Mr. Atkinson was as follows :—

7, Woburn-place, Russell-square, Oct. 28, 1849.

My dear Sir,—May I request you to [illegible] the favour to [illegible] my resignation of the office I hold in the hospital. My best thanks are due to you and all my colleagues for much kindness, which I shall ever remember. I have long purposed I have in the course of being connected with the institution. With every good wish for the health of yourself and family, I remain, my dear sir, yours very sincerely, THOMAS MORTON.

To Charles C. Atkinson, Esq., &c.

The resignation was countersigned in the following terms.—

7, Woburn-place, Russell-square, Oct. 31, 1849.

My Lords and Gentlemen,—I beg to resign the office of surgeon which I held in University College Hospital, and, at the same time, to return you my most grateful thanks for the honour you conferred upon me on assuming me to it. I desire to take the opportunity of expressing my most good wishes for the continued prosperity of the College, and all connected with it, and remain, with the greatest respect, my Lords and gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

THOMAS MORTON.

To the President and Council of University College, London.

From a variety of papers and written documents found in the deceased's study, Mr. Lewis ascertained that deceased occasionally had great nervous debility, induced, as he supposed, by drinking, though the evidence did not show that he indulged to any excess in this vice. One of the papers in question ran thus :—

Let me not forget my dreadful feelings (delirium trements) after taking two or three pints of ale. Let me not forget my pain on the head, my pain at one glass. What a fiend it is by its [illegible] and want of firmness, also by an opinion that I can drink a good deal of beer. The loathing, temper, and disorder of a beer-produced drunkenness. Oh! that I never exceed a pint of beer a day. I am better on water. I never was so happy as on water. Take care, for once in the open air, and prepare not

I have only to remember my dreadful sufferings the morning after taking so much beer or wine. Low sunsided for days, dejection and gloomy thoughts, pulse 100 to 120, head dizzy, limbs tremulous, pains about heart, flatulence and constipation, incapacity for duty or study, temper irritable and overcoming, impaired habits, loss of time, forgetfulness of engagements, everything in disorder, and all for what? Because I choose to take two pints of ale or half a bott e of wine

Never take beer or wine in it

Rule.—Let me never exceed my quantities under any circumstances. Let me pass the decanters and not touch them. Let me not take wine and beer together. Two glasses of wine are quite enough. Not to exceed a pint of beer a day. Like any from table. Avoid champagne and Moselle. Never go into taverns for beer

My quietly and unobtrusively. Do [illegible] steadily slowly [illegible] beer hours rest

[illegible] ing.

[illegible] and moral duties. Also by succeeding [illegible] Fife, Dr Hamilton, and Vaspen

[illegible] a very careful charge on the Coroner in the course of which Mr. Wakley described the deceased as a very fine man of great promise, whose death would be universally regretted in the profession the jury, without retiring, returned a verdict of "Temporary insanity." The deceased was only 36 years of age, and has left a widow, and one daughter four years old.

FREEMEN OCCUPIERS IN THE CITY OF LONDON.—On Thursday last there was exhibited for public inspection, without payment of any fee, a list of all freemen occupiers at each ward to the City entitled to vote in the forthcoming elections of aldermen, common-councilmen, or other ward officers. The list will be exhibited for a fortnight. Before the 1st of August last only householders could vote, but now joint occupiers to £10 are privileged, by virtue of the new act 12 and 13 Vic., cap. 94, local.

FALL OF A LARGE WAREHOUSE.—On Saturday night, between 11 and 12 o'clock, a large warehouse belonging to Messrs. Williams, leathersellers, and in the occupation of Mr. John Turner, corn and coal merchant, at No. 31, Maiden-lane, Wood-street, Cheapside, fell down with a tremendous noise, smashing everything that it came in contact with. Several men were much damaged, especially that of Mr. J. Townsend, who, with Mrs. Townsend and family, was living in the back-room immediately opposite to the building. The accident was owing to the entire decay of the fabric. Had the circumstance occurred a few minutes before, the lives of several individuals must inevitably have been sacrificed.

ACCIDENTS DURING THE ROYAL VISIT TO THE COAL EXCHANGE.—On Tuesday sevens' severe accidents occurred near London-bridge and Southwark-bridge, at the time the Royal procession was passing down the river to the new Coal Exchange. About a quarter to one o'clock, a large number of persons had collected on Southwark-bridge, and there was scarcely any room for any vehicles to pass. After the procession had passed, a rush was made by several hundreds of persons, to leave the bridge on the Middlesex side. On reaching the toll-gate, both gates were thrown open, for the purpose of affording a better egress from the bridge. A horse and cart, which was being driven at a slow pace in front of its crowd, was suddenly stopped, while passing between the gate, in consequence of the rush being so great from behind, and from persons attempting to pass on both sides of the cart, which was completely fixed, so that it could not move one way or the other. Several persons were also jammed against the bars, and were unable to extricate themselves. A respectably dressed person, named James Hollis, who had by some means got his right leg between the bars, and being unable to extricate himself, was forced to the ground. His cries for assistance were heard by some persons in front of the crowd, and after considerable difficulty he was dragged into the road and placed in the left-hand, where it was found that he was much injured. A surgeon was obtained, and the unfortunate young man was conveyed to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. He was found to have received a compound fracture of the right leg. A lady, named Burton, residing in Hamilton-terrace, Borough, was also knocked down by the crowd while attempting to leave the bridge, and before she could be raised was trampled upon, and received several severe injuries about the body. Numerous other persons received slight injuries, more or less, during the struggle to leave the bridge; and after the crowd had somewhat spread about, ladies were seen minus their shawls, and their bonnets and dresses being much disfigured. About the same time, a man, named William Butler, residing in Redcross-street, Borough, met with a severe accident, from which he is now lying dangerously ill at Guy's Hospital. Shortly after the disembarkation of the Royal visitors, Butler, who had been standing upon the pavement in London-bridge, close to Pemberton's Wharf, and not being aware of his proximity to the kerb-stone, was suddenly pushed by the crowd, who were about leaving the bridge, with considerable force into the road. He fell, and an immense load of wood, passed over him. Some persons rescued him, and shared the same fate, but were not so severely injured as Butler. After several hundred individuals had passed, a circle was made by male forces, and the unfortunate man was dragged in the steps of the bridge, where he was perfectly insensible, and was bleeding profusely from the nose. He was at once removed to Guy's Hospital, where he was quickly attended to by the house surgeon. He was stripped, and his body was found to be covered with bruises and contusions. His left leg was also fractured. Several minor accidents occurred on the same bridge, but were of no public importance

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—On Saturday evening last, about half-past seven o'clock, as Mr. John Parsons, of Clarendon-square, Somers-town, was walking along Duncan-terrace, Islington, a respectable-looking man accosted him by inquiring what the time was, and making a snatch at his watch, seized it, the guard giving way; at the same time, the villain struck him a violent blow, forcing him against the iron railings of one of the houses, which caused him a purse containing £9 in gold, as well as his watch. Mr. Perowne fell to the ground from the effects of the blow and fright. A woman, supposed to be acting in concert with the thief, had only an instant before addressed the gentleman who has been robbed.

PLATE ROBBERIES.—On Wednesday, some daring thieves effected an entrance into the residence of Mr. Robert Pash, Esq., 2, South-buildings, Chatham-common, and carried off silver plate valued at £200. The premises, No. 15, Upper Berkeley-street, were also broken into, and a large quantity of silver plate of the most costly description, estimated at upwards of £300, all marked with a cross—is also supposed to have been carried off by the thieves.

THE BERMONDSEY MURDER.—On Wednesday, Manning communicated to his solicitor, Mr. Binns, information relative to some shares which belonged to O'Connor, and which were deposited by the latter with Manning after the murder was committed. The shares were of considerable value. Mrs. Manning burnt them in the back kitchen with several old papers and some rags. Manning told Mr. Binns that he wished O'Connor's executors to know the fact, as property might be reclaimed by them.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27.—The total number of deaths registered in London, in the week ending last Saturday, was 972, the weekly average of five autumns 1842; the present return, therefore, shows a decrease of 269 deaths on the estimated mortality of the season. The numbers in the last three weeks, during which the cholera was continued to fall below the average, have been successively 1078, 1024, and 972. In the last week only a decrease of 269 deaths on cholera were registered; the numbers returned in the first three weeks of October were respectively 288, 110, and 41. Of the twenty-five deaths of the week, one occurred in the Custom-house, one in the Court of Lord Mayor, one in the Queen's Prison, one in the workhouse at Lower Homerton, one (after puerperal peritonitis) in Cockcourt, Bishopsgate, three in the district of Shoreditch, three in Bethnal-green, two in Hackney, four in St. George-in-the-East, one in Stepney, two in Poplar, and one in each of the following districts: Bermondsey, St. George (Southwark), Lambeth, and Camberwell. The deaths from diarrhœa and dysentery in the last week were 61; the average in 27; the continuous decline is shown by the numbers returned in the first three weeks of October, which were 146, 105, and 63. Typhus was fatal in 32 cases; the weekly average is 56. From smallpox there were 7 deaths (about the third of the average); scarlet fever from measles, scarlatina, and hooping-cough were respectively 20, 24, and 16, the three epidemics exhibiting at present only a half of the usual mortality. The mortality from phthisis is also much less than the usual amount. Besides a case of cholera, already referred to, the deaths of thirteen women, after childbirth, were registered in the week. The births registered during the week were 1345.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—The reading of the barometer was 30in. on Wednesday; the mean reading of the week was 29 87. The mean temperature has been throughout the week higher than the average of the same week of seven years; on the last five days it was from 1 to 2 degrees higher than the average of corresponding days. The mean of the week was 56 degrees.

THE BERMONDSEY MURDER.

M. ALEXANDRE DUMAS AND THE MANNINGS.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

In one of those cheap weekly publications, in which are published translations at romances of the horrible school, now so popular in France, I have, on some singular passages in a tale entitled "The Woman-and-One Phantoms, to be found between Craven o'Clock and Midnight," by M. Alexandre Dumas. These passages, it seems to me, must have been read either in the original language by Mrs. Manning, or perhaps by her or Manning in the English translation, which appeared *June 2nd of this year*. The story to which I refer is that of the quarryman who is confessing to the Commissary of Police at Fontenay-aux-Roses a murder which he has committed in a cellar. The victim is the quarryman's wife. The assassin sharpens a sword on the heart-stone, and descends into the cellar, concealing himself behind some barrels, until his wife descends to draw the wine. He thus describes the scene :—

"Meanwhile she came on. Upon my soul, one would have said she suspected some ill was brewing for her. She was alarmed; she looked about her on every side, and seemed uneasy concealed.—I never stirred. Then she took small notice of the barrel, put the bottle to the spout, and turned the cock on. Then I got up. Remember, she was on her knees. The noise the wine made as it fell into the bottle deafened her from hearing me; besides, I made no noise. She was kneeling like a culprit—like one convicted. I raised the sword aloft, and ha! I don't even know if she shrieked; her head dropped and rolled along the ground. As for myself, I never meant to die. I intended to escape. *I meant to dig a hole in the cellar and bury her.* I ran after the head, which was rolling one way, whilst the body was rolling another. *I had a sack of lime ready to hide the blood*, so I took hold of the head."

At this point of the paper there is a discussion as to the statement made by the murderer, that the head of his wife had spoken after the decapitation. The public think on Courlotte Corday's face after her execution, is quoted by a M. Ledru as a fact that there is still vitality in the decapitated head. This theory is disputed by a doctor; and then a discussion ensues on the subject of capital punishment, whether by the rope, the axe, or by poison; and M. Ledru maintains that hanging is an easier death than the guillotine—consciousness existing after the severing of the vertebral column, the neck containing the nerves in set fought with sensation; whilst hanging, states M. Ledru, "was that of sudden apoplexy; that is to say, a deep sleep, without a particular pain without [illegible] anguish; a sort of flame gushing from the eyes, assuming [illegible] again resolving into utter darkness, as the state of [illegible]

The terrible and disgusting anecdotes in this tale of M. Dumas I will not further refer to at this moment; nor is it requisite to dwell on the pernicious influence occasioned by publications in which the mode of committing every degree of crime so as to avoid the legal consequences is so distinctly pointed out.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your very obedient servant,

G. L.

THE PROCESSION SEEN WESTWARD FROM WATERLOO-BRIDGE.

ROYAL VISIT TO THE CITY.

OPENING OF THE NEW COAL EXCHANGE.

On Tuesday the superb new Coal Exchange in Lower Thames-street was inaugurated with great splendour, the event being signalised by the honour of a Royal visit to the city. There has been no such splendid civic ceremony since the opening of the New Royal Exchange by her Majesty, just five years and two days since (Oct. 26, 1844); and there has been no such pageant by water since the opening of the new London-bridge, by their Majesties King William IV. and Queen Adelaide, August 1, 1831.

It was originally announced that Queen Victoria would honour the city with her presence on Tuesday last; and we regret that her Majesty has been prevented by illness from fulfilling her gracious intention. It was, however, as publicly announced that such indisposition was not of a serious nature, and this circumstance, besides the promised presence of his Royal Highness Prince Albert (as the representative of her Majesty) accompanied by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the future Sovereign of those realms, together with his eldest sister, the Princess Royal, to be introduced to the City and its functionaries, neutralised any feelings of disappointment that might otherwise have existed. Next to the presence of the Queen herself, there could not have been a more interesting grace added to the civic ceremonial than by the above introduction.

We shall now proceed to detail the ceremony, commencing with

THE ARRANGEMENTS OF THE COURT.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, with their Royal Highnesses the Prince o Wales and Princess Royal left Windsor Castle on Tuesday morning, for town, at

THE PROCESSION SEEN EASTWARD FROM SOUTHWARK-BRIDGE.

THE ROYAL BARGE PASSING LONDON-BRIDGE.

ten minutes before ten o'clock, travelling by a special train on the Great Western Railway. Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps, General Wemyss, and Colonel Seymour were in attendance on Prince Albert. The Prince of Wales and Princess Royal were attended by the Dowager Lady Lyttelton and Mr. Birch. At twenty minutes before ten o'clock the special train arrived at the Paddington station. The Prince, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal, who were all dressed very plainly, upon alighting from the Royal carriage, were received by the directors and several officers of the company, who handed them to the carriages that were waiting for them; and the Royal party immediately drove off to Buckingham Palace, where they arrived at a quarter before eleven o'clock.

At a quarter past twelve o'clock, Prince Albert left the Palace for the New Coal Exchange. The Royal party occupied three carriages. In the first carriage were his Royal Highness Prince Albert, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, her Royal Highness the Princess Royal, and the Duke of Norfolk, K.G., Master of the Horse. In the second carriage were the Dowager Lady Lyttelton; the Marquis of Ormonde, K.P., Lord in Waiting to the Queen; Lord George Lennox, Lord of the Bedchamber to the Prince, and Mr. Birch. In the third carriage were the Groom in Waiting to the Queen; Sir Frederic Stovin, the Groom of the Bedchamber to his Royal Highness; Col. Wylde, Equerry in Waiting to the Queen; Gen. Wemyss, and the Equerry in Waiting to his Royal Highness, Lieut.-Colonel Francis Hugh Seymour. His Royal Highness Prince Albert wore the uniform of Captain General of the Hon. Artillery Company, with the ensigns of the orders of the Garter and the Golden Fleece. On the Prince entering his carriage the guard of honour of the Scots Fusilier Guards on duty on the Palace area, with the band of the regiment, received his Royal Highness with the usual honours. The guard was under the command of Colonel Walker.

Part of the Royal suite had preceded Prince Albert from St. James's Palace.

About half-past eleven a detachment of the Life Guards appeared in front of the Palace, as also a body of the C division of police, under the orders of Mr. Superintendent Beresford, who also did duty in the Park, to preserve the line in the progress of the Royal *cortège* to Whitehall. By this time, a large concourse of persons awaited the approach of the Royal family, and the extreme fineness of the day added much to the holiday gaiety of the scene. The appearance of the Prince, with the Royal children, gave rise to a burst of loyalty from the crowd, which was graciously acknowledged. At the time, the churches of St. John's, St. Margaret's, and St. Martin's-in-the-Fields rang joyous peals; and on the flag-staff of the latter was displayed the Royal standard.

The point selected for embarkation was

WHITEHALL STAIRS,

named after the old palace, but appearing somewhat more eastward than in the print of Whitehall, before the fire of 1691, caused by the negligence of a maid-servant, who, to save the labour of cutting a candle from a pound, burnt it off and carelessly threw the rest aside before the flame was out.

It was high tide, though not quite so high as when it flooded the kitchen, in Pepys's time, and the chine of beef could not be roasted for the Countess of Castlemaine, when King Charles II. was to sup with her, soon after the birth of her son, the Duke of Grafton. Nor was the tide so high as when Charles II. reminded the House of Commons to amend their ways; the Queen having been much inconvenienced by finding Whitehall surrounded with water.

At Whitehall Stairs there was a gay gathering of boats and craft of various periods and styles of decoration—from that age of gold-carving, the time of Queen Anne, to the certainly not over-wrought steam-vessel exteriors of our own times. Among the "golden gilstars" was the state barge of the Lord Mayor, who, at 11 o'clock, accompanied by Alderman Humphery and other members of the Court of Aldermen, and by a deputation from the Navigation Committee, took water at London-bridge, and, with the flood-tide still running, proceeded hither in his Lordship's barge. There, too, lay the little *Eden*, the last built Royal steamer, surrounded by a flotilla of boats, some belonging to men-of-war, and painted black—others painted blue, with gilt mouldings, which denoted them to be attached to the Royal yacht. The wherries of the Thames Police, the Harbour Master, and the Water Bailiff were also darting about with official promptitude. Close in-shore was the Royal barge, which had been newly gilt for the occasion, and, with its pavilioned poop, had a right regal appearance. It was built for Frederick, Prince of Wales, her Majesty's great-grandfather, and is rowed by 22 men. There, too, were the Queen's gally gilt shallop, and the Admiralty barges—all drawn up, waiting the arrival of the Prince Consort. The Admiralty barge, by the way, was presented to the Council of the Admiralty by Prince George of Denmark, when Lord High Admiral. This barge was the one employed to convey the body of Lord Nelson from Greenwich to St. Paul's. The gilding of the older barges, more especially the silken civic banners that rustled in the fresh breeze blowing from the west, carried the mind's eye back to the ancient pageantry of the Thames—an association aided by the train of watermen in scarlet liveries; but we missed the water-gate, and the battlemented parapets and gables of Old Whitehall, to accord with these gay personations of olden pageantry. A steam-boat is so exclusively of our own age, as to prevent the thoughts wandering to any other.

Upon the arrival of the Lord Mayor's barge, Commodore Eden proceeded in his gig alongside to pay his respects to his Lordship. The Trinity barge had also arrived at the stairs, when the Deputy Master of the Trinity House, Sir John Pelly, Bart., landed and proceeded to Whitehall-gardens to pay his respects to Sir Robert Peel, Bart., one of the elder brethren. The United Service Museum seemed to be the rendezvous

Shortly after this, the Lords of the Admiralty embarked, and the other officers and gentlemen also proceeded to their boats or to their respective stations.

At length the Royal carriages passed through the Horse Guards gates, amidst great applause; and crossed the road to the narrow way leading to Whitehall Stairs, at the head of which the Prince was met by Captain Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, who conducted their Royal Highnesses to the place of embarkation, the whole of the pathway being laid with red cloth, and covered by a handsome awning. Here the Prince was received by Lord John Russell and Sir George Grey (who had arrived a few minutes previously), and Commodore Eden, and by means of a very convenient stage and platform, constructed by Mr. Lang, master shipwright of Woolwich Dockyard, who was present and superintended its use, the Royal party entered the Queen's state barge, the Royal standard floated at the stern, and amidst enthusiastic cheers from a very large assemblage of persons, from the gardens of Lord Liverpool on one side, and from the Privy-gardens on the other, the men lowered their oars and pulled out into the stream. The noble Premier and the Home Secretary immediately entered their boat, and the Commodore was soon in his advanced position; and now from a *mêlée* of barges, gigs, police and harbour boats, standards, ensigns, and pendants, with more than military precision, the Royal barge squadron speedily dropped into its regular order, and proceeded—the first sound of the National Anthem bursting across the water from the crowded deck of one of the *Citizen* steam-boats.

Above Whitehall Stairs there were but few boats; the barges were, however, crowded with spectators; and the ugly parapet of Westminster-bridge was made sightly by its fringe of human faces.

The departure of the pageant had a truly majestic effect. Captain Rowland, the chief harbour-master, having proceeded down the river to see that all was clear, a few rapid strokes placed Commodore Eden's six-oared gig in advance: before

THE DEBARKATION AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE QUAY.

the Royal barges had reached Hungerford-bridge, each boat had fallen to its station, and the following was the

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

1st.—Commodore Eden, Superintendent of Woolwich Dockyard, attended by his Flag-Lieutenant, Mr G. E. K. Gore, in a gig rowed by six men, his bine broad pendant flying in the bow, and the ensign in the stern.

2nd.—The six-oared galley of the W[illegible] of the City of London [illegible] Daniel Sandt [illegible] Jay, attending on the Lord Mayor.

3rd. The twelve-oared barge of V[illegible]dmiral the Hon G[illegible] C B., Commander in Chief at the Nore, attended by his Ba[illegible]t[illegible]n[illegible]gor, the white ensign ensign in the bow.

4th. The Lord Mayor's state barge; containing the Lord Mayor, Alderman Humphery, M.P. Mr Deputy Elwin, Chairman of the Navigation Committee; and Mr Deputy Harrison, being a deputation to attend on the Royal party. This ancient barge, profusely decorated with carving and gilding, was rowed by eighteen and steered by two men in scarlet uniform, with massive silver badges, and was in command of the City Bargemaster [illegible] and led in scarlet uniform, with gold spanel cap, and gold-laced cocked [illegible] barge carried two large flags, bearing the City Arms and the arms of the Lord Mayor. The barge pulled heavily but steadily.

5th.—THE QUEEN'S STATE BARGE, containing Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, &c., and the Princess Royal, the Dowager Lady Lyttelton, &c. The state barge was steered by Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, G.C.H., and was rowed by the men named in the Queen's watermen" by the Lord Chamberlain; Mr. Roberts, of Lambeth, being the Queen's bargemaster. They were attired in scarlet uniforms, with gold badges and black velvet caps. The Queen's state barge looked remarkably splendid, having been newly gilded and decorated. She is specially a river boat, and rowed gaily and swiftly. In fact she took-home is handsome, but comparatively small. The barge is 61 feet in length

The Queen's state barge was escorted by four boats belonging to the *Victoria and Albert*. The barge has not been used above half-a-dozen times for the last twenty years. She was employed in conveying King William IV. and Queen Adelaide on a state visit to Greenwich, August 1, 1835; and by her Majesty and Prince Albert on their visit to the Thames Tunnel, July 26, 1843.

6th. The QUEEN'S [illegible]

7th [illegible] containing the Lords Commissioners of [illegible] M.P., First Lord, Rear-Admiral [illegible] Dundas, C.B., M.P. [illegible]

[illegible] John Barrow, G.C.B., M.P.; Captain Maurice [illegible] M.P., First Secretary; and Captain Chas. Eden, private secretary to the First Lord, all in full uniform. This capacious barge, rowed by 24 men, was built by Mr. Lang [illegible] Deptford Dockyard. The Admiralty barge was escorted on the starboard side by the barge of Captain Sir John Hill, superintendent of Deptford Dockyard, and on the port side by the barge of Captain Pelham, of the Ocean flag-ship at Sheerness.

8th.—Admiralty Barge, with the Admiralty flag, containing Lord John Russell, M.P., Sir George Grey, Bart., M.P.; Captain W. A. B. Hamilton, second secretary to the Admiralty and Sir G. Cornewall Lewis. This barge was rowed by eight men

9th.—Second Admiralty barge, rowed by ten men, containing the principal officers of the department of the Navy at Somerset House—Captain Sir Baldwin W. Walker, K.C.B., Surveyor of the Navy; Lieut.-Col. Irvine, C.B., Director-General of Works, &c.

10th.—Admiralty Barge, rowed by twelve men, containing the Deputy Master of the Trinity House, Sir John Pelly, Bart.; Sir Robert Peel, Bart., and other elder brethren of the corporation, attired in the Trinity uniform, wearing cocked hats and swords, and the heavy rich silk flag of the Trinity House covering the bow of the boat.

[illegible] were the boats [illegible] procession, but other men-of-war boats [illegible] the rear [illegible] upon the Admiral's steamer and one of H.[illegible] Majesty's barges.

Advancing, then, in the foregoing order, the barge squadron being flanked by the gigs of the Thames police and harbour-masters, the sight was one of rare magnificence, as seen from the shore, the intermediate stationary river craft; whilst the view of the banks of the river, and the buildings on each side, was very striking.

The procession was saluted with cheers as it advanced; and there was an accumulation of applause at Hungerford-bridge, which was crowded to excess. All undue strain upon the bridge was prevented by barriers; to compensate for which additional standing room had been raised in some parts. The wharves on the river banks were crowded; all elevations were taken advantage of; the roof of Godmg's Brewery, for example, was gally decked with streamers, and had a goodly company of spectators; and the lofty Shot Tower was bristling with heads.

WATERLOO-BRIDGE

was peopled from a comparatively early hour, and the toll was doubled; so that the day's receipts will, we trust, notably augment the contributions to this, the noblest bridge in the world, though its builders have been worst paid for it

The view from the balustrades was a glorious scene: never was a greater display of bunting on the river's face, and never did a river's craft look so fluttering in the breeze! The noble Adelphi Terrace was filled with spectators; and the little Terrace below, with Inigo Jones's water-gate, had its privileged company.

Our Artists have selected a view of the passage from Waterloo-bridge for one of their illustrations. Under the third arch on the Middlesex side the procession disappeared, to emerge upon a scene of increased excitement. The river façade of Somerset House was crowded with spectators. The grand terrace, the windows, and the very roof, had their occupants. The cheering here was more sustained and enthusiastic; the ladies waved their white handkerchiefs, and the display of bunting increased. On the Thames Police vessels opposite Somerset House seemed to be assembled all the flag demonstrations of the world The piers and wharves were more crowded; the owners of the latter generally availed themselves of the opportunity of affording their friends a fine view of the pageant: as Messrs. Cory and Sons's coal-yard opposite Temple Gardens. This large company had this treat backed by handsome hospitality. On this side were mostly stationed barges; while on the City side were steamers, safely moored fore and aft to a number of vessels, secured round the piers of the bridges, and running along the whole line, the various vessels being additionally secured in their stations by their anchors.

THE TEMPLE GARDENS

merit special notice for their loyal display. The terrace and both the gardens, occupied by the Benchers and their families and friends, presented an array of beauty not equalled throughout the river route. By the way, the profusion of chrysanthemums, which stud the borders and parterres at this late season, were much admired. During the river was another floral display of tasteful device, consisting of a crown, flanked on either side with A. and V. in evergreens and garlands. There was also a profusion of appropriate flags, and amongst them most conspicuously that which is the standard of the Templars, with its flying horse upon a pure white ground, and a red cross encircled with "In hoc signo vinces." There was a large corps de vargues in the Temple-yard; and immediately after the pageant had passed, the Benchers and their guests sat down to an elegant *déjeûner* in the Inner Temple Hall—two ladies accompanying each Member. Several of the visitors took the opportunity of inspecting the celebrated Round Church, and the noble Hall of the Middle Temple.

Any, now, amidst loud applause, and bands of musicians whose strains were anything but uni-sonorous, the pageant swept on to

BLACKFRIARS-BRIDGE,

between which and the Temple the line was formed by a fleet of Watermen, Citizen, and Sons of the Thames steamers: these, as well as the barges opposite, were covered into paiforms, which were covered by spectators; and the wharves had their galleries filled with gaily dressed company. The piers were also fully occupied. Blackfriars-bridge was densely crowded; nothing could exceed the beauty of the procession seen from this point, as it assumed the crescent form which the river here describes. And already it was to see the galleries of St. Paul's Cathedral some curious visitors, enjoying the enchantment when distance lent to the view—taking their notion, perhaps, from the splendid effect in the great Colosseum panorama of the metropol-.

From Blackfriars-bridge, on the north, the Woolwich and Citizen Companies' steamers, gaily dressed with flags, mostly kept the line; and opposite, Bankside presented a line of coal-waggons filled with spectators, while "the Bank" itself had much of the liveliness of a fair. This was continued beyond

SOUTHWARK-BRIDGE,

which was crowded with spectators of the "paying class." Here the cheering of the most distant groups reached across the water, its clamor sounds alternating not unpleasantly with the huzzas given more at hand. The masses of human beings seemed to swell every moment in magnitude; and when London-bridge drew near, it was very clear that the City had in truth come down to the water's edge to give the Royal visitors a right hearty welcome. The Royal barge was stopped for a few minutes, while the inmates of it listened to the cheers of the children of Queen Elizabeth's free Grammar School, certainly the loudest and most telling of any that were given on the river; and besides this merit they had also invited the attention of his Royal Highness by presenting to his Royal Highness, through Alderman Humphery, whose new wharf they occupied as a stand, a dutiful address.

Our Artists have depicted the gay scene, viewed from Southwark-bridge. The proprietors of the wharves hereabout entertained large companies of their friends: at Messrs. Cubitt and Lee's there were no fewer than 1200 visitors, of whom 500 were regaled with luncheon, and the day was wound up with a ball to 800

As the Royal barge swept beneath

LONDON BRIDGE (*See the Illustration*),

deafening was the crash of bells ringing, bands playing, and voices cheering, as the barges swept down alongside. It was, indeed, a glorious sight. Pyramids of men, formed upon the chimney-stacks and upon the highest buildings, the men-of-war's men aloft, the gaily-waggoned fleet of steamers, steamers, the larger craft dressed with flags from truck to keel, from stem to stern, the thousands of faces that peeped from the windows of the houses on the banks, and hundreds of heads that protruded through the gally-ornamented vignette of the ships in the stream; the gilded barges and the beautiful purple-and boats of the Royal yacht; the fantastic costly-attired crews of the various City companies, and the brilliant uniforms of the army and navy—never to be witnessed the same, but for ever shifting, made up a scene of kaleidoscopic variety, yet of impressive grandeur and magnificence. A countless myriad of eyes peered over London Bridge, from the top of the Monument, Fishmongers' Hall; the Adelaide Hotel, the battlements of the towers of St. Saviour's and St. Olave's; and even the M[illegible] had been thronged as early as nine o'clock

[illegible] had been crowded as early as nine o'clock

[illegible] THE CUSTOM-HOUSE QUAY,

[illegible] ded at the disposal of the Co[illegible] reserved for royal guests, and most judiciously had they at[illegible] selves of the site. A stupendous circular pavilion, covered [illegible] and of proportionate softness (furnished by Mr [illegible] Bon ngh), had been erected opposite the landing [illegible] of the quay. This tent—which was the same that [illegible] the installation of Prince Albert as Chancellor of the Univer-ity—was of very graceful form, and the interior was elegantly decorated with flags. A number of union jacks and ensigns were tastefully clustered round the central pillar. The terrace was covered in with various-coloured canvass, so as to form a magnificent corridor or passage, extending the whole length of the quay, along the western end of the Custom House, and across Thames-street, to the grand entrance of the Coal-Exchange. The covered avenue thus formed upon the quay was thirty-six feet in width, and the whole length of the passage from the Custom House was 240 feet. Here or on the terrace for spectators. Similar accommodation was also provided on both sides of the remaining portion of the passage. The entire length of this covered way was about six hundred feet, and it afforded setting accommodation for between 3000 and 4000 persons. The floors of the pavilion and the avenue were covered with crimson cloth, and the seats were cushioned.

Our Artists have represented this grand spectacle in the large Engraving, within a *bordure* of devices selected from the decorations of the New Coal Exchange.

The whole scene was truly gorgeous—the magnificent tent, with its trophied flags and shields, its gilt poles and tasteful draperies; and the splendid group of company, in uniforms of star and garter, and gold, court dresses, and Aldermanic robes, their richness relieved by the scarlet costume of the fair visitors. Each vessel had its band, and on the quay were stationed three or four military bands.

At about eleven o'clock the different actors in the pageant began to assemble, and take their appointed stations. A detachment of the Hon. Artillery Company took up a position on the platform, and were speedily followed by the Gentlemen-at-Arms, whose splendid helmets were objects of general admiration. The distinguished visitors now began to arrive. The Duke of Wellington came early, and was loudly cheered. The Marquis of Anglesey had also a cordial reception, and his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge was welcomed with marked and general demonstrations of respect. "God save the Queen" was struck up by the band on the entrance of his Royal Highness, amid loud and general cheering. A large detachment of the Grenadier Guards were stationed in the pavilion, to act as a guard of honour. They were accompanied by the splendid band of the regiment, which, alternately with the fine band of the 11th Hussars (Prince Albert's Own, which was posted on the quay), delighted the spectators by the performance of numerous popular airs.

The ships in the river were already said, was nearly at the eastern extremity of the Custom House-quay. Two large floating platforms, or "dumb lighters," measuring nearly 100 feet each, had been moored abreast of each other in front of the quay wall, in order that the Royal barges might be able to draw up close alongside. Both these platforms were covered and enclosed at the sides with striped canvass—red and white—and they communicated by a covered way with the pavilion on the quay. Shortly before the hand of the City clock, the deputations of Aldermen and Common-Councillors, attended by the Mace-bearer and the usual officials, proceeded to the floating platform, to await the arrival of the anxiously-expected visitors.

THE DEBARKATION.

At five minutes to one, the guns at the Tower announced the arrival of the Royal barge at London-bridge, under the centre arch of which it glided amid deafening cheers; and, preceded by the City barge, slowly approached the landing-place. The Lord Mayor and Aldermen came first. The Lord Mayor in splendid state mantle of crimson velvet, profusely ornamented; and the latter in their robes of ceremony. Next came the Royal barge, with its precious freight. When the Royal party landed, leading the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, each by a hand, a cheer of welcome resounded from one end of the gay corridor to the other, which the Prince and the Royal children received graciously and gracefully acknowledged

A procession was then formed, the civic authorities taking the lead. Then came the Royal party, accompanied by Lady Lyttelton; and after them Lord John Russell, the Marquis of Clanricarde, Sir F. T. Baring, Sir G. Grey, Sir R. Peel, and a host of notabilities in brilliant uniforms or court dresses. The Duke of Wellington joined in the pavilion, as did also Sir Robert Peel. The Lord Mayor having addressed a few words to the Prince, the procession from the pavilion to the Coal Exchange commenced; his Royal Highness walking between the two children, and bowing to the spectators as he passed along the covered platform erected upon the quay. This formed, perhaps, the most remarkable feature in the ceremony. The Royal party were loudly cheered as they proceeded along the quay: and the entire body of the spectators rose *en masse*, and the congratulations received by the Prince and the Royal children were such as must have made a deep and lasting impression upon them. The procession advanced, the trumpeters playing "God save the Queen."

Colonel Beatlock, of the 1st battal on of Coldstream Guards, was the brigade officer in attendance, and directed the movements of the military present. The Guard of Honour to receive the Royal personages on landing was composed of a company of the 2nd battalion of the Scots Fusilier Guards from the Tower. Colonel Conolay Conolay Cuewen, and Lieutenant Gibbs were the officers in attendance with the Guard of Honour.

When the Royal family emerged from the gangway into the Pavilion, they were received with a flourish of trumpets. The children were the first to see the Royal children; and many and warm were the expressions of admiration which were uttered as the young Prince and Princess passed down the corridor hand in hand with their brother and sister. The little Prince was dressed very pale and somewhat timid, wore a white waistcoat and trousers, a black velvet coat with a single row of gilt buttons, a white turndown collar, and black neckerchief. The little Princess wore a black velvet mantle, which was a pink quilted satin bonnet, with a small feather of the same colour at the side, a black velvet mantle drawn in at the waist, a green silk frock with white stripes and three flounces, and white shoes.

The neighbourhood of the Coal Exchange itself was a scene of great bustle from an early hour. About 1200 ladies and gentlemen were to be accommodated within the building, and to these that number were to witness the Royal procession in the long avenue through which it passed from the water-side to the Exchange; and the arrival of so many, and the marshalling them to their proper places in a short period, were duties necessary some careful and skilful arrangements.

The company began to arrive soon after nine o'clock. Lord Campbell, who wore a Court suit of black velvet, came very early; but was soon followed by the Duke of Wellington, who was received with a long loud cheer. His Grace, who looked in extremely good health, was dressed in a Field-Marshal's uniform; he entered into animated conversation with the Marquis of Salisbury, who had a long conference with the Duke of Northumberland. Lord Stanley and the Duke also conversed for some time with the Lady Mayoress; and several other ladies received introductions to his Grace

About half-past twelve o'clock, the Duke of Cambridge arrived, and was very warmly greeted. His Royal Highness soon made his way to the Duke of Wellington who pointed out some of the decorations of the building to the Royal guest with evident admiration. The Duke of Cambridge could not forbear exclaiming loudly, "Beautiful, beautiful! very handsome!" They stood upon the floor of the great hall or rotunda in which the market is to be held—a circular apartment sixty feet in diameter, having round its sides three tiers of galleries, one above another, from which the various counting-houses are to be entered. The hall is surmounted by a noble glass dome, the centre of which is seventy-four feet from the floor.

THE NEW COAL EXCHANGE.

As the superb edifice is described elsewhere, we shall here only detail the fittings for the Royal reception. Opposite the grand entrance from Thames-street was a throne erected for her Majesty, and by the throne were placed three chairs of state. The galleries were covered with a long look crimson cloth, spread with tables, on which was placed an elegant *déjeûner*, and which glittered with costly plate. The galleries were crowded with ladies and gentlemen in full dress, and the space was filled with the most distinguished personages, all in court suits or in uniform, the Gentlemen at Arms lining the circle.

It was nearly half-past one o'clock when the cheers of the spectators outside announced to the company within the Exchange that the pageant was approaching that building

The procession, which was conducted by Mr. Walton, of the Town Clerk's office, entered in the following order:—Mr. Harper and three other city trumpeters, in their rich costume; Mr. Bunning, the architect; twelve commoners on the committee Mr. T. White, Mr. Rathbone, Mr. Oliver, Mr. Freeman, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Deputy Hale, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Deputy Archer, Mr. Dewer, Mr. Blades, Mr. Shepherd, Mr. Eddins, Mr. J. Wood, chairman of the Court of Governors.

The Sheriff—Lawrence and Nicoll.

A deputation of the Aldermen, and the Recorder.

Among the Aldermen were—the aged and venerable Sir C. Hunter, the Lord Mayor Elect, Alderman Hooper, Sir G. Carroll, Sidney, Salomans, W. Hunter, Moon, Finnis, and Gibbs Carden.

The Lord Mayor, bearing the pearl Sword of State.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, leading the Prince of Wales with his left hand and the Princess Royal with his right.

The Royal suite and officers of state.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, the Prussian Minister, the French Ambassador and lady, the Prussian Minister (the Chevalier Bunsen), the American Minister (Mr. A. Lawrence) and his lady and daughter, the Belgian Minister and lady, the Bavarian Minister and lady, the Prussian Minister, the Brazilian Minister and lady, the Danish Minister, the Peruvian Minister, the Sardinian Minister, the Duke of Wellington, the Marquis of Clanricarde, Lord J. Russell and Miss Lister, Lord Anglesey, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Earl of Devon, the Earl of Howden, Sir G. Grey, Sir F. T. Baring, Admiral Berkeley, M.P.; Lord [illegible] Graham Milne, Mr. Goulburn, M.P.; [illegible] Masterman, M.P.; Mr [illegible] and Sir A. Galloway, Chairman of the East India Company, [illegible] Royal train or had previously arrived

The moment the Royal visitors were discern[illegible] all parts of the splendid assemblage in the Exchange; but even the cheering was almost immediately suspended, in the intense curiosity and admiration with which the Royal children were regarded

PRESENTATION OF THE ADDRESS.

As soon as the ceremonies had taken their places, the Lord Mayor advanced with the Recorder towards Prince Albert, who stood in front of the throne, and to the Royal children on his left; and the learned gentleman then proceeded to read the following address. The Prince of Wales seemed struck, and earnest awed, by the emphatic reading of the learned Recorder, and scarcely took his eyes off the learned functionary during this part of the proceedings:—

"TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT.

"May it please your Royal Highness, We, her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, in Common Council assembled, beg your Royal Highness's presence within the walls with the liveliest sentiments of gratitude and esteem, whilst we sincerely lament the temporary indisposition of her Majesty, which has this day deprived the citizens of London of her Majesty's Royal presence.

"The favour her Majesty has conferred upon her devoted subjects the citizens of London, in deputing your Royal Highness to represent her Majesty on this interesting occasion, is greatly enhanced by the indulgence accorded to their wishes by the presence of their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal; in which we joyfully behold the pledges and promise of a line of illustrious descendants to preserve to the united houses of her Majesty and your Royal Highnesses through future generations the hereditary throne of these realms.

"To meet the demands of a rapid extension in the great element of British commerce—the coasting trade, the nursery of seamen and of our commercial marine—this capacious building, the Coal Exchange, chiefly constructed of iron, at once light and durable, has been erected.

"When we call to mind the various branches of science employed in this important branch of trade, in the commodity of coal, we are more than doubled

"When in a protracted naval warfare, happily remote from our times, this necessary of British subsistence was found unequal to the necessities of the country, with what security may we not venture to repose on the force of the navy now called into existence by the expansion of our commerce and the inexhaustible resources of British industry.

"We congratulate her Majesty on these great and beneficial results, which the records of Parliament abundantly testify.

"May the Most Mighty bless your Royal Highness, with your Royal Highness, the blessing of health; to exhibit to her beloved off-pring and to an admiring nation the bright pattern of domestic duties and of public virtues; to reap the fruits of that ardent and unceasing solicitude ever evinced by her Majesty for their welfare; and to be sanctified in the hearts and the affections of a free, loyal, and religious people.

"Signed by order of the Court,

"H. A. MERRYWETHER."

The Lord Mayor having delivered the address to Prince Albert, the latter handed it to Sir George Grey, the Home Secretary, who placed it in the Prince's hands the following answer, which was very distinctly read by his Royal Highness

"I have received with satisfaction your assurances of attachment to her Majesty, and I thank you for the expressions of concern with which you have noticed the temporary indisposition of the Queen.

"I rejoice that your commerce has so much increased, and of the number of seamen employed has taken place in that branch of the coasting trade which has required the erection of the magnificent building which I now behold.

"Her Majesty commands me to express her desire that free, loyal, and religious people. It is our earnest hope that the Prince of Wales may be regarded with those feelings of affection which have been at all times the best security of the throne."

Our Artists have engraved the above very interesting scene.

The Lord Mayor then presented to Prince Albert Mr. John Wood, the mover of the address and chairman of the Committee of Management; Mr. S.S. Edkins, the secretary of the address and the benefit, and Mr. Bunning, the architect of the New Coal Exchange. The Prince received the latter gentleman with marked attention, and the announcement of his name was received with much cheering. Prince Albert [illegible] Mr. Bunning [illegible] Lord Mayor. He [illegible] Mr. Wood pointed their attention to the young Prince's dress, with its beautiful canopy of feathers: both of them seemed pleased and interested

The Royal party and suite then passed up one of the staircases into the lower gallery, and from it into a gay and brilliant scene. The private apartments prepared for them At the entrance of that for Prince Albert were placed Mr. J. E. Jones's fine bust of her Majesty, which was viewed with marked admiration. The rooms around Prince Albert's apartment were richly and tastefully fitted up; and in one of them was a beautifully executed model of the Coal Exchange. Many of the principal guests followed the Royal party up-stairs, and among them Sir Robert Peel, who, on coming to the gallery open to the hall, was no sooner recognized than he was greeted with loud and long-continued cheering, renewed again and again. He walked on, however, and, without taking the applause to himself, entered one of the apartments adjoining the Royal rooms. On his return, a few minutes afterwards, the cheering was renewed, the ladies in the hall joining in the pæans by waving their handkerchiefs; and the right hon. gentleman then bowed in acknowledgment of the honour

The carpet was now removed from the floor of the merchants' area, that its beautifully inlaid geometrical floor might be seen.

The band of the 2d Life Guards entertained the company at this period with some very effective performances.

After the lapse of a few minutes more, nearly all the principal guests returned to the [illegible]. Lord J. Russell, who had scarcely been recognised before, was cheered as he returned along the gallery.

Shortly before two o'clock the Duke of Wellington left; his Grace was saluted with a noble farewell cheer.

(Continued on page 300.)

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The Yorkshire Union Hunt meeting, which comes off on Monday and Tuesday next, brings the legitimate season to a close. Taking it as a whole—a review of it in half-a-dozen words, we may observe that, on the whole, it has been highly satisfactory—the sport at nearly all the great meetings has been considerably above the average; speculation, without being ruinous, has been brisk, and nearly all the great prizes have been carried off by gentlemen of rank and character, and without whose countenance and support the turf would cease to be looked upon as the most important of our national sports.

The steeple chase gatherings for next week are three in number; viz. Crewe on Tuesday, the Metropolitan on Wednesday, and Woodford on Friday. We anticipate plenty of sport, but nothing very brilliant.

The coursing meetings include Newcastle on Monday and Tuesday, High Leven and Mid Lothian on Tuesday, Cardington (three days), Whitchurch. on Wednesday, the Altcar and Ridgway (two days each), and Chapel on Thursday and Friday.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY. There was a strong gathering at the Corner this afternoon, and numerous changes have occurred in the two last days' racing at Newmarket. Betting was brisk on the next Derby; Bellingham, Delicon, The Indian, Sweetheart, and several others, being backed with a spirit which augurs well for the next year's running, we have before remarked, does not "take" in the ring as it did last year.

10 to 1 agst Bellingbroke	20 to 1 agst The Ballina (t)	33 to 1 agst The Nigger
11 to 1 — Ghillie Callum	20 to 1 — Mildew (t)	33 to 1 — Pinsford (t)
12 to 1 — Knight of Avenel (t)	20 to 1 — Orlando (t)	33 to 1 — Volta
20 to 1 — Climber (t)	25 to 1 — Cyprus	33 to 1 — Hartford
20 to 1 — Sweetheart (t)	30 to 1 — Mavors (t)	33 to 1 — Little Do.

DERBY, 1851.

66 to 1 agst a by Bulwan out of Merope | 8 to 1 agst The Knight of the Garter (t)
66 to 1 — a by Melbourne, out of Dragonda (t) | 66 to 1 — Hengist (t)

WORCESTER STAKES (CLASS).

8 to 1 agst Rhinbone | 8 to 1 agst The Knight of the Garter (t)
10 to 1 agst The Rector | 10 to 1 agst Rat-trap

METROPOLITAN STEEPLE-CHASE.

100 to 10 agst Sarah Sykes | 100 to 12 agst The Commoner

CHESTER CUP.

1000 to 15 on the field.

THURSDAY.—The betting this afternoon was confined to 11 to 1 against Ghillie Callum to £200, 20 to 1 in hundreds against Delicon, and 1000 to 10 against Nutshell. Delicon is sold to Lord Airlie.

ROWING MATCH.—The great rowing match between W. Forest, of Greenwich, and E. Rounds, of Woolwich, for the championship of these places and £100, came off on Tuesday, and was, from first to last, a most spirited and trying contest. The distance rowed was from Erith to Charlton Pier—about 7½ miles. Forest won by about 150 yards.

HARE HUNTING.—Tuesday last was the day on which hare hunting commenced; therefore it may be useful to mention that all authority given by the Ground Game Act to others to kill hares upon such land only continues good and protects from certificate duty until the 1st of February in the year following that within which the same is granted; and, consequently, should (like game) be annually renewed and registered with the clerk to the justices of the division in which such lands are situated, to be a protection against informations for killing game without a certificate; so that persons so authorized last year, and only protected up the 2nd of February last, and, without a renewal of the certificate, will be liable to all the pains and penalties of killing game without a license.

LARGE IMPORTATION OF AUSTRALIAN SEED WHEAT.—An important and novel feature in the trade between the two countries took place at Liverpool last week. The import amount to upwards of 6000 bushels of excellent quality, brought by the *Sunnua*, from Port Adelaide; and it forms the first large arrival of the kind from the colony in question. It appears to be extremely fine in quality, and likely to prove valuable to the landed and farming interests. By the same vessel, also, 50 tons of flour, the growth and manufacture of the same dependency, and of extraordinarily fine quality, have been received.

Amongst the passengers in the *Canada* steamer, from New York, lately was Mrs. Patterson, who was married, in 1810, to Jerome Bonaparte, but whom, by a decree of Napoleon, he was compelled to divorce. Jerome is in Paris. Mrs. Patterson is sister-in-law to the Marchioness of Wellesley and the Duchess of Leeds.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, November 4.—Twenty-second Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 5.—Gunpowder Plot.
TUESDAY, 6.—St. Leonard.
WEDNESDAY, 7.—Moon's Last Quarter, 8h. 23m. A.M.
THURSDAY, 8.—Sun rises 7h. 7m., sets 4h. 32m.
FRIDAY, 9.—Lord Mayor's Day. Prince of Wales born, 1841.
SATURDAY, 10.—Martin Luther born, at Eisleben, 1483.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 10, 1849.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.
h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.
4. 19 4. 39	5. 5 5. 43	5. 49 6. 19	6. 35 7. 19	7. 45 8. 27	9. 10 9. 50	10. 30 11. 10

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. W. BATTY.—Powerful Attraction.—The celebrated Comedian and Clown, Mr W. BARRY, will have the honour of making his First Appearance these five returned from the Provinces. These renowned Equestrian Artistes, Mr. JOHN BRIDGES and Mme. ADELAIDE, have been receiving the past week with the utmost favour, will appear in their Unique Performances every Evening. On MONDAY NOV. 5, the Entertainments will commence at Seven o'Clock, with Fitzhall's immensely successful New Grand Spectacle of the PROPHET, with the Farce of JACK JUNK. A brilliant and Equestrian Extravaganza on the most popular subject, is in preparation, and will be produced on Monday, November 12. Box-office open from 11 till 4. Stage Manager, Mr W. West.

EXETER HALL WEDNESDAY CONCERTS.—The THIRD CONCERT will be held on the evening of WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7th.—Vocal Performers: Miss Rebecca Isaacs, Miss Rainforth, Miss Eyles, Miss Huddart, Miss O'Connor, and Mrs. Alexander Newton; Mr. Lockey, Signor Bartolini, Mr. Land, Mr. George Tedder, and Herr Formes. Grand Pianoforte, Miss Ellen Day. Solo Violin, M. Sainton (his second and last appearance at these Concerts). Sax-Horns. Distin and Sons (their last appearance previous to their provincial tour). The Programme will commence with a Selection from Barnett's Opera, "The Mountain Sylph," in which Herr Formes will sing, in English, the celebrated Scena—"Non what thou hast cast away," and "Farewell to the Mountain," and in the Trio "The Magic Wove heard." In the course of the evening, Mrs. Alexander Newton will repeat (by desire) Mozart's aria—"O dolce Angel d'amore," from "Il Flauto Magico." Tickets, 5s. and 3s.; Reserved Seats, 4s.; Area, 2s.; may be had of Mr. STAMMERS, 4, Exeter-hall; of Mr. STEDDE, 378, Strand, adjoining Exeter hall (west); and of all Musicsellers.

THE MISSISSIPPI and MISSOURI RIVERS, exhibited, by command, to her Majesty the Queen, H R H Prince Albert, and Royal Family, at Windsor Castle.—Now Views, showing the Western Banks of the Mississippi River, Town, Villages, &c., to New Orleans, being the largest picture ever executed by man. Exhibiting at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, every morning at half-past two, evening at half-past seven. Admission, lower seats, 2s.; gallery, 1s.

Open Daily from Eleven till Five; and every Evening, EXCEPT SATURDAY, from Seven till Half-past Four, and every Evening at a Quarter to Ten. LECTURES on the CHEMISTRY OF WOOD, by Mr ASHLEY. LECTURE, with EXPERIMENTS, on the HYDRO-ELECTRIC MACHINE, by Dr. BACHHOFFNER.—EXHIBITION of the OXY-HYDROGEN MICROSCOPE.—DIVER and DIVING BELL.—THE CHROMATROPE.—MODELS and MACHINERY EXPLAINED. Admission, 1s. Schools, Half-price.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*S.*" *Manchester.*—*About 4½ per cent*

"*H. W.*"—*We cannot undertake to inquire at the Post-Office. We think there must have been some error in the address.*

"*N. W.*" *Croydon.*—*Thanks.*

"*A Subscriber.*"—*The address of Mr. Lucas, the portrait-painter, is 6, Newman-street, Oxford-street.*

"*P. P. U.*"—*We have not room for the "Lament."*

"*A Subscriber*" *will find the portrait in our Journal.*

"*D. L.*" *Anchry-House.*—*The Ordnance receipt for blue light, in the new edition of "The Boy's Own Book," just published.*

"*Crona.*"—*We should say the privilege rests with the organist.*

"*J. H.*"—*John Mitchell was tried at Dublin.*

"*Clementine.*"—*Water, by exposure to the atmosphere, absorbs much of its oxygen, and in the same degree contributes additionally to the growth of plants.*

"*Bob*" *will find a memoir sketch of Alfred Tennyson in Vol. II. of the "New Spirit of the Age," 1844.*

"*X. Z.*" *Gosh-street.*—*Received.*

"*Unity*" *is thanked, but neither of his suggestions is practicable.*

"*R. T.*"—*Schneider's "Complete Pocket German and English Dictionary," just out.*

"*Modesty.*"—*There would be no impropriety.*

"*F. W.,*" *Sealy-bridge.*—*We cannot undertake the commission. Apply to a dealer in Genoa fruits*

"*J. A. K.*" *is thanked; but we cannot avail ourselves of the Sketch, as we have already engraved the subject.*

"*J. E.*" *Witney.*—*See the "New Postal Regulations between Great Britain and the United States," in our Journal for October 6, 1849.*

"*A. M.*"—*We cannot inform you.*

"*E. D. J. N.*"—*Apply to Williams and Norgate, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.*

"*A Constant Reader.*"—*Newspapers may be sent to Australia postage free, if addressed "by Sydney Packet," on the last day of every month.*

"*Pomona.*"—*Charles Green, ex-King of Bohemia, died July 5th, 1849. Mr. Green had ascended in his great balloon, from Vauxhall Gardens, Friday, Sept. 15, 1848. It was named "Nassau" from its having made a voyage to Germany, and ascended in the Grand Duchy of Nassau, Nov. 8, 1836, after a voyage from England of 18 hours.*

"*G. C. K.*" *will find the origin of St Valentine's Day described in the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK *for 1846, under "February."*

"*P. S.*"—*Grayson's drawing academy is at No. 1, Banner-street, St. Luke's.*

"*A Correspondent,*" *Bolton.*—*See the instructions in wood-engraving, in No. 114, of our Journal. To attain such success as you refer to would occupy, at least, seven years.*

"*F. M.*" *Sandbach.*—*Next week.*

"*Française.*"—*Meadow's and Surenne's are good school French dictionaries.*

"*A Reader.*" *Wolverhampton.*—*Received.*

"*Clericus*" *will find Illustrations of Labourers' Cottages in No. 391 of our Journal.*

"*G. F. J. C.,*" *North Shields.*—*Spoonfuls*

"*E. M.*" *Llangollen Address "Birmingham."*

"*L. M. N.*"—*Nonce is an old word for purpose, intent, design.*

"*Lucas,*" *Drogheda, should consult a solicitor.*

"*Meta*"—*your question is too indefinite for us to answer.*

"*M. A. S.*" *will not be liable.*

"*S. F. H.*"—*We have not room for the letter on "Irish Regeneration."*

"*C. W. C.*" *Severn Side.*—*Declined.*

"*Moreton,*" *Norfolk, had better apply to one of the Archæological Societies.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Poulton-le-Sands.*—*Declined.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Belfast.*—*Some years since, a person at Crowland, Lincolnshire, walked 1000 miles in as many hours.*

"*Scotus.*" *St. John's Wood, may see the Edinburgh and Glasgow newspapers at Peel's Coffee-house, Fleet-street; or Deacon's, Walbrook.*

"*Aubrey Hall.*"—*We have already expressed this view.*

"*E. H.,*" *Somerton, will, perhaps, name the subject.*

"*Guariolus.*"—*Declined.*

"*H. G.,*" *Dublin.*—*Delamotte's work on Anastatic Printing is published by Bogue, 86, Fleet street.*

"*A Juvenile Correspondent,*" *Poplar.*—*The Ides, in the Roman Calendar, meant the 15th day of March, except in March, May, July, and October, when the Ides fell on the 15th day. The Ides of March was the day on which Julius Cæsar was assassinated, 44 B.C.*

"*Isis.*" *The true north may be found sufficiently near for the placing a vane by means of a good compass, allowing, if at London, 22 deg. 35 min. for vast variation. This was the means lately adopted by Mr. Glaisher in fixing the compass-cards at the different railway stations. If the place be not London, apply to Mr. Glaisher, Blackheath, for the western variation, &c.*

"*B. B. B.*," "*A Subscriber,*" "*Bangorensis,*" "*E. B. P.*" "*A Juvenile Correspondent,*" *Poplar,* "*A Constant Reader,*" "*S. C. P.,*" *Bridge of Allan,* "*Erin,*" *Dublin.*—*Your is generally supposed to have been, in former times, placed in criminal courts to prevent infection, or the ill effects of the heat from a crowd. It may, however, be a relic of an old defensative against witchcraft, for which purpose rue was worn about the neck, as an amulet, in Arbuthnot's time. "Rue was called the Herb of Grace by the country people, and, probably, for the reason assigned by Mr. Warburton, that it was used on Sundays by the Romans in their exorcisms." (See Grey's "Notes on Shakspeare," Vol. II.)*

"*F. A.,*" *Buxton.*—*We do not know of any coat of arms belonging to the name of Fresbney. "Fresnes" bears "Az., a cross arg. between twelve fleurs-de-lis or."*

"*J. M. B.*"—*We cannot trace any crest to the name.*

"*Juvenis.*" *Influence with the Admiralty Board. The commission cannot be obtained by purchase.*

"*Lupulus.*"—*We should not be justified in giving the information required.*

"*Lancelot,*" *Trinity College, Cambridge.*—*The office of the* Athenæum *is in Wellington-street North, Strand.*

"*J. D.*" *Summer-hall, is thanked.*

"*J. G.*," *Sutton Cottage.*—*We cannot inform you.*

"*Corpus,*" *Blackfriars-road.*—*No.*

"*A Sweet-liver,*" *Cornwall.*—*Apply to Watkins and Hill, Charing-cross.*

"*A Native of Bucks.*"—*We have not room for the letter.*

"*A Pigeon Fancier*" *may obtain a little book on his favourite art, of Dean and Co., Threadneedle-street*

"*W. Z.,*" *Sidcot.*—*The passage is from Milton.*

"*E. A. G.,*" *Rochefield.*—*We cannot inform you. A "Chronology of Remarkable Events" is given at the close of each of our half-yearly volumes.*

*** Answers to several correspondents are unavoidably deferred.

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Henry on the Discovery of America.——Punch's Pocket-Book ——The Comic Almanack —— Little Fanette.——The Amber Witch.——Barnard's Studies.——Guides to Art.——Letters to a Lady.

IMPORTANT TO NEWSPAPER PURCHASERS.

Early in the New Year, 1850, will be given a

SPLENDID VIEW OF ROME

To all REGULAR SUBSCRIBERS to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, from this date. This View of Rome has been carefully drawn by Artists specially engaged for the City; and the utmost care has been taken to have the Drawings Engraved in the best manner.

November 3, 1849.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1849.

THE President of the French Republic has summarily dismissed M. Odillon Barrot and the whole of his ministerial colleagues. After the manner in which the President was betrayed by that ministry, in reference to the policy of the Republic in the Roman States, as sketched in the famous letter to Colonel Ney, the President had no alternative, if he did not intend to be a mere puppet, but to hint to them, as soon as was convenient to himself, that he had no further occasion for their services. We stated last week our impression that the President would not be long in finding or making the opportunity of surrounding himself with a ministry of views in unison with his own. We scarcely thought, however, that he would act with the extreme promptitude which he has displayed. The letter in which he announces to the Legislative Assembly the determination to which he has come, and the motives which have governed his conduct, is a daring document. It says, in most plain and unmistakeable terms, that he is the head and master of France, and that he is resolved to remain so. It is a bold throw for Empire, and we should not be at all surprised if the dice should turn up in his favour. Such a document, in the temper of the leading statesmen of the Assembly, and in the circumstances of France at the present moment, is either the act of consummate wisdom or of the extreme of madness. Success will rank it as the first, and failure as the second. One thing about the document is evident. It is the work of an honest man, disgusted with the want of principle in the people around him. It administers a remarkable reproof to the hollowness and insincerity that characterise the leading men of all parties—from M. Molé and M. Thiers down to M. Odillon Barrot, and to which the sole exceptions are M. de Montalembert and M. de Lamartine. The next few days will in all probability show whether or not the French Constitution can do the work expected of it; and whether a President that cannot be removed without a revolution, can manage to carry on the business of the nation with a Legislative Assembly which holds its powers by the same right that he holds his own, and which he cannot dissolve, however hostile it may be, or remove in any way, except by a *coup d'état* and a revolution. The situation is an embarrassing one; but the Thierses, the Molés, and the Odillon Barrots have brought themselves and their country into it by their own duplicity, and want of common honesty in the Roman question. We sincerely wish France well out of it.

THE Protectionists of Canada, offended by the Free Trade policy of the Home Government, and the Loyalists, offended by the impartiality with which the Colonial-office has endeavoured to steer its course between the contending parties and races that unfortunately dispute with each other for the possession of power, have combined their strength, and put forth a document in favour of the annexation of Canada to the United States. We must say, for our own part, that the arguments in this declaration, which has already received a large number of signatures, are, as regards the Canadians, of the very greatest weight. We have nothing to say upon the Free Trade part of the question, except that it is the weakest point in the Canadian argument, the more especially since the new President of the United States has given his adhesion to a Free Trade policy, and administered a heavier blow to the Protectionist party in the States than it ever yet received; but, as regards the advantages likely to accrue to Canada herself from an amalgamation with her powerful neighbour, whatever the economical policy of the last-mentioned may be, we think there can be no doubt upon any reasonable and dispassionate mind that they are likely to be many. The subscribers to the declaration allege that the peaceful annexation of Canada to the United States would change the ground of political contest between races and parties, and allay and obliterate those irritations and conflicts of rancour and recrimination which have hitherto disfigured the social fabric. They state that they have now no voice in the affairs of the empire, and that they do not share in its honours or emoluments. England is their parent state, with whom they have no equality, but towards whom they stand in the simple relation of obedience. But, as citizens of the United States, they allege that the public service of the nation would be open to them—a field for high and honourable distinction on which they and their posterity might enter on terms of perfect equality. Nor would the amicable separation of Canada from Great Britain befraught, in their opinion, with advantages to the Canadian alone. The relief to the parent state from the large expenditure now incurred in the military occupation of the country—the removal of the many causes of collision with the United States, which result from the contiguity of mutual territories so extensive—the benefit of the larger market which the increasing prosperity of Canada would create, are considerations which, in their idea render the incorporation of Canada with the United States a desirable consummation. All these arguments are good as regards Canada; and could the statesmen of this country believe that they were the sentiments of the large majority of the Canadian people, there can be little doubt that they would agree to the annexation, which in such a case would sooner or later be accomplished in spite of them. It remains to be seen, however, whether this document be a mere flash in the pan—the idea of a disappointed faction, or the deliberate opinion of the Canadians. In the first case, this country would resist the proposal to the last extremity; in the second, warned by the experience of the past, and knowing the worthlessness of a discontented colony, our Legislature would, in all probability, make a virtue of necessity, and consent to the emancipation of a dependency, that, in such a state of sentiment, would be quite strong enough to pursue its own course notwithstanding our opposition. Sooner or later, the independence of Canada is sure to be accomplished—as surely as the infants born yesterday shall grow into men; unless, indeed, we shall decree all our colonies to be integral parts of the kingdom of Great Britain, and allow them to send members to Parliament, by the same right and for the same reason that we accord the franchise to London or to Manchester, to Middlesex or to Lancashire. It is possible that by such a course of proceeding we might preserve some of our larger colonies for a time; but, even with such a participation in British power, we doubt whether we could retain Canada for two generations, or the great continent of Australia for three. Their independence is a question of time; and it will be well for us at home if we have sufficient wisdom to know when the time has come, and sufficient virtue to reconcile ourselves peaceably to that which is inevitable. When no longer our colonies, they may still be our best friends—still afford homes for our surplus population, and in a far greater degree than at present be the consumers of our manufactures and the encouragers of our trade. To be deprived of Canada by force and the connivance of the United States, would be humiliation indeed; but to yield it up of our own free-will, would be but a small sacrifice. We question, indeed, whether it would not be a gain.

POSTSCRIPT.

GENERAL THANKSGIVING.—We have much pleasure in announcing that a Privy Council will be held at Windsor in the course of next week, at which a day will be appointed for a General Thanksgiving to Almighty God upon the great decrease of cholera.

MICHAELMAS TERM.—Yesterday (Friday) being the first day of Term, the Judges proceeded in state to Westminster Hall to open the Courts. The absence of Lord Denman was generally noticed; and we regret to say, that, from the state of his Lordship's health, there is no probability of his being able to attend to his judicial duties during the current Term. Mr. Justice Talfourd took his seat for the first time on the bench in the Common Pleas.

SWEARING IN OF THE LORD MAYOR ELECT.—Alderman Farncombe, the Lord Mayor Elect, proceeded shortly after ten o'clock, yesterday (Friday) morning, from the Guildhall, to the residence of the Lord Chancellor, to be sworn in before his Lordship. The Lord Mayor Elect was preceded by one of the City Marshals, the City Pleaders, Under-Sheriffs, City Remembrancer, the Town Clerk, and other civic functionaries. The Lord Chancellor signified to the worthy Alderman her Majesty's approbation of the choice of the citizens; and, after being sworn in, the alderman and those who accompanied him withdrew.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.—The Judges, yesterday (Friday) morning, appointed the following days for holding the sessions of this Court for the ensuing year:—1849—November 26, December 17. 1850—January 7, February 4, March 4, April 8, May 6, June 10, July 8, August 19, September 16, and October 21.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The decisive step taken by the President, of dismissing his Cabinet as soon as they ceased to be of accord with himself on an important question of Ministerial policy, is said to have fallen like a petard among the Legitimists and Orleanists, who, under the name of the Conservative party, or party of Order, united to support the Odillon Barrot Ministry, solely because they regarded it as the best instrument with which to effect their own particular partisan views and objects—the chief and first of which was the return of the Bourbons to power.

They looked upon the President as a mere nullity in the hands of the Cabinet, and this unexpected vigour on his part has startled and completely posed them for the present.

Amongst the working classes the measure is viewed with approval. Various opinions are entertained respecting the stability of the new Government, the majority of which, perhaps, may be said to be unfavourable to its continuance; but it is only just that every indulgence should be extended to it until its inefficiency be made fully manifest.

WEST INDIES.

Yesterday (Friday) morning the West India Mail brought by the *Clyde* arrived at Southampton.

The results of the pending contest between the House of Assembly and the Governor of Jamaica on the subject of retrenchment, had begun to manifest themselves in a rather awkward manner. There was no revenue bill nor the ordinary bill for supporting the police power in existence, and the island was, therefore, without any police force; but the mess composing it had, under the difficult circumstances of the case, been sworn in special constables.

At Trinidad a riot had broken out on the 1st of October, arising from the people demanding an abrogation of the law that persons sent to prison for small debts should be treated as criminals. The Attorney-General made his appearance, and declared that the obnoxious clause had been annulled. Notwithstanding this notification, the Governor-General, in passing through the crowd in his carriage, was assailed with stones. The Riot Act was read, but, as the mob refused to disperse, the military were ordered to fire, when several of the people were killed and others wounded. Later accounts state that various estates were set on fire, and property to a considerable amount destroyed. There is nothing from the other islands deserving particular notice.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD.

The Bodleian Library closed on Thursday last, till the 9th instant.

CAMBRIDGE.

CONGREGATION.—At a Congregation held on Wednesday, graces passed in the senate: 1. To confirm the report of the Syndicate appointed April 25, 1849, to consider whether any and what alterations may be made in the regulations for the classical examination after admission *ad respondendum quæstionis*. 2. To appoint Mr. A. M. SEARLE, of St. Catharine's College, an examiner at the previous examinations in the Lent and Michaelmas Terms of the year 1850, in the place of Mr. Clark, of Trinity College, who has resigned. 3. To appoint the Vice-Chancellor and several Masters of Colleges, &c., a Syndicate to consider whether any and what regulations may be made with advantage for conducting the examinations of candidates for the degree of LL B; and whether any and what other measures may be devised for bringing the law faculty more closely into connexion with the present university system; and to report to the senate before the division of the Lent Term, 1850.

We are happy to be enabled to state positively that Dr. Ollivant will be the new Bishop of Llandaff.

NEW COLONIAL BISHOPRICS.—Mr. Justice Coleridge, the Venerable Archdeacon Hale, the Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone, M.P., and J. G. Hubbard, Esq., the treasurers of the Colonial Bishoprics Fund, have submitted a statement to the Archbishops and Bishops of the United Church of England and Ireland, in which they state that the sum contributed for the purposes of the fund was £18,600, which has been employed in the endowment of nine new episcopal sees; and that, notwithstanding the exercise of severe economy in fixing the revenues of the new sees, the fund may now be considered as exhausted, while, at the same time, the rapid increase of emigration demands not only the formation of new dioceses but the subdivision of those already formed, without the possibility of dividing the endowment at the same time. A statement signed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, York, Armagh, and Dublin, and the Bishops of London, Durham, Winchester, and twenty-six other Bishops, has been drawn up, for the purpose of directing the attention of members of the Church of England to the foregoing statement, with the view of effecting a further manifestation of the liberality which has been so largely shown already in the same cause.

PREFERMENTS.—Rev. William Lambert, B.A., to Tibberton R., Gloucester, diocese of Gloucester and Bristol; value, £267; void by death of Rev. William Bosanquet. Rev. Thomas Scott, Rector of Brompton, Middlesex. The Venerable Archdeacon Philpotts, to Kenwyn and St. Kea V., diocese of Exeter; value, with residence, £703; vacant by the death of Rev. G. J. Cornish; patron, the Bishop of Exeter. Rev. F. W. Gifford, to Wroxton V., Lincolnshire, diocese of Lincoln; value, £203; patron, Rev. J. Gifford. Rev. C. Wharton, to Starry V., Kent, diocese of Canterbury, vice Rev. C. R. Handley, resigned; value, £219, with residence; patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury.

HONORARY CANONRIES.—The Venerable Archdeacon Clough, to the Honorary Canonry of David-ap-Howell; the Venerable Archdeacon Clive, to the Honorary Canonry of Richard Harrison, in the Cathedral Church of St. Asaph; the Rev. Charles Henry Morgan, M.A., to the Honorary Canonry of Gloucester Cathedral

BENEFICES AND APPOINTMENTS VACANT.—*Rectories.*—Bedwas, Monmouthshire, near Caerphilly, Glamorganshire, diocese of Llandaff; patron, the Bishop of Llandaff; value, £500; Right Rev. Edward, Bishop of Llandaff deceased. Sicke Edith, Herefordshire, diocese of Hereford; annual value, £470, with residence; patron, E. T. Foley, Esq.; Archdeacon Onslow, deceased. Westminster, St. Margaret, diocese of London; value, £450, with residence; patron, the Crown; Rev. H. H. Milman, promoted. *Vicarages.*—Newent, Gloucestershire, diocese of Gloucester and Bristol; annual value, £1076, with residence; patron, Miss Foley; Archdeacon Onslow, deceased. Taunton, St. Mary Magdalene, Somerset, diocese of Bath and Wells; patron, Rev. James Cottle, D.C.L., who has resigned.

THE LATE ATTEMPTED PARRICIDE AT CHISWICK.—Although Mr. Monkhouse, sen., still continues progressing towards convalescence, it is not considered that he will have attained sufficient strength to be able to attend at the court to give his evidence in the case for some weeks. The accused will therefore continue to be weekly remanded, as on Wednesday last, for some time.

Great sensation has been caused, during the last few days, at Berlin, in consequence of 240 pupils of the military school having been taken ill, with all the symptoms of poisoning, immediately after dinner; whereupon an analysis of the food was made, which led to the discovery that a considerable quantity of arsenic had been mixed up with the potatoes.

A son of Prince Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein, Augustenburg Noer, is about to emigrate to Australia in the *Alfred* barque, of Hamburgh which, it is stated, will call at Plymouth for other members of the family bound for the same destination. The property of the family is understood to have been much reduced by the war carried on in the duchies, the property on the island of Alsen having been ravaged by the Danes, and rendered next to valueless.

On Wednesday, information was received by the police that a letter, addressed to J. W. Gilbart, Esq., Lothbury, posted in the Nottingham Post-office on the afternoon of the 24th ult., containing cash and notes of the Bank of England, and other securities, to the amount of £2000, had been stolen whilst in course of transit to London. £100 reward is offered for the discovery of the guilty parties.

ARRIVAL OF THE ROYAL PRO

AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE QUAY.

MUSIC.

THE ITALIAN OPERA IN PARIS

We have been requested by Signor Ronconi to publish the following letter:—

"PARIS, October 27, 1849.

"SIR,—Divers ill-natured reports have been circulated in London as to the difficulties which had arisen for the re-opening of the Italian Opera House in Paris. Permit me, through your influential journal, to announce that the French Minister of the Interior (M. Dufaure) has displayed much anxiety to preserve for me the direction of the first-rate lyric stage, and that he has even afforded me a great mark of confidence, by prolonging for three years the license which had been previously granted to me. The theatre will open on Thursday, Nov. 1, without fail, in the beautiful 'Salle Ventadour,' with renowned *artistes* and a complete company. I shall again make every exertion to merit the encouragement which has been so kindly extended to me both in London and England.

"I accept, Mr. Editor, my very humble compliments. "G. RONCONI"

We exclusively announced in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of last week that M. Ronconi was the lessee. The opening opera was "I Capuletti ed i Montecchi"—*Romeo* by Mdlle. Alboni, and *Tebaldo* by Persiani. M. Benoist was appointed conductor, and M. Gauthier chorus-master. The *début* of the new tenor, Lucchesi, from whom much is expected, was soon to take place. Labiache, Mario, and Moriani had arrived in Paris. Every preparation was made to secure a full house.

We learn that Madame Viardot's return to the Grand Opera in Paris created an extraordinary sensation. Her acting and singing of *Alice*, in Meyerbeer's "Prophète," are considered to have gained in interest since she played the part at the Royal Italian Opera in London. The receipts on the two nights of the "Prophète" were immense; and during the fifth act (the fourth here), the house rose three times *en masse* to cheer her cavatina. The German papers contradict the report of the death of Madame Sophie Schroëder, the famed tragedine. She was alive and well at Augsburg, although 83 years of age. These journals announce a German version of the "Prophète," for Hamburg, Dresden, Vienna, Munich, and Berlin, Madame Viardot to be the *Fidès*, being the third language in which she will have played the part.

MUSICAL EVENING.—On Wednesday night, at Exeter Hall, was the second of the London Wednesday Concerts. The vocalists were Mrs. A. Newton, Misses Rainforth, A. and M. Williams, Eyles, O'Connor, Huddart, R. Isaacs, Mr. Lockey, Harr Fenner, and Stimpson. M. Bilse was the solo performer; Mr. Sainton the solo violinist; and Distin and sons played on the Sax-horns. On the same evening, at the Nations. Hall, was the fifth of the excellent Hoborn Vocal Concerts.—The fifth evening Glee Concert will take place at the Western Literary Institution.—The Whittington Club gave an evening concert on Monday, at which the Misses Williams, Pyne, Messent, Messrs. Land, Herbert, Hodges, and Lefler were the vocalists, and Miss Kate Loder, Messrs. Lazarus, Richardson, and F. B. Jewson were the solo players.—The first meeting of the London Sacred Harmonic Society was held at Exeter Hall on Friday, when the "Messiah" was given, conducted by Costa.—The Western Madrigal Society will meet this evening, for the first time this season.—Miss C. Hayes has been singing in the northern towns this week and next Monday will appear in Dublin.—Mr. John Parry will commence a tour in Wales next week.

THE THEATRES.

PRINCESS'

It was a happy notion of Mr. Macfarren to select such a popular comedy as "King Charles the Second; or, the Merry Monarch," for the subject of an opera. This drama, produced at Covent-Garden Theatre, May 27th, 1824, was written by Howard Payne, the American actor, who was lessee and manager for some time of Sadler's Wells Theatre. He founded his piece on a French *vaudeville*, from which same source the late Thomas Dibdin derived his "Waggeries of Wapping," brought out at the Surrey Theatre, prior to the Covent Garden piece. The original cast of "King Charles the Second" will not easily be forgotten. The *Monarch* was Charles Kemble, the witty *Rochester* by Jones, *Copp* by Fawcett, the *Page* by Durnset, *Merry* by Miss M. Tree, and *Lady Clara* by Mrs. Faucit. It will also be recollected that, in November, 1846, at Drury-Lane Theatre, under the title of "The Wags of Wapping," a ballet was performed, taken from "Betty," which was produced at the Adelphi Theatre under the direction of the Misses Mdlle. Sophie Croce. The story, therefore, was familiar to the play-going public —a very important advantage in the selection of the libretto for an English opera, considering that so many authors are taken by the indistinct enunciation of so many of our singers, to render words unintelligible. The poet for Mr. Macfarren's opera is Mr Desmond Ryan, and although he has not altogether transferred the refined and sparkling qualities of the original dialogue to his adaptation; and considering, likewise, the harsh nature of our language, and the difficulty of fitting it to the rhythm of music, he has ably acquitted himself in his task. We must, however, protest against the liberty he has made in the comedy. For *Lady Castlemaine* to substitute "the Queen" of Charles the Second; and, by this innovation, be deprived the composer of the under-plot of *Rochester's* love for *Lady Clara*, and of the interest attached to the charade's reformation by a condition in the passage of the *Merry Monarch's* passion for nocturnal rambling—as this is *Rochester's* inducement to leave his Royal master in pawn for this reckoning of *Copp* at Wapping. The "platonic" duo between the *Queen* and *Rochester*, although very pretty in itself, is, in a second act, was evidently puzzling for the composer; but if he had had to have written an impassioned love duo between *Lady Clara* and *Rochester*, how natural and interesting would have been the situation!

On the poem it is not requisite further to dwell—the amusing incidents every theatre frequenter is well acquainted with. For a comic opera, it affords a composer every variety for musical development, and Mr. Macfarren has skilfully availed himself of many of the situations.

The opera is divided into two acts, the first of which occupies nearly two hours The overture is of the Weberian order, and is clear and refined. The melody of the *Page's* opening air gliding in beautifully, and the pervading theme being sprightly we had no. The introductory chorus, "Feet and bright the moments fly," in which a solo of the *Page* is skilfully interwoven, is pretty and effective. The air assigned to the *Queen*, "Fare ye well, fond hopes adorning," is so inadequately sung that it is difficult to judge of its merits; and the same remark may apply to the *aria d'entrata* of the *King*, the elaborate orchestration of which, however, struck us as being piquant and original. A duettino, "Fear no sorrow," between the *King* and *Queen*, is very harmless. It is followed by a gem, "She shines before me like a star," the first ballad of the *Page*, the *motif* of which is the second subject in the overture. This air is inevitably destined to a lasting popularity: it is full of poetic expression; truly a melodious inspiration in the right vein, of more real merit and attraction than any amount of scientific learning. There is a clever dramatic duo between the *King* and *Rochester*, in which a visit to Wapping is projected. The opening cavatina of *Fanny*, "Hope and fear, alternate viewing," is of the Mozartian mould, and, next to the *Page's* air, may be deemed the most clever conception in the opera; the cabaletta is particularly elegant. The duettino "Oh! blest are young hearts," sung by the *Page* and *Fanny*, is another charm ng piece. Of the Auber school, it is remarkable for its ingenious and picturesque instrumentation. The finale is very effective. The finale is easy on the whole, and has some good points; but the Mozartian forms, and even ideas, are too palpable. In the second act, the air of *Copp*, "Man of Battersea," is of Dibdin paternity—of a calibre which cannot be advantageously contrasted. A very superb bit of accompanied recitative, "O cruel fortune," by the *Page*, exacts a Viardot's powers to do justice to. The second air of *Fanny*, "Canst thou deem my heart is changing," is a charming composition, and it is impossible to be more captivating, and the instrumentation free and unembarrassed. The canon and trio, of the Rossinian style, in which the *Page* and *Fanny* manage the *King's* escape, is the next considerable piece. The *Page's* song, "There was a time I was a coniferous," sugge-ted probably by Meyerbeer's *Pages* song in the "Huguenots," would tell amazingly if sung by Miss Poole. The madrigal of ladies and courtiers in the last scene, "Maidens, would ye beaux tantalize," is very pretty, in imitation of the old masters; it is strikingly effective, and will be heard with infinite delight. A ballad, "My heart to thee flies home," appertains to the "tender tenor school," such as excites the admiration of music and ladies' and those of the gentlemen who affect the same. The concerted piece, "See where they come," is pretty evident, but fit is dramatic; and the romance of *Fanny* of the old ballad style, "Afloor simple maiden am I," through the admirable singing of Miss Louisa Pyne, carried quite a sensation. A rondo finale. "Now with fears no more contending," in which the *Page* and *Fanny* have variations, concludes the opera, which was thus cast: *Fanny*, Miss Louisa Pyne; the *Page*, Madame Macfarren; *King Charles*, Mr. Harrison; *Rochester*, Mr. H. Corri; and *Copp*, Mr. Weiss. To Miss Louisa Pyne the composer is deeply indebted, and his acknowledgments to her, when he came on the stage in obedience to the call of the audience, were felt by every one to be her due. She perfectly just, and richly earned by the new *prima donna*. She acted with graceful naturalness, and sang the music charmingly. Her variations in the finale were executed with brilliancy. We fear that the whole of Madame Macfarren has been a mistake. She has sung in America on the stage, but at present we do not perceive any vocal or histrionic indications that can hold out hopes of her taking a prominent position on lyric boards. The success of the opera was undisputed in the attempt; but the attraction of the music, and the triumph of Miss Louisa Pyne, will secure for "King Charles the Second" a run. It is an opera which every amateur ought to hear, and more than once, considering that in its flows, many beauties; and the management is entitled to the thanks of the musical public for having produced it.

LYCEUM.

"Discharge your Tiger" is the name of a new farce produced here on Monday. *Bob* (Mr Oxberry), the servant of *Latimer Lawless* (Mr. Parselle), is commissioned by his master to give a bad character of himself to his father, *Sir George Lawless* (Mr. Granby), in order to break off the match proposed between him and the lady, whose character and features he believes unknown to him. The rascal tiger, of course, exercises his invention and paints his master in the most unfavourable colours. His imagination revels in an invented narrative of debts, gaming, and mistresses. At length, he ventures to go business on his own account, and makes the lady an offer of his own hand, as a certain gallant *Captain Screamer*, of the Guards, in disguise assumed to secure her rescue from a villain. Happily, young *Lawless* discovers in time that *Emily* is identical with a lady whom in the park he has seen and loved. But *Bob* does not escape so easily. To avoid his master's wrath, he is fain to throw himself out of the window. Subsequently he appears, with his head bandaged, to be forgiven. The bandage then quickly falls off, *Bob* having no further use for deception. Oxberry was full of bustle, extravagance, and impudence; and rattled through the piece as boldly, that, despite of some opposition, it may be said to have been successful.

SADLER'S WELLS.

On Friday and Saturday the comedy of "Much Ado About Nothing" was performed, Mr. Hoskins as the *Marplot*, and Miss Fitzpatrick the *Miranda*. Both enacted their amusing *rôles* with vivacity and comic effect. "Antony and Cleopatra" was performed the first four nights of this week to overflowing houses. The attraction is so great that we are told hundreds have been turned away nightly.

HAYMARKET.

Mr Macready is repeated this week, *Lear*, *Macbeth*, and *Hamlet*. On Tuesday a new comedy in three acts, adapted from the French of "Le Mari à la Campagne," by Mr. Morris Barnett, was very successfully produced. The variety in the piece is made as so important, that this drama may almost claim rank as an original. The head of the scenes family is a *Lady Sneerby Crearnley* (Mrs. Wilford), a stately and severe dame, given to matrimonial-brittling and Exeter Hall meetings, who has had her daughter (Miss Reynolds) and her daughter's husband under control From the domestic tyranny thus instituted, *Charles Torres* (Mr. Webster) occasionally escapes, professedly into the country, on a shooting excursion, but really to the house of his friend, *Mrs. Formby Delmaine* (Mrs. Fitzwilliam). But from this enchantress he is delivered by his friend, *Captain Murphy Maguire*, who has pretensions to her himself. At the end of the second act, an amusing embarrassment takes place between all the parties, and the third is occupied with the preliminaries of a ball, which the wife is induced to permit, by way of an over-act of rebellion against the old dowager, whose influence had been nearly fatal to the domestic happiness of herself and her husband. Mr. Buckstone performs a puritan kind of part, a *Mr. Amendale Sleek*, with peculiar unction, and a richness of effect which highly amused the audience. To Mr. Wallack, Mr. Webster, and Miss Reynolds, the author is also indebted for his extraordinary applause, by which the whole performance was greeted.

MARYLEBONE.

Shakspeare's "Cymbeline" was revived on Monday; but not with those accessories to which the visitors of this theatre have been accustomed. Mr. Mowatt's *Imogen* was sweetly effective; and Mr. Davenport's *Leonatus* a really spirited and delightful piece of acting. But the general effect was unsatisfactory. The house was well attended

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE RECENT MILITARY INSUBORDINATION AT NOTTINGHAM.

Courts-martial have been sitting during the week, investigating the late riotous conduct of some soldiers belonging to the 3d Dragoon Guards, quartered at Nottingham, but two cases only have been finished.

On Monday, Earl Cathcart, the colonel of the regiment, arrived at Nottingham, expressly at the command of the Duke of Wellington, for the purpose of reading to the whole regiment a communication from the Commander-in-Chief on the mutinous conduct of a portion of it on the previous Saturday. Every man within the barracks, including prisoners and officers' servants, was instantly summoned for foot parade

They were passed through their ordinary evolutions, under the inspection of Earl Cathcart; after which the noble Earl delivered a very energetic and feeling address. Having complimented the regiment on its appearance, Lord Cathcart said he had been wont to look upon the 3rd Dragoon Guards as patterns for every other regiment in the service, but, unhappily, recent events had in some measure tarnished their fame. On this subject he had had the honour to receive an autograph letter from his Grace the Duke of Wellington, which he would read. The letter was addressed to all in the regiment. In it the noble Duke referred to the cause of the recent insubordination—confinement of the whole regiment to barracks for nearly a week on account of a few individuals having neglected their duty—which he described as an arbitrary act, and contrary to all military law. His Grace said it was wrong in every respect, and well calculated to provoke breaches of military discipline, for the legitimate object of a regiment to act as Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur had done. That there might be no mistake in future on this subject, the noble Commander-in-Chief quoted the regulations of the service relative thereto. But still a decent fine from the regiment on the part of the commanding officer did not justify the men in adopting the line of conduct they had done. They should have taken a different course to remedy their grievances; but having suffered themselves to be led into acts of disgraceful riot and mutiny, they became, unfortunately, amenable to military law, and must be tried and punished for their offence.

After having read this letter and delivered his address, Colonel Lord Cathcart dismissed the regiment, hoping when he saw them again it would be under happier circumstances.

MILITARY ENCAMPMENT EXERCISE AT PORTSMOUTH.—The 14th, the 77th, and the 91st Regiments marched out of Portsmouth garrison on Monday last, with their tents and camp equipage, to the grounds surrounding Cumberland Fort, where they encamped for the night. After cooking their dinners; everything being done in campaigning style. After dinner, for about an hour, the soldiers amused themselves in various ways, games and dancing; after which the bugles were sounded for the troops to retire to their tents. At about four o'clock the tents were struck, and the regiments returned into garrison. Major-General Lord Frederick Fitzclarence superintended the manœuvres of the encampment. Lady Fitzclarence, Lady Caroline Capel, and Miss Fitzclarence, Lady Capel, and a numerous party of both ladies and gentlemen, were present.

THE AFRICAN SQUADRON.—It is intended to relieve the vessels serving on the coast of Africa station at shorter periods than hitherto. They are not, in future, to run more than two years. The *Dolphin*, 3, brigantine, Lieut. the Hon. R. F. Boyle, just arrived from the coast, has been under two years and two months in commission; and the *Pantaloon*, 3, brigantine, Commander Forbes, expected home next month, will have been under two years and a half in commission.

THE BORNEO PIRATES.—The *Albatross*, 12, Commander Farquhar, arrived at Singapore on the 4th September, from a recent expedition led against the pirates of Sakaran and Sarabas by Sir James Brooke, in which more than eighty-seven prahus and about 1200 pirates were destroyed, whilst there were very few casualties in the British force under command. The force employed on this occasion consisted of the boats of the *Albatross*, Commander Farquhar; the *Royalist*, 12, Lieutenant Commander Everest, and her boats; the Hon. Cornaby's steamer, the celebrated *Nemesis*, Commander Wallace, and her boats, and the *Ranee*, steam-lender, Mr. Baker engineer in charge. Commander Farquhar, as senior officer, had the command of the squadron. In the expedition everything answered to admiration. The pirates' head-quarters were struck by the *Nemesis* steamer. She came across the pirate fleet about eight miles from the land, and actually ran them down, getting between them and the land. She took them one after the other, the unfortunate men escaping to the jungle on the coasts for support.

The Commander-in-Chief has appointed Brevet-Major George F. Mylins, the senior captain of the 26th Cameronians, to the situation of Town Major of Dublin, vacant by the late lamented Major Darley. Major Mylins served throughout the expedition to China, in 1841, for which he has received a medal.

MILITARY FLOGGING.—On Monday morning, a private belonging to the Royal Sappers and Miners, stationed at Woolwich, received fifty lashes in the grounds of that barracks, in accordance with the sentence of a court-martial, for stealing a silver watch from a comrade. The sentence was carried into effect with the usual ceremonies. Some days previous to the infliction of the punishment the wretch was marched off by an escort to the Royal Ordnance Hospital, to have his wounds dressed.

GUNNERY IN PACKET STEAMERS.—The whole of the crews of the steamers belonging to the Peninsular and West India Steam-packet Companies are about to be instructed in the art of gunnery. Arrangements are now making in Southampton Docks for that purpose. The ordnance necessary is expected at Southampton, from Woolwich, in the course of the next few days for conveyance by Captain Smith, R.N., the Admiralty superintendent at Southampton, and the naval officers under him at that port. The crews of the two companies number between 2000 and 3000 men, and may be considered some of the finest seamen in the world.

LIFE AND LIBERTY IN THE MODEL REPUBLIC.—A Correspondent of the *Arkansas Banner* (United States) thus writes, on September 4th, 1849:—"On Friday last, three of the Kings were murdered in cold blood. You recollect hearing of a battle that was fought at Yellville some time since, between the Kings and Everetts. Some days afterwards, the Sheriff of Yell (the county) and some of the Everetts, followed one of the Kings, who had moved from Marion to Conway county and settled. When Moony and company arrived at King's, they found him in the act of moving under a wagon for behind the hind him prisoner. King told them they might let him or do as they chose, as he would go with them peaceably; that he did not think their intention was to take him to Yellville, but he believed they intended to murder him on the way. Moony and Everett told him all they wanted was to take him back to Yellville, and give him a trial by the laws of Arkansas. They started with him and his father, brothers, and all that connection, and they (the Sheriff of Yell

PARLIAMENTARY AND FINANCIAL REFORM.

This movement steadily progresses in the provinces.

On Monday there was a large meeting held in Brighton, at which a deputation from the parent association in the metropolis explained some of the objects in view, and the proposed means of effecting those objects—both of which have been already repeatedly noticed by us—and resolutions having been passed approving of them, a committee was chosen to form a local association in connexion with the metropolitan one.

On the same day (Monday) there was a similar meeting at Newcastle, at which the deputation who furnished the requisite explanations was composed of Mr. George Thompson, M.P., Sir Joshua Walmsley, M.P., and other leading Reformers; and there, also, a committee was appointed to form a local branch association.

THE HUNTINGDONSHIRE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The annual ploughing match and dinner of this society was held on Wednesday, at the George Inn, Huntingdon. The chair was taken at the latter by the Rev. T. Linton, supported by the Duke of Manchester, the Earl of Sandwich (the president of the society), Lord St. John, the Hon. O. Duncombe, M.P., G. Thornhill, M.P., the Rev. G. Johnston, &c. Several toasts were proposed, and Protectionist speech-s made; the party not appearing within an advanced hour.

BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES FOR THE POOR.—The foundation-stone of the first set of bat s and wash-houses for the poor about to be erected by the corporation of Birmingham, was laid by the Mayor, attended by a numerous body of the Town Council, in Kent street, in that town, on last Monday morning. There will be about 100 baths and 50 wash-houses, the cost of erection being calculated at £10,000. The land was presented to the borough by Sir Thomas Gooch. The foundation-stone being formally laid by his worship, the assemblage was subsequently addressed in appropriate speeches by the Rev. J. C. Miller, the rector of the parish, and Mr. Alderman Cutler. To the latter gentleman the public is mainly indebted for the establishment of this valuable institution. Should it succeed, other baths and wash-houses will be erected in various parts of the borough.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.—In Birmingham, one day last week, the wife of Mr. H ll, architect, put into her purse Bank of England notes to the amount of £400, for the purpose of taking them to her husband's office, in order that this might be ultimately placed to his credit at the bank. On her way to Newstr-et, however, accompanied by her little boy, she had occasion to go through the Market-hall; and, shortly after quitting the vicinity of the Bull-ring, she found that her purse, with its £400, had vanished. Nothing had occurred to make Mrs. Hill suspect she had been robbed. A reward of £20 has been offered for the recovery of the notes, the numbers of almost all of which are known; and, of course, payment has been stopped as far as is practicable.

CAUTION TO JOB-MASTERS.—At the recent Petty Sessions at Rugby, Mr. William Ward, job-master, of that place, was, on the complaint of the Inland Revenue officers, convicted in fine and costs amounting to £40 3s. 7d., on seven informations, charging him with having omitted to duly enter four horses let by him for hire. The whole did not amount to 6s. duty. It appeared that the accused had in same instances entirely omitted to enter, and in others had returned the jobs in the Excise sheet at less than they really were.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

We announced in our Postscript, last week, the indisposition of her Majesty the Queen, from an attack of chicken-pock. On Sunday the following bulletin was issued:—

"Windsor Castle.

"The Queen has had an attack of chicken-pock. The disease was not attended with any untoward symptom; and, although she suffering from the effects of the eruption, her Majesty may be considered convalescent.

"JAMES CLARK, M.D."

This untoward accident prevented her Majesty from honouring the citizens of London with her presence at the opening of the Coal Exchange on Tuesday; but we are rejoiced to find that the Queen was sufficiently recovered, on Wednesday, to take a drive in Windsor Park.

On Thursday morning, the Queen and the Prince took their usual early walk in the Slopes and Windsor Park. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent dined with the Queen and the Prince in the evening. The youthful Princes and Princesses are quite well, and have taken their accustomed walking and pony exercise during the week.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER.

The accounts of the health of this illustrious lady have been very alarming during the week. On Wednesday a slight improvement took place in her Majesty's symptoms, and the following bulletin was issued:

"The Priory, Wednesday, Oct. 31.

"The Queen Dowager passed a comfortable night, having had a few hours of refreshing sleep, which has greatly restored her strength, and this morning her Majesty feels herself better. "DAVID DAVIES, M.D.

"RICHARD BRIGHT, M.D."

The bulletin on Thursday was as follows:—

"The Priory, Thursday, November 1, 1849.

"The Queen Dowager was occasionally disturbed by her cough last night, but her Majesty does not feel herself less strong this morning.

"DAVID DAVIES, M.D."

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester on Saturday, at Gloucester House. His Royal Highness also attended at the British Museum.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke Alexander of Wurtemburg and his youthful son Prince Philippe have within the last few days closed their visit to the Countess de Neuilly at Claremont, and departed for Ostend, *en route* for Germany.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—On Tuesday morning were married at St. Peter's Church, Eaton square, by the Rev. Henry John Gunning, Rector of Wigan, the Earl of Bradford to Lady Moncreiffe. There were present at the ceremony the Ladies Lucy, Charlotte, and Mary Bridgeman, and Miss Moncreiffe, Viscount Newport, the Hon. Charles Bridgeman, the Hon. George and John Bridgeman, Sir Thomas Moncreiffe, Bart., Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Wright, Major A. Mackay, &c.

We feel much pleasure in stating that proof impressions of the Engravings of the exterior and interior of the New Coal Exchange (in the present Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS) have been, by special permission of her Majesty, presented to their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, as mementos of the first visit of the Royal children to the City of London.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

LADY CHARLOTTE LINDSAY.

THIS accomplished and highly gifted lady, whose death was announced a few days since, was the last surviving child of the celebrated statesman, Lord North, and inherited no small share of her father's playful and ready wit. In the best and most intellectual society, Lady Charlotte Lindsay was extensively known for her kind disposition, her amiable manners, and her fascinating conversation. The only literary performance of her pen which has been given to the public is a beautiful letter, descriptive of her father's character, which appears in Lord Brougham's "Lives of the Statesmen." Lady Charlotte was attached to the household of Caroline, Princess of Wales, and, by her testimony at the House of Lords, dissipated some of the calumnies directed against her Royal mistress. The family of North, from which she descended, was founded by Edward North, an eminent lawyer of the reign of Henry VIII., and has been since pre-eminently distinguished for the illustrious men it has produced. Lady Charlotte was born in December, 1776, and married, 26 April, 1800, the Hon. Colonel John Lindsay, son of the fifth Earl of Balcarres, by whom she was left a widow, without issue, in 1826.

THE EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

LETTERS from abroad announce the death of this nobleman (the fifth Earl of his family). His Lordship was born the 8th July, 1784; and married, 9d August, 1804, Cornelia Jane, eldest daughter of Charles Henry Tandy, Esq., by whom he leaves an only surviving son, Benjamin O'Neale (now Earl of Aldborough), late a Captain in the 1st Dragoons, who was born 10th June, 1808.

The Stratford family, of whom the house of Aldborough is the head, were established in Ireland by Robert Stratford in 1660. He was one of the original burgesses in the charter constituting Baltinglass a borough town, and became afterwards M.P. for the county of Wicklow. His son Edward Stratford, Esq., of Grangebelan, county of Kildare) was a staunch supporter of the Revolution, and entertained on one occasion King William III. at his seat in Ireland. He was father of John, first Earl of Aldborough.

LADY AMELIA LISTER-KAYE.

LADY AMELIA KAYE died on the 29th ult., at her residence, No. 11, Upper Harley-street, aged 70. Lady Amelia, the sixth daughter of George Harry Grey, Earl of Stamford and Warrington, by the Lady Henrietta his wife, daughter of William, second Duke of Portland, derived her descent from Henry Lord Grey of Groby, nephew of the ill-fated Duke of Suffolk, father of Lady Jane Grey. She was born July 7, 1779, and married, October 18, 1800, Sir John Lister-Kaye, Baronet, of Denby Grange, county York, who died 28th of last year, aged 78. Their issue consisted of four sons and five daughters, the eldest of the former being the present Sir John-Lister Lister-Kaye, Baronet.

THOMAS MORTON, ESQ.

THIS estimable gentleman an eminent member of the medical profession died suddenly on the 30th ult., at his residence, Woburn-place, Russell-square, in the 56th year of his age. He was deservedly well known by his numerous and valuable contributions to the advancement of science, and held, at the period of his decease, the appointment of assistant-surgeon to the University College Hospital. He had also succeeded the late Mr Cooper, the able author of the Surgical Dictionary, as surgeon to the Queen's Bench Prison.

Mr. Morton became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, 24th July, 1818, and was elected by the council an honorary Fellow of the Institution, from their high appreciation of his acquirements. He married the only daughter of Mr. Samuel Cooper.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Clio.*"—1. *The notice on the wrapper of the* Chess-Player's Chronicle *for this month, November, refers to* Mr. Horwitz, *who has commenced receiving a limited number of pupils in Chess.* 2. *Mr. Stanley's Problem, No.* 63, *is the same magazine, is a suicidal one, and the conditions ought to be "White to play, and force Black to mate in five moves."*

"*C. W. R.*" *The solution of Enigma No* 488 *is correct; but, in the author's description of the position, he perhaps omitted a Black P at Black's Q B* 3*d.*

"*Bellary.*"—*The board is encumbered by unnecessary men—a serious defect in the composition of a Problem. We shall be glad of the promised positions from the* Schachzeitung.

"*B. E. P.*" *"G. T. N."* "*King's College.*"—*The new Chess-men can now be got at the office of the* Chess-Player's Chronicle; *of Leuchars, in Piccadilly; of Lund, Fleet-street; and we dare say of any leading dealer in such articles in London. For the prices we must refer you to the advertisements.*

"*Clericus.*"—*Get the "Chess-Player's Text-Book," just published, price* 3*s.*

"*R. V. T.*" *United Services Club.*—1. *The handsome lettering Chess-board preparing by Leuchars, of Piccadilly, for the new man, will be ready, we are told, in a day or two.* 2. *We do not know. Apply to the foreign booksellers.* 3. *The best catalogues of Chess works are the one by Anton Smith, published in Vienna, and that appended to G. Walker's "Art of Chess-Play."*

"*Mother,*" *Nottingham.*—1. *We shall probably give engravings of the "Staunton Chess-men" shortly.* 2. *When the game between London and Amsterdam is finished, we shall give it in extenso with copious notes.*

"*D. G. L.*" *Oxford.*—*To prevent fraud both upon the public and the proprietors, every box in which the new men are inclosed has at the bottom a label showing the price of the men, box, and treatise, and bearing the signature "H. Staunton," and any set sold without such label is an imposition.*

"*Junior.*"—*The "unrivalled" collection of Problems, &c. published in the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS *can only be obtained by the purchase of the back volumes.*

"*Mudelzentz.*"—1. *There is no such error as our correspondent suggests in Problem No.* 268. 2. *The Enigma is too simple.*

"*H. T. J.*" *Huntingdon.*—*The fact of your opponent having lost all his pieces does not entitle him to claim stalemate.*

"*Bellamy.*"—1 *Impracticable, it appears to us, if Black, at his fourth move, take the K B's P en passant.* 2. *In the position from the Indian manuscript, it appears to us that White can play* 1. *R to Q R* 8*th (ch). If Black* 1. *to move, the White Q mates at K R* 8*th; and if the correspondent be to take at, only a move later.*

"*S. S. J.*" *Hull.*—*Many thanks for the games, which are highly entertaining.*

"*Mr. Pips.*" *There has been no transition in Bilguer's Handbuch.*"

"*T. C.*"—*A King can Castle after he has been in check. See the laws of the game in the recently-published "Chess-Player's Text-Book," p.* 13.

"*E. O. W.*" *Blackheath.*—*An improvement on your former attempt, but still below our standard.*

"*Tinney.*"—*We cannot afford to give a column to the laws of Chess. See notice above to "C. T."*

"*Pawn.*" "*W. H.*" *Quite unsuited to publication.*

"*H. M.*"—*It is allowable to have two Queens on the board at once. These simple matters should be learned from some rudimentary work on the game.*

Solutions by "S. U." "Pat Laile," "Mr. Pips," "J. L. S." "T. D. S." Flushing, "J. R. R." "M. P." "Dorcas," "C. M." and "Brutus" are correct. Those by "J. P." "Maria," "B. B." "D. P. D." "S. U." "Gambit," and "R. E." are wrong.

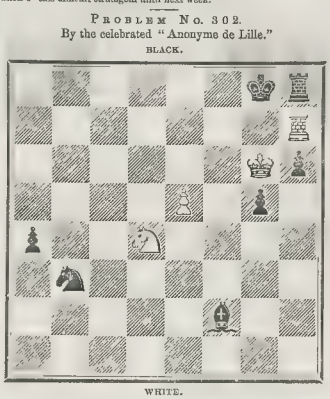
SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 301.

At the solicitation of many correspondents, we are induced to withhold the solution o this difficult stratagem until next week.

PROBLEM NO. 302.

By the celebrated "Anonyme de Lille."

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, mates in four moves.

MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE,

BETWEEN THE CHESS CLUBS OF LONDON AND AMSTERDAM.

WHITE (Amsterdam).	BLACK (London).
46. P to K 4th	

London to play.

BLINDFOLD CHESS.

The following is one of two games which were played by Mr. Harrwitz simultaneously at the Hull Chess Club, a few days since, against two members at each board consulting together—Mr. H. playing without seeing either chess-board. The games commenced at half-past seven in the evening; the one terminated about one o'clock in the morning; while that below was protracted until half-past three, having lasted eight hours.

(Evans's Gambit.)

WHITE. (Mr. Harrwitz.)	BLACK. (Ayre and Walker.)	WHITE. (Mr. Harrwitz)	BLACK. (Ayre and Walker)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	27. P takes Kt	Q takes Kt P
2. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	28. R to Q B sq	Q to K 7th (ch)
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	29. K to K sq	Q to K R 5th (ch)
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P	30. Q takes Q	R takes Q (ch)
5. P to Q B 3d	K B to Q R 4th	31. K to Q 2d	R takes R
6. Castles	B to Q Kt 3d	32. R takes P	Q to K R 4th (c)
7. P to Q 4th	P takes P	33. B to Q sq	Q R to K R sq
8. P takes P	P to Q 3d	34. Kt to B 5th (ch)	K to Q sq (d)
9. Q B to Kt 2d	K Kt to B 3d	35. Kt to R 4th	K to Q B sq
10. P to Q 5th	Q Kt to K 2d	36. P to Q R 4th	P takes P (e)
11. B takes Kt	P takes B	37. B takes Q R P	K to Kt 2d
12. P to Q 4th	Q Kt to K Kt 3d	38. K to Q 2d	K to Kt 3d
13. P to K B 4th	Q B to K Kt 5th	39. K to Q B 3d	K to Q B 4th
14. Q to her 3d (c)	Q B to K 7th	40. B to Q sq	P to Q R 4th
15. Q to her B 3d	Q B takes R	41. B to Q 2d	P to Q R 5th
16. K takes B	B takes Kt	42. B to Q sq	P to Q R 6th (f)
17. Q takes B	Kt takes K B P	43. K to Kt 3d	R to Q R sq
18. Q to K 3d	Kt to K Kt 3d	44. K to B 2d	R to Q Kt 8th
19. B checks	K to K 2d	45. Kt to B 5th	R to K R sq
20. Kt to Q B 3d	P to Q R 3d	46. Kt to K R 4th	R to K sq
21. B to Q R 4th	P to Q Kt 4th	47. B to B 3d	K to B 5th
22. B to Q Kt 3d	Q to Q 2d	48. Kt to B 5th	P to K R 5th
23. P to K R 3d	Kt to K 4th	49. Kt takes K R P	R to K R sq
24. Kt to K 3d	K R to K sq	50. Kt to B 5th	K to Kt 5th
25. Kt to Q 4th	K R to Kt 4th	51. Kt to Q 4th	
26. P to K Kt 4th	Kt takes K Kt P (b)		

And the game, having lasted eight hours, was drawn by mutual consent.

(a) This was an inadvertent move, and cost "the exchange." He should have played the Q over 3d.

(b) P to K B 4th would have been much better play.

(c) We should have preferred getting command of the open K, Kt file with the Rook before moving forward with the Pawn.

(d) K to Q 4th appears to be more to the purpose.

(e) K to Q Kt 5th, or R to K sq, we believe to be much more serviceable to Black's game.

(f) P to K B 4th looks a good move.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 493.—From the *Berliner Schachzeitung.*

White: K at Q 8th, Q at K Kt 8th, Kt at Q 6th, Ps at K B 5th and Q Kt 5th.
Black: K at his 4th, Kt at Q 4th and 8th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 494.—By Mr. A. G. McC.

White. K at Q Kt 2d, R at K B 7th, Bs at Q B 5th and Q Kt 3d, Kt at Q 6th, Ps at K 3d and Q 4th.
Black K at Q R 4th, Q at Q Kt 4th, R at K B 4th, B at Q B 5th Kt at K 3d, Ps at K B 6th and Q B 3d.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

On Sunday morning last, the new regulation respecting Sunday labor in the Post-office came into operation at St. Martin's-le-Grand. The morning labour commences at five and terminates at ten A.M. The day for the Sunday work is to be 6h. each for the morning, and 4h. for the afternoon in the hours of attendance during the latter being from half-past five to eight o'clock.

On Monday morning, at nine o'clock, the *John Bull*, one of the General Steam Navigation Company's steam-packets, arrived at St. Katherine's Docks, from Hamburgh, bringing with her the following distinguished Hungarians:—General Klapka and servant, M. Fornet, Beraeyi, Camvossy, Ghaze, Bandeszs, and Ahednyanszky.

It was stated on the Liverpool Exchange, on Monday, on the authority of Captain Judkin, of the *Canada*, just arrived from New York, that the quantity of gold on board among the passengers was little short of £1,000,000. The gold entered by the steamer is £100,000.

Mr. P. B. Duncan, of New College, Oxford, has presented the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, with the first three statues that have been given to it. They are casts of the Apollo Belvidere, the Diana and Faun, and the Townley Venus.

The Rev. Gilmour Robinson, Provincial Grand Chaplain of the Freemasons, has been nominated Right Worshipful Deputy Provincial Grand Master for the Western Division of the county of Lancaster, vice John Drinkwater, Esq., resigned through ill health.

The *Chester Courant* says of agriculture in Wales: "It is curious that wherever English is spoken the farming is very superior, and has much progressed of late; whereas in the Welsh parts little improvement can be traced."

A marble bust of the lamented Mendelssohn has been placed in front of the orchestra of the Birmingham Music Hall.

The *Leggo* of Turin, of the 20th ult., states that the Duke of Parma has given the galley-slaves a new costume, and a hat exactly resembling the Calabrian one adopted by the Liberal party.

The Right Hon. James Grattan, brother of the member for Meath, has sold his estates in Ireland, and made arrangements for settling in Old Virginia.

The Shakesperian relics in Coventry have been removed from Henly-street to a more suitable house in Bridge-street, opposite the Red Horse Hotel, Stratford.

The Birmingham Exhibition of Manufactures has been visited by more than 36,000 persons, from all parts of the country and the Continent.

At a meeting of compositors connected with the morning paper press generally, held on Saturday evening last at the White Hart, Castle-street, Strand, for the purpose of considering proposals for the establishment of a Typographical Widows and Orphan Fund, resolutions approving of the principle were carried unanimously, and a provisional committee appointed for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the proposed society.

Recent accounts from Egypt state that the new screw steam-frigate *Sharkwah*, recently built in this country, after a trial trip, the highest speed attained on which was about nine miles an hour, has been pronounced to be worth less than half her cost, and is ordered to be got ready to proceed to Constantinople, from which it is matter of question if she return again.

Richard Cobden, Esq., M.P., and Charles Gilpin, Esq., attended at the Home-office on Saturday, to present petitions from various parts of the country in favour of a commutation of the sentence of the wretched woman Charlotte Harris, now lying in Taunton Gaol, and daily expecting her confinement. The petitions are signed exclusively by females.

On Sunday morning a sermon in aid of the German Hospital, Dalston, was delivered at the church of St. Margaret's, Fenchurch-street, by the Rev. Charles Day, LL.B., vicar of Mucking, Essex. A collection was made by the vice-presidents at the church doors, to the amount of £40.

Colonel Peel has presented to the Town Council of the borough of Huntingdon a full-length portrait, in his robes, of its late representative, the present Chief Baron of the Exchequer. It is painted by Grant, and is an admirable likeness.

A youth fifteen years of age, belonging to a respectable family near Macon in France, a few days since, shot himself, in consequence of an aversion which he felt at returning to his school.

At a special meeting of the Hull Flax and Cotton Mill Company, held last week, the creation of new shares was confirmed, making the total capital of the concern £337 500.

The Rev. H. I. Gossel, vicar of Northam (Devon), has returned his tenants 25 per cent. on their rents due at Michaelmas. He has also set a great quantity of land in small allotments to poor people who have no gardens.

We are happy to state that the health of the veteran Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, G.C.B., which for some time past has been in a rather precarious condition, has considerably improved within the last few days.

On Tuesday, at the top of the tide, the General Steam Navigation Company launched a fine iron steamer, of 700 tons burthen, from the building-yard of Messrs. Mare, Blackwall. She was christened the *Rhone*.

A benevolent lady, who signs herself "M. O.," has sent £100 to the Society for Improving the Condition of the Labouring Classes, as a thank offering for preservation of herself and family from the late epidemic.

Messrs. Huntley and Palmer, the manufacturers of the Reading biscuits, have forwarded to the secretary of the Grocers' and Tea Dealers' Benevolent Society a donation of ten guineas, in aid of the funds of that excellent institution.

On Monday night, at the half-yearly meeting of the Metropolitan Benefit Societies' Asylum, the report stated that the receipts for the six months just terminated amounted to £419, the disbursements leaving only a balance of £15.

A fire took place at the Model Baths and Washhouses, Whitechapel, on Monday evening. It broke out in one of the temporary drying-houses, and a vast quantity of linen was destroyed. The premises and machinery escaped without much damage.

The Queen of Madagascar is dead—an event which is likely to settle the differences which have so long existed, at her instigation, between France and the country which she governed.

It is said that a Liverpool firm has made a purchase in New York, within the last month, of 16,000 barrels of extra superfine flour, which will stand, landed in Liverpool, at only 16s. 9d. per barrel.

The elder brethren of the Corporation of the Trinity House, London, have contributed £100 in aid of the funds of the Committee for Promoting the Establishment of Baths and Wash-houses for the labouring classes, towards the completion of the model establishment, Goulston square, Whitechapel.

The unemployed seamen in Liverpool at present number about 350 men in the Sailors' Home, and the number of unemployed is increasing as the timber ships arrive.

On Monday, during very thick weather, the barque *Repealer*, of Halifax, 400 tons register, Captain Dorman, from Liverpool to Charleston, laden with salt and coals, struck on the Long Bank off Wexford Harbour. The vessel, assisted by some of the fishermen, escaped from the wreck, which afterwards drifted on the south shoals, where the hull has been dismasted.

Mr. William Preston, second-hand maker at Mr. Tobias's, watch-maker, Lothbury, Liverpool, has succeeded in drilling a hole through a stance edgeways. The skilful and ingenuity displayed in this extraordinary task may be conceived, when we state that the diameter of the hole in the coin is the four-thousandth part of an inch in area, and barely sufficient to admit a fine hair. The instrument with which the hole was drilled is as fine as a small bristle, and quite as pliable.

A vessel just arrived in the river from Brussels has brought 75 tons weight in bulk of apples, forming the entire cargo, the production of Belgium.

The large quantity of 119 bales of hops arrived last week from Antwerp, by the steam-vessel *Director*, the produce of Belgium. This is the largest importation of hops which has ever taken place from a foreign country.

The rivers Don, Trent, and Derwent have been so swollen by recent great rains in the North Midland Hills, that they have overflowed at various places not usually subject to such mishaps. At Derby three persons have been drowned in the stream and floods of the Derwent.

The *Royal Sovereign* yacht, for so many years at Pembroke, has been condemned at last, and is ordered to be taken to pieces, and her name as a yacht to be removed from the *Navy List*. Her majestic name, however, is being perpetuated in the navy by a 130-gun ship, building at Pembroke.

Commander C. R. Egerton has presented to the Royal Naval Benevolent Society the munificent donation of £50, and increased his annual subscription of a guinea to £5.

According to a recent statistical account, there are in the Austrian Monarchy, not including Hungary, 61,388 priests and nuns; viz. 30,728 curés or ministers; in 703 monasteries, 14,500 monks and clerks; and in 112 convents, 3660 nuns and novices. The clergy of Hungary is composed of 20,000 individuals.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint George Bott, Esq., Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, to be superintendent of the penal settlement in the colony of British Guiana.

On Sunday evening, a fire, by which two persons were seriously, but not fatally, burned, occurred upon the premises of Mr Alfred Hill, dentist, No. 19, King-street, Holborn. Mr. Hill was not insured.

A noted grower of geraniums, who lives near Portsmouth, is said, by the *Hampshire Guardian*, to possess a geranium which measures 12 feet round, and which has yielded during the present season 715 bunches of blossoms.

The Master-General of the Ordnance has issued directions to the Deputy Adjutant-General at Woolwich to cause two brass field-pieces and two 6-inch howitzers, captured from the enemy at the Battle of Waterloo, to be forwarded forthwith to the Royal Military Hospital at Chelsea, to be placed in the grounds of that establishment.

The burial-ground of the district church of Christ Church, Westminster, recently closed by order of the General Board of Health, was on Tuesday covered with quick-lime to the depth of three inches, with the view of counteracting any offensive odours arising therefrom.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO THE CITY.

(*Continued from page 294.*)

THE DEJEUNER.

Soon after two o'clock Prince Albert quitted the Royal retiring-rooms, and, returning into the hall, was conducted to the recess, in which a *déjeûner* had been prepared for him. His Royal Highness led in the lady of the French Ambassador, and placed her on his right hand. The Duke of Cambridge, the Prince of Mecklenburg Strelitz, the Turkish Ambassador, and the French Ambassador sat on the other side of the table, and the Prince invited the Lady Mayoress to take her place opposite to them. The Lord Mayor remained standing for a few moments by the side of Prince Albert, apparently to receive the commands of his Royal Highness, who was regarded as representing her Majesty, but the Prince desired his Lordship to join the distinguished party, taking his place between the lady of the French Ambassador and the Lady Mayoress.

The following is the bill of fare at the Prince's table:—

Potages.—Potage de tortue à l'Anglaise, potage de venaison à la St. George, potage de tortue clair, purée de faisans à la Reine.

Entrées Chaudes.—Filets de perdreaux à la Volappière, croustades à la Russe, mauviettes à la Nivernoise, côtelettes à la Palestine.

Entrées Froides.—Salade de filets de dorée, mazarins de coq de bruyère aux truffes, filets d'agneau aux concombres, homard à la Cardinal, darne de saumon à la Montpelier, cailles à la Royale, poulets en fricassé à l'Aspic, filets de levrates à la Portugaise.

Grosses Pièces.—Perdreaux à l'Albion, filet de bœuf au chasseur, petits poulets à l'Estragon, jambon de Mayence à l'Impériale, galantine de faisans, pâté de bécassines.

Entremets.—Truffes en serviette, salade à l'Espagnole, coq-huffe à la Varnow, crème à la Nesselrode, ananas à la Régence, savoyen au vin de Malaga, madeleines aux amandes, croûte aux champignons, pommes de terre à la crême, baba à la Polonaise, abricots à la Bellevue, chartreuse de pommes, gélée Mosaïque, pains à la duchesse.

Buffet. Hot roast beef, hot roast chickens, hot roast pheasants, pesfow).

The *déjeûner* was provided by Messrs. Staples, of the Albion, and was of a very *recherché* character, as the *carte* for the Royal table proves. The accompanying sherry was 70 years old, and formed part of the same vintage of which a cask was sent to Lord Nelson a few days previous to the battle of Trafalgar. There was also some exquisitely delicate pale sherry 40 years old. The wine supplied for the Prince of Wales, andof which his Royal Highness partook, was a peculiar Paxarete, obtained from M. Domecq, who, a few weeks since, furnished the table of the younger branches of the Royal Family of Spain with some of that wine on their visit to his establishment to witness the process of making the wines. The hock was the choicest Johannisberg. The other wines were the rarest of their kind. The wine-glasses were made for the occasion; they were of the shape of the delicate bloom of the *Abutilon asiaticum*. The leaves and flowers of the plant were engraved on the bowl, and formed a wreath round the Royal Crown and City arms. The napkins were of exquisite damask, embroidered with the arms of the city of London, and edged with very costly antique point lace. The doyleys were of Royal purple velvet, with emblematical embroidery, and trimmed with gold lace. The dessert plates were manufactured expressly for the *déjeûner*: they were painted in compartments, containing the Royal crown, the Prince of Wales' feathers, the City shield, &c.; in the centre of each plate were the Royal arms, exquisitely painted and emblazoned. The bills of fare, of exquisite design, were printed by Messrs. Delarue. The whole of the service at the Royal table was of gold, and the gorgeous display was arranged with the most perfect taste under the direction of Messrs. Staples, to whom the instructions to provide the entertainment were communicated only on Thursday previous, affording them, therefore, but four days to complete their costly and extensive arrangements

The following is the general bill of fare of the *déjeûner*:—Roast chickens, pâtés of game, Westphalia hams, beef à la George IV., roast partridges, larded cutlets, house lamb, roast pheasants, tongues, galantines de poulardes, côtelettes aux concombres, mayonnaises de homard, salades de volaille, petits pâtés à la Reine, ris de veau à la Romaine, bateaux d'agneau, filets de soles à la Provençale, crevettes, grouse salads, gateaux à la Française, Nougats d'abricot, je lies, meringues à la Chantilly, compôtes de fruits, conserves de pommes, rhubarbe à la Régence, gélées aux fruits, patisserie aux amandes, pineapples, bothouse grapes, pears, dried fruits, ice creams.

Among the articles of interest in the Exchange was the Royal state chair originally made for his Royal Highness the late Duke of Kent, and frequently used by him at charitable dinners, over which he presided at the Albion Tavern. This chair was re-decorated for the present occasion. It is square-framed, the handles terminating with the heads of Egyptian lions; the back is high, enriched with bold scroll-work, and surmounted with a shield, on which are emblazoned the Royal arms; and at the apex is the Imperial crown upon a cushion. The back and seat are of crimson velvet, richly trimmed with gold. The gilding of the frame is very tasteful; and, altogether, this is a very superb piece of state furniture.

When the Prince's party commenced their repast, those visitors who had been admitted to the floor of the Exchange also retired to the other recesses, where tables were prepared, and partook of refreshment. Lord J. Russell and Sir R. Peel found themselves at the same table.

After about a quarter of an hour, the Prince having made a communication to the Lord Mayor, his Lordship advanced to the entrance of his Royal Highness's saloon, so as to be seen and heard by all present, and announced that with his Royal Highness's permission, and in the name of her Majesty, he would give them "The Health of her Majesty the Queen." The toast was received with three times three and much cheering, the band playing the National Anthem The Lord Mayor afterwards gave "The Health of Her Majesty the Queen Dowager," "The Healths of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, "The Health of their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the other members of the Royal family," and, lastly, "Prosperity to the City of London," which was drunk with all the honours, to the air of "Rule Britannia."

The parties at the several tables then began to break up. Lord John Russell and Sir R. Peel came together into the open area. They stood next each other for about five minutes, Lord J. Russell occasionally conversing with Mr. Goulburn, and Sir R. Peel with another gentleman. Some of the company were amused at observing that when the Premier and the ex-Premier had stood for a full minute next to each other without speaking either to one another or to any one else, and both looking very grave, or, as it might seem to many, somewhat stern, one of the Gentlemen-at-Arms behind them, finding himself in the way of the company, stepped forward and stood with his halbert between the two illustrious statesmen

By desire of Prince Albert, Mr. Wood brought the Royal children down from the retiring-rooms, and conducted them to the Prince's table. His Royal Highness rose, and led them forward into the body of the hall, where they were received with great cheering. The Royal party then, at nearly three o'clock, left the hall, attended by the Lord Mayor and the city functionaries.

The visitors began to leave as they concluded their repasts, and the hall rapidly thinned. Many of the citizens, however, entertained themselves for some time with a dance in the noble area, and seemed rather unwilling to let the dusk terminate their amusement.

Shortly before three o'clock, Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and Princess Royal, and attended as before by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and civic authorities, returned from the Exchange to the Pavilion, where they were received with the usual honours, the troops presenting arms and the bands playing the National Anthem. The Royal party were accompanied to the place of embarkation by most of the noble and distinguished individuals who had been present at the ceremony, and were loudly cheered in their progress along the gallery, and as they descended the gangway leading to the *Fairy* yacht.

As Prince Albert stepped on board, he turned round and expressed to the Lord Mayor and Mr. Wood his gratification at the mode in which the proceedings had been conducted: the Prince added, addressing the Royal children, "Remember, you are indebted to the Lord Mayor for one of the happiest days of your lives."

The Royal yacht lost not a moment in returning to Whitehall-stairs with the Prince and the Royal children, and so little time was occupied that the Palace was reached at half-past three; and at ten minutes past four his Royal Highness took his departure for Windsor, by the Great Western Railway. The return by the *Fairy* took the crowds collected on the banks of the river completely by surprise.

The following letter was despatched by Lord J. Russell to the Lord Mayor in the course of the afternoon.

"Downing-street, Oct. 30.

"My dear Lord Mayor,—The Queen has been pleased to direct that your Lordship should be created a Baronet.

"In congratulating you upon this distinction, I may add that his Royal Highness Prince Albert was highly gratified with the reception which his Royal Highness, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and her Royal Highness the Princess Royal have met with from the immense multitude who greeted their progress this day.

"His Royal Highness was likewise extremely gratified with the arrangements made at the Coal Exchange, and the loyalty evinced by all classes of the Queen's subjects.

"I have the honour to be, my dear Lord Mayor,

"Yours very faithfully,

"The Lord Mayor. "J. RUSSELL."

Our Artists have specially to thank Capt. Rowland, Chief Harbour Master, for his aid in obtaining for them points for their Sketches.

THE NEW COAL EXCHANGE.—THE VESTIBULE.

STATE FITTINGS OF THE NEW COAL EXCHANGE.

The Throne, which was of extensive dimensions, occupied three divisions under the gallery. The exterior drapery consisted of rich crimson velvet, with trimmings of gold lace; a very elegant valence, of the same material, suspended from a cornice, surmounted by the crown and cushion, all richly gilt, formed the canopy. The dais was also of crimson velvet, finished with a gold fringe. The back interior of the centre compartment of the throne was of white fluted satin, with falls of white muslin, bearing in the centre the Royal arms.

The State Chairs, with massive gold frames and crimson velvet backs, were much admired; particularly that of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, for its silvery plume of spun glass feathers, an idea suggested by Mr. Bunning.

The Royal retiring-rooms were hung with alternate flutings of pink and white. The windows ornamented with crimson, green, and gold tapestry curtains and muslin draperies, and superb glasses over the chimneys, piers, &c. The sofas and chairs were of gold, the seats and backs being covered to match the curtains.

The Toilet Table was composed of white satin, embroidered with gold, the initials V. R. appearing in the centre.

The throne, crimson velvet hangings, state chairs, floor-coverings, and drapery of the recesses of the area of the building, and the whole of the elegant fittings and decorative furniture of the Royal retiring-rooms and toilet chamber, were prepared and executed by Mr. Herring, of Fleet-street, upholder to the honourable Corporation, under the direction of Mr. Bunning, the architect.

PRESENTATION OF THE ADDRESS TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT, IN THE GREAT HALL OF THE COAL EXCHANGE.

CURIOSITIES.—VIII.

DRINKING-HORN AT QUEEN'S COLLEGE, OXFORD.

This interesting relic of middle-age art is especially celebrated among antiquaries and may with propriety be ranked amongst the Curiosities of Oxford. It is a very ancient drinking-horn, kept in the buttery of Queen's College, to which foundation it is said to have been presented by Philippa, Queen of Edward III from whom the College is named, and by whose confessor, Robert de Eglesfield the institution was founded.

The Horn holds two quarts; it is richly ornamented with silver gilt; on the lid is a silver eagle, of curious workmanship, and it is supported by eagles claws. Between the ornamental bands is inscribed (several times repeated) the word Waccey! (Wassail—a Saxon phrase for drinking healths).

After the dinner which took place at Wantage, on Wednesday week, at the Alfred Jubilee, a relic of the same class as the annexed was shown to the company its owner, Mr. Philip Pusey, M.P., having kindly permitted it to be used on an occasion so apposite. It was the "Pusey Horn," fashioned into a stoup or drinking-cup, presented by King Canute to the ancestors of Mr. Pusey. It is, in fact, the original tenure of the Pusey property, and is inalienable from it. This

DRINKING HORN AT QUEEN'S COLLEGE, OXFORD.

precious heir-loom was produced, as Mr. Pusey informed the company, in a law court, as evidence in a suit, and the Court so decided that it was inalienable.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.

Though the mildness of the autumn still invites the ladies to continue their summer dresses, the winter fashions are not any the more in arrear; and the first cold weather will bring them out. Meanwhile, velvet jackets for the afternoon, and cashmere ones for the morning, are generally worn; and this fashion is so convenient and becoming, that though it is at least two years old, it is far from being given up, and always looks graceful and new. These jackets are made very high, fitting closely to the figure, and the fronts are rounded off over the skirt. Some are worn with capes turned back on the chest, like the collar of a coat; but these are less becoming and less fashionable. Our Engraving gives a very exact idea of them.

Dresses *à la Hongroise* are very elegant for visiting. Brocaded or figured striped silks are the handsomest: a large velvet *tablier* to match the darkest shade of the silk ornaments the front of the skirt. The bodice is high, and is covered over with two wide velvet pieces falling upon the shoulders, and terminating in a point at the waist; a row of pearl or steel buttons attaches these capes and the velvet *tablier*: the sleeves, *à jockey*, are of velvet, laced with a thick silk cord, and trimmed with velvet; under these sleeves are worn large puffings of tulle, drawn in at the wrist by a piece of velvet, on which steel bracelets are worn. Dresses with the skirts open in front appear still much in vogue, be it for dinner or evening dress. The slips are made of extremely light colours, so as to form a contrast with the over skirt, and are trimmed with lace flounces for *grande toilette*, or with a deep silk embroidery for more simple dress. The front of the over-skirt, trimmed with lace or embroidered, is rounded off like a court dress, as may be seen in the Engraving. The boddice of the dress is made half high, open in front; a richly embroidered chemisette to accord with the slip, or trimmed like it with little flounces one above the other, ornaments the chest. Long *chevalières* form the sash. They are usually made of silk, especially for dresses *demi habillées*, for evening parties; they are nearly always of gold or silver cord. These dresses, composed of such numerous decorations, should be made with the greatest taste, as much for the choice of colours as for the cut; without this they will be somewhat theatrical, and not *comme il faut*.

The shape of the bonnets is more *ballonné* than ever; the pokes are lined with white satin, quilted. The trimmings are very simple: a bunch of feathers at the side, or a number of small feathers placed round the shape, is the most *récherché* ornament. Beaver bonnets will be much worn this winter. The caps under the bonnets are made very small, and consist of a *roche à plis creux*, of narrow satin ribbon, placed all round the interior of the bonnet. These *ruches* are very becoming, and suit well either *bandeaux gauffrés* or long curls.

The style of dress for little girls scarcely varies; the *corsages à la vierge* with capes are always preferred, with chemisettes plaited *à la Suissesse*. The fine linen is constantly improving. Small plain collars for the morning are replaced by collars on which are two rolls of fine cambric, trimmed with very fine narrow Valenciennes. The cuffs are made of the same.

OPENING OF A PORTION OF THE LANCASTER

BRANCH OF THE NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

This line of Railway is not, as many of our southern readers may suppose, one of the many branches or parts of the "London and North-Western," but an independent line from Skipton, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, to a point o junction on the Lancaster and Carlisle north of Kendal, Westmoreland, with a branch from Clapham to the ancient town of Lancaster. From Skipton to Ingleton it is open for traffic; thence to the north the works are for the present suspended. The branch from Clapham to Kennington is in progress, and it is the opening of the portion thence to Lancaster that we have to record.

On Wednesday, the 31st ult., the waving of banners "from every coigne of vantage" on the Lancaster station, and the important bustling of the officials, gave note of preparation. By one o'clock all was in readiness The directors and their friends assembled, the fortunate holders of tickets crowding the platform, and the company's engineer, J. Watson, Esq., for the nonce turned engine-driver, waited but the moment when the numerous party should be safely seated in the cars, to give, by a touch of his hand, motion to a power which would rush on its journey with its living freight swifter than the wind Before, however, we left the station, we had noticed a singular structure, an Engraving of which is presented, and which we think possesses novelty sufficient to render a description of it interesting to our readers.

At the Lancaster end of the portion just opened, and carrying a continuation of the line to Poulton, across the river Lune, is a timber viaduct. Spanning the river diagonally, and (to suit the exigences of the line of which it forms a part) in the form of a segment, it is of a length much greater than the width of the river, being 690 feet over all, and thus combining in itself two features of bridge architecture, which, before the commencement of railway works, were rarely met with, the curve and the skew—the former being in this case one of 590 feet

VIADUCT OVER THE RIVER LUNE AT LANCASTER.—BRANCH OF THE NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY TO POULTON-LE-SANDS.

radius and the latter is at an angle of 40 degrees. We believe no other structure has the two features in combination so markedly developed. It has ten openings of sixty feet each, over which the roadway is partly upheld by pile piers and partly suspended from inclinated arches

The piers consist of clustered piles, presenting the least possible obstruction to the flow of the water, and having an appearance so light in proportion to the mass they have to support, that persons unable to appreciate the strength of a structure acquired by skilful combination and disposition of its parts, are apt to arrive at conclusions as to its stability the reverse of true. This was fully exemplified immediately after the bridge was completed. In consequence of the simultaneous occurrence of a strong, fresh, and high tide, the water in the river attained a height unexampled for many previous years. A great number of people, split on the bridge, collected on the banks, expecting to see the lights looking supports of the bridge borne down, and the whole fabric carried away by the force of the river current and the receding tide. It is needless to add, their expectations were not realised.

On the tops of the piles—their ends resting in cast-iron shoes—spring arches formed of three-inch planks in layers bent to the required form over temporary centres. There are three of these arches or ribs in the width of the bridge—one on each side and one in the centre.

The roadway is a little above the spring of the arches, and, consequently, does not rest upon, but is suspended from, them. Strong iron bolts, or suspenders (each equal to a strain of twenty tons) are the efficient, though—as they pass through upright timbers—invisible instruments used to sustain in suspension over the river the iron road and pedestrian paths.

The peculiarities we have described were the result of necessity, not choice; and we think no plan can be devised on which to build a bridge that would be more perfect in its adaptation than the present structure. As a proof of its great strength and promise of stability, we may mention that under a pressure of 98 tons concentrated upon one arch, when tested under the inspection of Captain Wynne, Government Inspector, and J. Watson, Esq., C.E., the deflection was only five-eighths of an inch.

All being arranged—a whistle—and we were off. A very few minutes revealed to us that the country we were traversing was one of no ordinary character or interest.

For the first mile and a half of our journey, a broad, clear river ran on our left hand; and then through the trees we caught passing glimpses of a village on the opposite bank of the stream. This was Hafod, once the property of Hornby Tower peep out. Behind, again, dimly blue, the hill of Ingleborough raises his broad top, and closes in the view.

Through this splendid valley, each minute losing beauties and discovering new ones, past Clotes (worthy of more lengthened notice) and Claught, we arrived at Fernly, an ancient seat of the Stanleys. The Castle, standing on a finely-wooded eminence, has, by removing a modern front, and making additions and alterations in keeping with the old part of the building, been rendered highly picturesque—the owner, Pudey Dawson, Esq., having escaped the fate of most renovators; he has not spoiled by improving.

At Fernly we left the river Lune, soon crossed the Findburn by a timber viaduct, and thence onwards by the "Wenning Waterside," past Tatham, with its neatly kept graveyard and very white church, and so to Wennington. Here, leaving the train, we walked a short distance to Hornby Hall, an ancient edifice formerly the residence of the Cansfields, once the home of Catherine Parr. It is now utterly neglected.

Returning to the train, we were hurried back to Lancaster, and thence to the shores of Morecambe Bay, where, in the company's hotel, the directors had provided a repast for the whole of their excursionist friends—a pleasant wind-up to a pleasant day

It is understood that an arrangement will speedily be come to by which the misunderstanding existing between the owner of the property and the local authorities on the subject of lighting, &c. the portion of Seton-square called the King's-road will be removed and the road restored to a state more in keeping with the importance and character of the locality.

NEW QUARTER SESSIONS ACT.—On Thursday, the 1st instant, the new Act to amend the procedure in courts of general and quarter sessions of the peace in England and Wales, and for the better advancement of justice in cases within the jurisdiction of those courts, came into force. Its object is to make the law in cases of appeal to quarter sessions more uniform. This Act removes many inutilities, and establishes one practice throughout England and Wales. It also establishes uniformity of time (at least fourteen days) in notices of appeals allowed by the Act. The grounds of appeal must be stated in writing, and the statements can afterwards be amended. Sessions have now a general power to give costs in all cases of appeal; and, to prevent frivolous appeals, costs may also be awarded after notice, although an appeal be not prosecuted. By the statute, power is given, after notice to appeal, to the consent of the parties, and by order of a Judge (without going to the sessions), to state the facts of a case in the form of a special case, for the opinion of a superior court, and the judgment of the same to be entered at the sessions. In the view of the forthcoming Quarter Sessions, it is provided by this Act, that proceedings may be removed into the Queen's Bench, and be enforced as a rule of that court, and all the reasonable costs attendant upon such application shall be recovered as if the same were void of the order. This Act does not extend to all appeals; and further improvements on the same subject are expected in the next session. The Act was framed by Mr. Barnes, the president of the Poor-law Board.

A correspondent says, that, in the course of a walk round Bath, may be seen the following names of boot and shoemakers:—Long, Strong, Short, Broad, Good, Small, Tyte, Large, Pinch, New, Noble, Best, Smart, Prime, Perfect, Gould, Steele, Wood, Quinn, Brown, Greene, White, Black, William Rex, and George King. *Bath Chronicle.*

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The closing buoyancy of the previous week in the English Market was fully maintained at the opening of Consols on Monday, the first price being 92¾ ¾. Entire confirmation of the adjustment of the Turkish and Russian dispute induced a disposition on the part of the jobbers to buy Stock, and a run in Consols succeeded until 93¼ for Money was marked. This was the highest quotation during the month, but has been quite maintained, the last price being 93 to ¾. At this period Consols remained during Tuesday, business yielding to the superior attractions arising from the opening of the new Coal Exchange. Commencing at the same price on Wednesday, a speculative afternoon reduced the quotation to 93 sellers, but the last price was again 93 to ¾. Thursday being the 1st of November, a close holiday at the Bank and Stock Exchange was (as customary) strictly kept. It will be seen, consequently, that the business doing this week has been nearly confined to two days' transactions—a little inclination to realise displaying itself from this partial cessation of business. At the close of the week, Exchequer Bills, during the heavy stocks before mentioned, were steady, the last quotations being—for Bank Stock, 198¾; Reduced, 91½ ¾; Three per Cent. Consols, Annuities, 93¼; New Three-and-a-Quar er per Cent. Annuities, 99⅜; Long Annuities, Jan. 5, 1859, 7-16; India Bonds, 1 pm.; Old Annuities, for Account, 93⅜; Exchequer Bills, £1000, 1½ pm.; 500, 1½ pm.; Ditto, £500, 2½; Ditto, Small, 42.

Business in the Foreign House on Monday did not partake in the animation of the English Market; and, in fact, during the week the fluctuations have been unimportant. A slight advance will be remarked in Spanish, consequent upon the return to power of the Arrazo Ministry; and Portuguese have gained Cents continue to improve. At the close of the week the official quotations were

For Brazilian, Five per Cent., 82¾; Buenos Ayres, Six per Cent., 40¾; Chilian, Six per Cent., 95; Danish, Three per Cent., 73; Ditto, Five per Cent.—; Mexican, Five per Cents., for Account, 20¾; Portuguese, Five per Cent., 33; Ditto, Four per Cent., 33¾; Spanish, Five per Cent., 17¾; Ditto, Account, 17¾; Ditto, Coupons, 6¾; Ditto, Three per Cent., Account, 35¾; Belgian, Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 98; Dutch, Four per Cent. Certificates —.

The Railway Market has suddenly become animated, and prices continue on the rise. But the sudden advance, like the late sudden depression, is no index to public opinion, but is the result of speculative operations. As an example was made on Wednesday of a party who had sold shares without possessing them to deliver—a practice by which the quoted prices are liable, without any means of genuine sale but the case was to be, as it usually is, unable to deliver a certain number of Great Western shares which he had dispo ed of on speculation for the account, the brokers by whom they had been purchased tendered their right of relying them publicly, according to the rules of the Stock Exchange, thus rendering him liable for any difference in price they might be compelled to pay. The dealers, aware of what to take place, purchased the particular shares specifically employed by the committee of the House), generally forborne to accept the biddings, as hence the price which was nominally about 60, was driven up to 74⅜—the transaction was completed in the case with a loss, unable to deliver a certain number of Great Western shares which he had disp

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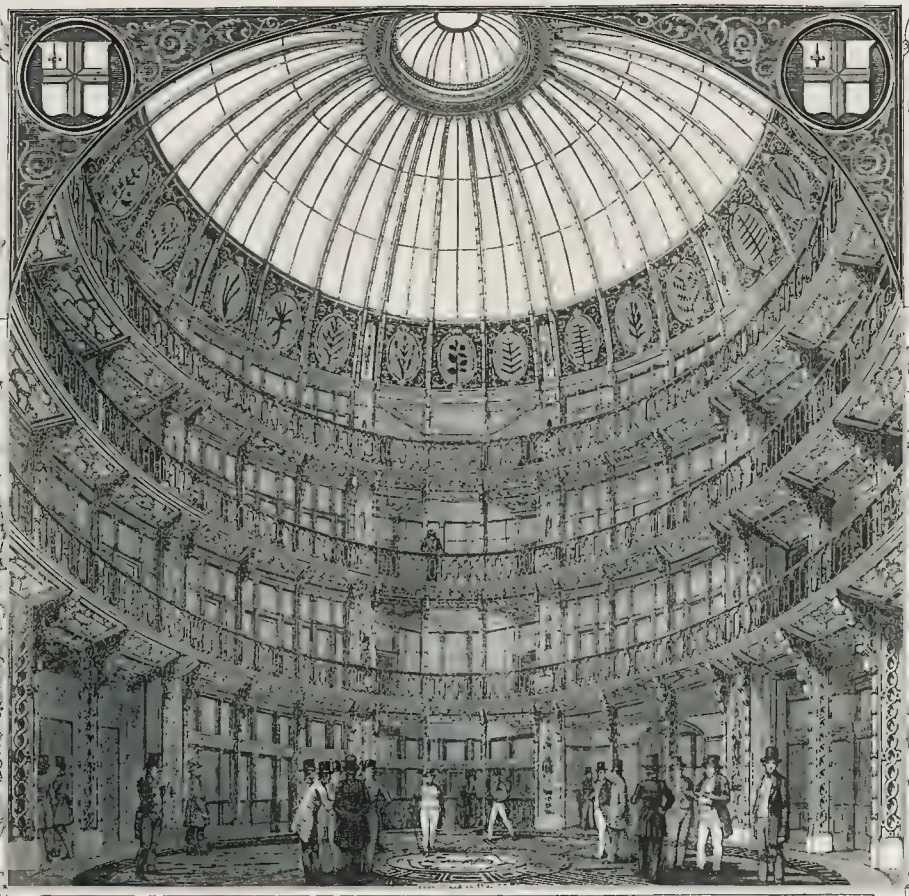


THE NEW COAL EXCHANGE.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, 198, Strand aforesaid.—Saturday, November 3, 1849.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 398.—VOL. XV.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1849. [SIXPENCE.

THE PROSPECTS OF FRANCE.

THE bold policy of the President of the French Republic has startled the intriguers of all shades of opinion. However daring the letter in which he announced to the Legislative Assembly that he had dismissed a Ministry supported by an overwhelming Parliamentary majority, there is no question that, as far as the act is concerned, he has kept strictly within the limits of the Constitution. Being responsible to the country, he has a clear right to be supported by men in whom he has confidence. Being re-eligible for the office of President, he is not to be compromised by their conduct. If hereafter the State machine should come to a dead lock between a responsible President and a responsible Ministry on the one hand, and on the other an irresponsible Parliament, not to be dissolved before its legal term, however inimical it may be to the policy of its co-equal the President, the fault will be in the Constitution, and not in the man who has been elected to administer it, and who may reasonably aspire, if he give satisfaction, to fill the same office again. Should the Assembly stand upon its right, as Louis Napoleon has done upon his, there remains but a new revolution to rescue France from the difficulty.

Although the Assembly at present plays a moderate part, and seems disinclined to precipitate matters, we believe that the dismissal of M. Odillon Barrot is the first step to revolution. We believe, moreover, that revolution! (if the word can be correctly applied to the amendment of the Constitution) is absolutely necessary for the future welfare of the country. The will of the President, if supported, as is most likely to happen, by the consent of the army, and the approval of the six millions of voters who elected him, will produce a bloodless catastrophe, and amend a constitution that, amid many merits, has the fatal demerit of being unworkable. There needs no great sagacity to discover the amendments required in it. Two will suffice. The responsibility of the President is a farce, unless he can appeal to the country against an assembly that will not co-operate with him; and the election of a President for four years only, is, in the circumstances of France, which needs repose above all things, a source of perpetual disquietude and political agitation.

The President, it cannot be denied, has not willingly sought this difficulty. Having had opinions of his own from the commencement, he has given a fair chance to the Parliamentary majority to aid him in the task of government. But the Parliamentary notabilities —the old statesmen of the Monarchy—the leading ambitions o. the Assembly, have each and all played a false and double part since the revolution of 1848. They have never denied that the Revolution was distasteful to them, and that they deeply regretted it. But they, at the same time, avowed by their words that they treated it as a *fait accompli*. They promised that they would do their best to support the Republic and the Constitution so unluckily thrust upon them. But their deeds belied their words. Not one of them acted with sincerity; and at the time when they appeared to give the most cordial support to the man who had been elected to the chief office in the State, they were secretly endeavouring to make a tool of him to serve their own purposes. Nothing, in their opinion, so much became the new President as incapacity. His folly was their hope—his errors were their opportunity. The greater his failure, the greater the chance for the Count de Chambord, in the opinion of the Legitimists, and for the Count de Paris, in the estimation of the Orleanists. Nor were the ultra-Republicans less inimical to the President. But, unlike the other two parties, they had the honesty to avow their dislike, and to express openly their dread that the heir of the Bonapartes was no great friend of a Democratic Republic. Hence, the position of the President has been one of extreme difficulty and delicacy. It is not too much to assert of him that he has played that difficult part with extreme modesty, but with great courage, moderation, prudence, and skill. The Molés, the Thierses, the De Broglies, the Montalemberts, the Odillon Barrots, and all the herd of statesmen who abhorred the Revolution, unaccountably forgot or made light of the circumstances of the President's previous career. They all seem to have imagined that the man who had the temerity to make such attempts at revolution as those of Strasburg and Boulogne would be a mere puppet, when a train of extraordinary circumstances had placed him in as high a position as that to which he had aspired. They never seem to have calculated that Louis Napoleon owed it

INSTALLATION OF THE JUDGES IN THE PALAIS DE JUSTICE, AT PARIS—THE OATH.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

to himself and to France to justify the daring of those deeds, and to show that his temerity was but courage after all; and that, having succeeded at a later time, and by a different method, to the chief power and position in France which had been the objects of his early aspiration, he was bound to show the six millions of Frenchmen who had backed his pretensions, that they had not supported a hot-brained enthusiast or a brainless nobody. He had shown great ambition. It was necessary that he should show some other quality. He has done so. He has penetrated the veil of duplicity with which the notabilities of the reign of Louis Philippe endeavoured to cover their real intentions; and he has shown the Legitimists, that, whatever may be their attempts to restore the old line of the Bourbons, there is an impediment in the way as long as he retains the confidence of Frenchmen.

Believing as we do that the restoration either of the elder Bourbons or the Orleans dynasty would not be permanently submitted to by the French nation, and that the majority of the people is Bonapartist and Republican, we think that Louis Napoleon has acted wisely in breaking with the men of all parties, who were striving to make a tool of him for purposes that, if successful for a time, would have infallibly caused a succession of new and violent revolutions. Restorations and Red Republics are equally distasteful to the bulk of the French. Louis Napoleon has shown that he will not be a party to the establishment of any one of the three. There remains but the present constitution or a revolution, physical or moral which shall amend it in those parts which are unworkable. The quiet satisfaction expressed throughout France at the conduct of the President, and the prudent policy which the Legitimists and Orleanists have manifested an inclination to pursue, lead to the belief that the approaching and inevitable coup d'état will be unattended with any disturbance of the public peace. France, which will tolerate no hereditary Monarchy, and that does not possess the aristocratic elements that could constitute it permanently, and which is not ripe for a Democratic Republic in the American sense, has sufficient of the monarchical feeling to support a Monarchy of personal merit. The whole current of events runs in that direction. A Sovereign elected by universal suffrage, holding office for life or during good behaviour—such seems to be the eventual result of the present jumble of French politics. Such a result would be new in the history of modern civilisation; but the French are an exceptional people, and a Government that does not reflect their own traditions, prejudices, and manners, as well as their more reasonable convictions, cannot subsist amongst them. When Louis Napoleon raised the flag of revolt at Strasbourg, and when he invaded Boulogne with the hope of marching to Paris amid the enthusiastic shouts of the admiring people, he had no idea, should success have crowned his daring, to have accepted a temporary and nominal Sovereignty. He strove at that time for a reality and a permanency. His dismissal of M. Odillon Barrot, and his defiance of the Assembly, show that he will not accept less than the reality now. We may not unreasonably surmise, that, circumstances being favourable, he will also strive for the permanency. At all events, he has made his move, and is playing his game Hitherto, the game has been successful; and we have but little doubt that he will ultimately be the winner.

INSTALLATION OF THE JUDGES IN PARIS.

SATURDAY last was the day appointed for the Installation of the High Judges of the Land, in the ancient Palais de Justice, at Paris. The President of the Republic assisted at the ceremony, this being his first appearance in public since the dismissal of Ministers. It is only necessary to say that he was accompanied with ostentatious splendour, as he proceeded from the Palace of the Elysée to the seat of Justice, in the midst of a crowded thoroughfare in the quarter which was once the residence of the ancient Sovereigns of France—the Cité.

On his arrival in the court of the Palais de Justice, he was received by the whole of the magistracy, the most essential of that is assembled in the Supreme Judges of France all drawn up on the marble platform, to which the ascent is by 70 or 80 steps. Thence he was conducted to the *chambre d'audience* of the Court of Cassation, where he was again received by the dignitaries and authorities, and ascended with the usual formalities. He again issued, still accompanied by the magistrature, from the Palais, descended the steps, and proceeded across the court to the Prefecture, where a temporary platform had been erected. He ascended this, and was conducted in the Sainte Chapelle, where a grand *Te Deum* was performed as preliminary to the ceremony of installation.

The sacred edifice is a fine specimen of florid Gothic architecture. The windows are still filled with the beautiful stained glass of the thirteenth century, and escaped, as if by miracle, the devastation of the Revolution. The treasure of the chapel was kept in two immense *armoires* placed in the sacristy, and which were filled with gold and silver utensils of great value. They all disappeared at the Revolution. Amongst other objects was the gold statue of St. Louis, of the natural size, supported by silver lions, and wearing on his head a crown of gold incrusted with diamonds.

As soon as the religious ceremony was concluded, the *cortège* returned in the same form to the Salle des Pas Perdus of the Palais de Justice. The President and the other high personages of the Republic took their places in due form.

As soon as the Assembly was seated, M. Rouher, the new Minister of Justice, opened the proceedings. He delivered the most flattering eulogy on the distinguished gentleman who so lately preceded him (Odillon Barrot), both as Minister of Justice and as member of the Paris bar.

After him came M. Portalis, First President of the Court of Cassation, who I spoke at length of the high and responsible duties of judges, and who paid some compliments to the President of the Republic.

M. Dupin, Attorney-General of the Court of Cassation, and President of the National Assembly, then stood up and made a speech, in which he traced the history of the ancient Parliaments of France, and alluded to the Act of the Restoration which first established the *inamovabilité* of the judges, paid the highest compliments to M. Odillon Barrot, and regretted he was not there to open the proceedings of the day

The President of the Republic rose last, and delivered, in a firm and agreeable manner, an excellent address. He alluded to the importance of the ceremony in which they were all actors. He went over some of the most remarkable events of the great Revolution, and was particularly effective when he alluded to the independence and purity of the magistracy during that terrible period of modern history. He spoke of his oath, which was to maintain the Republic, restoring the magistracy to their dignity, and granting their *inamovabilité*, consecrated subsequently by the Restoration. He declared that the magistrates were always the safeguard of society, and the guarantee of civilisation and of real national freedom was to be found in uncorrupted judges. He expressed his conviction that the present magistracy of France would reflect honour on the nation; and he felt persuaded that they would co-operate with him in getting rid of the era of revolution to enter upon that of real amelioration—in crushing anarchy, and supporting the Republic which he had sworn to uphold. On the whole, his speech merited the praise bestowed on it as a *beau succès de tribune*, and far surpassed the expectations entertained of him as a public speaker

M. Rouher again rose, and as soon as the enthusiastic applause which greeted the President's address subsided, and silence was procured, read in a loud and firm voice the following oath

In the presence of God and of man I swear and promise, on my soul and conscience, to fulfil my functions properly as Judge; to apply the laws with impartiality, independence, and firmness; to keep religiously the secret of the deliberations, and to deport myself in every respect like a dignified and conscientious magistrate.

As these words were slowly and emphatically pronounced, the whole of the magistrates assembled rose simultaneously, and each holding forth his arm and looking on the crucifix suspended in front, said, "*Je le jure.*"

This was the conclusion of the ceremony. The President rose, and, accompanied by the whole of the magistrates, proceeded to the porch, descended the magnificent staircase of the palace, still followed by the examined Judges, entered his carriage, and returned to the Elysée by the same route that he had arrived. He received the same respectful salutations from the crowds that still lined the quays in half an hour there was no event visible.

In the Illustration the President is seated upon a sort of dais; with the Vice-President on his right, and on his left the President of the National Assembly. The Grand Chancellor, in his crimson robes, is reading the oath, which the judges are taking in the form already described.

The President wore his uniform of General of the National Guard. Behind him are seven rows of officers, generals, &c.; on his right are the Ambassadors and their suites; then the five rows of judges, in red robes. The court was lit by the windows, the galleries being occupied by ladies.

At the end of the court, behind the platform of the President, is a picture of the "Crucifixion;" and on each side are tables, inscribed with the names of the celebrated names of the magistrature, in two rows.

After the second platform there is a sort of *parterre*, filled up with standing members of the bar, mixed with officers of the army and National Guards, repre-

[illegible] Rouher and Parker and his [illegible] not touched. At one of the tables [illegible] to be within a distant part of the place. The grand [illegible] is merely expected to touch at Athens, and then to proceed directly to the Dardanelles.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The new Ministry receives but very negative support from the majority in the Legislative Assembly, the general impression being that it is but a transition Cabinet, and cannot last. The ministerial programme, which it is the custom for a new Cabinet to lay before the Legislative Assembly as a sort of key to their future policy, was read to the Chamber by General d'Hautpoul: it is as vague as a State paper need be, and is as follows:—

The programme contained in the Message of the President of the Republic is sufficiently explicit to place beyond a supposition the policy which he has decided to follow.

When he appealed to us for our co-operation he had a ready thought proper to ask for a ministerial initiative. We shall not certainly be prepared from seeking in the soul of the Cabinet that preceded us more than one example of glorious devotedness to the country, and of an exalted appreciation of duty.

In the situation in which we were placed, all individual sympathy ought to give way, or rather to resume its just influence to a signal and solemn testimony of friendship and attachment.

The future was held up to us, and we became convinced of the urgency of providing for its security.

The new Cabinet our greatest opinion sufficiently indicated has not been formed against the majority. On the contrary, it develops with energy its avowed principles. It has not, and cannot have others.

We must maintain the union of all the shades in our party, for it is that party which will save France. We shall arrive at that result by a unity of views, by confidence in the strength of the power elected on the 10th of December, supported by the majority of the Assembly, and finally by the imperious sentiment awakened everywhere in the minds of the functionaries of the state.

Such is the object which the Chief of the Government invited us to pursue with him encouraging according to his right, nobly understood, his responsibility along with ours in that difficult but patriotic effort.

Peace abroad, guaranteed by the dignity becoming to France; energetic maintenance of order at home; an administration more than ever vigilant and economical of the finances of the state: such is the programme dictated to us by the interests of the country, the confidence of this Assembly, and the personal conviction of the Chief of the Government.

In the first rank of our duties we place the protection of labour in all its degrees and forms. We, with the farmer and the labourer, more and more re-assured respecting the future, should find a time for those kindnesses which is beginning to revive.

We also desire that that security should spread to other regions, re-animate the labours of intelligence, and restore to capital and to credit a spring too long relaxed.

The Cabinet, in accepting the burden of affairs which it did not seek, has counted on your sympathy and support: your exalted reason and patriotism have given it that right.

M. Fortfinand Barrot made his first speech on Monday in the French Assembly, as Minister of the Interior, in support of the Bill of M. Dufaure's bill for postponing the re-organisation of the National Guards of Lyons. M. Barrot acquitted himself with marked success, shewing considerable aptitude for public debate. The bill was eventually carried.

M. Barrot, it is said, is not to continue long in his present office, having only undertaken to hold it until a fitting successor shall be appointed, which rumour assigns to Leon Faucher. M. Fould, it is also reported, will give way for another. A considerable modification of the Ministry, indeed, is looked upon as likely.

General Baraguay d'Hilliers has been appointed to the command-in-chief of the expeditionary army of the Mediterranean, in place of General d'Hautpoul, named Minister-at-War. The General is also to be Political Agent to the Pontifical Government.

General Rostolan and M. de Corcelles are to return to France forthwith

Great anxiety is felt respecting the departmental appointments, which are under the consideration of the President of the Republic; for upon the influence of the individuals selected depend the peace and happiness of the people.

On Wednesday a Cabinet Council was held, at which the selection of a Minister of Police was the principal subject discussed. The President of the Republic is said to be in favour of the appointment of M. de Persigny to that office, while the majority of the Cabinet are decidedly opposed to that gentleman, and support the nomination of M. Pranger. It is thought that the President will give way, rather than offer a further resistance to his Ministers.

Capt. Farina, a witness on the part of the prisoners on trial at Versailles, has accused General Changarnier with having used certain expressions on the 12th of June, indicating the intention of changing the Government. General Changarnier, however, has utterly repudiated the charge as a foul calumny.

On Saturday last, the President of the Republic, the new Ministers, a large deputation from the Legislative Assembly, and from all the public offices, went to the Palace of Justice, for the purpose of swearing in and installing all the judges and magistrates of France. The ceremony was conducted with great pomp, and attracted crowds to witness it. The interior of the Palace of the Palace of Justice, but along all the streets and quays through which the President and other personages passed on their way to the ceremony. The President was well received in the streets.

The *Debats* asserts that all amicable arrangements between France and Morocco are impossible, and that the Government have ordered a squadron to proceed to Tangiers, to demand satisfaction for the late affront offered.

Accounts from Algiers state that the French troops who were recently repulsed in an attack made by them at Zaatcha, a fortified village, which is the capital of an oasis of the desert, situated within sixty leagues of Constantine, were still before the place, and that finding it impregnable without greater force, they had sent to Constantine for heavy artillery.

ITALIAN STATES.

From Rome, under date the 29th ult., we learn that a deputation had gone to Perugia to meet the Pope, and to announce the approach of impending change in the triumvirate of governing Cardinals were prevalent, but nothing certain was known either on that subject or about the Pope's return. On the 28th some Mesdaltations had been created among the Roman nobility, as an offset to ordinary character, whether [illegible] is nautical skill or scientific abilities. Sir James seems to have been formed [illegible] for the service to which fate has so resolutely devoted himself. [illegible] constitution necessary to constitute the man destined to conduct a great and hazardous enterprise.

We have [illegible] when it took a sickness—[illegible] and [illegible] A [illegible] when consolidated [illegible] prior to having [illegible], and, in my opinion, they could [illegible] more [illegible] any minute, however genial.

I am [illegible] of Sir John Franklin's expedition.

I may remark that the steamer, the *Investigator*, is in company with us: we have never lost sight of each other during the whole voyage.

Her Majesty's ship *Enterprise*, off Scarborough, Nov. 4

We have not again. We did not get on of the ice in Barrow's Strait until the last week in September, at which time [illegible] the ice, and proceeded knows how many would have lived to return. We found no traces of Sir J. Franklin, although we have been within 100 miles of Melville Island, and within 70 miles of 200 miles on the W. and N. coasts of N. 4th Somerset, but could find no traces of them. We wintered in the ice, in a situation [illegible] long the W. We were without the sun for about 86 days, and had the temperature 80 degrees below freezing, by Fahrenheit. I am in a great hurry, and will give you more news in the next.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

EXPRESS MAILS ON THE LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN.—With the commencement of the month a new and important system of accelerating was established by the London and North-Western Railway Company, for the passengers and correspondence at all the principal termini, such as Liverpool, Manchester, Holyhead, Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and other [illegible] The speed on some portions of the lines is at express pace, and the average increase in the rate of speed is about five miles per hour. The improvement is the result of an arrangement just come to between the Postmaster-General and the railway authorities.

OPENING OF THE NORWICH EXTENSION OF THE EASTERN UNION RAILWAY.—On Wednesday this company's extension into Norwich was opened, with considerable ceremony, by the directors and shareholders resident in the various localities.

RAILWAY AUDIT.—On Thursday a meeting of directors and others, representing the various railway companies, was held at the King's Arms Hotel, Palace-yard, to consider the best means of securing an efficient audit of railway accounts; the Duke of Buccleuch presiding. After some discussion, resolutions were carried deprecating Government interference with the accounts of railway companies, and pledging the directors of the different companies to adopt some definite and uniform plan to be submitted for the consideration of their shareholders.

SUNDAY LABOUR AT THE POST-OFFICE.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

Ley Hall, near Birmingham, Nov. 3, 1849.

SIR,—Upon reading the article in your paper of this morning respecting the meeting held in Birmingham, on Tuesday last, for the purpose of considering the propriety of memorialling the Treasury to suspend the business of the Post-office during Sunday, I am convinced of the intentionally or unintentionally—you have had all the proceedings grossly misrepresented to you.

From your report it would appear that the meeting was in favour of Mr. Yorke's amendment, and that the decision of the Mayor against it had caused the excitement which existed, which is *decidedly the reverse of the fact*. The meeting was decidedly *in favour of the original resolution*, and of closing the post-offices entirely on Sundays; at least two-thirds were so voted in favour of both these propositions. The excitement was principally occasioned by the meeting being of opinion that the Mayor acted like a partizan in the chair, in opposition to the original resolution.

I send you a paper per this post which gives a very fair report of the proceedings, and which you will find corroborates my statement.

Yours, respectfully, G. F. MUNTZ

THE EARL OF GUILDFORD AND THE ST. CROSS HOSPITAL.—The Right Honourable and Reverend Earl of Guildford has announced his intention of resigning the living of St. Mary's, Southampton, estimated to be worth between £2000 and £3000 a year. It appears, also, that in prosecuting an investigation into the abuses of St. Cross Hospital at Winchester, of which the Earl of Guildford is master, some informality has been discovered as to the appointment of the Earl to that office, and it is not unprobable that he will have to refund the vast sums which he has received from the revenues of the hospital.—*Daily News*

WESTMINSTER CANONRY.—The Rev. William Cureton, of the British Museum, has been nominated to the Canonry of Westminster, vacant by the promotion of Mr. Milman to the Deanery of St. Paul's. Mr. Cureton is well known, not only in this country, but on the Continent, as one of the first Oriental scholars of the day, and a the same gentleman of whom we recently announced that he had received from the King of Prussia the Prussian order of Merit, as a token of the high appreciation in which the King held Mr. Cureton for his recent edition of the Ignatian Epistles.

IRELAND.

NO. 2.—THE SOURCE OF THE WRONG.

The exactions that are continually made by the executive and by the legislative powers, and, still more, the demands made on them for improvement, imply that the condition of Ireland is caused by the action of the Government. That it too means well, and has meant well for several years past, is established: nevertheless, it has not been successful, and the condition of Ireland is now, as it has been for many years, the opprobrium of the empire. Is it not singular that the English people—who have compassed the whole earth, and everywhere left monuments of their skill, who have placed a tubular bridge across the Conway, and are about to place another across the Menai Straits, suspending in mid-air an iron tube weighing 10,000 tons, that is to bear not merely its own weight, which seemed an impossibility, but the weight of a huge railway train; who have run railways and carried electric telegraphs from one end of the empire to the other, and speak to one another across the whole length and breadth of the land; who have ascertained the weight of the sun, and measured the distance of the stars—is it not singular that this skilful and wise nation, who have, as it were, subdued nature, cannot govern Ireland successfully, and achieve its prosperity? Some error must vitiate all its proceedings. Ireland was, as is the case with Grattan, Swift, Cromwell, Elizabeth, is a prey to disorder and a hideous mockery of state craft. Such an extraordinary circumstance requires explanation; and as long as one nation in the world is prosperous, the causes of its prosperity must be searched to nature, and must be removed by man. We are constrained to believe that the evil is not irreparable, though the means of repairing it have hitherto failed. We shall offer an explanation of this extraordinary circumstance.

From the right of property having been in many cases very grossly abused, there has grown up in our time a sect, not very numerous, we hope, which denies the utility of the right of property. Different men go into from them, and, at the same time, believing that the abuses of property lie at the bottom of the mischief, we must state strongly that the right of property is the most necessary result of man being created an individual. Every one is separate and totally distinct from every other. The connection of mutual interest and mutual sympathies, even in the closest and tenderest relations, never destroys individuality, or amalgamates human beings into one. Each is the owner of his own limbs, body, and mind. The consequences, too, of his actions are his own. He is naturally the possessor of the bow he makes and the game he catches, as he alone feels the weariness of the exertions required to make the one and catch the other. A right of property in land—to that which a man encloses, clears, and cultivates, or purchases by the produce of his own exertions, after another has inclosed, and cleared, and cultivated it, is a necessary consequence of each individual owning his body, and having a right to the fruits of his own exertions. To give effect to this right, it is essential that a right of property in the soil should be established and secured. We place the right of property in land next in order to, and, next to the right to live, and of equal sanctity. The prohibition not to steal is as emphatic as the prohibition not to kill. The prohibition "Thou shalt not steal," were to be swept clean out of our minds, and were never enforced by our laws.

There is no longer any doubt that the convulsions on the Continent have grown from violations of the right of property. The governments there have encroached the industry and misappropriated the property of their subjects. It is on the want of protection for the property of the industrious masses, than in the want of protection either for their persons or their thoughts. Similar remarks may be extended to Ireland. Except that the Irish have an additional grievance to support, and have a political organisation which denies to the masses, a full and equal share of the representation, they are in the enjoyment of personal security as against the Government, and of civil and religious liberty. They suffer from a want of the fruits of property. Security of property has there been the exception. At successive periods, the Government—as at the commencement of the connexion between the two countries, as under Elizabeth, Cromwell, and William—is capable of confiscation, and of securing their power by violating the right of property. In England, the Government, albeit it commenced, like that of Ireland, in conquest, has become amalgamated with the people, and the power of reckless tyranny is not to be always stood in fear of. In respect for individual rights, has there been a continuous progress, which has now perfectly clear that seems improve in morality as they grow in numbers and wealth. The abhorrence of murder—the abstaining from plunder—are practically the virtues only of civilised man; the contrary vices are the characteristics of barbarism; and, in that respect, the Irish have been kept morally and mentally in a condition of comparative barbarity by the example and the action of the Government.

If the confiscation of the soil we have adverted to had been the act of a native government, that must in a short time have conformed to the necessities of the people, but, being the act of a foreign government, it was enacted for the purposes of hostile aggression. After the latest confiscations a religious motive was added to their necessities. After the property taken away from a Roman Catholic people and conferred on a Protestant priesthood, was maintained in their possession by a code of penal restrictions on Roman Catholics. There was no possibility of getting rid of the habits that system engendered. We only extinguished the last legal remnant of it some short twelve years ago, when the corporations of Ireland were reformed. For many years no Catholic could acquire landed property. He was forbidden to teach a school. "The penal laws," says Mr. Pim, "seem to have been intended, by depriving the rich of their property and preventing education, to reduce the whole mass of Roman Catholics to a state of serfdom, in which they should no longer be dangerous, and yet might be useful to their oppressors as labourers or tenants, from whom exorbitant rents might be obtained." To impede or restrict industry, is to violate the right of property. For ages, then, the Irish have continually violated the right of property, especially of the Catholics. They were living under a great plunderer; and, property being essential to civilization, they were kept in their ancient state of superstition and ignorance, of which their present condition, so painful to us, is the consequence.

In another way the government of England continually violated the right of property in Ireland. At the instigation of jealous and ignorant manufacturers, it forbad the manufacture of woollen in Ireland; it suppressed that manufacture, and with it suppressed the industry of the townspeople of Ireland. It prohibited them from trading with our colonies; and, by suppressing both trade and manufactures, it forced them to rely exclusively on the produce of the soil for their subsistence. It made the sole source of wealth in Ireland, and it forbad the Catholics from acquiring it. In proposing the Union, Mr. Pitt gave the following account of the conduct of our Government towards Irish commerce. "From the Revolution until these very few years the English system had been that of debarring Ireland from the enjoyment and use of her own resources, to make that kingdom completely subservient to the interests and the profits of this country, without suffering her to share in the bounties of nature." Ireland was put under such restraint, that she was shut out from every species of commerce. She was restrained from importing her own sugar, and from all foreign markets, and all correspondence with the colonies of Great Britain was prohibited to her, so that she could not derive their commodities but through the medium of Great Britain. Well might Mr. Grattan call such a system "cruel and abominable." "harsh and unjust," "as impolitic as it was oppressive," nor we know now that it has impeded the prosperity of England, and impoverished while it degraded and corrupted the Irish.

The same system which prohibited the Catholics from acquiring property, and annihilated the commercial and manufacturing industry, conferred the bulk of the land of Ireland on a comparatively few Protestant landlords, and with the forced the whole wealth set apart for purposes of religion on the Protestant clergy. The ruling class, supported by the power of England, having in its hands all the emoluments of the Government—appointing exclusively all the magistracy from the dominant class—lived in reality with the mass of the people. It had no sympathy with them. Most of the great landlords lived in England, and leased their estates, or deputed their power to agents, stewards, and bailiffs. They regarded Ireland as the absentee proprietors regarded Jamaica—as a means of contributing to their wealth by the savery of the people. Wealthy slaves would be equally nuisances in both places; and in both the system adopted went to keep the people in a state of poverty and degradation. The landlords did nothing for them; neither built them farm-houses nor cottages—neither drained the land nor enclosed it. The peasantry were obliged to do all that for themselves; and all that the landlords did, was to exact from them—not by fair competition, but by the force of law (rent and tithes having been continually levied in Ireland by the bayonet)—the whole produce of their labour above the scantiest subsistence for themselves. The peasantry were careful short of the scantiest subsistence for themselves. The peasantry were careful not to show any marks of wealth, for they knew their property would be taken from them. Their tenures were insecure, and the man who had the use of a piece of ground one year, was not sure of having it the next. The law was made altogether for the advantage of the landlord, and enabled him, though he was a man of straw, "to grind into powder," as Lord Clare emphatically said, "the tenant of steel." The law was administered as well as made by the landowners, and for ages the peasantry had no protection whatever but the knife of the assassin, from the oppression and plunder of the ruling class. To these we may say, even forced—to have recourse to some such means—were banded themselves into "Peep-o'-day boys," "Rockites," and so forth, were not respected by the people; but the terrible passions and violence of which they were in turn the victims, were the rebound of their own injustice. The peasantry were taught not to respect the property of their landlords, by their own property being continually violated.

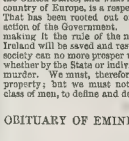
It may be said this system has been for some time abolished, and yet the violence and the reckle-sness of the peasantry continue. But it must be recollected that the habits of nations cannot be changed like written laws; and that the sense of injustice engraved in the Irish by ages of wrong, cannot be wiped away like the damp breathed on a rocking-glass. As we suffer, by our national debt, for the foolish wars of our ancestors, so we suffer, by the present condition of the Irish, for their still more foolish and bigoted tyranny. It is at the same time plain, from the passage quoted from Mr. Pim, that the relaxation of this system was followed by most beneficial effects; and equally plain is it that the treatment now received by the peasantry is breaking up their homesteads, that the system is very far from being abolished "The main tendency," says Mr. G. Lewis Smith, in his "Ireland, Historical and Statistical," "of all the recent acts for the improvement of that country, lies in the old direction. The good sought to be done is chiefly by the landlord, or through his means." Thus, even the Poor-law—which gives a sustenance to the evicted peasant, and takes from him the present of actual starvation for the commission of violence—is passed mainly for the security of the landlord than the protection of the peasant. Eviction is made safer than it was; and, as we have seen, is now most extensively carried into effect. So far as the right of property is concerned, the old system has been revived and exasperated; and, under the combined influence of expected pecuniary advantages and a false theory of the appropriation of the land, it now threatens to ruin Ireland more effectually than the united confiscations and bigotry of an earlier period.

What is wanted in Ireland, what is wanted all over Europe, what prevails in the United States, and what has prevailed more in this than in any other country of Europe, is a respect for the rights of property founded on industry. That has been rooted out of Ireland, except in isolated cases, by the forcible action of the Government. How to go about establishing it by legislation, and making it the rule of the national life, is the real problem, by solving which Ireland will be saved and restored to prosperity. One thing is perfectly clear, namely, that no more property is confirmed in violation of the right of property, whether by the State or individuals, than it can prosper by sanctioning continual murder. We must, therefore, at all hazards, establish and support a right of property; but we must not allow the present race of landlords, or any single class of men, to define and determine that right.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.

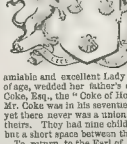
WILLIAM CHARLES KEPPEL, fourth Earl of Albemarle, Viscount Bury, and Baron of Ashford, in the peerage of England, was the son of George, the third Earl. He was born the 14th May, 1772, and succeeded to the peerage, when scarcely six months old, on the demise of his father. The youthful Peer had not quite completed his twentieth year, when, on the 19th June, 1792, he married the Hon. Elizabeth Southwell, then in her sixteenth year, the fourth daughter of Edward, twentieth Lord de Clifford. By this lady, who died on the 14th November, 1817, the Earl had sixteen children. The eighth child of this large family was the amiable and excellent Lady Anne Amelia Keppel, who, when nineteen years of age, wedded her kind friend and companion, Thomas William Coke, Esq., the "Coke of Holkham," who, in 1837, was created Earl of Leicester. Mr. Coke was in his seventieth year when he became the husband of lady Anne, yet there never was a union of more affection, or more domestic happiness, than theirs. They had nine children; and they terminated their earthly career with but a short space between their deaths.



To return to the Earl of Albemarle. His Lordship was one of the stanchest Whigs of the old school, the unswerving friend and adherent of Fox, whose party he supported through all their long years of opposition. In his own county, Norfolk, Lord Albemarle enjoyed unbounded and unceasing popularity. His prominent part there in all public and social meetings, his patronage of agriculture, his overflowing kindness of heart on all occasions of appeals made to him, his wit and brilliant powers of conversation, will not soon be forgotten by his fellow-men of Norfolk, or by the numerous others who knew him to love and revere him. Lord Albemarle, after a happy union of five-and-twenty years, lost his first wife on the 14th November, 1817. He married, secondly, the 17th February, 1822, Charlotta Susannah, daughter of the Hon. Henry Hanbuke, Bart. His Lordship was Master of the Horse during the reign of William IV., and also for some time during the present reign. Age and infirmity latterly prevented him taking any further part in public life. His recent death is the subject of unfeigned regret to all. He is succeeded in his honours by his eldest surviving son, Augustus, now fifth Earl of Albemarle.

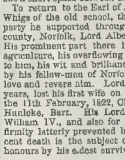
THE LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE.

RICHARD-WOGAN, Lord Talbot de Malahide, died a few days since, at his ancient baronial residence, near Dublin. His Lordship, the heir male of the distinguished house of Talbot de Malahide, and heir general of the famous Richard Talbot, Duke of Tyrconnel, succeeded to the Irish Barony at the decease of his mother, in 1834, and was created a Peer of the United Kingdom, as Baron Furnival, in 1839. At the period of his decease he had completed his 82nd year. He was twice married: first, in 1789, to Catherine, daughter and heir of John Malpas, Esq., of Rochestown, co. Dublin; and, secondly, to Margaret, daughter of Andrew Sayers, Esq. By the former he had one son, John Malahide, who died unmarried in 1838: and one daughter, Catherine Frances, who married in 1809 Lieutenant-General Sir William Cornwallis Eustace, C.B., of Sandford Hall, Essex, and died in 1816, leaving issue. Dying thus without male issue, Lord Talbot is succeeded in the Irish Peerage by his brother James, now Lord Talbot de Malahide; the English Barony of Furnival becomes extinct. Prior to his accession to the title, his Lordship sat in Parliament, as Knight of the Shire for Dublin, from 1820 to 1830; and he was formerly a Colonel in the army.



ADMIRAL WHITSHED.

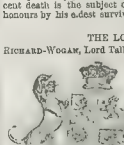
SIR JAMES HAWKINS WHITSHED, G.C.B., Bart., of Killincarrick, county Wicklow, and Jobstown, county Dublin, was the third son of Dr. Hawkins, Bishop of Raphoe, and assumed his maternal grandmother's name of Whitshed in 1791: he entered the navy in 1773, and, after a glorious career, attained the rank of Admiral of the Red in 1810, and became Admiral of the Fleet the 9th January, 1844. The long detail of his deeds of gallantry and feats occupies considerable space in O'Byrne's "Naval Biography," telling, among other things, of his receiving a gold Swedish and 370 thanks of Parliament for his share in the triumphal struggle of St. Vincent.



Sir James Hawkins Whitshed married, December 11, 1791, Sophia Henrietta, daughter of Captain John Albert Bentinck, R.N., (the youngest son of Admiral Count Bentinck, who died February 21, 1813; a sister of Vice-Admiral William Bentinck, who died February 21, 1813; and sister-in-law of the late Admiral Sir George Martin, G.C.B. By that lady, a great-granddaughter of the first Earl of Portland, he has had seven sons and four daughters, the eldest son, James Bentinck Hawkins Whitshed, was killed, when a midshipman of the *Berwick*, 74, Captain Edward Brace, in a gallant boat affair in the Mediterranean, December 11, 1813. The surviving sons of Sir James are a son and a daughter: 1. Sir Vicary Keene (a successor in the baronetcy), who married, the 1st May, 1832, Elizabeth, sixth daughter of David Montagu, Lord Erskine, and has issue, James, R.N., born 3rd March, 1833; St. Vincent, 12th February, 1837; and Vicary, 4th March, 1844; and Rentsa. 2. Reniss Charlotte, who was married, 10th March, 1825, to Colonel Henry John William Bentinck, of the Coldstream Guards. The gallant Admiral died on the 29th ult., at his residence, Cavendish-square, in the 86th year of his age.

REAR-ADMIRAL SIR SAMUEL JOHN BROOKE-PECHELL, BART., C.B., K.C.H.

THIS worthy Baronet and gallant naval officer died on the 3rd instant, at his residence in Hill-street, Berkeley-square, aged sixty-four. He was the eldest son of the late Major-General Sir Thomas Brooke-Pechell, Bart., M.P., by Charlotte his wife, daughter of General Sir John Clavering, K.B., Commander-in-Chief in India, and grandson of Lieutenant-Colonel Paul Pechell, the descendant of an ancient French family—raised to the degree of Baronet in 1797.

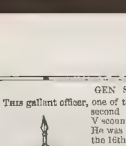


He entered the Royal Navy in July, 1796, and assisted in several captures of enemy's craft. He was made Post-Captain in 1808, and, in the *Cleopatra*, fought, on the 22nd Jan., 1809, a severe and brilliant action with the French ship *La Pomone*. In 1846 he obtained flag rank. He was also Naval Aide-de-Camp to the Queen.

Sir John married, in 1833, the Hon. John Maria Petre, daughter of Robert Edward, ninth Lord Petre, and was left a widower in 1844. The Baronetcy devolves on the deceased Admiral's brother, Captain George Richard Pechell, R.N., M.P. for Brighton.

GEN SIR GEORGE ANSON, G.C.B.

THIS gallant officer, one of the most distinguished of the Peninsular heroes, was second son of George Anson, Esq., brother of the first Viscount Anson, and uncle of the present Earl of Lichfield. He was born in 1769, and entered the army as Cornet of the 16th Light Dragoons, in 1786. His subsequent career comprises the most brilliant period of England's victories. Throughout the Peninsular war he gained great reputation, was gallantly distinguished at Talavera, Salamanca, and Victoria (for which he received a medal and two clasps), and was honoured with the thanks of the House of Commons in 1810 and 1816. In 1827 he was appointed Colonel of the 4th Dragoon Guards, and in 1837 attained the rank of General. From 1846 to 1845 he acted as Groom of the Bedchamber to Prince Albert, and at the period of his decease held the important office of Lieut.-Governor of Chelsea Hospital. For many years Sir George sat in Parliament for the city of Lichfield. He married, in 1800, Frances, daughter of the late J. Hamilton, Esq., and has left a numerous family.



GENERAL SIR JOHN ORMSBY VANDELEUR, G.C.B.,

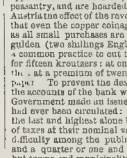
COLONEL OF THE 16TH LANCERS.

This week's Obituary presents a melancholy list of deaths among the gallant veterans of the late war. Vandeleur, Anson, Whitshed, and Pechell have all died within the last ten days. The decease of Sir John Vandeleur took place in Dublin on the 1st instant. The gallant officer was of the late Richard Vandeleur, Esq., of Rutland, in the Queen's County, Captain in the 9th Lancers, who was third son of John Vandeleur, Esq., of Kilrush, county Clare, by Frances his wife, daughter of John Ormsby, Esq., of Cloghans, county Mayo. Sir John was born in 1763. He entered the army, as Ensign, in 1781, but soon changed to a horse regiment, and became eventually one of our most eminent cavalry officers, having served in eleven campaigns under the Duke of York, in Flanders; Lord Lake, in India; and the Duke of Wellington, in Spain and France. As Lieutenant-Colonel of the 8th Light Dragoons, he served with the local rank of Colonel in command of a brigade of cavalry, under the late Lord Lake, in India. At the battle of Laswarree, on the 1st of November, 1803, his brigade turned the enemy's left flank, and took 2000 prisoners, for which he received Lord Lake's thanks. In November, 1804, he again received his Lordship's thanks for the cavalry affair at Futty Ghur, where the Mahratta chief Holkar was surprised and defeated. At the conclusion of the war in India, Sir John Vandeleur returned to Europe, and in 1811 was on the staff of the army in the Peninsula, as Major-General. He commanded a brigade of the light division of infantry, and was wounded while leading a division to the breach of Ciudad Rodrigo, in January, 1812. Major-General Crawford had received a mortal wound. The wound prevented Vandeleur being present at the siege of Badajoz; but he participated with the light division in the battle of Salamanca. A few days before the latter his brigade was so fortunate as to intercept and to cut off a French force, taking 300 prisoners, and driving the remainder to the mountains. He was subsequently appointed to command a brigade of Light Dragoons attached to the column under Lord Lynedoch, and afterwards under Lord Niddry, and shared in all the operations of that column. He served at Waterloo, and afterwards commanded the whole of the British cavalry from the time that the Marquis of Anglesey was wounded till Louis XVIII entered Paris.

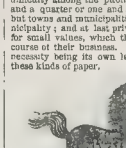
Sir John married, in 1829, Miss Glasse, daughter of the Rev. John Glasse. His grand-nephew, Joan Vandeleur, who also served with distinction at Waterloo, and was severely wounded at the passage of Doure, is now Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding the 16th Royal Hussars.

AUSTRIAN DISTRESS CURRENCY.

The revolution in Vienna in March, 1848, and the insurrections in Hungary and Italy, gave a violent shock to the public credit of the Government. The national bankruptcy of 1811 was by no means forgotten; and the first consequence of the embarrassed state of public affairs was the disappearance of almost all the coin from circulation. All all who possessed any security convertible into cash, converted it, though at an immense loss; and the coin that realised was concealed. This was not the case in Austria only. Throughout Silesia and the eastern provinces of Prussia a dislike to paper currency prevails, in the slightest alarm it falls in value, and is hurriedly buried. Thus the Prussian two thaler pieces—a fine specimen of silver coinage—have nearly disappeared in Prussia itself; they have been bought up by the rich farmers and peasantry, and are hoarded: the people believe in nothing but the solid metal. In Austria the effect of the revolutionary shock was still more: the alarm was so great, that even the copper coinage disappeared, and the inconvenience was extreme, as all small purchases are reckoned in kreutzers, of which there are sixty to a gulden (two shillings English). To supply the want of small change, it became a common practice to cut the gulden notes into quarters, each fourth passing for fifteen kreutzers: at one time Leipzig even debased its currency, which was the result of twenty-five and thirty per cent. compared with this small piece. To prevent the destruction of notes, and obviate the difficulty of keeping the accounts of the bank when these fragments should be called in, and returns for the Government stamp duties on issue of paper money of the smallest value, probably, that had ever been circulated: namely, State notes of six, ten, and twenty kreutzers, the last and highest alone being of real value. They were received in payment of taxes at their nominal value, at all the departments, and passed without much difficulty among the public for a considerable time at a depreciation of but one and a quarter or one and a half per cent. Nor did this supply prove sufficient, but towns and municipalities also issued notes for the relief of their own or municipality; and at last private individuals issued notes of their own, or counter for small values, which they paid and received at their nominal rates in the course of their business. They were illegal, but were permitted to exist from necessity being its own legislator. We have engraved a specimen of each of these kinds of paper.



First is a private note of 20 kreutzers (or 2d.). Issued by the proprietor of the hotel zum Schwarzen Ross (the Black Horse), in Prague. It is simply a piece of cardboard (of the size of the Cut), with the horse printed in black. Any device was chosen, at the caprice of the person or firm issuing these notes; and there were a host of Mercurys, Cupids, eagles, fish, and all the signs of the zodiac, in circulation. They were also scarcely on lead and leather, and impressed in wax on pieces of wood, shaped like draught men; in Austria and Bohemia these private notes and tokens are no longer taken. The specimen from which our Cut is copied is a redeemed one, and is marked on the back "Ungiltig" (no value)



Next to the private note of 6 kreutzers: the German inscription is to the effect [illegible] and after previous notice, a 6-kreutzer piece in metal will be paid by the Royal and Imperial Bank in exchange for the note itself, and that it is receivable in payment of taxes by all the collectors and departments. Considerable as far restored, that the value of coin above paper is not more than four and five per cent; but still metal is scarcely ever seen; everything is paid for in these small notes. A little copper, and a lacquered piece of six kreutzers, are occasionally met with; silver and gold are quite banished. They are known to exist somewhere, and will, when the time serves, be forthcoming; and on that ceases the immense fabric of paper rests.

The Austrian Government has, in consequence of events in Hungary, prolonged to the month of October of the next year the period for the withdrawal of the bank-notes of one and two florins, which were to have been withdrawn at the end of the present year.

EXPLOSION OF FIREWORKS IN FLEET STREET.—On Saturday an explosion of fireworks occurred in the third floor of No. 115, Fleet-street, in the tenure of Mr. David D'Lara, lithographic printer. It appears that during the absence of Mr. D'Lara two of the apprentices were engaged in making fireworks, and whilst one of the lads was sealing up some serpents, a spark fell from the candle he was using upon the fireworks, when the whole exploded, tearing the flesh off the boy's hand and frightfully burning his face, so much so that he was obliged to be taken to the hospital. The engines of the Brigade and West of England were sent for, but fortunately no damage was done to the premises to require their services.

COURT OF INLAND REVENUE.—At the Court of Inland Revenue, held on Wednesday, James Caithorpe, of Thomas-street, Newington, was fined in the penalty of £200, with the condemnation of the seizure, for having in his possession certain illicit articles, with intent to defraud her Majesty the Queen of the duty chargeable thereon.

ASSASSINATION OF THE GOVERNOR OF MACAO.

ASSASSINATION OF THE GOVERNOR OF MACAO.

In our Journal of last week we recorded this tragical scene. We now give some additional details, with a Sketch of the sad event, by a Correspondent.

It is stated that on the 22d of August, whilst his Excellency the Portuguese Governor of Macao, Senhor do Amaral, was taking his customary ride in the evening, accompanied by his Aide-de-Camp, about half a mile from the fort; and 300 yards from the barrier-gate, he was suddenly attacked by eight Chinamen, and dragged from his horse, when the murderers hacked off his head and hand, and disappeared through the gate. The Aide-de-Camp was also thrown from his horse, and severely wounded. It was well known that rewards had been offered at Canton and elsewhere for the Governor's head, and no doubt is entertained that the murder has been instigated or connived at by the Chinese authorities, to whom the late Governor had made himself obnoxious. The Portuguese soldiers, impatient to avenge the death of the Governor, had taken possession of the barrier-gate, and beyond the gate had destroyed a small fort, the fire from which molested them. In effecting this, seven Portuguese soldiers were wounded, and, it is said, 74 Chinese killed.

So soon as the intelligence of the assassination of the Governor reached Hong-Kong, her Majesty's ship *Amazon* and steamer *Medea* left for Macao, for the protection of British subjects, and, by their presence, to give countenance and support to the Portuguese authorities. A French and two American vessels of war were at Macao for similar purposes. About sixty British marines were stationed on shore, and a party had charge of the Francisco Fort. Marines from the Americas and French vessels had also landed. It is to be feared, however, that, on their removal, further outrages will be committed by the Chinese, unless conciliatory measures are adopted by the Portuguese.

Senhor Amaral's death had caused universal regret among the foreign community. His vigour, courage, and firmness, in dealing with the Chinese nation, secured him the respect and admiration of all; but his very eminence in this respect marked him out for assassination.

RIOT IN TRINIDAD.

A SUMMARY of the intelligence received by the West India and Pacific mails on Friday last appeared in our late edition of last week.

Among the occurrences, we regret to have to record a serious riot which took place at Trinidad on the 1st of October, which led to loss of life, and subsequent outrage on person and property. It is stated in the *Trinidadian* and *Port of Spain Gazette* newspapers, that on the above day a considerable crowd of Trinidadians, comprising people of the lowest order, assembled in front of the Government-house to protest against an obnoxious clause in the gaol regulations recently introduced, which had been passed by the Council; and which, among other things, provided that debtors committed under the petty civil courts ordinances should have their hair cropped close, and wear a prison dress, and assist in gaol work.

The first manifestation of public feeling on the subject was a meeting, at which certain resolutions, condemnatory of the gaol regulations, were passed, and six deputies appointed to present them to the Governor in Council. The deputation proceeded to the Government-house, accompanied by a great concourse of people (nearly 3000), and having been admitted to the presence of the Governor, his Excellency informed the members of the deputation that it was his intention to have these clauses reconsidered and modified.

This determination was well received by the mob outside. Immediately after, a young man was arrested in the Council Chamber by the police, which becoming known to the people outside, they imagined that the Council was not attending to the Gaol Clauses as promised by the Governor, and instantly, a shower of stones came through the windows of the Council-room: the Council broke up, the members and spectators seeking safety where they best could. The military were sent for, and on their arrival some degree of order was restored, and the Council resumed business. The obnoxious clause in the gaol regulations was abrogated, and the deputation hastened and informed the people outside of the fact, advising all to proceed to their homes; when a large number of those, chiefly Trinidadians, who had peaceably assemble in the morning to remonstrate and protest against a partial and degrading law, retired from Government-house. A crowd of mischievous persons, however, remained, and soon began to annoy the police, and pelt them with stones. The Riot Act was read, the order to fire was given, four or five muskets were discharged, and four persons fell wounded, three women and a lad; the latter and one of the former subsequently died. This did not stay the fury of the mob. They continued to assail the soldiers and police with large stones torn up from the causeway, and, we understand, there would have been more firing and more bloodshed but for the intervention of the Governor. The mob then vowed vengeance against the Attorney-General, but he escaped their rage, escorted by soldiers with fixed bayonets.

During the night the houses of the Attorney-General and the stipendiary magistrate were attacked, the inmates forced to fly, and much damage was done. The residence of the keeper of the gaol was likewise attacked. The conduct of Colonel Shirly, and the temper, firmness, and ability he displayed throughout the affair, were much extolled; the officers and men of the 88th Regiment, and of the 2nd West India Regiment, were highly praised, as well as the brave tars of the *Scorpion*, for their eagerness to be put on active service in dispersing the insurgents. Captain Todd, of the armed Venezuelan steamer *Libertador*, was warmly thanked for having placed at the disposal of the Government his services, with those of his officers and crew, as well as the arms and ammunition of his vessel.

Next day much damage was done to sugar estates in the neighbourhood. On the night of the 4th the house of the clerk to the warden at Oropouche was attacked and burned, and outrages to property were increasing.

At the time of the departure of the packet the island was in a state of much disquiet, and further troubles were apprehended. Lord Harris had sent a vessel to Barbadoes for more troops. The Government buildings were converted into a temporary barracks, and were occupied by the 88th Regiment, a company of the 2nd West India Regiment, and by the men of her Majesty's sloop *Scorpion*, who landed with a six-pounder when the disturbances first broke out. Upwards of 300 special constables had been sworn in, and a volunteer horse patrol formed, at least 70 strong.

Several of those most conspicuous had been arrested and committed to prison, and it was hoped that the firm measures of the Government would prove sufficient to repress any further efforts of the disaffected to create an insurrection.

Our Correspondent's Sketch represents the Government buildings during the riot, when the companies of the 88th Regiment were drawn up by the side of the flag-staff, with two guns in their rear; as also two other guns opposite one of the entrances to the buildings, and which is represented on the right of the picture. The soldiers patroling from the main entrance to the buildings down the street are those of the 2nd West India Regiment, the remainder of the company being inside the archway.

RIOT IN TRINADAD.

TERRIBLE CATASTROPHE AT TRICHINOPOLY.

By the last Indian Mail, intelligence was received of a terrible loss of life at Trichinopoly, which was briefly noticed in our Journal of last week. We now give fuller details of the accident, with a view of the locality.

According to annual custom, the "Pagoda," situated on the "Rock of the Fort," and sacred to the memory of some ancient Gentoo Rajas, was visited by thousands, probably twelve thousand natives of Trichinopoly, and of Seringham, on the 21st of August, being the festival of a Hindoo god, "Pilliar Chotee;" to worship whom these infatuated people left their homes, clad in their best raiment, and the richer ones loaded with jewels, taking with them their children, even young infants, all bent on enjoyment, and little dreaming of the awful fate awaiting hundreds of their number.

Throughout the whole of the day of the 21st, an incessant stream of thousands of the Gentoo population, and of other castes also, as spectators, ascended and descended the high and steep Rock.

About dusk so great a crowd of people collected together, some ascending some descending, by the numerous flight of steps, that confusion, alarm, and panic arose. The crush was fearful, and hundreds of human beings of both sexes, and a lages, lost their lives. Corpses where heaped one over another on the steps leading from the Pagoda. Between two and three hundred perished in a few minutes. Women were heard to cal out from the midst of the crowd, unable to extricate themselves; but no help could be rendered, and whole families perished clinging to each other.

The authorities of the station, on hearing of these disasters, afforded all possible aid, by preventing any entrance from below of other visitors to the place, and also, by stopping the descent of the many thousands who still remained at the top of the rock, till they had effected the removal of the dead bodies strewed and heaped on the steps.

By these measures, by the prompt assistance of the officers on duty, and of the main guard of Europeans and natives, and parties employed for the purpose, the further sacrifice of human life was prevented; and friends and relatives went to find their deceased companions among the bodies which had been brought down from above the Choultry, an open space in the descent from the rock.

After this, and when the passage was clear, the people descended from the rock in the greatest order.

Tuis awful and unprecedented catastrophe is ascribed by those who were the first and actual eye-witnesses of it to two causes. One, that extraordinary terror and driving of the people were resorted to by Peons, &c., who were on the spot to keep order. This, in so dangerous a position, caused many to lose their footing, and created a general panic and confusion. The other cause is said to be, the increased number of visitors from Seringham, and adjacent parts, from the convenience afforded by the new bridge over the Cauvery river. Numerous robberies of jewels, &c. took place during the confusion, both from the bodies o the living and the dead.

Trichinopoly is the capital of the province of Southern Carnatic, situated on the south side of the river Cavery. It is one of the principal military stations of the English, and is a large and populous town. The "Rock of the Fort" is 300 feet in height. The fortress is strong, and the British Government generally keeps five or six regiments there, partly on account of the salubrity of the situation and partly as a convenient point of communication with other parts of Southern Hindostan. Trichinopoly is celebrated for a siege which it sustained from 1751 to 1755, when it was successfully defended by the English against the French and their native allies.

Bishop Heber died suddenly at Trichinopoly, in 1826, when taking a cold bath, and was buried in the church.

FORTRESS AND ROCK OF TRICHINOPOLY, THE SCENE OF THE LATE CATASTROPHE.

QUEEN ELIZABETH'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL, AT WIMBORNE, DORSET.

FESTIVITIES AT NORTH SHIELDS.

The inhabitants of North Shields having lately received a Charter of Incorporation, the first election of the corporation officers took place on Thursday the 1st instant.

It had been suggested that this era of "the town's new existence" should be celebrated by a general holiday. Accordingly, the shops of the town were closed, and the Burgesses were thus allowed every facility for recording their votes.

The morning was welcomed by a discharge of cannon; during the day, bands of music, with flags and banners, perambulated the streets. The commemoration at night was very effective, and the streets were crowded with spectators. Burning tar-barrels blazed in various directions; and a grand display of fireworks took place in the area of Dockwray-square.

As a response to the public invitation, the vessels in the harbour hoisted their colours, and the inhabitants generally kept the day as a festival, "which, in succeeding years, may be looked back to as the dawn of their commercial independence and prosperity."

The accompanying scene was sketched (during the height of the festivities) by one of our own Artists.

QUEEN ELIZABETH'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL, WIMBORNE.

The Free Grammar School of the foundation of Queen Elizabeth, at Wimborne, Dorset, after fourteen years' litigation, is now in course of rebuilding, in the handsome style shown in the accompanying Illustration.

The corner-stone of the new school-house, with residence for the masters, &c., was laid by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of the diocese, on Saturday, the 27th ult.

The Right Rev. Prelate arrived from Dorchester on Friday afternoon, being received at the railway station by Edward Castleman, Esq (the Registrar of the Corporation), by whom his Lordship was conducted to Allandale House, the residence of that gentleman, where a select party—comprising the official of the Peculiar, clergymen of the Minster, and several of the clergy and gentry of the neighbourhood—had been invited to meet his Lordship at dinner.

On Saturday morning, at ten o'clock, the Governors, the clergymen of the Minster, a number of clergymen from the neighbourhood, with the masters and pupils of the school, assembled at the present School-house, and proceeded to Allandale-house, where the Governors and Masters were introduced to the Bishop, and formed in procession to attend divine service at the Minster.

After the service, the party walked in the same order of procession to the site of the intended School-house, where excellent arrangements had been made for the accommodation of all engaged in the ceremony and for the public, with a large number of raised seats for ladies, which were occupied by the rank and beauty of the town and neighbourhood. Amongst the gay assemblage we noticed some members of Lord Chichester's family, the Misses Sturt, Sir John and Lady Charlotte Guest and family.

The proceedings commenced by Mr. Castleman, as Registrar, reading an address to the Bishop, in which he traced the origin of the Institution to Margaret Countess of Richmond and Derby, who left property for the maintenance of a Chantry, and support of a chaplain, who should reside within the College of Wimborne, already in existence, and instruct all comers in grammar. On the dissolution of the College and Chantry, in the first year of Edward VI., their revenues came into the possession of the Crown, and the King was pleased to retain a portion of the College for the service of the Minister and the Grammar School. This continued until the reign of Elizabeth, who, by letters-patent, founded the School, and ordained that its affairs should be administered by twelve governors, of the town and parish of Wimborne, with the advice of the Bishop of Bristol for the time being; its privileges being confirmed by James I. and Charles I. The affairs of the Charity being, however, mismanaged, it was certified by the Charities Commission to the Attorney-General; a suit in

FESTIVAL AT NORTH SHIELDS, TO CELEBRATE THE CHARTER OF INCORPORATION.

Chancery was commenced, and, after much delay, a scheme was issued for the better regulation of the Charity. In the new arrangements, Dr. W. Fletcher, late Fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford, was selected as Head Master; and the Rev. Charles Scott, of St. John's College, Cambridge, appointed to the second Mastership.

The Bishop recalled to the address, his Lordship dwelling upon the paramount importance of laying a right and true foundation of religious truth on which alone the superstructure of a liberal education can be successfully raised. "Not in vain, sure we shall be (he said), will this your school be placed in intimate connexion with the Church of our living God, under the very shadow of which it will stand. Here it will be indicated, herein will ever be kept before the view of those who will in this place train and mould the plant minds of the young, that the commencement of every good impression must proceed from the Grace of God, and that all our aims and all our efforts should tend to the glory of God as their end."

An extensive prayer was then offered up by the Bishop; immediately after which the choristers of the Minster chanted with great effect a psalm.

The Bishop next, assisted by the architects, proceeded, with the usual ceremony, to lay the corner-stone; having been previously presented by Mr. Lishman, as chairman of the governors, with an elegant silver trowel.

The blessing was then pronounced by the Bishop in a manner truly solemn and affecting.

The procession was again marshalled by Mr. Chislett, the deputy-registrar; and all concerned walked to Allandale House, where the Bishop and a party of clergy and gentry partook of an elegant *déjeuner*.

The choristers dined at the King's Head Hotel, at the expense of the Governors Nor were the workmen forgotten on this occasion—they were plentifully supplied with old English fare by the respected Head Master of the School, who also gave a sheep, which was roasted whole for the labourers.

The Schools and Masters' Houses are in the Tudor style of architecture, from the designs of Messrs. Mor is and Hebson, of London. The plan contains two large Schools, small Library, Monument-Room, &c.; and, besides houses for the Head and Under Masters.

The materials used in the erection will be bright red brick, diapered with blue; Caen and Purbeck stone dressings; and covered with tiles and slate.

The works, which are proceeding with despatch, are expected to be completed before Christmas, 1850.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, November 11.—Twenty-third Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 12.—Cambridge Term divides.
TUESDAY, 13.—Bridge. Sun rises 7h. 16m., sets 4h. 14m.
WEDNESDAY, 14.—New moon, 9h. 13m. P.M.
THURSDAY, 15.—Michaelmas Sun rises 7h. 20m., sets 4h. 13m.
FRIDAY, 16.—Sabrina b. ro. 1877; died 1849.
SATURDAY, 17.—Hugh, Bishop of Lincoln.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE
FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 17, 1849.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
11 40	0 0	0 10	0 30	0 58	1 15	1 35	1 50	2 10	2 30	2 45	3 0	3 20	3 35	3 55	4 10	4 30	4 45	5 5	5 20

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. W. BATTY.—Immense Attraction.—First Appearance of that highly-popular and well-known public favourite Mr. BRIGGS, in Mazeppa's new Pedestrian and Equestrian Extravaganza, entitled the pleasures of Housekeeping and Housekeeping. These inimitable vagaries, illustrative of the pleasures of Housekeeping and Housekeeping. These inimitable Equestrian Artistes, Mdlle Amelie and Mr John Bridges, continuing to be received with distinguished favour, and Mr Thomas Barry, the celebrated Comedian and Clown, having met with a most enthusiastic reception, will have the honour of appearing every evening.—On MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12, the Equestrian Extravaganza, in seven SCENES, with Herbalt's enormously successful new grand Hippo Dramatic Spectacle of the PROPHET, with a...ts magnificent and astonishing effects. To be preceded by a brilliant and novel routine of Daily SCENES of the ARENA, supported by the most eminent Equestrian Artistes in Europe, and introducing for the first time in either of the new Men en Scène. To conclude with (for the first time) the new Pedestrian and Equestrian Extravaganza (written expressly for this Theatre by ...), entitled ... of the Pleasures of Housekeeping and Housekeeping. ... the whole to conclude with the ... ment, a long train of ... tumblers, gymnasts, tumblers, turnovers, go-carts, and other vehicles too tedious to mention. Wind... Seat—Boxes from 11 s. to 2 s. Pit, 1 s. Gallery, 6d. Commence at 7. Manager, Mr. W. West.

THE DIRECTORS of the LONDON WEDNESDAY CONCERTS have great pleasure in announcing to their Subscribers and the Public that they have concluded an engagement with the celebrated Vocalist, Herr ERNST, who will have the honour of appearing on WEDNESDAY NEXT, NOVEMBER 14th (in conjunction with other Artistes of celebrity), at the Fourth of the "London Wednesday Concerts," upon which occasion the Programme will commence with a selection from Meyerbeer's opera "Les Huguenots," in which Herr Ernst will sing, for the first time in England, "The Pif Paff Hurrahs," which Herr Ernst will also accompany. Tickets, 5s. and 7s.; Reserved Seats, 10s; Stalls, 2s. Full particulars will be duly announced. Tickets to be had at the Royal Music Warehouse of Mr. STANDISH, 4, Exeter-hall; of Mr. STREETER, 378, Strand, adjoining Exeter-hall; of Mr. Samuel Lucas, 244, Regent-street; and of Mr. Wessel, 67, New Bond-street.

MISS DOLBY begs to announce that her FIRST SOIREE MUSICALE will take place at her Residence, 3, HINDE-STREET, MANCHESTER-SQUARE, on TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at Eight o'clock precisely. Vocalists—Miss Birch, Miss Dolby, Mr. Weiss, and Mr. Lockey. Instrumental Performers—Miss Kate Loder; Messrs Palmer, Lindley Sloman, Hill, and Lucas. Pianoforte Thalberg Studies, One Guinea; Single Tickets, Half-a-Guinea, to be obtained only of Miss Dolby, at her Residence.

THE MISSISSIPPI and MISSOURI RIVERS, exhibited, by command, to her Majesty the Queen, H R H Prince Albert, and Royal Family, at Windsor Castle. New Views, showing the Scenery of the Mississippi from Bonny Villages, &c., to New Orleans, being the largest picture ever executed by man. Exhibiting at the Panorama, Leicester-square, every morning at half-past two, evening at half-past seven. Admission, lower seats, 2s; gallery, 1s.

OPEN DAILY FROM EIGHT TO FIVE AND EVERY EVENING, EXCEPT SATURDAY FROM SEVEN TILL HALF-PAST FIVE.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—ROME ILLUSTRATED, in a Series of DISSOLVING VIEWS, with a Description, Daily at Half-past Three, and every Evening at Eight o'clock. Lecture on the CHEMISTRY of Dyeing, Mr. Ashley, Daily at the Quarter-past Three, and in the Evening at Nine o'clock. LECTURE EXPERIMENTS on the HYDRO-ELECTRIC MACHINE, by Dr. Bachhoffner, Daily at Half-past Three, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings at Eight o'clock. EXHIBITION of the OXY-HYDROGEN MICROSCOPE, DIVER and DIVING BELL. The CHROMATROPE. MODELS and MACHINERY EXPLAINED. Admission, to Schools, Half-price.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"J. V."—*"Stable Economy," published by Blackwood and Sons.*
"*M. A. T.*,"—*North Wales, had better consult the actuary of the savings-bank. There is no institution of this kind in connexion with the Bank of England.*
"*J. G. C.*" *informs us that the Devonshire district*

Crocker, Crewys and Coplestone,
When the Conqueror came were at home

may be found fully detailed in Prince's "Worthies of Devon," 1701. Quarme is a name unknown in Devon. Another Correspondent from Swansea confirms "J. G. C." statement, and further states that Cornishmen are not disposed to be deprived of a place in Devonshire history. The three names, Crewys, Crocker, and Coplestone, are familiar as "household words" in Devon. "But," asks our Correspondent, "what is Crewys?" "Crocker, and Coplestone traced in each other's neighbourhood, and hence arose the connexion of their patronymics in the couplet

"*J. H. A.*"—*On three dexter arms vambr and arg., hands ppr. Crest—A dexter arm vambraced in armour, the hand ppr. Motto—Vi et armis.*
"*L. T. P.*" *The half-crown of Anne is not scarce: it is worth from 4s. to 6s. in fine preservation.*
"*Infuse,*" *Leeds, possessing so many coins, had better send them by some friend to Mr. Webster, 17 Great Russell-street, Covent-garden.*
"*E. F. M.*"—*The ring, in the hand of the bronze (not having seen it), is false. The coin it contains is a cast from a silver coin of Athens.*
"*H. W.*"—*By Dr. Arnott's Hydrostatic bed, the patient is floating upon the water, on which a loose sheet is lying, namely, on a mattress dry, and every point of his body is supported by the water immediately beneath it, so that no pain arises from local pressure, and as little muscular weariness as possible from constrained posture. The bed is fully described in the fifth edition of Dr. Arnott's "Elements of Physics," vol. i., and the description is quoted in the "Arcana of Science and Art," 1833.*
"*F. T. M.*" *Guernsey, like the neighbouring island of Jersey, has a political constitution of its own, and does not belong to any county. As laid down by Coke, these islands, "though parcel of the dominion of the Crown of England, are not, nor ever were, parcel of the realm of England."*
"*J. B.*" *Clifton.—A Fleur si in the engraving of hands.*
"*A. C.*" *Gravesend, is thanked. We shall be glad to see the Sketch.*
"*Caniton.*" *Thanks.*
"*H. J. C.*" *There is no copyright in the translation of a foreign work into English.*
"*L. L.*" *claim, in neither case, is valid.*
"*An Old Subscriber.*"—*It is not necessary that a Deputy-Lieutenant should be a justice of the Peace. Address an application to the Lord-Lieutenant of your county.*
"*T. X.*"—*The wife of the eldest son that survived his father is Mrs. X.*
"*T. J. J.*" *Carnsforth.—The design sent would not render the wearer liable to the tax on armorial bearings.*
"*G. J. G.*"—*A son is not entitled to use his mother's crest.*
"*B. C.*" *Exon.—All the noble families of those names or crests are recorded in the Heralds' office as borne on cups of maintenance are entitled to that distinction. Commoners always supporters by grant from the Crown. The chiefs of the Scottish clans bear them as by prescription, or right. It is very difficult to define the term "Gentleman." An essay on the subject appeared in the Patrician.*
"*J. B.*" *Scotland. We will endeavour to ascertain the arms desired.*
"*A Subscriber from the Commencement.*"—*The arms of Charles Phelps, Esq., of Bryngwyn, near Ware, are, "Arg a chev. gu between three roses ppr." He succeeded to the property on the death of his uncle, Thomas Blackmore, Esq., in 1824. His mother, Mary, was that gentleman's sister, being the daughter of Thomas Blackmore, Esq., of Bryginn-park, by Mary his wife, sister of John Old Goodford, Esq. The arms of Blackmore, as granted 16th November, 1651, are—"Or a fesse nt. between three Moors' heads erased ppr. Crest—An arm embowed in armour ppr. garnished or, supporting a standard banner of the last, staff of the first, point arg."*
"*G. M. H.*"—*The arms of Morris are—"Sa. on a saltire engr. erm. a beazel charged with a cross couped gu. Crest—Within a chain enarched, a lion rampant, charged on the shoulder with a cross couped gu."*
"*Lion rampant.*"—*Strictly speaking, we do not deem peers' daughters entitled to carry supporters at all. Courtesy and common usage, however, allow them; but the lady's shield is then borne distinct from the husband's.*
"*Amicus.*" *Guernsey.—The Rajd Hon. John Wilson Croker is the author of the poem entitled "Talavera," a closer imitation of Scott's ballad style, which was published in London by Murray, in 1809, and has gone through three or four editions.*
"*C. P. R.*" *Colford.—The cost of inspecting a will at Doctors' Commons is 1s. The expense of the copy varies with circumstances.*
"*A Regular Subscriber.*" *Plymouth Esther.*
"*Adelaide.*"—*Cartoon is derived from* cartone, *Ital., large strong paper. The cartoons of Raphael were designs drawn on stout paper, for working in tapestry.*
"*A Wakefieldman*" *will find a portrait of Lord Stanley in No. 125 of our Journal.*
"*X. Y. Z.*"—*Taylor's "Short-hand," improved by Harding.*
"*X. Y. Z.*" *Leicester.—We cannot interfere.*
"*T. P.*" *Long Milford, is thanked; though we cannot avail ourselves of his suggestion.*
"*Trust.*" *Norwich.—The lines are by a living poet.*
"*Georgiana.*"—*The translation of the "German Popular Tales," by Grimm, are rarely to be had. Our correspondent should apply at the "Publishers' Circular" office, 169, Fleet-street.*
"*X. Y. Z.*" *Holt.—The charge is seven shillings.*
"*Rusticus.*"—*Apply to Johnston and Co., Eden Quay, Dublin.*
"*A. Z.*" *Address your inquiry to the Secretary to the College of Preceptors, 28, Bloomsbury-square.*
"*J. L. L.*" *Guernsey. We do not know the address.*
"*H. B.*" *Crediton.—If the coin be fine, send an impression in wax.*
"*Louisa Mary.*"—*The title of your favourite song is "La Esmeralda."*
"*T. F.*" *Essely.—The power of one horse, if continued throughout the day of eight hours, amounts to 150 lb. conveyed 20 miles, at a speed of 2½ miles per hour. Mr. Ainsworth's "History of Preston" terminates at 1815.*
"*Alpha.*"—*Fenn's "Guide to the Funds," or Fortune's work on the "Stock Exchange."*
"*Tim.*" *Burnley.—Heeren's work on Ancient Geography.*
"*A. B.*" *Stafford.—Apply to Mr. Pickering, bookseller, Piccadilly.*
"*A Reader,*" *Theobald's-road.—Fifty per cent.*
"*Sydney Hall,*" *Swansea.—The address of the Inventor of the Fire Annihilator is 135, Leadenhall-street.*
"*Haddon Hall*" *should obtain permission from the patron.*
"*A London Tradesman.*"—*The bill in question was rejected last session.*
"*S. B.*," *Abergele.—Thanks.*
"*R. C.*," *Stalford; and "E. B.*," *Southampton.—Dr. Chavasse's address is, 6, Connaught-place West, Hyde-park.*
"*Clericus.*"—*The poison key is preserved in the armoury of the Arsenal at Venice. See Count Darn's "History of Venice;" or Venetian Sketches," Family Library.*"
"*Clericus,*" *Hempstead-court.—We believe not.*
"*O. M.*"—*The marriage will not be legal.*
"*Rock Villa.*"—*The sun's rays put out a fire by absorbing its oxygen. See the Mutiny of the Bounty, in the "Family Library." The permission has been granted.*
"*J. B.*," *Shrewsbury.—Thanks.*
"*A. F.*" *Brighton.—What are the subjects of the Sketches?*
"*E. E. B.*"—*Milton was three married. He did not live happily with his first wife, who deserted and insulted him, though he re-admitted her to his affections. See Symmons's life of the poet.*
"*Quæstor.*"—*Hogg's "Jacobite Relics" and "A Jersey Tea-party." All that we know of the true custom was given in our Journal of last week.*
"*A Subscriber,*" *Cumberland.* The ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK, *will be sent by post, at 1s. 6d.*
"*Beta.*"—*Deckned*
"*The Lily of Erin.*"—*For "Horse Power," &c., see Gutch's "Literary and Scientific Register and Almanack for 1849."*

*** Answers to several Correspondents are unavoidably postponed.

BOOKS, &c. RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Sinse on the Human Mind.—Holy Matrimony, Illuminated.—Shirley, by Currer Bell: 3 vols.—Annals of Ulster.—Panthea, the Spirit of Nature.—Parsey's Pocket-Book
MUSIC.—"The Essex Polka"

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1849.

THE proposition of Sir Robert Peel for the "plantation" of Connaught and other distressed districts of Ireland by English agriculturists, possessed both of skill and capital, has found no favour amongst the class to whom it was directed. The Martin estates, including town-lands, coast-lands, many farms under cultivation, and many thousand acres of waste but reclaimable bog and moorland, have been put up to sale in London, without meeting with a purchaser. The Corporation of London, from which so much was expected, has held aloof; and private capitalists, men who would embark in any decently sounding scheme that promised five per cent. for their money, and who would lend their thousands even to the youngest of the Brothers Jonathan on the security of his good faith, have scrupulously avoided an investment in Irish acres. It is considered in Ireland that if the Martin estates had been put up for sale in Dublin the result would have been more favourable. However that may be, it is distressing to think that political and social causes should be at work to prevent the introduction of the superabundant capital of Great Britain into a portion of the Empire so intimately linked with us, abounding in natural resources, and that chiefly requires capital, judiciously expended, to become as happy and prosperous as it is now miserable and degraded. Galway is a particularly peaceful part of Ireland. The people are patient, honest, and hard-working, and very grateful even for small kindness. They only require amongst them the presence of solvent and enterprising men, who know the business of agriculture, to emerge from the apathy and ignorance in which they have wallowed for generations. What was done by Lord George Hill, as Gweedore—a rude district at the north-west of Connaught—shows how much the energetic philanthropy, the good common sense, and the business-habits of one man can do for the regeneration of a people. The efforts made by the late Lord Headley, on his estate at Glenbegh, in the county of Kerry, were equally successful—perhaps more so; for the people of Gweedore were simply ignorant before Lord G. Hill went amongst them, whilst the people of Glenbegh were so rude and ferocious, that they were considered over the whole south of Ireland as a race of untameable savages. Yet Lord Headley succeeded in civilising them. Under his care, their mud hovels were resigned to the cattle, and the peasants themselves lived in stone cottages; their wretched agriculture was improved—their gardens were walled in—fences were made—trees were planted, and the whole aspect of the district was changed from that of the wilderness into that of a thriving and well-cultivated country. In carrying out this great social reform, Lord Headley did not evict—he was not shot at—he was not hated; but, on the contrary, was beloved by his tenantry; and, what to a capitalist is at least equally satisfactory, his rents were duly paid. But the misery of Ireland is that the whole country suffers in character from the misdeeds of a part. Capital is proverbially sensitive. When capitalists read every morning over their breakfast-table the record which tells the fate of landlords and agents assassinated by the peasantry; of rents unpaid; of farms thrown up; of men possessing a nominal rent-roll of £1500 per annum, reduced, by poor-rates and taxes and the non-payment of their rents, to go without animal food for months, and to live with their families upon potatoes and cabbages, washed down with weak tea, the capitalist looks upon the thing geographically, and not topographically, and resolves to have nothing to do with any portion of Ireland. The whole country is to be avoided; for he considers that it is bankruptcy to touch it. So the mischief has gone on from year to year; and so we suppose it will continue to go on, until increasing misery shall transform the whole country into one mass of unproductive and hopeless pauperism. When Irishmen have seen their last shilling swallowed up in poor-rates, and when the whole burden of that impost shall be cast upon the national Treasury, perhaps some means will be devised out of the absolute necessity of the case—if England is not to be ruined as well as Ireland—to make the Irish soil produce food for the Irish people, and a surplus besides.

A LONG, able, and interesting report upon the sanitary condition of London, and the means that should be adopted for the self-defence of its two millions of people against disease and pestilence, has just been presented to the City Commissioners of Sewers by Mr. Simon, their medical officer. The document is far too voluminous to be reproduced in our columns; but the following summary of the remedies proposed for the various causes of complaint which the inhabitants have against the present systems, monopolies, and customs that endanger or impair the public health, will give such of our readers as have not another opportunity of knowing what is proposed, an idea of the comprehensive magnitude of Mr. Simon's plans of reform. The recapitulation is in Mr. Simon's own words:—

To provide an inoffensive outfall for the sewerage of our vast population; to render the river a source of unqualified advantage; to give an indefinite extension and a sounder principle to the system of water-supply; to suppress all trades and occupations which taint the atmosphere with materials of organic decomposition; to abate the nuisance of smoke; to provide facilities for extramural interments, and to procure the prohibition of all further burial amidst our living; to improve the domestic arrangements of the poor, and to ensure their adequate supervision; to hinder the occupation of houses which breed pestilence; to destroy such as are irremediably hostile to health; and to thin the stifled population of courts and alleys; to establish public baths and lavatories, which may offer to the poor the utmost facilities and inducements for the maintenance of personal cleanliness; to erect, in the stead of such courts as we may hope to depopulate and destroy, but in open streets and with perfect ventilation—to erect, and to place at the disposal of the labouring classes, houses and lodgings which not only may offer to their inhabitants every convenience essential to health and decency and comfort, but may likewise serve as models of household economy for the whole district in which they stand.

These things are not to be done in a day. The cleansing of the Augean stable was an easy task compared with what the cleansing of London would be, upon the scale recommended by Mr. Simon. Nevertheless, formidable as the task may be, it must be undertaken if we wish to preserve ourselves next year from the smouldering, but unextinguished fires of the Pestilence that has committed such havoc amongst us in 1849. Two out of the many suggestions of Mr. Simon will tax all the energies of the sanitary reformers to accomplish; and it will be better that, in the meantime, attention should be devoted to them, than that energy should be squandered by being spread over too many subjects. These are, the purification of the Thames by a perfect system of drainage and sewerage, independently of the fresh-water portion of the river; and the prevention for the future of all intramural interments. These reforms would amount to considerably more than 50 per cent. of all that are needed.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

Her Majesty the Queen, we rejoice to learn, has completely recovered from her recent indisposition. Her Majesty, accompanied by the Prince Consort, and frequently by the Royal children, has taken early walking exercise in the Slopes and Home Park, during the past week.

The Bishop of Chester arrived at the Castle on Saturday, and joined the Royal dinner circle. The right rev. prelate preached on Sunday morning in the private chapel.

The Austrian Minister and the Countess Colloredo, and Viscount and Viscountess Fauconberg, arrived at the Castle on Monday, on a visit to her Majesty and the Prince Consort. The Duchess of Kent joined the Royal circle at dinner the same evening.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, their Royal Highnesses the Hereditary Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and her Royal Highness the Princess Mary of Cambridge, arrived at the Castle on Tuesday. The Earl and Countess of Westmorland, and his Excellency the French Ambassador, and Madame Drouyn de Lhuys also arrived on a visit to her Majesty.

On Wednesday morning the Queen and the Prince, with their Royal visitors took early walking exercise. Lord and Lady Palmerston, and M. and Madame Drouyn de Lhuys left the Castle to-day. Captain the Hon. and Mrs. Mortimer Sackville West had the honour of joining the Royal dinner party in the evening.

The Belgian Minister and Madame Van de Weyer arrived at the Castle on Thursday, on a visit to the Queen.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

The Queen held a Privy Council at half past two o'clock on Thursday afternoon, at Windsor Castle. It was attended by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor of Lansdowne, Lord President; Lord John Russell, First Lord of the Treasury; Viscount Palmerston, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Sir Francis Baring, First Lord of the Admiralty; Lord Campbell, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; the Marquis of Clanricarde, Postmaster-General; Earl Fortescue, Lord Steward; and the Duke of Norfolk, Master of the Horse.

At the Council, the 15th of November was appointed as a day of general Thanksgiving.

Parliament was ordered to be further prorogued from Tuesday, the 20th of November, until the 16th of January, 1850.

Mr. Charles Greville was the Clerk of the Council in Waiting.

A *déjeuner* was served at the Castle to the Ministers and Officers of State present at the Council.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER.

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager continues, we regret to state, in a very precarious condition.

The daily bulletins have slightly varied, but the most favourable leaves no ground for hope of her Majesty's ultimate recovery. On Friday and Saturday the Queen passed very restless nights, and, having been much harassed by her cough, suffered from consequent exhaustion. On Sunday the prayers of the congregation in the Royal Chapel at St. James's desired for her Majesty.

The following favourable bulletin was issued on Thursday:—

"The Priory, November 8, 1849.

"The Queen Dowager has passed a most comfortable night, and her Majesty is refreshed this morning.

"DAVID DAVIES, M.D.
"RICHARD BRIGHT, M.D."

We understand, her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the youthful members of the Royal family, according to present arrangements, intend to leave Windsor Castle on Wednesday next for Osborne, there to stay about a fortnight

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester has left town for Brighton.

His Serene Highness Prince Hermann of Saxe Weimar has left town for the Continent.

We are sorry to learn that the Duke of Newcastle has lately been suffering from severe indisposition. The latest accounts received in town announce that his Grace is considered out of danger.

The Marquis of Landsowne (Lord President of the Privy Council) left town on Wednesday for Paris.

The Earl of Kintore and suite have left Farrance's Hotel, Belgrave-square, for Rome, via Paris.

Viscount Mandeville is at present making a tour in Turkey. His Lordship lately attended a review of the Turkish troops, near Constantinople, and had the honour of being presented to the Sultan by Sir Stratford Canning.

Lord and Lady Holland, who have been for some months making a continental tour, have arrived at Paris, *en route* for England.

We understand that Mr. Richard Somerset, son of Gen. Lord Fitzroy Somerset, late secretary to the late General Sir Colin Campbell, Governor of Chelsea, has received the post of Private Secretary to his Majesty the King of Hanover, and is on the eve of leaving for Germany.

Earl Gray arrived in town, on Thursday, from Hickleton Hall, near Doncaster.

We regret to learn that Lord Alvanley lies dangerously ill, at his mansion in Eaton-square. His Lordship's medical attendants, Drs. Watson, Tegvan, and Bright, held a consultation at a late hour on Thursday evening.

MARRIAGE OF MADEMOISELLE RACHEL.—The Paris papers state that Mdlle Rachel, the celebrated Jewish actress, is about to be married to a M. Rodrigues, a merchant of Bordeaux. The nuptials are to be celebrated at Fauxon, where all the necessary preparations are being made. Mdlle. Rachel will, of course, retire from the stage.

The *Principality* states that the interment of the late Bishop of Llandaff in Cardiff Cathedral was the first interment of a Bishop there for 400 years.

LOSS OF THE SHIP "APOLLO," WITH ALL HANDS.—Accounts have been received from New York reporting the wreck of this vessel. She has been seen bottom upwards off Cape Horn. All hands are supposed to have perished. The ship was from California, and is supposed to have had a large amount of the "diggings" on board.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD.

The Regius Professor of Hebrew (Dr. Pusey) will not give any lecture s this term, as the Professor has been ordered by his physicians to reside dur ng the winter in a more genial climate.

PRESFERMENTS.—The following have been made from Oxford.—The Rev W Lambert, late of Exeter College, to the rectory of Tibberton, Gloucestershire; value £267 per annum; patron, trustees of Mr. Thomas Hall.—The Rev. H. Mainwaring, B.A., of Oriel College, to the rectory of Whitmore, Staffordshire; value £470 per annum; patron, Captain Mainwaring. The Rev. A. C. O. Manson, D.C.L., late of Magdalen College, to the vicarage of Glossop, Derbyshire; value £114 per annum; patron, Duke of Norfolk. The Rev. C. N. Mangin, M.A., of Wadham College, to the vicarage of Horsley, Gloucestershire; value £130 per annum; patron, Bishop of Gloucester. The Rev R. S. Grigson, to the vicarage of Sandhutton Long, Lincolnshire; value, with residence, £363; patron, the Duchy of Lancaster. The Rev. S. Pask, to the vicarage of Wesconupon-Trent, Staffordshire; value, with residence, £105; patron, Rev. C. Inge. T. e Rev. P. Fisher, to the rectory of South Lufferham, Rutlandshire; value £423; patron, Rev. I. Bush. The Rev. T. W. Dowding, curate of Dawnton, Wilts, to the vicarage of Preshute, Wilts; value, with residence, £.86; patron, Bishop of Salisbury. The Rev. J. Bradshaw, to the perpetual curacy of Trinity Church, West Bromwich, Staffordshire; value £606; patron, Earl of Dartmouth. Rev. R. W. Barnes, to St Probus V., Cornwall; value £300, with re .; pat., the Bishop of Exeter; Rev. Rob. Lean, &c. Rev. John Maughan, to Michaelstow St. Cornwall; value £270, with res., pat., his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales: Rev. E. Spettigue dec.

ORDINATION.—The Lord Bishop of Oxford has given notice that he purposes to hold his next ordination on Sunday, the 23rd day of December next.

VACANCIES.—Llanfoist rectory, Monmouthshire, diocese Llandaff; value £174, with residence; patron, Earl of Abergavenny; vacant by decease of Rev. J. Jenkins, Llanvrechtva rectory, Merionethshire, diocese Bangor; value, with residence, £115; patron, Bishop of Bangor; vacant by decease of Rev. T. Marsden. Trevdraeth rectory, with Llangevan curacy, Anglesey, diocese Bangor; value, with residence, £465; patron, Bishop of Bangor; vacant by death of Rev. R. Williams, D.D. Coseley perpetual curacy, Staffordshire, diocese Lichfield; value £138; patron, Lord Ward; vacant by promotion of Rev. J. Bradshaw.

CAMBRIDGE.

A Statutable Congregation was held on Saturday last, to receive the resignation of the late Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Cookson; and a meeting of the Heads of Houses, held on Monday, the Rev. James Cartmell, Master of Christ's College, was elected his successor

THE NEW BISHOP OF LLANDAFF.—By the nomination of Dr. Ollivant to the Bishopric of Llandaff, the following appointments become vacant: The Regius Professorship of Divinity at Cambridge, value about £800 yearly, in the gift of the Crown. And to which Dr. Ollivant was appointed in 1843; a canonry in the cathedral church of St. David's, to which he was appointed in 1826, value £60 per annum; a prebendal stall in the collegiate church of Brecon, to which he was appointed in 1830, value £100 per annum; and the rectory of Somersham, Huntingdonshire, to which he was appointed in 1843; this benefice, which is worth £1770 per annum, is annexed to the Regius Professorship of Divinity at the University of Cambridge. The new Bishop was for seven years Vice-Principal of St. David's College, Lampeter, and is a good Welsh scholar, although an Englishman by birth.

THE BISHOPRICK OF VICTORIA, HONG KONG.—On Tuesday, the Bishop of Victoria and his wife, with a party of seven clergy and candidates for holy orders, embarked at Portsmouth in one of Messrs Phillips, Shaw, and Lowther's vessels, the *Sir George Pollock*, Captain Withers, for the distant field of their evangelical labours in China. They were accompanied on board by a large concourse of friends and other friends, who paid them this farewell token of respect and interest in their mission. The Bishop's engagements in visiting the various friends and supporters of the mission since the period of his consecration, have not been without success. In addition to £3000 given among nously by a "Brother and Sister," some months ago, and £3000 granted in July and October by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge (both which sums are for building the College), the Bishop has himself collected nearly £3000 towards the various objects of his mission. Considering the number of the party under his charge, the Bishop has determined to proceed with them by the longer route, viâ the Cape, in preference to taking himself the more expeditious journey overland, and leaving them to proceed by themselves.

THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S QUARTERLY RETURNS.

This extremely interesting and valuable document, which presents so much useful information on the vitally-important social questions of Public Health, Marriages, Births, and Deaths, was published during the week. We give its chief features :—

The return comprises the births and deaths which were registered in all the districts of England in the 3rd quarter of the present year, ending on the 30th of September, 1849; and the marriages in above 12,000 chapels and churches, 2869 registered places of worship unconnected with the Established Church, and 643 superintendent-registrars', which the Registrar-General has visited.

The return of marriages is incomplete; but the numbers wanting are inconsiderable, and have been supplied from the previous years. Returns of the births and deaths have been received from every registrar; and though they appear to be less than, under the calamity that has befallen the kingdom, no deaths have escaped registration or been assigned by the medical attendants to any but what they considered the true causes. The return, unlike other returns of births and deaths, includes every parish and place, whether healthy or suffering from an epidemic, and deaths from every cause; so that the tables and the registrar's remarks exhibit the results of a rapid but general sanitary survey of the country.

The result summarily is, that the marriages are a little above the average, the births slightly below the average, the deaths in greater number than have ever before been registered. The deaths in the three months were 120,364, or 47,602 more than were registered in the summer quarter of 1848. They exceeded the births (.35,200) by 164; and as the emigrants in the quarter from London, Liverpool, and Plymouth alone amounted, according to the Emigration Commissioners, to 46,588,* the population of England has suffered, died, and decreased during the quarter to a degree of which there is no example in the pre-sent century.

MARRIAGES.—The marriages (34,702) in the quarter ending June 30, 1848, were fewer than the marriages in the corresponding quarters of 1845 47. In the June quarter of 1849, the numbers in London, Bedfordshire, Gloucestershire, Shropshire, Warwickshire, Nottinghamshire, Cheshire, Lancashire, and the West Riding of Yorkshire. In the other counties the aggregate returns differ little from those of 1848. The marriages were about 35,908 in the three months.

BIRTHS.—135,200 births were registered in the quarter ending September 30, 1849; the births were 133,716 in the previous quarter, and 140,34 1 in the corresponding quarter of 1848. The births were greater than in the September quarter of 1847; and lower, with this exception, than in any September quarter since 1840. In London the births were 17,294, which is nearer the average number; in the other divisions the births were fewer than in the September quarter of 1848, when they were, however, considerably above the average.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS—DECREASE OF POPULATION.—The deaths exceed the births registered by 164; but all the births were not registered, and a certain number of Scotch and Irish people enter England every quarter, so that, were it not for emigration, it is probable that, notwithstanding the mortality, the population would have slightly increased. Emigration has, however, gone on steadily, and England has now less inhabitants by several thousands than were within its shores at Midsummer.

STATE OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH.—In the five summer quarters ending Sept. 30, 1845-49, the deaths were 74,872, 101,663, 93,435, 87,762, and 135,346. The deaths in the last summer quarter exceeded the deaths in the summer of 1845 by 60 492 : the annual rates of mortality in the two summers were 1767 and 2 630 respectively: and the latter rate exceeded the former by 71 per cent. The average rate per annum is generally lower in the summer than in either of the other three quarters: during the eleven summer quarters 1838-48, the annual mortality of the summer quarter 1849 exceeded the quarterly average by 53 per cent. The excess has been caused almost entirely by the cholera. The mortality was very unequally distributed over the country, having generally been greatest in the most town populations. This is evident on comparing the deaths in the 17 districts of the old quarterly return comprising London, some agricultural districts, and the principal towns and cities—with the rest of England. The average annual rate of mortality in the town districts is 26, in the country districts 18, in 1000; during the last quarter these numbers became 41 and 23 respectively. While the mortality has been excessive in nine divisions, it has been moderate or little above average in the remaining eight. The Midland and the South Midland or in the counties of Buckingham, Oxford, Northampton, Huntingdon, Bedford, Cambridge, Hereford, Worcester, Leicester, Rutland, Lincoln, Nottingham, Derby, and in the North Riding of Yorkshire, Cumberland, Westmoreland, and North Wales. The difference is more apparent upon examining the several districts; in some the people have died by hundreds, or by thousands: in others, not far distant, few have died, the inhabitants have been unusually healthy; the "medical men (says a registrar) say that they have had nothing to do."

The deaths in London were 27,109, and exceeded the births (.7,294) by 988 : The deaths by diseases of the zymotic class were 17,764, by other diseases, 9387: the causes of 99 deaths were unspecified; only 75 deaths from small-pox and 274 from measles, were registered; 438 from hooping-cough; 353 from scarlatina. The epidemic of scarlatina, of which 1060 persons died in the summer quarter of 1845, thus suddenly subsided. Of typhus 719 persons died. The deaths from influenza were 9. Although influenza and cholera often succeed each other alternately, their co-existence as epidemics appears never to have been witnessed.

* The emigration from the principal ports of the United Kingdom in the quarter ended September 30th, 1849, was 39,156, viz. from Scotch ports, 3236, Irish ports, 9122, English ports, 46,558; according to a return with which the Registrar-General has been favoured by the Knight Inn Commissioners.

METROPOLITAN *News.*

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—The first ordinary meeting of the Society of Arts for the season was held in the great room of the society's house, John-street, Adelphi, on Wednesday evening, at eight o'clock, Mr. Tooke, F.R.S., in the chair. Several beautiful specimens of recent French bronzes, the property of Mr. W. C. Wass, were exhibited on the table, with some specimens of chinaware, &c. Four gentlemen, the members of the evening, were declared members of the society, as the result of a former evening's ballot. Earl Grey and eleven other gentlemen, proposed as members on previous occasions, were balloted for, and the names of no fewer than sixty gentlemen were proposed as new members to be balloted for at the next meeting. The report of the council stated that their ordinary revenue has increased in seven years from £900 to £1800, the whole of which is directly connected in the promotion of arts, manufactures, and commerce; and that the society now expends no more money upon its establishment of officers and servants than it did in 1844, when its condition was the reverse of prosperous. The council have, during the session, issued a prize-list for 1849, in its various departments of agriculture, arts, mechanics, and manufactures, in which upwards of £500 worth of premiums and medals are offered for competition. At the head of the list stand the two gold medals of his Royal Highness the President. With respect to the great exhibition of 1851, it was the intention of the council to summon a special general meeting, for the purpose of laying before the society the past history and present position of that great undertaking. Mr. Digby Wyatt read a report on the great French Exposition of last summer. It gave a sketch of the progress of industrial and art expositions in France, from the first limited attempt in 1797, up to the magnificent (but still very far from perfect) display of last year.—A display the imperfection of which was mainly attributable to that short-sightedness which excluded foreign productions; an omission which the great exposition in London, of 1851, is designed, among other commendable objects, to remedy.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.—The first ordinary general meeting of the session 1849-50 was held on Monday evening, at the institute, 16, Grosvenor-street, the Earl de Grey, President, in the chair. The following additional names were elected as honorary and corresponding members :—The Signor Antolini, professor at the Academy of Fine Arts at Bologna.—the Abbate Antonio Magrini; the Signor Vantini, architect, of Brescia, Mr. Abel J. B. Wesnick, architect director of the Academy at the Hague. The noble Chairman, in adverting to the proceedings and progress of the Institute, observed that her Majesty's medal had been duly transmitted to Signor Carnivali, and its receipt acknowledged by that gentleman. At the same time, it was desired that the council of the Institute should ascertain whether, in the certificates that were contemplated to be granted by the London University, certificates of architectural proficiency should be included. The result of this will be certain that the University certificates would at present be limited to chemistry navigation, and hydrography. He had much pleasure in referring to papers which had been read at their previous meetings, and in suggesting that every member, however humble, should endeavour to contribute his quota on future occasions. There was another subject to which he wished to call their attention namely, that of interior decoration. Although no strictly rules of art connected with architecture, the reputation of the architect was in no slight degree influenced by a correct taste in the art of interior decoration. The noble lord concluded by congratulating the members upon the circumstance that the Institute was now becoming known and appreciated throughout Europe, and said that it would at all times afford him the highest gratification to contribute all that lay in his power to its advancement. Professor Donaldson, in a few appropriate observations, and the unanimous thanks of the meeting were, on his suggestion, voted to their donors. A paper was afterwards read by the Rev. W. Weswell, D.D., master of Trinity College, Cambridge, honorary member of the Institute, on the "Interior and later Gothic architecture in Germany." A vote of thanks to the reverend author of the paper was carried unanimously, and a discussion took place on the interesting and instructive subject, in which several members took part. The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the noble chairman for his courteous and efficient conduct in the chair.

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE CITY OF LONDON.—On Tuesday, at the Guildhall, City Coroner, Wakley, M.P., held an inquest, Mr. Simon, the medical officer of health, read his report for the year. The document is of great extent, entering most copiously into the various branches of the subject, under the following heads :—1. Defective house drainage. 2. Imperfect and insufficient water supply ; 3. Offensive or injurious trades and occupations ; 4. Intramural burials ; 5. Houses inscrupulite of ventilation, and absolutely unfit for habitation ; 6. The personal habits of the lowest classes, and the influence of destitution in increasing their mortality. In treating of those topics, Mr. Simon submitted only such general considerations as might show the largeness of the subject, its various ramifications, and its pressing importance, in the hope that those considerations might suffice to convince the Court of the necessity which exists for some effective and permanent sanitary organization in the City of London.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.—On Wednesday, a general meeting of the committee of the National Society was held at the Central Schools, Broad Sanctuary, for the purpose of taking into consideration what measures should be adopted with reference to the last letter from the Committee of Council on Education. There was a very large attendance of clergymen, laymen, noblemen, and gentlemen, amongst whom were—The Bishop of London, the Bishop of Oxford, the Bishop of Salisbury, the Bishop of St. Asaph, the Bishop of Bangor, the Bishop of Hereford, the Bishop of Chichester, the Bishop of Peterborough, the Very Reverend the Dean of St. Paul's, the Right Hon. the Earl of Harrowby, the Hon. J. C Talbot, Q.C.; the Right Hon. H. Goulburn, M.P.; the Venerable Archdeacon Sinclaire, Viscount Emlyn, M.P.; C. B. Adderley, Esq., M.P.; the Rev. R. B. Norris, W. Short, C. Cochrane, Esq., &c. &c. In the absence of the two Archbishops, the Right Hon. the Earl of Harrowby presided. The secretary read a letter from the Committee of Privy Council, after which a discussion took place, in which the Bishops of London, Oxford, Salisbury, the Earl of Harrowby, the Venerable Archdeacon Sinclaire, J. C. Talbot, Esq., M.P., and J. C. Colquhoun and others took part; but, as the meeting was of a private nature, we are not at liberty to communicate the nature of the observations then. It was, however, ultimately agreed that a letter should be written to the Committee of Council on Education, and a committee was appointed for that purpose. The proceedings then closed. The numerous meeting was a full one.

INFANT ORPHAN ASYLUM, WANSTEAD.—On Monday afternoon, the half-yearly general meeting of the governors of the charity, for the purpose of reporting specially in reference to the number of orphans created by the ravages of the recent epidemic in the city of London, the increased number of forty orphan children into the establishment, was held at the London Tavern—Mr. B B Cabbell M.P., presiding. The report dwelt briefly upon the fact that many of the 400 children then pressing for admission into the institution had been deprived of both parents within a few hours by cholera, or else left dependent upon the mother, who was herself suddenly thrown upon her own resources. Under these circumstances, the committee had endeavoured to meet a special emergency by special means, namely, by an increase in the already large number of children admitted; and they had, therefore, come to the conclusion that a special election should be held in February next, at which forty children should be admitted. The committee had also determined to increase the number received at each half-yearly election, so that the Infant Orphan Asylum would receive 120 children yearly, a greater number than had ever been received by any of the national charities within a similar space of time. There were yesterday 63 candidates for admission. At the conclusion of a very busy poll, which lasted several hours, the names of the forty successful candidates were announced. The 320 children now in the asylum, without the addition to the number made on Monday.

WESTMINSTER FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.—A public meeting, for the purpose of explaining the principles and objects of this society, was held on Tuesday night at the Gun Tavern, Dean's-yard, Mr. James Wyld in the chair, who stated that the objects of the society were two-fold: first, to give every member a freehold residence; and, secondly, to ex ecd the suffrage in the counties. The effect of these results would be the encouragement of habits of economy themselves, and the accomplishment of desirable reforms in Parliament. The societies of this kind instituted throughout the country amounted now to 29, with about 10,000 members and £100,000 in their funds. The first object was to purchase land in Westminster, and to allow the small interest which the people of the United Kingdom had in the soil as compared with those in other countries. He adduced statements of the number of landed proprietors in the different countries of Europe and America. The meeting was afterwards addressed by several workingmen and resolutions were adopted approving of the principles and objects of the society.

BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES.—On Wednesday afternoon the Commissioners of Baths and Wash-houses for the district of St. Margaret, in the city of Westminster, met in the vestry-room of the parish church of St. Margaret, to receive tenders for the erection of baths and wash-houses for the united parishes. The building to be situated on a piece of ground about 120 feet square, in Tothill-street, with a front abutting on Great Smith-street. There are to be sixty baths, either warm or cold, and sixty washing and ironing compartments. There will also be two plunging baths (which are not attached to any of these establishments in other parishes), nearly forty feet in length, twenty-five feet wide in which, and the depth will incline from three feet six inches to five feet six inches. There were above thirty tenders for the building, varying from £9,748, the lowest tender, up to £9,700. The lowest was accepted, and the tender for the engineering portion amounted to £1875. The site has been bought for £3000. It is intended to complete the building with the utmost despatch.

IMPROVEMENT AND CULTIVATION OF BOGS AND PEAT SOILS.—An interesting discussion, in the course of which considerable practical information was elicited, took place at the London Farmers' Club on Monday evening, "Upon the Improvement and Cultivation of Bogs and Peaty Soils." The subject was introduced by Mr. S. Webster, of Houndsdown, who pointed out the advantages of such soils to consist principally in their being obtainable at a low rental, whilst by proper management they would produce the finest root crops of every descr ption, free from the disease to which crops grown upon other kinds of soil were liable. Clover and artificial grasses also would grow most luxuriantly upon them. Their reclamation and improvement were to be secured chiefly by the application of drainage ; and where bogs were fed by ground springs, such springs should be cut off, so as thoroughly to prevent the oozing of the water into the bogs. The most effectual system of drainage for this purpose now operation was to be found in Essex, upon the lands of Mr. Fisher Hobbs, Mr. Mulley, Mr. Dixon, of Witham, and Mr. Mechi. With regard to the manure to be used upon these soils, all dung should be well rotted before being applied to them ; and guano, the ashes of peat itself, peat saturated with liquid manure, and all artificial manures, would be found to act most efficiently. The peat was valuable for fuel ; for burning bricks and tiles; for intermixture with liquid manure, as charcoal, for smelting purposes ; and also as a disinfector and deodoriser, as well as fertiliser—as had been conclusively shown by the recent experiments of Mr. Jasper Rogers. Mr. Fisher Hobbs, Mr. Mechi, the Hon. Mr. Wilson, Mr. R. Baker, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Owen, Mr. Ramsey, Mr. Smith, and other gentlemen, bore their testimony—the result of practical experience—to the superior powers of bogs after draining ; and instances were cited of some the fee simple of which had been sold for £3 10s. or £4 10s. an acre, and which had never been worth anything except as snipe-grounds, having, by a comparatively insignificant outlay, been made to yield enormous crops alike of wheat and roots, and to realise a rent of three guineas an acre. In one case the produce was nine quarters of wheat the acre ; and there was no necessity for denying upon the old-established system of rotation of crops. It was laid down, however, that attention should be especially directed to the geological formation of the substrata, and that much of the bog lands in Scotland and the north of England were at so great an altitude, that they were in no respect susceptible of improvement. But this remark was not applied so generally to the bog lands of Ireland, which are mostly admitted to be very favourably situated. On the motion of Mr. Shaw, seconded by Mr. Owen, the club resolved : "That the improvement and cultivation of bogs and peaty soils may in many cases, where the climate is congenial, be beneficially adopted."

ST. DUNSTAN'S-IN-THE-WEST PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.—The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, on Wednesday last, laid the foundation-stone of this new Parochial Schools for the parish of St. Dunstan's-in-the-West. The schools are about to be erected on ground purchased from the Corporation of the city of London, near the Fleet-street end of Fetter-lane—a spot long in that vicinity, and on which Lord Mayor Harpath some time since contemplated the erection of a new Record Office. The design is Italian, with a red brick frontage, and Portland stone cornices. The infant-school will be upon the ground-floor, the boys' on the principal floor, and the residence of the master and mistress, with other appurtenances, on the attic story of the building. The foundation-stone bore the following inscription :—"Laid by Sir James Duke, Bart., M.P. for the city of London, and Alderman for this ward, in the year of his Mayoralty, November 2, 1849."

FESTIVITIES AT THE MANSION-HOUSE.—The Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs were entertained, on Wednesday evening, at dinner, the chairman, the architect, and the committee of the Corporation (with their ladies) who were entrusted with the erection of the building and the management of opening the New Coal Exchange; as also the twelve gentlemen (and their ladies) who were selected by the Court of Common Council to be associated with them on the occasion of the Royal Visit. Covers were laid for 80.—On Thursday, the usual farewell banquet was given by the Lord Mayor and the Lord Mayor elect.

The Lord Mayor's Address.—On Friday last the Lord Mayor elect (Alderman Farncomb) by Messrs Bushe and Co., is considered to be the richest in design and most elegant in decoration that has been turned out of hands for many years. The heraldic designs and warm colouring, with gold fringe and curtains, give the carriage a gorgeous appearance. The standard to the hind part represent dragons, the emblems of the supporters of the City coat of arms.

HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION, BROMPTON.—The new chapel in connexion with this institution is rapidly progressing, and the roofing in has already commenced. It may be remembered that this sacred edifice is the sole gift of the Rev. Sir Henry Foulis, Bart ; and the talented architect selected, E. B. Lamb, Esq., of Charlotte-street, Portland-place, appears to have fully realised the wishes of the benevolent donor. It is built of Kentish crag stone, with Caen stone facings, and is calculated to afford accommodation to upwards of 200 indoor patients, exclusive of the resident officers of the establishment. Several meetings of the committee of management have recently been held, and it has been decided that the completion of the eastern wing of the hospital, with approaches, &c., shall be proceeded with as speedily as possible.

EXAMINATION OF ARTICLED CLERKS.—The examiners have appointed Tuesday, the 13th instant, at half-past nine, for the examination of persons applying to be admitted attorneys, at the Hall of the Incorporated Law Society of London. Where the articles of clerkship and assignment have not expired, but will expire during the term, the candidate may be examined conditionally ; but the articles must be left within the first seven days of term, and answers given to that time.

THE CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.—A new arrangement for the conduct of the public business in the Secretary's Department of the Customs has been approved and ordered to be put into operation. The classification of the business in the Secretary's office in the Customs Department is to comprise—1. The Secretary's Branch. 2. The Assistant-Secretary's Branch. 3. Long Room Branch (including all the Long Room and warehousing business). 4. Accountant Branch (comprising all seizures and penalties, and miscellaneous matters; this branch includes all papers relating to seizures, prosecutions, penalties, informations relating to smuggling, returns of smuggling, and expenses on account of seizures and prosecutions, and all papers respecting the Coasting and Merchant Seamen and Passenger Acts). 5. Payments and Estimates Branch. 6. Plantation Department (comprising all colonial papers and quarantine matters, except those relating to the quarantine establishment, and the supply and shipping of stores ; and including questions relating to the Navigation Law). 7. All demands for stationery, books, and official forms, which are to be forwarded direct to the proper department.

FRAUDS ON THE STOCK-EXCHANGE.—In consequence of numerous frauds and impositions having been practised on the public, by persons falsely representing themselves to be members of the Stock-Exchange, the committee of that body, as a protection to the public, have caused a list to be made out of the names and addresses of the whole of the 364 gentlemen, members of the Stock-Exchange, and copies thereof are now posted in the Rotunda, Bank of England, the Royal Exchange, and Guildhall, for the inspection of those who may desire information on the subject

THE CONNEMARA ESTATES.—The sale (if so it may be called) of Mr. Martin's estates in the west of Ireland was closed on Monday, at the auction mart. There was scarcely any acceptable bidding, as the following analysis of the result of the first day's proceedings shows :—

Number of acres in the Martin estates	200,000
Ditto sold	3,000
Average price per acre of the land sold	£3 2s.
Average price offered but not accepted	3 0s.
Sum total realised by the five days sale	£17,000

LOCAL MATTERS.—At the Middlesex sessions, on Wednesday, an application was made by Mr. Ellis, on behalf of Mr. Thomas Hodges, of Hammersmith, to the magistrates, for the renewal of a licence for the house, the Queen's Head, Hammersmith-terrace, Chiswick, which was refused at the last sessions. Mr. Ellis, on behalf of Mr. Hodges, produced a memorial signed by Messrs Davies, solicitors, of Warwick-street, Regent street, against whom an order for the payment of £1900, the amount of bail into which they had entered for the appearance of the Countess of Lansdelde, on a charge of bigamy, had been made at Marlborough-street Police Office some time back. The ex-cent of the police was to the next quarter sessions, and the object was to allow the parties further time to proceed to appeal against the Magistrate's decision.

THE FIFTH OF NOVEMBER.—The annual absurdity of commemorating what is commonly termed "Guy Fawkes day" has been utte ded, on the present occasion, with some injury to property and person, fires having been caused by boys discharging fire-works. One fire happened on the premis s of Mr. John Ross, a cabinet-maker, carrying on business in Cumberland-street, Curtain-road, Shoreditch. Mr. Ross was married in the 5th inst., and the following day, and in an instant it exploded, and the stock connected with it was forced into his chest and left eye. He was carried to the hospita... George Ward, a coachman, living in Bridge-street, Lambeth, was struck in the face by a rocket while passing along the Commercial-road, and was so much injured that it is feared he will lose his eye-sight. The stables belonging to Mr. Grove, the great clothier and outfitter, of 59 and 60, Lower March, Lambeth, were set on fire from the same cause ; and other accidents of minor note occurred in various parts of the metropolis.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Births registered in the week ending Nov. 3—males, 712; females, 704: total, 1416. Deaths registered during the same period—males, 404 ; females, 433 : total, 837. This return includes the whole of the metropolitan districts, and shows that the mortality of London, which fell below the weekly average of the autumnal months, has again risen. Cholera has steadily continued to decline during the three subsequent weeks: the present return exhibiting only 837 deaths in the week, while the average is 1162 (allowance being made for increase of population in the twelve years); a decrease which is therefore 325. A comparison of returns made for the same week in the last ten years shows that in any of the nine weeks the mortality has not been so low as in the present term ; in the corresponding week of 1848 it was 1618, and in that of 1846, they were 1115, after cholera had given warning of its presence. Only 11 deaths from cholera were registered in last week ; in the three preceding weeks they were successively 110, 41, and 25, declining by nearly a geometrical progression. Of the 11, one occurred in Lower North-street, Cosines ; 2 in the workhouse of St. Martin-in-the-Fields (1) having been that of a boy who came from a house in Bedfordbury, in the central district, which is minutely described by the registrar) ; 1 in Claremont-place, Gray's Inn-lane ; 1 in George-yard, Saffron Hill ; 2 at No. 12, Seven-step-alley, Gravel-lane ; 1 in the Lunatic Asylum, Hanwell House ; 1 in Maidstone-place, "a very low and ill-drained spot" in Haggerstone East; 1 at No. 4, Peter-court-row, Spitalfields, where the mother of the deceased died five days afterwards, of diarrhœa ; and 1 in Wycombe-place, Kent-road. In the last week, 40 deaths were registered from diarrhœa and dysentery (the average is 97); in the three previous weeks, they were 165, 63, and 51. Two of these, in the present return, occurred at Jennings's-buildings, Kensington—a locality which has frequently obtained unfavourable notice in the records of the late epidemic. Typhus was fatal to 37 persons ; the average is 56. Other epidemics are still under the average. The mortality from smallpox and measles continues unusually low. A woman of fifty-seven years die. of "inflammation, from a post-stone adging, thirty-three days before death, in the colon, and producing thickening and complete obstruction." *Post mortem*. In two cases, intemperance is stated to have been the cause of death.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—The mean reading of the barometer at Greenwich was upwards o 30 inches on the first three days of the week. The mean of the week was 29.307. The mean temperature of the week was 53·4 degrees, which is four degrees above the average of the same week in seven years.

SKETCHES FROM BORNEO.

NIGHT ENGAGEMENT OF THE ENGLISH WITH THE PIRATES OFF BANTING MARROH.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

SEND you the following account of an Expedition against the pirates of the north-western coast of Borneo, with Illustrations, which I trust may prove not unacceptable to your readers. I am indebted for the admirable Illustrations to Dr. Livesay, of H.M.S. *Albatros*, who, in the boats, accompanied the Expedition throughout.

Arrangements were made that H.M.S. *Meeanda*, 4 guns, *Albatros*, 12 guns and *Royalist*, 10 guns, together with the H.E.I.C.'s war-steamers *Nemesis* and *Semiramis*, should rendezvous at Sarawak, and furnish boats and an European force of 300 men.

The *Meeander* and *Semiramis*, however, did not arrive, and the effective force of the *Royalist* and *Nemesis* was so reduced from illness, that we could only muster seven boats, manned by 108 men, including officers.

All arrangements being completed, it was considered better to proceed, even with this reduced force, than (by waiting longer) to run the risk of being overtaken by the rainy season. Accordingly we started, on the 24th of July, to attack the strongholds of the pirates on the river Rejang, who had been very daring of late. I may here mention, that, shortly before we left Sarawak, the pirates of the river Serebus sent an insulting message to the Rajah (Sir James Brooke), asking "If he were an old woman, and afraid, that he did not attack them as he had threatened." It will be seen in the sequel that this message is not likely to be repeated. The *Nemesis* towed the *Royalist* up the Batang Lupar (a noble stream), and moored her at the mouth of the Linga, which falls into the Batang Lupar, to protect a friendly tribe resident there, during the absence of the warriors, who accompanied us on the expedition.

We left Batang Lupar on the 26th, and towed the European boats to Banting Marroh, a low sandy point separating the rivers Serebus and Kaluka, and which had been appointed by the Rajah as the place of rendezvous for the entire force European and native, previous to starting for the river Rejang.

On the 27th, an old Malay chieftain brought us intelligence that a piratical fleet of 107 prahus, with at least 3500 men, had left the Serebus the day before our arrival, passing round Tanjong Siri, to attack and plunder such villages on the Rejang as were not powerful enough to resist them. The piratical tribes reside for the most part very far inland, near the sources of the numerous rivers of this coast, in which situations the streams are very contracted and rapid, and the banks elevated and heavily timbered. They take advantage of these circumstances, and render the advance of an enemy almost impossible, by felling huge trees across the river, and by cutting others and keeping them suspended by rattans, so that they can be launched in a moment on a passing boat, crushing her to atoms. On any alarm at sea, they immediately retreat to some of these strongholds, and sink or otherwise conceal their prahus in some of the innumerable creeks with which the rivers abound. All attempts, therefore, at intercepting a piratical fleet have hitherto failed. Their practice is to make a raid, and pouncing on some unsuspecting village (as the Malays poetically express it) like the rush of the alligator, to burn it, killing all the men and boys, and cutting their heads off (which they value beyond all price as trophies), and carrying off the women as slaves. They then, whether successful or unsuccessful, return as speedily and quietly as they issued forth, having plundered every native trading prahu they fall in with, and murdered the crews. Advantage was, therefore, taken of the unusually favourable opportunity now offered, and a plan was immediately laid by Capt. Farquhar, of H.M.S *Albatros*, who commanded the expedition, and the Rajah (Sir James Brooke), for surprising and cutting them off on their return. The Serebus and Kaluka, the only avenues to the country of the pirates, flow into a deep bay, round the north-east point of which, called Tanjong Siri, the piratical flotilla must return. The following disposition, therefore, was made of the force under Captain Farquhar's orders. Very fast spy or scout boats were stationed at Tanjong Siri, with instructions to return on the first appearance of the enemy and announce their approach.

YOUNGEST DAUGHTER OF THE CHIEF OF KENOWIT.

The Rajah, with a native force of about 40 well-armed prahus, including the *Banga Rayah*, pulling 80 oars, commanded by Sir James Brooke in person, and the *Rajah Wallo*, pulling 60 oars, commanded by the Rajah's nephew and acknowledged successor, Captain Brooke, of the 68th Regiment (Connaught Rangers), as well as the cutters of the *Albatros* and *Royalist*, commanded by Lieutenants Wilmshurst and Everest, were stationed in ambush at the mouth of the Kaluka. A large native force of about 40 prahus was stationed at the entrance of the Serebus, supported by the three remaining boats of the *Albatros*, commanded respectively by Captain Farquhar, Lieutenant Brickwell, and Mr. Williams, and the two boats of the *Nemesis*, under Messrs Goodwin and Baker; as well as by the *Kanes*, a very inefficient river steamer, commanded by Mr Wright.

Trying as it was to the patience of a parties, we remained in position until the 31st, during which interval every precaution human foresight could suggest was adopted to ensure success. About 7½ P.M. we were engaged in a rubber of whist on board the *Nemesis*, and had almost abandoned all hope of surprising the enemy, when a spy boat returned at best speed, with the long and anxiously-looked-for intelligence that the piratical fleet had rounded Tanjong Siri, and was rapidly approaching our position. As yet it was, of course, uncertain for which river they would make. This question was, however, soon set at rest, and a brisk fire of rockets from the cutters, and of great and small guns from the remainder of the Rajah's force stationed at the entrance of the Kaluka, announced that the enemy had attempted to force that river, and had met with a warmer reception than they had anticipated. A rocket was now fired by the Rajah, and, on this preconcerted signal, Captain Farquhar moved round Banting Marroh with the European force under his immediate command, to support the Rajah, if necessary, and also with a view to enclosing the enemy between two fires, leaving, however, a strong native force at the mouth of the Serebus, to intercept the pirates, in case of their passing the European boats, and making for this, their native river. Finding themselves foiled at the Kaluka, the enemy, gallantly followed by the two cutters and the Rajah's light skirmishing boats (which kept up a constant fire), put to sea, with the intention of running for the Batang Lupar; here, however, no doubt much to their surprise, they encountered Captain Farquhar's boats, and being saluted with round shot and rockets, they divided their force. They yet, however, preserved admirable order. Some returning to the Kaluka (still most judiciously guarded by the Rajah), renewed their attempt to enter, but with the like bad success; others passing in shoal water inside Captain Farquhar, made for the Serebus, and the remainder, having greater speed than his heavily laden boats, succeeded for the present in escaping to sea.

The *Nemesis* had hitherto remained at the mouth of the Serebus in position, but ready to move at a moment's notice to any point where her services might be required. She now acted her part, and that right nobly. Perceiving by the fire from Captain Farquhar's boats that the enemy had attempted to put to sea, Commander Wallace gave chase, and fell in with seventeen prahus which had succeeded in escaping Captain Farquhar, and were making in beautiful line for the Batang Lupar. When abeam we saluted them with grape and canister from our 32-pounders, raking the entire line, which we then broke, driving many of them on shore badly crippled; where they fell an easy prey to the Dyak boats, which, headed by Mr. Steel, of Sarawak, in the *Snake*, followed the *Nemesis*, but never interfered with her fire. We then pursued five others, and destroyed them in detail, passing round each and pouring in a constant fire of grape and canister, musketry and rifles, until they drifted past us helpless logs, without a living being on board.

That discharge of grape was a fearful sight, as at point-blank range it crashed over the sea, and through the devoted prahus, marking its track with the floating bodies of the dying, shattered prahus, planks, shields, and fragments of all sorts. I should have pitied them; but they were pirates, and the thought steeled my heart. At this period the scene was exciting in the extreme: fighting was going on in all directions; wherever the eye was turned it met the brilliant double flash of the great gun, the bright quick flame of musketry, the lightning streak of the rocket, or the dazzling blaze of the blue light; whilst the ear was saluted with the boom of cannon, the roar of musketry, the wild tone of the tom-tom, the clear startling note of the gong, or the still more fearful warwhoop of the Dyak, telling a sad tale of destruction and death. The pirates now, finding themselves surrounded, lost all presence of mind—order was no longer preserved—the flotilla scattered and fled in every direction, the crews jumping overboard and swimming for the shore, or running the prahus aground, and taking refuge in the jungle.

About twelve o'clock at night the fight might be considered as over, although isolated firing continued until midnight. The entire force under Captain Farquhar's command may be estimated at 3000 men. From information subsequently obtained, that of the enemy cannot be taken lower than 120 prahus and 4000 men. The loss of the enemy in the action was 90 prahus, and not less than 400 men; whilst we lost but two men killed and six wounded. In addition, however, to the loss in action, the enemy suffered most severely, being followed in the jungle by the Dyaks, who, like bloodhounds, tracked and hunted them down, cutting their heads off, and bringing them in as a proof of victory; and even of those who escaped a violent death, at least one-third must have perished before they reached their homes, being altogether destitute of food. The total loss of the enemy may, therefore, be estimated at 1600 men; they have also lost an immense quantity of brass guns, muskets, gongs, and arms of all sorts, with which they were well provided, but which they either threw overboard to lighten their prahus, and increase their speed, and prevent them from sinking

TAMAH, NATIVE OF KENOWIT, IN KAYAN WAR-DRESS.

TATTOOED DYAK OF KENOWIT, WITH PENDULOUS EAR-LOBES.

S K E T C H E S F R O M B O R N E O.

or abandoned on taking to the jungle. More than a mile of the beach of Banting Marron was strewed with wrecks and abandoned prahus, which were either burnt or carried off as prizes. Taking into consideration all the circumstances, that the surprise did not form any part of the original plan, the smallness of the European force, the necessary division of that force, the annihilation of a powerful enemy without loss on our side (which is the perfection of generalship), and that all this was done under the great and manifold disadvantages of a night attack, it may with truth be said that the highest credit is due to those who originated, as well as those who so ably executed, the plan.

As an instance of the atrocity of these bloodthirsty fellows, I may mention that on the expedition having surprised the village of Matou, as well as a trading prahu, they took some heads and one female prisoner. On being compelled to take to the jungle, they found they

DYAK AND KAYAN WEAPONS.

could not carry her with them; they therefore cut her head off, and mangled the body in a most frightful manner, in which state it was found after the action lying on the beach of Banting Marron, a ghastly object—the legs and arms being nearly severed from the body, which was literally chopped in pieces!

A considerable native force was left at the scene of action to follow the pirates in the jungle, and complete the work of destruction; and the remainder moved up the Serebus about forty miles, where the *Nemesis* and the large prahus anchored, whilst the light boats proceeded up the river Paboe, to destroy the fortified villages on its banks before the warriors could return to their defence. The advance was opposed by nine large booms lately thrown across the river. These were with difficulty removed; but at length a monster tree, so hard that the axes scarcely made an impression on it, seemed an almost impassable barrier to further progress. After in vain using every effort to overcome the difficulty, the force was disembarked, with the intention of clearing a road through the jungle and marching overland; but they had scarcely landed and commenced operations, when a skirmish took place, in which four natives of our party were killed, and amongst them "Bunnee" and "Tojong," two sons of the Chief of Lundu. We all felt the deepest regret for these youths, as (unlike their countrymen) they knew not

DYAK MODE OF DRYING HEADS.

what fear was, and fell victims to the rashest valour, having, contrary to orders, moved in advance of their party, almost unarmed: one brother was carried in headless, and the other with his face cut off, and otherwise fearfully mangled. This untoward event threw such a damp over the spirits of the natives, that it was not deemed advisable to advance until confidence was somewhat restored and, in the meantime, the unusually low water enabled the boats to pass under the tree and proceed up the river, where they destroyed Paboe, and several other villages, and took some prisoners, as well as a great quantity of plunder

FLEET NEAR BALLA.—SING.A RAJAH AND RAJAH WALLI IN THE FOREGROUND.—THE RANEE AND ENGLISH BOATS IN ADVANCE

amongst which were some ancient jars, which the Dyaks hand down from father to son as heirlooms and prize very highly, some of them being valued as high as £200. It was, indeed, fortunate the fleet had been destroyed, as otherwise it would have been impossible to perform the service without immense loss of life on our side; for a very small party, armed with rifles, and stationed in the jungle opposite each boom, could have picked off every European whilst removing the trees, and without the loss of a man on their side.

During the absence of the boats, numbers of the pirates who had escaped in the action, but were not aware of our still occupying the river, were cut off by the Dyak boats in attempting to ascend the Serebus, and I then had an opportunity of witnessing the operation of preserving the heads. The Dyaks, having killed their enemy, immediately cut his head off, with a fiendish yell; they then scoop out the brains, and suspend the head from a rod of bamboo, as represented in the Sketch. They then light a slow fire underneath, and the smoke ascends

TOWN OF KENOWIT, RIVER REJANG.

through the neck, and penetrates the head, thoroughly drying the interior. It is then placed in a basket of very open work, and carried suspended from the belt of the captor—more highly prized than ornaments of gold or precious stones. On one occasion I saw five heads on a platform, undergoing the operation; and within two feet of it the Dyaks were cool y cooking some wild boar chops for their dinner, and inhaling the mingled perfume of baked human and hog's flesh!

We now proceeded to the river Rejang, the finest and most interesting of the rivers of the northern coast of Borneo. One glance at the town speaks volumes as to the cause of this warfare, and proclaims the lawless character of one party, and the insecurity of the other. The houses, inhabited by the Milanos, a race distinct from the Malay and Dyak, are of immense length, some of them containing three hundred people. They are erected on pillars of wood, about thirty-five feet in height, and are only approachable by ladders, which can be drawn up on the appearance of an enemy; each thus forms in itself a perfect fortress. An immense gallery, protected by a basket-proof trestle-work, runs the entire length of the building, this is used as the common sitting-room, and here are coil ected offensive and defensive weapons of all sorts—brass guns, rifles, spears, shields, parangs, sumpitans, stones, &c.; and they also pour boiling water and oil on the heads of assailants. I was informed that, on the erection of one of these houses, a deep hole was sunk for the corner pillar, and in this (as we place a bottle containing a coin and engraved inscription) they (*terrace reforce*) lowered an unfortunate girl, decked out in all her finery, and then dropped the enormous post on her head, crushing her to atoms; and yet they are now a fine intelligent race, and cordially unite with the Rajah for the suppression of piracy.

Having obtained a sufficient supply of firewood, we proceeded up the river Rejang to the Kenowit, up which river the boats advanced about 40 miles, and succeeding the enemy, plundered and burned the villages, and took several prisoners. The boats having returned, we pressed on to the town of Kenowit, on the inhabitants of which the Rajah imposed a heavy fine, with a threat of visiting them with his heartiest displeasure if not evaded by

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE BERMONDSEY MURDER.

COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEAL

The point reserved in the case of Maria Manning, convicted jointly with her husband of the murder of Patrick O'Connor, was argued on Wednesday morning, in the Exchequer Chamber, before Chief Justice Wilde, Mr. Baron Parke, Mr. Baron Platt, Mr. Justice Cresswell, Mr. Justice Coleridge, and Mr. Baron Parke.

Mr. Ballantine, on behalf of the appellant, contended, at great length, that, as Mrs. Manning was an alien born, she had not lost the privileges and rights attaching to alienage by her marriage with her husband; and that as she had, at the time of her trial, pleaded her right to be tried by a jury *de medietate linguæ*, she could be been wrongfully convicted by a jury composed entirely of British subjects, and therefore entitled to a new trial by a jury composed of half Englishmen and half foreigners.

The Attorney-General said, that although his learned friend had argued the question most adroitly on behalf of his client, he yet had failed in shaking the clear words of the Act of Parliament,—that of 7 and 8 Victoria, cap. 66, which was passed on the 6th of August, 1844, the 16th section of which enacted, in words that could not possibly be misconstrued, "that any woman married to a natural born subject, or person naturalised, shall be deemed and taken to be herself naturalised, and have all the rights and privileges of a natural-born subject." Although, therefore, he admitted that Mrs. Manning had been born in a foreign country, and therefore an alien, yet, by her marriage to a British-born or natural subject, she lost all her rights and privileges of alienage, instead of which she became entitled to the same rights and privileges as those claimed by her husband. He, therefore, most confidently appealed to their Lordships to refuse the application for a new trial, on the ground that the prisoners had been convicted by a jury wrongfully constituted.

Mr. Ballantine having shortly replied to the arguments of the Attorney-General,

the Judges withdrew in order to consider their judgment, and were absent rather more than half an hour. Upon their return,

Chief Justice Wilde delivered the decision of the Court. He said that the Judges had, in the case, withdrawn for a short time, in order to deliberate upon the arguments which had been adduced by the learned counsel on both sides—not because they entertained any doubts upon the matter, but because they wished to give so much importance as the present all the calm deliberation which it might seem to the public to demand. Mr. Ballantine had argued the entire case in the most able and proper manner, and had not omitted a single argument which either learning or ingenuity could suggest. Notwithstanding which, however, the Judges were severally and collectively unanimous in their opinion that no doubt whatever could be entertained as to the decision at which they ought to arrive in the case. The question simply was whether at the time of the trial the female Queen was or was not one of his Queen's subject, and whether or not she had been tried by a jury lawfully constituted. That Mrs. Manning had been born in a foreign country was admitted, but it had also been admitted that she was at the time of her trial, a married woman, and married to a British-born subject. It being admitted, therefore, that she was married to a British-born subject, disposed of the whole question. Although she was previously an alien, yet at the moment when such marriage took place she became entitled, under the Act to Amend the Laws relating to Aliens, to all the rights and privileges of a British-born or naturalised subject: in fact, she became by her marriage *ipso facto*, a British subject. As she could not, therefore, possibly be, at one and the same time, an alien and a British subject, the judges were unanimously of opinion that she had been rightly tried, and was not entitled to the privilege of a new trial.

The Court was densely crowded during the whole of the morning, the space allotted to counsel being filled in every corner, the learned gentlemen giving the closest attention to the arguments addressed on both sides.

The result of the appeal was communicated the same evening to Mrs. Manning, who was previously unaware that any steps had been taken in the matter. The convict exhibited no emotion whatever at the intelligence, merely observing that "everybody was against her; and that justice had not been done her."

Mr. Keane, the Governor of Horsemonger-lane Gaol, received, in the course of Wednesday, the warrant of the Sheriff of the County, fixing Tuesday next, the 13th inst., for the execution of both the culprits, between the hours of eight in the morning and two in the afternoon.

POLICE.

THE RECENT ATTEMPTED PARRICIDE AT CHISWICK.

On Tuesday, Henry Bathurst Monkhouse (who has been so frequently remanded at the Hammersmith Police court on the charge of having feloniously discharged a loaded pistol at his father, Mr. John Farmer Monkhouse) was again brought up in the prison-van from the House of Detention, for further examination.

The court was filled with the idle and the curious in matters criminal.

The evidence was the same in effect as the statements which have already been published on this sad affair.

The wretched prisoner's father was sufficiently recovered from the effects of his wound to appear in court against him. The prisoner did not move a muscle on hearing his father called, nor did he indulge even in the slightest or most furtive glance in the direction of the spot at which Mr. Monkhouse, sen., stood. On the contrary, he retained immovably the position he had assumed on being first placed at the bar. Mr. Monkhouse did not venture to look at his unhappy son (though this was the first occasion of their meeting since the sad event), but kept his eyes directed to the bench. His evidence corroborated that of the other witnesses as to his son discharging a pistol at him

At the close of the proceedings, the prisoner (when called on by the magistrate) did not say anything, observing the same dogged silence he had done throughout. He was committed to Newgate for trial, on the charge of feloniously shooting at and wounding the prosecutor, with intent to kill and murder him.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The wind-up of the racing campaign at York, on Monday and Tuesday last, was not by any means so brilliant as the number of the entries led us to expect; in fact, the racing barely came up to the average of the Union Hunt gatherings. The Metropolitan Steeple-chase season commenced on Wednesday, in the Subscription riding-grounds at Harlesdon. The "line" was a "repeat" of the old affairs in the same quarter; the sport satisfactory, and the attendance averagely good, but the weather unpropitious. The "little go" at Woodford came off on Friday, but excited scarcely any interest. The appointments for next week include Aberystwith, on Monday; and Aylesbury, on Wednesday. The Liverpool Meeting, for flat and steeple-chase racing, takes place in the following week, and promises to be worthy of the neighbourhood.

The Coming fixtures are—Monday, Workington; Tuesday, Letcomb Bowers (Wantage), and Barton-upon-Humber; Wednesday, Baldock; Thursday, Trentham, Glossop, and Maltesy; and Saturday, Spalding, in the Home Park, Hampton Court.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The business transacted this afternoon touched upon all the Derby favourites, some of which were backed with considerable spirit, Hollingbroke having by far the most powerful party. A few horses were introduced for the Chester Cup, affords not by any means favourable to round betting.

METROPOLITAN STEEPLE CHASE

2 to 1 agst The Commodore	1 agst British Yeoman
6 to 1 —— Lanquidoe	8 to 1 —— Sarah Sykes

CHESTER C.P.

100 to 1 agst The Baroness (t)	100 to 1 agst Kensington (t)	100 to 1 agst Cossack (t)
100 to 1 —— Lisnabago (t)	100 to 1 —— Essendaria (t)	100 to 1 —— Genevieve (t)
100 to 1 —— Melody (t)	100 to 1 —— Ruby (t)	

DERBY

10 to 1 agst Hollingbroke (t)	22 to 1 agst Sweetheart	33 to 1 agst The Nigger (t)
14 to 1 —— Ghilderic Saltburn (t)	22 to 1 —— Belcona	33 to 1 —— Pintoft (t)
18 to 1 —— Knight of Avenel (t)	25 to 1 —— Cyprus	40 to 1 —— Hardinge (t)
20 to 1 —— Mildew	25 to 1 —— Wadworth (t)	
21 to 1 —— Chicchor	25 to 1 —— Vestigium	66 to 1 —— Little Bob (t)
21 to 1 —— The Italian (t)	25 to 1 —— John O'Groat (t)	66 to 1 —— The Swede (t)

HURDLEBAY.—The betting this afternoon was on too small a scale to require any thing than an enumeration of the prices.

CHESTER CUP.

1000 to 15 agst White colt	1000 to 10 agst The Cocktail	1000 to 10 agst Legerdemain
1000 to 15 —— Pump o'Day	1000 to 10 —— Essedaria	1000 to 10 —— Flatcatcher
Boy	1000 to 10 —— Ruby	1000 to 10 —— Dissent
1000 to 10 —— Cancrou	1000 to 10 —— Hals	1000 to 10 —— Dough
1000 to 10 —— Surplice	1000 to 10 —— Berenice	1000 to 10 —— Lady Evelyn

All the above bets were taken.

DERBY

34 to 1 agst Deacon	25 to 1 agst Cyprus (t)	33 to 1 agst The Nigger
	33 to 1 agst Melton	

THE METROPOLITAN STEEPLE-CHASE.—WEDNESDAY.

HANDICAP of 20 sovs each.—Mr. Elmore's British Yeoman (Mason), 1. Mr. Cawley's Lanquilnet (Reeves), 2.

THE AMATEUR STEEPLE-CHASE STAKES of 5 sovs each, and a whip added.—Mr. Hendley's Ammon (Mr. Edwards), 1. Mr. Steward's Gazette (Owner), 2.

THE KNAPLEY-HILL STAKES of 5 sovs each, and 30 added. Mr. Frank's Sampson (Goodlie), 1. Mr. Scott's Alpheus (Read), 2.

CAEWE GRAND ANNUAL STEEPLE-CHASE.

SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs each, with 80 added.—Capt. Thompson's Abd-el-Kader (Canavan), 1. Mr. Henderson's Little Fanny (Fowler), 2.

YORKSHIRE UNION HUNT CLUB MEETING.—TUESDAY.

The RUBBISH HANDICAP of 7 sovs each.—Mr Whiting's Joe Anderson (F. Marsden), 1. Mr. Colingwood's Administrator (Mr. Smith), 2.

The SELLING STAKES of 5 sovs each.—Mr. Meiklam's Poionaise (Col. Richardson), 1. Mr. Ewbank's Fyrland (Capt. Broadley), 2.

The FALLI-NO STAKES of 5 sovs each.—Captain E. Haworth's Woe Mickey (Capt. Broadley), 1. Mr. Meiklam's Cockatil (Col. Richardson), 2.

The SCURRY HANDICAP of 5 sovs each.—Sir R. W. Bulkeley's bl f by Pioca roon (Osborne), 1. Mr. Shepherd's Troublesome Johnny (Dickinson), 2.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*A. L. M.*" Worcester.—*As "a general rule," good players consume much more time in playing a game than inferior ones. In the "Chess-Player's Companion" you will find the time of each game, and of most of the moves, in the great match between England and France recorded. The last game occupied fourteen hours.*

"*Westmonasteriensis.*"—*You have described the position inaccurately. Send a correct diagram, and it shall be duly examined.*

"*Pippos,*" Oxford.—*Your diagram, which is hardly intelligible (the Chess-board being reversed, and the men ill drawn), is an easy mate in three moves. You will find the opening moves of the "Scotch Gambit" at p. 106 of the little "Chess-player's Text-Book," just published.*

"*A. Johnson,*" Oxford. *The new Chess-men can be obtained of Speers and Son, in the High street.*

"*W. S.,*" York.—*Hardly equal to some of your previous efforts*

"*R. M.,*" Belgrave-square.—*The Chess-player's "Handbook," and the other treatises by the same author, may be easily got in your neighbourhood. Apply at Weston's capital library, in Knightsbridge.*

"*Spondee.*" *The annual subscription to the St. George's Club is only three guineas for town, and one guinea for country, members; and for this trifling subscription you have the use of a library, reading-room, and free admission to the inestimable attractions of the far-famed Polytechnic Institution, besides the advantage of Chess practice with many of the finest players in Europe.*

"*A. J. A.*" *Walton Crescent. The King's Bishop's Pawn is more than an equivalent for the odds of the first move; but, to profit by the advantage, you should decline the gambit. See the article on the interchange of odds in the "Chess-Players Companion," p. 63.*

"*Ruphy Tyro.*"—*We have not space to compare the "Staunton Chess-men" with those called "The Edinburgh," which, we believe, were designed by Lord John Hay; but you will find a very copious notice of the former in the Morning Herald of Nov. 6.*

"*Sancho.*"—*Of all living players, the palm for pre-eminence in blindfold Chess-playing must be fairly awarded to M. Kieseritzky, who has not only repeatedly conducted two games in this manner at the same time, but has even resisted what to many are considered the fabulous exploits of Philidor, by playing three games at once without seeing any Chess-board.*

"*Alderman.*"—*1. Mr. Horwitz's terms for Chess tuition may be learnt by addressing a note to him at the George and Vulture Hotel, Lombard-street. We know they are very reasonable. 2. Apply to Williams and Norgate, the foreign booksellers.*

"*Mr. Pips.*"—*Not later than Wednesday morning.*

"*E. C.,*" Liverpool.—*Neither Problem* 301 *nor Problem* 302 *can be solved in less than the prescribed number of moves.*

"*Bellary.*"—*Very much superior to the former ones.*

"*G. S.,*" Douglas.—*A player giving the odds of his Queen, is not prohibited from assuming a second Queen should one of his Pawns reach its final square.*

"*A Constant Reader,*" Glasgow, and "*Trochilus.*"—*It shall be given next week.*

"*X. Y. Z.*"—*College, Cambridge.*—*1. In the diagram sent, White has an equal force to his antagonist's, and little, if any, inferiority of position. Why then should he resign? 2. In the "capped Pawn" game, stalemate, and perpetual check, cause a drawn battle. The Pawn usually elected for the cap is the K Pawn. 3. The Enigmas "won't do."*

"*Pawn.*"—*Declined*

"*Episcopus*" and *others.*—*In reply to a host of enquirers in the country, we are requested to mention that the illustrated Chess-men are obtainable of Hansburg, Liverpool; of Parnes and of Agnese, Manchester; Mather, Newcastle; Steele and Bax, Norwich; Manning, Worcester, Alder, Cheltenham; and Nightingale, Shrewsbury.*

"*F. W. A.*" and "*Amateur R.*" *have both failed in their attempts to solve the fine Problem No.* 301.

"*Lucius.*"—*In the case disputed, B. must retract his moves; and his King being then stalemated, the game is drawn.*

"*Agricola.*"—*The "Edinburgh" pattern.*

"*Orus.*"—*You were quite justified in playing your Pawn forward in the case mentioned, despite of anything Hoyle, who is no authority upon Chess, may say to the contrary.*

Solutions by "*J. L. S.,*" "*J. R. R.,*" "*P. G. R.*" "*Otho,*" "*G. M.,*" "*Mr. Pope,*" "*Carlo Follero,*" "*S. U.,*" "*Brutus,*" "*Zeno,*" "*Alice,*" "*J. B. D.,*" "*One of the D. Dan,*" "*Tolaech,*" "*H. B.*" "*An Amateur,*" *Manchester,* "*J. T. L.,*" "*W. B.*" "*M. E. R.,*" "*Julius Cæsar,*" "*The Rev. R. M.,*" "*G. M. G.,*" "*Otho,*" "*D. D.,*" *Oxford,* "*B. A.,*" *Oxford,* "*Rev. M. S.,*" "*Rex — D.,*" "*Rugby Bonus,*" "*G. A. B.,*" *Leeds,* "*J. N. L.,*" "*W. C.*" "*A. E.,*" "*J. D. S.,*" *Hushing, are correct. Those by* "*H. H. G.,*" "*Melicius,*" "*Omicron,*" "*Guwanus,*" "*B. S. M.,*" "*Pawn,*" "*B. W. F.,*" "*Ramsgate,*" "*R. S. C.,*" "*Inverlik,*" "*R. V.*" "*Junius,*" "*Geo,*" "*E. S. M.,*" *are wrong.*

*** Want of space again obliges us to defer the answers to numerous Correspondents.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 301.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Kt 3d (ch)	K to his 8th (best)	3. Q to K 7th	Anything
2. Q to K 8th	P to Q K 4th	Kt or Q mates	

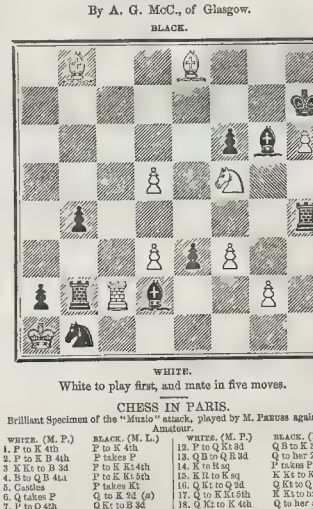
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 302.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to Q 7th	K to K B sq (best)	3. Kt to Q B 6th (ch)	K to his 3d
2. R to Q 8th (ch)	K to his 3d	4. R to Q 6th—Mate	

PROBLEM No. 303.

By A. G. McC., of Glasgow.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play first, and mate in five moves.

CHESS IN PARIS.

Brilliant Specimen of the "Muzio" attack, played by M. PERUSS against an Amateur.

WHITE. (M. P.)	BLACK. (M. L.)	WHITE. (M. P.)	BLACK. (M. L.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	12. P to Q Kt 3d	Q R to K 3d
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	13. Q B to Q R 3d	Q to her 2d
3. K Kt to B 3d	P to K Kt 4th	14. K to Kt sq	P takes P (b)
4. B to Q B 4th	P to K Kt 5th	15. K R to K sq	K Kt to K 2d
5. Castles	P takes Kt	16. Q Kt to Q 2d	Q Kt to Q B 3d
6. Q takes P	Q to K 2d (a)	17. Q to K Kt 5th	K Kt to his 3d
7. P to Q 4th	Q Kt to B 3d	18. Q Kt to K 6th	Q to her sq
8. Q takes P	Q Kt to Q sq	19. Q to K B 5th (c)	Q Kt to K 2d
9. Q takes Q B P	P to Q 3d	20. Kt to K B 6th (ch)	K to B sq
10. Q to her R 8th	K B to K Kt 2d	21. R takes B	Q R to Q B sq
11. P to K 5th	P takes P		

And White gave mate in four moves.

(a) This feeble line of defence is much inferior to the recognised one, arising from Q to K B 3d.
(b) K takes K R, with the view to Castle presently, seems better play.
(c) Insidious. If Black take the Q, he is mated next move.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 494.—By CARLO FOLIERO.

White: K at his sq, Bs at K Kt 3d and 6th; Ps at K Kt 6th, K B 3d, and K 2d.
Black: K at his 6th; Ps at K Kt 2nd, K B 4th, and K 3d.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

No. 495. By L'ANONYME DE LILLE.

White: K at his B 4th, B at Q Kt 5th, Kts at K 6th and Q 5th, P at Q B 6th.
Black: K at his sq, P at Q 3d.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 496.—By A. B. SKIPWORTH.

White: K at his R 4th, B at K Kt sq, Kt at K B sq; Ps at K 2d and 4th, and Q B 5th.
Black: K at his B 5th; Ps at K 4th, K B 4th, and Q B 2d.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

At the Privy Council on Tuesday last, Thursday next, the 15th inst., was appointed as a general day of thanksgiving on account of the cessation of the cholera throughout the United Kingdom.

The floors of the Bankruptcy Court, which were covered with the patent kamptulicon about five years since, in order to deaden the sound, are undergoing partial repair. The wear of this extraordinary mechanical production appears to have given great satisfaction.

The annual *soirée* of the Leeds Mechanics Institution was held on Friday evening week, at the Stock Exchange Hall in that town. Speeches were delivered by Mr. M. Milne, M.P., Mr. Rochuck, M.P., Lord Mahon, M.P. (who occupied the chair), and resolutions in support of the objects of the institution were adopted.

The weavers at Gorton-mill, Ashton, have turned out, having been offered a reduction of a halfpenny a cut. The reduction has some connexion with patent looms, which are considered to confer certain advantages upon the weaver.

The treasurer of King's College Hospital, on Saturday, received the handsome donation of £100 from Mrs. E. M. Chandler, towar s the liquidation of the expenses incurred by the reception and treatment of cholera patients during the prevalence of the epidemic. This is the fifth contribution of a similar kind made by the same lady towards the laudable objects of King's College Hospital.

William Hulme died suddenly on the 27th ult. at the White Chimneys, near Leek, aged 38. The deceased was the captor of Smith O'Brien, for which he received the Government reward of £500.

A large shoal of herrings has set in at Scalpa, between Syke and the mainland; each boat engaged has averaged forty barrels per night for some nights. The price is only 2s. per cran.

A few days ago, Messrs. Harvey, of Regent-street, jewellers, received a letter bearing the Newcastle post-mark, containing a pearl brooch and a part of a pair of pearl earrings, the tops having remained and large pearls removed, with the following laconic remark "Stolen from you nearly twenty years ago."

The Marquis of Cholmondeley, at his half-yearly audit, last week, made a return of 10 per cent, on the rents of his Cheshire tenantry, owing to the reduced price obtainable for all agricultural produce.

There is at present to be seen in the village of Coniston, Westmoreland, the rare sight of a woman nursing her great-great-grandchild. The name of the great-great-grandmother is Mary Tyson, and she looks fresh enough to warrant the expectation that she may live to see yet another generation.

The colliers of the Ashton district continue to hold meetings to organise their duty. They assert that their wages are at starvation point.

Ambrose Tomlinson, of Leeds, who was convicted at the Yorkshire Ass ses held in August, 1848, of uttering a seditious speech at Bradford, and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment, has been set at liberty, along with some of the other Chartists convicted at the same assizes.

The Bishop of Norwich, Dr. Hinds, has given £50 for one year to the support of Miss Stanley's clothing club.

Goulburn new church was opened by the Lord Bishop of Chester last week. A church has long been wanted in this neighbourhood, and the present erection is regarded as a great boon by the inhabitants.

Last week, at a meeting held in the vestry of All Saints' Church, Derby, for the purpose of considering the necessity of augmenting that living by the erection of a parsonage-house, and to find money for an additional curate, the sum of £650 was collected in the vestry in a few minutes for that laudable purpose.

The rolls of the unclaimed shares of the 16th Lancers and 18th Light Infantry of the prize money granted for the capture of Ghuznee have been received at the East India House from Bengal, the total amount remaining unpaid to the officers and men of these regiments is £1800 11s. 1d.

The United East India Service Club has, it is understood, taken the mansion in St. James's-square formerly occupied by the Free Trade Club, paying £3900 for the lease and fixtures. The Marquis of Dalhousie and General Sir Charles Nayer are to become presidents of the club.

Gold dust and dollars from California continue to find their way to this country. Her Majesty's ship *Constance* left Valparaiso, August 28th, for Portsmouth, with 1,750,000 dollars in freight, and is expected to reach Spithead in 75 days. Her Majesty's ship *Pandora* left Valparaiso, August 9th, with 50,000 dollars worth of gold dust, consigned to Mr. Robertson, of Shaw and Maxwell's, Salisbury-street, Strand.

The Admiralty have ordered that, in future, the issue of life-buoys to her Majesty's ships shall be two to first, second, third, and fourth rates, and one only to all other vessels

The Board of the Admiralty have given permission to Mr. Hay, the Admiralty chemist, to take out a patent for his valuable and successful composition for preserving the bottoms of iron ships from accumulations and corrosion.

Measures are at present in progress for the repair of the martello tower erected to the east of Leith harbour, with the view of mounting a battery of guns upon it, and having it garrisoned by a small body of troops. We believe the guns will be mounted on swivels, so as to command the whole range of the Firth.

We are sorry to learn that the Duke of Newcastle has been suffering from severe indisposition, but from the latest account received we trust his Grace may be considered out of danger.

On Tuesday, at eleven o'clock, a messenger from the Home Office arrived at Horsemonger-lane Gaol, bearing a respite, during her Majesty's pleasure, for the convict Alfred Stanley Cardus, aged 20, a youth who was lately capitally convicted of attempting to murder a female in Dulwich-wood.

At the late calamitous fire at Combury House (Lord Churchill's), a box containing valuable records relating to the illustrious hero, the ancestor of the noble Lord, perished in the conflagration, though strenuous efforts were made for its preservation.

Four ships recently started from Liverpool together, and arrived off New York together, having never lost sight of one another during the passage.

The Hungarian Vocalists are touring in Scotland, where their singing is greatly admired. Four of the twelve who formed the choir last season in London are returned to their native country since the cessation of hostilities, but the original party of students, eight in number, are still united, and will shortly return to London, and subsequently visit Spain.

On Tuesday, at Windsor, it was ordered, by her Majesty in Council, that the Parliament, which stands prorogued to Tuesday, the 20th instant, be further prorogued to Wednesday, the 16th day of January next.

On Monday, the 5th inst., a general assembly of the academicians was held at the Royal Academy of Arts in Trafalgar-square, when Mr. John Henry Foley was elected an associate of that institution.

His excellency Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, the newly-appointed British Minister to the United States, accompanied by the Hon. Lady Bulwer, and his nephew, Mr. T. Bulwer Lytton, left town on Wednesday for Portsmouth, there to embark on board her Majesty's ship *Hecate*, for New York.

Mr. Richard Somerset, son of General Lord Fitzroy Somerset, late secretary to the General Sir Colin Campbell, Governor of Ceylon, has accepted the post of Private Secretary to his Majesty the King of Hanover, and is on the eve of leaving for Germany

Mr. Dyce Sombre, it is understood, is still dissatisfied with the restrictions on his person and property imposed by the Commissioners of Lunacy, and it is said that he is preparing a petition to the Lord Chancellor for another medical and judicial investigation.

Mr. Wingfield, one of the Masters in Chancery, and the father-in-law of the Lord Chancellor, has resigned his office. This makes the second vacancy; however, it is generally believed that there is an understanding that the Masters will be limited to their now existing number.

A great military parade was held at Washington (United States), on the 19th ult., to commemorate the anniversary of General Cornwallis's surrender

Viscount Brackley is daily regaining his strength, and progressing very satisfactorily towards convalescence.

The Robert Burns Masonic Ball was held at the Freemasons' Hall on Monday evening last, the 5th instant, and was very numerously and fashionably attended.

The *Carlisle Journal* says that a sportsman who was lately seeking game in the neighbourhood of Williamstone started a rabbit, which was instantly chased by a large hawk that darted from a neighbouring thicket; but at the moment when the bird was pouncing on its prey the sportsman fired, and killed both the hawk and rabbit with the charge of one barrel of his gun.

Her Majesty's steam-vessel *Stromboli* has been ordered to proceed from Devonport, for the home-and-home trade.

The chief officer of one of the public departments at Portsmouth, feeling annoyed one morning recently that the convict labourers had not come to work at the proper hour, sent a boat to enquire the reason, when he was informed the gang was engaged at the *algebra* class, and could not be sent on shore.

A monument is about to be erected by the press of New York to the memory of Dr. J. A. Houston, late short-hand writer to Congress. Dr. Houston was from the north of Ireland, and was but a few years in the States

The Bishop of Rupert's Land, and family, who sailed from the Thames in the Hudson's Bay Company's ship *Prince Rupert*, on the 7th of June and from Stromness, Orkneys, on the 28th, arrived safely, and in good health, at York Fort, Hudson's Bay, on the 16th of August. The Bishop was about leaving York fort for the Red River Settlement on the 29th of August, where he expected to arrive about the 25th of September.

"A few days ago," says a Vienna letter of the 31st ult., "as the Emperor was leaving the Opera with his mother, the Archduchess Sophia, a man suddenly presented himself before her, and asked, "Where is the Emperor?" The Archduchess, frightened, answered, "at Schönbrunn." The same evening, the man went to the palace and demanded an audience, but he was told to return the next day. It turned out, on inquiry, that he was an escaped lunatic, named Darras. He was secured.

LIEUT. NELSON VOLUNTEERING TO BOARD A PRIZE IN A VIOLENT GALE, NOV. 20, 1777.—PAINTED BY B. WEST, P.R.A.

CURIOSITIES.—IX.

BED AND CHAIR OF NAPOLEON.

These "curiosities" were sold at the recent dispersion c. articles of interest and *vertu* at Brockley Hall, an Illustrated notice of which appeared in our Journal for the 27th ult.

The Bed and Chair were once the property of the Emperor Napoleon, and were brought from Malmaison. They are treasurable on this account; their style (that of the Empire) being as little worthy of commendation as that of any period in modern or ancient art.

NAPOLEON'S BEDSTEAD AND CHAIR, FROM BROCKLEY HALL.

NAVAL GALLERY, GREENWICH HOSPITAL.

A very interesting addition has lately been made to this gallery of the memorials of the eminent services of the Royal Navy, in eight pictures, which have been purchased by subscription, and presented to the Hospital, Mr. Jasper de St. Croix being the principal subscriber.

The several pictures, which are placed in a room to the left of the Upper Hall, are as follow:—

1. Horatio Nelson, Midshipman, 1773; adventure with a bear. By R. Westall, R.A.
2. Horatio Nelson, Lieutenant, volunteering to board a Prize in a violent gale, November 20, 1777. By B. West, P.R.A.
3. The *San Nicholas* and *San Josef* carried by boarding, February 14, 1797. By R. Westall, R.A.
4. Rear-Admiral Nelson's conflict with a Spanish launch, July 3, 1796. By R. Westall, R.A.
5. Sir Horatio Nelson, wounded at Teneriffe, July 24, 1797.
6. Portrait of Admiral Lord Viscount Nelson, K.B., aged 43, 1798. By F. L. Abbot.—Unfinished.
7. Lord Nelson in the *Victory's* cockpit, mortally wounded, Oct. 21, 1805. By B. West, P.R.A.
8. Apotheosis of Nelson. By B. West, P.R.A.

We have engraved the second picture.

The incident took place soon after Nelson had received his commission as Second Lieutenant of the *Lowestoffe* frigate, Captain William Locker, then fitting out for Jamaica. The scene is thus described in Southey's Life of the hero:—

"American, and French privateers under American colours, were at that time harassing our trade in the West Indies: even a frigate was not sufficiently active for Nelson, and he repeatedly got appointed to the command of one of the *Lowestoffe's* tenders. During one of their cruises the *Lowestoffe* captured an American letter-of-marque: it was blowing a gale, and a heavy sea running. The First Lieutenant being ordered to board the prize, went below to put on his hanger. It happened to be mislaid, and, while he was seeking it, Captain Locker came on deck. Perceiving the boat still alongside, and in danger every moment of being swamped, and being extremely anxious that the privateer should be instantly taken in charge, because he feared that it would otherwise founder, he exclaimed, 'Have I no officer in the ship who can board the prize?' Nelson did not offer himself immediately, waiting, with his usual sense of propriety, for the first lieutenant's return; but, hearing the master volunteer, he jumped into the boat, saying, 'It is my turn now; and if I come back, it is yours.' The American, who had carried a heavy press of sail, in hope of escaping, was so completely water-logged, that the *Lowestoffe's* boat went in on deck, and out again with the sea."

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Admiral Sir Byam Martin, G.C.B., succeeds Sir J. Hawkins Whitshed as Admiral of the Fleet. Sir Byam Martin received, as half-pay of Admiral of the Red, and as Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom, £1200 11s. 9d. per annum; as Admiral of the Fleet, he receives only £1149 5s. per annum; thereby losing £51 6s. 9d. by the advancement.

Naval Aide-de-Camp to the Queen.—By the promotion of Capt. Berkeley to the rank of Rear-Admiral, an appointment of aide-de-camp to the Queen becomes vacant, Capt. A. L. Corry having succeeded to the paid division. Capt. the Hon. Henry John Rous has been appointed to the honorary distinction

The Right Hon. the Earl of Hardwicke has resigned the command of her Majesty's ship *Vengeance*, 84, in Sir William Parker's fleet in the Mediterranean, and will be succeeded by Captain Sir H. M. Blackwood, Bart. The noble Earl, we understand, joins the Countess and his family at Naples, and returns to England.

Iron Ships.—The effect of musketry and shot upon iron vessels has been an object of test during the past few days on board her Majesty's ship *Excellent*, in Portsmouth harbour. Some sheets of iron, of the same thickness as those used in the building of iron vessels, have been placed at certain distances from the ship, and musketry, and grape and canister fired at them. At forty yards' distance the musket ball, with the common charge of powder in the weapon, has penetrated completely the iron, leaving a perfectly round hole; case shot, at 200 yards, completely penetrated the iron of half and three-quarter inch thickness, showing that even at the most ordinary distances the balls of the most commonplace weapons will completely penetrate the iron side of a ship, leaving her in a slavelike state, and all on board at the mercy of such an anti-protective habitation. Admiral Prescott and numerous other officers inspected the results of these important experiments in the dockyard to-day.

Vacant Colonelcies.—By the deaths of Sir George Anson and Sir John Ormsley Vandeleur, the colonelcies of two distinguished regiments fall to the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief; viz. the 4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards and the 16th Lancers

New Practice Battery at Fort Cumberland.—The Admiralty have decided on proceeding with the new Marine Artillery practice battery at Fort Cumberland, near Portsmouth. Mr. Bramble's tender for the construction of it has been accepted by their Lordships, and it will be commenced immediately.

Superintendentship of Devonport Dockyard.—Lord John Hay, C.B., M.P. for Windsor, is appointed to Devonport Dockyard, to succeed Vice-Admiral Sir John Louis. This appointment creates a vacancy in the representation of the borough of Windsor.

New Dock at Portsmouth.—On Saturday afternoon a new large building or repairing dock, in connexion with the new basin, was added to the other stupendous works completed in Portsmouth arsenal. The cost of its completion is furnished by the engineer officer in charge of the Government works (Captain James, R.N.) as about £70,000. The following items of dimensions and quantities of material used in building this dock (furnished by the same office) will prove interesting:—Length, 305 feet; breadth, 80; depth from the coping, 32; water in area at lowest spring tides, 21. Materials used: Purbeck stone, 30,800 cubic feet; beech timber, 52,800; Portland stone, 10,300; granite, 119,960. Shingle, 16,660 tons. Bricks, 2,954,900. Iron used in pile shoes, &c., 1018 cwt. Two other docks at the extremity of the basin opposite the above are in progress of construction, and will be opened for use the latter end of next year.

The Vernon Gallery.—Every one must heartily sympathise with Mr. Hart, at finding one of his best pictures, if not his very best, injured, however slightly, by the carelessness of the draughtsman—for draughtsman he must have been, not engraver. But though this accident is one of sincere regret to all lovers of art, we should have left the injurer to his deserved fate, in being dismissed, were it not that it affords another point of higher consideration, that it is an additional proof of the perfect unfitness of this black hole for the reception of works of art. It is well known that a certain resinous substance, called asphalrum or bitumen, is one of the pigments most in use by the colourists of the English school. It is also well known that heat has the tendency of mollifying this substance; and probably from this cause the draughtsman, who may hitherto have applied his squaring lines with impunity, in this instance placed them in contact with the softened surface of the picture. The atmosphere that pervades the Vernon Gallery is often close, not to use a more offensive expression, from the immense concourse of people, first; secondly, from the smallness of the rooms and the lights being exposed to the sun all day. Unfortunately, this is not the first instance of mischief from this cause. The case *d'oeuvre* of Hilton has suffered in the same way. One fine day long black streaks of bitumen quietly slid over the female figure: the picture was taken away and put upside down, and has never been seen since. It is high time that something be done to secure the pictures from danger resulting from accident or carelessness. The atmosphere is first to be looked to, and we should strongly recommend the putting up of a thermometer, as well as some more efficient means to protect pictures from the pokes and scrapes of the rushing public. The surface of Mr. Webster's beautiful picture of the "Dame School" is, in our opinion, scratched far worse than Mr Hart's; as in the latter the regular stripes are over a piece of carpet and rabbit's gown, whereas in Mr. Webster's the scratch is over one of the boy's faces. It will always be the case, as long as the pictures remain in this den.—*Daily News.*

A Pirated Copy of Byron's Works, with Notes.—A naval officer had recently taken from his baggage, by the authorities of the revenue, a copy of the whole of the works of Byron in one volume, which had been printed and published in Paris, and being a foreign reprint of a work which was the copyright of an eminent English publisher, was a pirated edition, and therefore prohibited to be imported into this country under the provisions of the Act for the protection of English copyright at present in force. This pirated copy of the works of the noble poet was of more than common interest and value, as it contained an actual manuscript letter of some length from Byron to the editor of a celebrated Parisian print, from Venice, dated in the year 1818, disclaiming, in a very witty and humorous manner, the authorship of a work which had been ascribed to his pen by the journal in question, and commented upon as such in a critical notice. In another part of this copy was interleaved some of the manuscript writing of his "Childe Harold," with the corrections of the noble author in their original state. How these interesting mementoes of this gifted writer became incorporated with this foreign copy of his work it is difficult to conjecture, but, as may be supposed, it added greatly to its intrinsic value, and the owner of the copyright kindly gave his necessary permission for the book to be restored to the owner by the authorities, under the circumstance of its having been in his possession for some time, and in order to prevent so valuable a book being destroyed.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto the Right Hon. Sir James Duke, Knight, Lord Mayor of the city of London, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

On Monday night, Mr. Serjeant, a portrait painter, residing in Seymour-street, Somers Town, in the north of the metropolis, was crossing the fields from Highgate to Kentish Town, when he was suddenly attacked by three foot-pads, who knocked him down, and took from his person a purse, containing a £5 note, three sovereigns, 15s. in silver, and a gold watch and chain. They made off, pursued by Mr. Serjeant, whose cries brought others to his assistance, but the fellows escaped.

SCENE FROM THE NEW OPERA "KING CHARLES THE SECOND," BY MR. MACFARREN, AT THE PRINCESS' THEATRE.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, LEVERSTOCK GREEN, NEAR ST. ALBAN'S, HERTS.

This Church was consecrated on the 30th October, by the Lord Bishop of Rochester. Its erection originated in the munificence of the Earl of Verulam, who presented the site, and a large sum towards the cost of the building.

The edifice is constructed in a substantial manner, and consists of a well-designed chancel, with vestry on the north side; a nave, north and south aisles, and south porch. The bells are hung in a double bell cot, at the west end. The style of the architecture is of the early part of the fourteenth century. The body of the church affords accommodation for four hundred persons in open benches, but at least six hundred were present on the day of consecration. After this impressive ceremony, the service of the day was performed by the Rev. Mr. Hutchinson; and an excellent sermon was delivered by the Hon. and Rev. Edward H. Grimston. The design of the Church, which has given universal satisfaction, was prepared, more than three years since, by Messrs. Hamand and J. Arthur Brandon, and has been carried out by the elder after the lamented decease of his brother.

Adjoining the Church is the Rectory-house, also built from the design, and under the superintendence of the same architect: it is a commodious and appropriate structure.

NEW CHURCH AT LEVERSTOCK GREEN.

Dreadful Steam-boat Explosion in Belgium.—A deplorable and fatal accident took place last week at Bois-le-duc, in Belgium, by which many lives were sacrificed. The boiler of the steam-boat *Jan van Arkel* blew up just as it was leaving the pier; the shock was so great that it was felt all over the town, and the inhabitants rushed from their houses fearing that an earthquake had taken place. The steamer was literally demolished. Eight corpses have been found, and nine persons are mortally wounded: it is feared more lives are lost, as several persons are still missing. The boiler blew up with such force that a portion of it, weighing upwards of a ton, was thrown over the houses on the quay; another portion was thrown to a distance of 200 paces. Three persons were blown into the air and fell in different directions, horribly mutilated. It is not known how the accident originated.

The African Slave-trade.—On Monday last, an address was presented to Mr. W. Hutt, M.P., in the Guildhall, Newcastle-on-Tyne, by the Mayor of Gateshead, on behalf of the admirers of the hon. gentleman's parliamentary exertions to abolish the slave blockade on the coast of Africa. The address, which strongly insisted on the inutility, impolicy, and extravagance of the coast squadron, as far as any substantial mitigation of the horrors of slavery was concerned, having been read, Mr. Hutt, in the course of a long reply, repeated those views which he had so often enforced in his place in Parliament; and, having deplored the ill success of his recent efforts to impress them on Government, and the tendency which was so plainly visible to maintain and augment the squadron, promised the meeting that he would, at an early period next session, when the expiration of the French slave treaty, must bring the whole question before Parliament, submit a motion to elicit their deliberate opinion upon it.

The suspension-bridge across the river Ohio at Wheeling, Virginia, (United States), has been just completed by the contractor, Mr. Ellett, who was himself the first to cross in a carriage. There were great rejoicings on the occasion.

PRINCESS' THEATRE.

Our Engraving represents the Banqueting Hall at Whitehall, brilliantly illuminated. It is the last scene of the opera. The *Queen* (Mrs. Weiss) and *King Charles* (Mr. Harrison) are seated, with *Rochester* (Mr H. Corri) near them, at a table, playing chess—the *King* anxious to avoid being seen by *Fanny* (Miss Louisa Pyne) and *Captain Coop* (Mr. Weiss), who are presented to his Majesty by *Julian*, the Queen's page (Mdme. Macfarren), in order to restore the watch left by the *King* the previous night at Wapping to pay the reckoning. The ladies and courtiers are in the background. The situation has been treated by the composer in the form of a sestet and chorus, and is one of the finest concerted pieces in the opera; the intercalated romance, so charmingly sung by Miss Pyne, "A poor simple maiden am I," always receiving a double encore Mr. Macfarren's opera has proved a decided success.

PICTURESQUE SKETCHES OF LONDON, PAST AND PRESENT.

BY THOMAS MILLER.

CHAPTER XVII.

BILLINGSGATE, AND THE OLD NEIGHBOURHOOD OF THAMES-STREET.

It is on record that the old ports or quays of Billingsgate and Queenhithe were the cause of as many squabbles in ancient days as were ever witnessed in our own times by any two rival companies struggling for pre-eminence; for when the customs derived from the latter furnished the Queen of Henry III. with pin-money, a sharp look-out was kept on the river, and fines frequently inflicted on masters of vessels who landed their fish at Billingsgate instead of the Royal quay. But great London soon burst through all these restraints—the old merchants were proof even against Royal mandates—they objected to passing through the dangerous arches of the crazy old bridge—so at last obtained the privilege of landing goods at whichever quay they pleased.

Those ancient fishmongers must have been able to muster together a goodly company; for, on hearing of the victory Edward I. had obtained over the Scots, they paraded the City with above a thousand horsemen; trumpets sounding, and banners streaming, on which were emblazoned their quaint old arms, and followed by all the pride of their honourable guild.

What a stir there must have been about Fish-street, and Fish-street-hill, and all along the line of what now forms Thames-street, when that famous fishmonger, Walworth, Lord Mayor of London, slew Wat Tyler in Smithfield, and thus at one blow cut off the "head and front" of the great rebellion. What a running to and fro, and shaking of hands, there must have been! What talking along the dusky quays about privileges which would be extended to their own company, and which none other would be allowed to share! And what disappointment must have been depicted on their countenances when they found that all the reward the City was to receive was an addition to its arms! If true, it was like giving the chaff to him that separated it from the wheat.

PICTURESQUE SKETCHES OF LONDON.—THE FISH-MARKET, BILLINGSGATE.

Those who were purveyors to the Court had, in former times, the first pickings of the market; not a single fish was allowed to be sold until they had been served. We can picture the swagger with which the officers of the Royal household entered the fish-market in those days, when a banquet was about to be given in the Tower. What pushing and cramming would there be to obtain a nod of recognition, now recommending the quality of some fish, then inquiring when the next execution would take place; their conversation shifting from the salmon to the scaffold—from oysters, which in those primitive times sold for twopence a bushel, to the means of obtaining the best place when the next nobleman was beheaded.

There was a struggle for free trade in those high narrow streets five hundred years ago; from Billingsgate to Queenhithe all was a scene of

commotion, for the great fishmongers were aiming at monopoly, but the poor hawkers who picked up their living, as they do in our day, by carrying fish in the streets, rose in a body, and so far carried the day that they were allowed to hawk fish, but not to keep a stall, nor stay in any of the streets a moment longer than while supplying their chance customers, for there was a strict police ever on the look out after the poor hawkers, and the command of "Now then, move on there," is nothing new. Nor were the fishmongers themselves free from "most biting laws;" for they were only allowed, at one period, to take a penny profit in every shilling, not to offer the same fish for sale (as fresh) a second day, nor to water their fish more than twice a-day. If they did, and were found out, there stood the stocks ever in readiness, and up went the beam, and in went their legs; and there they were compelled to sit for the given time, no doubt to the great merriment of many of the bystanders. Their stalls in these primitive times were only boards placed beside the pavement. From these they got to erecting little sheds, then shops and high houses But the fronts of these were ordered to be left open, and the like: except they could not allow sales to take place in dark and obscure spots; all must be done in the open noon of day, or heavy penalties be paid for offending against the laws.

In remote times, long before the Norman invasion, frequent mention is made of the English Fisheries. To three plough-lands in Kent, a fishery on the Thames is added. Ethelbert gave a piece of land for the use of taking fish, and 40 acres were given with fishing, on the condition of every year receiving 50 salmon. The rent of land was frequently paid in eels; and in Elphit's dialogues, written for the instruction of the Saxon youths, we find that the implements used were nets, rods, lines, and baited hooks, which varied but little from those of the present time.

Those who have once reached the Monument, may "smell" their way to Billingsgate; for there is an old monastic odour about the shops, recalling Lent and stock fish, and telling you that you are hemmed in with smoked haddock and salted herrings—which, when nothing else could be had, it must have been a heavy penance to have lived upon, and caused the poor sinner to have made many a wry face while devouring such dry and thirsty food. Once in Thames-street, and you are in a busier locality. You come in contact with big men, bending beneath bulky hoops; rags hogsheads swing high above you, and make you tremble as you look up, while treading the slippery pavement; and you know that if the crane-chain were to slip, or the hooks to which the ponderous packages are affixed give way, you must be crushed like an egg which an elephant tramples upon; for danger ever dangles in the air about Billingsgate. The pavement is often blocked up by barrels of oranges and herrings, and hampers of dried sprats, the latter crammed together as close as white-bait in the stomach of an Alderman when he has just dined at Lovegrove's. Sometimes the atmosphere is so impregnated with the smell of shrimps, that you almost fancy it has been raining shrimp sauce. You are now, as it were, in the very manufactory, where fish are brought and emptied out to be sold, where there is no attempt at show; but, rough and shining as when they flapped about on the ocean sand or were thrown from the first hand ashore, so do you see them here in the early morning—rough and fresh as potatoes just dug out of the mould. There is none of that clean blue twilight-look which gleams and plays about the shops of the West-end fishmongers, and is sometimes enlivened by the sunny flash of the gold-fishes that float about the silver-looking globes, which give such a picturesque appearance to the shops in that more refined neighbourhood. Here all is of "the dark."

To this "rough and ready" market, those who wish to see how matters are managed must come early; for a minute or two before five o'clock the wholesale dealers are seated in their stalls, or recesses; while at the end of the market, nearest the river, the porters are drawn up in a row, each ready with his fleet of fish—each crate numbered within like-coloured line, like hounds eager to spring from the leash. The clock strikes, and off they rush, helter-skelter, every man Jack putting his best leg foremost, each eager to be the first to reach the stall of his employer. Slap goes the skate out of the baskets—they shoot out cod like coke, pitching the plaice wherever they can find room, and in a few minutes another load, at the same rapid pace, nor cease until the salesman has received the whole of his stock.

Then the sale commences, the seller fixing his price, and the buyer offering what he considers to be the value; sometimes they "meet each other half way," as it is called, lowering and the price advancing. The fish are generally sold in lots, without being weighed, and it requires good judgment on both sides to reach the right mark. Although there are so many salesmen, and generally such ample choice, the prices vary much, as fish brought from one part of the coast are often superior to what come from another.

But the fun of the market commences with the hawkers, when they come in to see what has been left by the large retail dealers: then you may hear a little of what is called "Billingsgate;" though, instead of the old renowned blackguardism, it is generally most good-natured "chaff."

"Fresh does you call these?" says one, who finds the price too high for him. "Look how they rolls up the whites of their eyes, as if they vanted a little rain. I should say they has'nt had a blessed smell of water for this week past.

"Think I've been robbing somebody," says another. "Vy, bless you, all the whole bilin' of my customers hasn't got so much amongst them as would buy the lot—no, not if they sold their toothpicks."

Billingsgate is more like a wholesale warehouse than a fish-market, although you may purchase a single mackerel in it. The hundreds of carts which are drawn up in Thames-street, proclaim how far and wide the produce of river and ocean is dispersed. From the next street to the most remote suburb are the loads of fish borne, to be washed and laid out temptingly in the thousands of shops which abound in London and the surrounding suburbs. Nor is the supply limited to this circle: the rapid trains carry off tons of fish to the distant towns, where they arrive in time enough for dinner; thus sending into the country that the turbot and salmon as fresh as we receive it in the metropolis; for what are a hundred miles on the great railways?

Old Billingsgate will soon be pulled down; the muddy dock, where so many fishing-smacks have been harboured, will be filled up; and instead of the old-fashioned, dirty, and inconvenient buildings, a pile will be erected more befitting the greatest city in the world—more like the noble edifice which graced our columns last week, when the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal partook of our "City fare."

Eels cannot be brought to Billingsgate in such perfection as they formerly were. We have now before us a Parliamentary Report, given in about twenty-one years ago, complaining of the poisonous state of the Thames. The following evidence of Mr. Butcher, a fish-salesman, and agent for Dutch vessels, will be interesting at this moment:—

"Eight Dutch vessels arrived at Gravesend with full cargoes of healthy eels, in July, 1827, and the following is the state in which they reached the London market:—

First ..	16,000 lb.	..	Reached market alive ..	4000 lb.
Second ..	14,000 „	..	„ ..	4000 „
Third ..	12,000 „	..	„ ..	3000 „
Fourth ..	14,000 „	..	„ about ..	4000 „

And so on, in proportion—but little more than a fourth of the cargo being marketed alive."

Mr. Butcher stated to the commissioners, that, in 1815 (or twelve years before), "one of these vessels seldom lost more than thirty pounds weight of eels in a night in coming up the river; but that the water had become so bad, that, as it flowed through the wells in the bottom of the vessels, it poisoned the eels, and the quantity which died was more than three times the quantity marketed."

Another witness (James Newland, master of a vessel, and sixteen years in the trade) says:—"Eels have not lived in Thames water as they did formerly. First observed the difference five or six years ago (before 1827), and finds it get worse every summer. Other fish are also affected by bad water, and will endeavour to get out of it on to pieces of floating wood."

Another witness says, "An hour after high water, eels will die in so short a time that I have had 3000 lb. weight dead in half an hour."

"I have seen flounders," says Thomas Heathcote, "put up their heads above the water, and if there was a bundle of weeds in the river they would get on it out of the water."

Mr. John Goldham, the yeoman of Billingsgate, deposed, that, "A clerk of the market, it was his business to ascertain the quality of fish, and seize and condemn that which was bad; that, twenty-five years ago (1802), above and below London-bridge, between Deptford and Richmond, 400 fishermen, each having a boy and boat, gained their livelihood by fishing in the river; that he had known them take 3000 smelt and ten salmon at one haul: the Thames salmon were then the best, and frequently sold for 3s. or 4s. a pound; now, the fishery is gone."

The further evidence of Mr. John Goldham is at this time so important, that we have given it in a note below,* only adding that Sir Francis Burdett presided at the meeting held in Westminster, which was the cause of the Commission being appointed.

As early as 1807, the Earl of Lincoln complained before Parliament that the river of Wells (Walbrook, Clement's Well, Skinner's Well, Clerk's Well, Holy Well, &c.), running into the Thames, was obstructed by "filth of the worst description, and such others." On this complaint being made, the river was ordered to be cleansed.

Honest old Stowe says of the Thames in his day, "What should I speak of the fat and sweet salmons daily taken in this stream, and that in such plenty (after the time of smelt is past) as no river in Europe is able to exceed it? But what store also of barbels, trouts, chevens, perches, smelts, breams, roaches, daces, gudgeons, flounders, shrimps, eels, &c., are commonly to be had therein! I refer me to them that know by experience better than I, by reason of their daily trade of fishing in the same. And albeit it seemeth from time to time to be as it were defrauded in sundry wise of these her large commodities, by the insatiable avarice of fishers, yet this famous river complaineth commonly of no want, but the more it loseth at one time it gaineth at another."

The immense traffic carried on in the winding Thames will never allow of its being stored with "fat sweet" fish as in Stowe's time, but still we hope the great changes which are in progress will, at least, turn this mighty common sewer into something more like the ancient "silver Thames" which our old poets sang about, and prevent so many dead and dying eels being baked up into pies, and devoured by the poor purchasers of these dangerous dainties, as there now are.

Mr. Simon's annual report to the City Commissioners of Sewers will, if we mistake not, place the wards surrounding the inhabitants of London to agitate for pure air and sweet water, than any other remonstrance has hitherto done. It is clearly, ably, and powerfully drawn up; and done in such terse and simple language, that a child can understand it.

* "What do you attribute as the cause of the loss of this fishery?"

"First, the Docks. Near the West India Docks there was an inlet of ten or twelve feet water, where the vessels used to resort; but the gates of the dock being occasionally opened, the water was let out, which was very impure, the bilge-water and the effect of the copper-bottomed vessels, and this I consider as the cause why all the smelts have left this spot. This water is so impure, that if a man falls into it, it generally proves fatal. Another reason is, that all the common sewers run into the Thames."

"Was it not always so?"

"No. There are now a much greater number of drains, which run into the common sewers, as well as privies and water-closets. Formerly the scavengers used to carry away the soil at night, but that practice has of late years been much diminished. The filth that they used to carry away is passed by the drains into the sewers. In the river, at Billingsgate, we have many Dutch boats full of eels; I have been on board and seen 4000 alive in the wells and coffs, and the next morning three-fourths have been dead; and the same proportion of loss has been sustained by all the Dutch vessels."

"What is the cause of the death of the eels?"

"When there is but little water in the river they do not die so much, as the water is less disturbed; but on heavy rains, after a dry season, the filth which had been accumulating in the drains and sewers is washed into the river and disturbs the general sediment; the water is thus rendered very impure, and contributes in producing the above effect."

"Is it a matter of fact that fish suffer more after rains than in dry weather?"

"Yes. Other causes of the increased impurity of the river, or its being worse than it formerly was, arise from the accumulation of filth brought down by rains after dry weather, the great fall at London-bridge, and the steam-boats stirring up the filth of the Thames, and keeping it in a state of almost continual agitation. Another nuisance is the gas: I have noticed at seven o'clock at night the gas lighter let out the refuse in the middle of the river is often covered with it, having the appearance of an oily substance, in patches of three or four feet square. The tide ebbs seven hours, and goes about three miles an hour, and this will carry it on that time, and it is then spread; and as the tide flows it returns, and the substance returns with the tide. As a proof of the impurity of the water of the Thames, the flounders, which are brought up from Sea Reach, Medway, &c., when they are to Woolwich, try to get to the walls of the boats, through which the water flows, and they turn up and die."

"Do you think that the increase of manufactories within the last ten years have tended to injure the water?"

"Yes; and it can be proved that many fishermen have been ruined by the change in the water."

THE TEA PLANT.—The cultivation of the tea plant, which was undertaken by Mr. J. Smith, near Greenfield, South Carolina, in 1848, has so far proved highly successful. In the fall of 1848 about 600 plants were received from China, via London, and in December they were planted in his garden. A considerable quantity of tea seed was planted at the same time. Notwithstanding the severe winter and spring, the plants, which were left to take care of themselves, were unharmed, and are now in a flourishing condition. Several specimens of the genus and the tea plant are in bud. The tea plant buds one year, but does not fruit till the next. Next year Mr. Smith expects to pick tea, although his great object for some time to come will be to increase the quantity of his plants. The soil of the United States is admirably adapted for the plant to anything. Mr. Smith estimates the annual consumption of tea in the United States to be 11 millions of pounds; in Europe, 50: total, 61 millions. China produces over 900 millions of pounds, and Japan nearly as much; export only about 70 millions. An acre of land will produce 547 pounds; consequently, the cultivation of 20,109 acres of land in the fourteen tea-growing states will supply the present consumption of the United States. To supply Europe would require 91,411 acres of land. He supposes that there are fourteen of our States that would grow tea, and that 111,520 acres of land cultivated as tea plantat ons, averaging 1965 for each of the fourteen States, will supply the consumption of the article both for Europe and the United States. The experiment Mr. Smith is engaged in is a high y interesting one, and will be attended with vast benefit to the country if completely successful. *American Paper.*

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

THE past week has been one of extraordinary dulness in all departments of the Stock Exchange. Consols on Monday opened at an advance of about ¼ per cent. upon the closing prices on Saturday, realising 90¾ for Money, and 90¾ for Account. With the single exception of a temporary decline of ¼ per cent. on Tuesday, resulting from a lower quotation of the French Funds, this price has remained unaltered, business generally having been on a most confined scale, with scarcely any speculation. The heavy stocks have been equally steady, Exchequer Bills and India Bonds retaining their former value. The closing quotations are, for Bank Stock, 196½; Reduced, 90¾; New 3 per Cent. Annuities, 92¾; Long Annuities, to expire Jan. 1860, 8¾; Ditto, 30 years, Oct. 10, 1859, 8 3-16; Ditto, 30 years, Jan. 5, 1860, 8⅛; India Bonds, under £1000, 91 pm.; South Sea Stock, Old Annuities, 99¾; Ditto for Account, 99¾; Exchequer Bills £1000, June, 45 pm; Ditto, £500, June, 48 pm.; Ditto, Small, June, 48 pm.

Although business in the Foreign Market has been rather more active than hitherto, the transactions continue unimportant, and the variations merely fractional. Mexican, Portuguese, Spanish, and Brazilian have been the favourite stocks, but the closing prices show little change from the opening figures of Monday. Price's last recorded are—Brazilian Bonds, Account, 83¾; Ditto, New, 1829 and 1839, 82; Chilian Bonds, Six per Cents., 99; Ditto, Three per Cent., 63¾; Danish Bonds, 1825, Three per Cent., 79; Equador Bonds, 3¾; Granada Bonds, One per Cent., 16¾; Mexican, Five per Cent., 1846, Account, 99¾; Ditto, Small, 99¾; Peruvian Bonds, Four per Cents., 92; Ditto, Deferred, 58½; Russian Bonds, 108; spani-h, Five per Cent., 1840, Account, 16¾; Dutch, Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 53¾; Ditto, Four per Cent., 82¾.

Notwithstanding the dulness in the Share Market there has been no active an on the preceding week, prices continued to be fairly maintained. The heavy *Bear*-ing operations are gradually being lessened, and the real prices of the securities consequently quoted. Great Western, Brighton, and North Staffordshire shares are better, but Caledonians are worse, and North-Western heavy. In Midlands and South-Eastern no great change has occurred. The prices last quoted are—For Aberdeen, 16; Caledonian, 11¾; Ditto, New, £10, Preference, 8¾; East Anglian, £2 ½ L. and E. and L. and D., 1¾; Ditto, £3 10s. Preference, ¾; Eastern Counties, 6¾; Great Northern, 7¾; Ditto, Five per Cent. Preference, 7¾; Great Southern and Western, Ireland, 19¾; Great Western, Bristol and Exeter, 62¾; Great Western, 62; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 11¾; Ditto, Fifths, 11¾; Ditto, New, £17, 7¾; Lancaster and Carlisle, 56; Ditto, Thirds, 8¾; London and Blackwall, 3¾; Lond., Brighton, and S. Coast, 74; Do., Pref., 8 per cent., 55; Lond and N. West., 114; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, New £10 Pref., 10; Midland, 47¾; Ditto, Consolidated Pref., £50 Shares, 84; Ditto, Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham, Six per Cent., 120; Norfolk, 23¾; Ditto, New £20, 4; Ditto, Guaranteed Five-and-a-Half per Cent., 4¼; North Staffordshire, 8¾; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 11; Royston and Hitch n, 4; South Staffordshire, 7¾; South-Eastern, 19¾; South Wales, 17; South Yorkshire, Doncaster, and Goole, 7; Vale of Neath, Six per Cent. Preference, 58½; Ditto, Newcastle, and Berwick, Newcastle Extension, 11¾; York and North Midland, 19¾; Bonlogne and Amiens, 5¾; Namur and Liege, 6½, Orleans and Bordeaux, 24; Paris and Rouen, 30; Sambre and Meuse, 2.

Owing to the rise in the French funds on the Continent, the Consol Market was firm on Friday, at an advance in the quotations of ¼ per cent. The Three per Cents were marked at 90¾ to 13; and the Three per Cents Reduced, 90¾. Unfunded Debt ruled steady. India Bonds, six to 84s; and Exchequer Bills, 44s to 48s pm. In foreign bonds very few transactions took place. Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 53¾; Russian, 108; and Spanish Three per Cents, 31. Railway Shares were flat.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The present week's arrival of English wh. at constwise barley from Ireland, 2050 quarters; oats, 3000 quarters; beans, none to-day, a very little [illegible] time past, the demand for wheat has been rather more active, and prices, at which the market closed last week, have been realised. Barley and malt have ruled heavy, and prices have given way 1s per quarter. Oats and beans have undergone little or no alteration, but we have not the slightest change to notice in the quotations for peas. Flour has been in very limited request, and prices have ruled dull. The following are the imports into London during the week ending this day:—Wheat, 4870 quarters; barley, 3600; oats, 2400; beans, 1670; peas, 1600; flour, 7620. Foreign: English, 3200; foreign [illegible] quarters; malt, — quarters.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 36250 quarters; barley, 2400; oats, 1070. Scotch: wheat, — barley, — oats, — beans, — peas, — flour, — sacks. Irish: wheat, — barley, — oats, — beans, — peas, — flour, — sacks. Foreign: wheat, 3670 quarters; barley, 1550; oats, 7620; beans, 2200; peas, 1700; flour, 7620. Foreign: English, 3200; foreign [illegible] quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 40s to 45s; ditto, white, 44s to 50s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 40s to 42s; ditto, white, 42s to 46s; rye, 32s to 34s; grinding barley, 22s to 24s; distilling ditto, 26s to 28s; malting ditto, 28s to 32s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, [illegible] brown ditto, 65s to 68s; Kingston and Ware, 57s to 59s; Chevalier, 60s to 64s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 18s to 18s; potato ditto, 18s to 20s; Youghal and Cork, blacks, 15s to 16s; ditto, white, 16s to 18s; tick beans, 32s to 33s; ditto, old, 31s to 33s; grey peas, [illegible] maple 32s to 33s; white ditto, [illegible] boilers, 34s to 36s; Egyptian beans, [illegible] Dantzic, 34s per barrel; Pollard, [illegible] per sack; Norfolk and Suffolk, [illegible] per barrel; Stockton and Yorkshire, [illegible] per barrel; Baltimore, [illegible] per barrel; Indian meal, [illegible] per barrel; American, [illegible] per barrel; Flour, American, [illegible] per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Very little has been has been transacted to-day this week, and prices are nominally the same as last quoted.

Linseed, English, sowing, 56s to 58s; Baltic, crushing, 38s to 44s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 42s to 46s; Bengal, 52s to 56s per quarter; Coriander, 16s to 20s per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 6s to 10s, white ditto, 6s to 9s; tares, 4s 6d to 4s 9d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, £25 to £26 per last of nine quarters; linseed cakes, £6 to £7 10s; ditto, Hodge, £6 0s to £6 5s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £4 5s to £4 10s per ton; canary, 52s to 56s per quarter; English clover seed, red, [illegible] to —s, extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s, extra, up to —s; Belgian, [illegible] per cwt.; extra, [illegible] to —s; white, —s to —s, extra, up to —s; trefoil, —s to —s; ditto, white, 6s to 14s; tick beans, 32s to 33s; ditto, old, 31s to 33s; grey peas, [illegible] maple 32s to 33s; white ditto, [illegible] boilers, 34s to 36s; Egyptian beans, [illegible] Dantzic, 34s per barrel; Pollard, [illegible] per sack; Norfolk and Suffolk, [illegible] per barrel; Stockton and Yorkshire, [illegible] per barrel; Baltimore, [illegible] per barrel; Indian meal, [illegible] per barrel; American, [illegible] per barrel; Flour, American, [illegible] per barrel.

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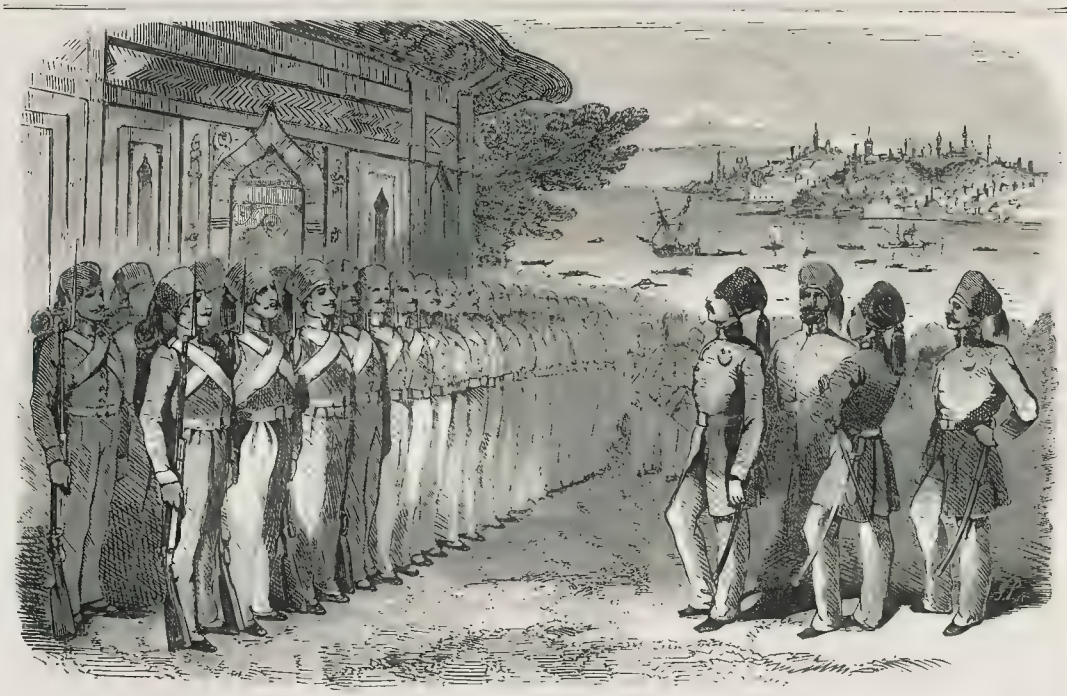


TURKISH SOLDIERS OF THE LINE ON DRILL.—FROM A SKETCH BY ALBERT SMITH.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

By the latest accounts from Constantinople, the Sultan and his Ministers continue to prepare calmly for every emergency. The Sultan has himself examined into the state of the army, the navy, and the commissariat. The Turkish men-of-war are complete in all their appointments. The maritime resources of the Ottoman Empire are immense. The merchant navy is very extensive, and there is a hardy and numerous race of excellent seamen along the coast of the Black Sea, from Battan to the Bosphorus. These bear some resemblance to the sailors of the north of England and of Scotland, natives of a wild coast, and navigating a boisterous sea. In the Turkish Archipelago, and along the coast of Asia Minor and Syria, are some of the finest harbours in the world, and a population essentially maritime.

A grand review of troops took place a short time since, to which both the English and French Ambassadors went in company, attended by their respective suites, and presented their respects at the same time to the Sultan.

At Therapia, the residences of the English and French Ambassadors are close together, and on the day of the review a man-of-war steamer lay off each place, with yards manned, waiting to convey the representatives of France and England to San Stefano, where the Turkish troops were encamped. When the ambassadors landed they found handsome carriages and gaily caparisoned horses waiting to convey them and their suites to the ground where the review was to take place. About two miles in front of the camp a line of tents was pitched. On the right of the line was one of crimson satin for the Sultan, and in the centre was one lined with rich brocade for the reception of the diplomatic body. Here the Minister of Foreign Affairs received the Ambassadors.

The troops, of which there were 50,000 present, were supposed to be in front of an enemy, and went through the usual evolutions of a review. All the cavalry carried lances; and though they charged repeatedly, and at times in considerable masses, not a single accident occurred. The artillery is considered not inferior to any in Europe, whether in point of discipline, horses, or accoutrements. With the diplomatic body were several military men, English and others, who all expressed their admiration at the good condition of the Turkish troops, and the admirable manner in which they went through their evolutions.

The first of the accompanying Illustrations, representing an inspection of infantry, is from one of the Sketches recently received from Mr. Albert Smith, at Constantinople.

In the second scene we have pictured the magnificent state barge of the Sultan, in which his Majesty enjoys occasional excursions in the neighbourhood of the city. It is of elegant design; and, with its sumptuously-fitted canopy, possesses a good deal of regal state and splendour.

THE SULTAN'S STATE BARGE.

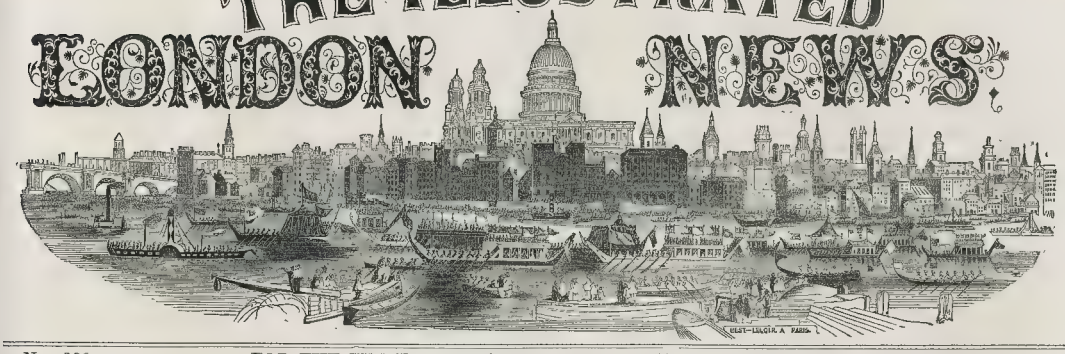
The Late Executions in Hungary.—The Paris *National* publishes the following details connected with the late military executions in Hungary:—"Kiss and his three companions were shot so early as four o'clock in the morning; the death of the former was horrible—three volleys had to be fired at him, and his sufferings endured for more than ten minutes. At six o'clock in the same morning, the nine Hungarian generals condemned to be hung were brought to the place of execution, and the melancholy scene was not completed until ten o'clock. Count Vecsey, whom it was wished to punish as severely as possible, in consequence of the damage which his cannon had done to the walls of Temesvar, was reserved for the last, in order that for four hours he might witness the sufferings of his companions in arms. There were nine gibbets erected in a line, but there was only one executioner, with two men to assist him. About eight o'clock, Count Charles Leiningen, who was to be the third in order, became impatient at the intentional delay, and said, in a tone of gaiety, 'I think at least they ought to give us some breakfast.' 'General, will you drink?' said a soldier, tendering him his gourd. 'Thank you, my friend,' replied the Count, 'I do not require wine to give me courage: give me a glass of water.' He then wrote with a pencil a few lines to his brother-in-law, protesting against the calumnies which had been published against him, of having fired on the prisoners, declaring on the contrary that he had used every effort to protect the Austrian prisoners. He recommended to his brother his wife and his two children, and declared that he died for a cause which he considered just and holy. He concluded his note by saying, that if, hereafter, his friends might seek to avenge his death, they should remember that humanity was the best policy. In a few minutes after writing this note he had ceased to live. Some time before his execution every arrangement had been made for his escape, but he refused, as his brother-in-law could not fly with him. General Leiningen was a man of athletic stature. In battle he was careless of his personal safety, but always anxious to spare the lives of his men, and for that reason much beloved by them. He was a German by birth, but had acquired the affection of the Magyar peasantry. His wife is a Hungarian. All these generals perished without one showing even the slightest indication of fear at the awful scene. Baron Jessenak, who was executed at Perth, evinced a courage almost superhuman. Neither the rolling of the drums nor the threatening injunctions which were given him, could prevent him crying out, with a stentorian voice, 'I die a martyr for liberty; may every drop of my blood fall on the heads of my executioners!'"

The Prince of Schleswig-Holstein and the German Emigrants.—On board the ship *Alfred*, the property of Messrs. Godeffroy, of Hamburg, in Plymouth Roads, on last Saturday morning, the young Prince, with Captain Stanley Carr, embarked for Australia. They were escorted to the beach by many of the gentlemen of the town and garrison, and were taken on board by Mr. Fox, in his yacht the *Turk*. Captain Carr is well known as the great Anglo-German agricultural reformer, and author of many useful works on that subject. He recently sold his large estates in North Germany, and is about to devote two or three years to the settlement of selected German emigrants in the South Australian and Port Phillip districts, under the auspices of the British Government.

Cure for Drunkenness in Sweden.—The Swedish Government has just enacted certain laws against drunkenness, which show the degree to which that disgusting vice has attained. For the first offence a fine of 16 rix-dollars is imposed; for the second, 30 rix-dollars; for the third or fourth, the elective franchise and the privilege of being elected a member of Parliament are forfeited; and the offender is moreover exposed in the pillory on the following Sunday in front of the parish church. For the fifth offence the culprit is immured in a house of correction for one year. A person convicted of having induced another to drink to excess pays 16 rix-dollars, and 30 if the victim be a minor.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, November 10, 1849

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



No. 399.—VOL. XV.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1849. [SIXPENCE.

DAY OF GENERAL THANKSGIVING.

SERMON preached at St. Paul's Cathedral, by the Right Rev. Dr. BLOMFIELD, D.D., Lord Bishop of London, on Thursday last, the day appointed to be observed in all Churches throughout the United Kingdom as one of General Thanksgiving to Almighty God, on the cessation of the Cholera Pestilence:—

The Service having been read by the Rev. Mr. Bennett, and the Lessons by the Rev. Mr. Coward,

The Lord Bishop of LONDON ascended the pulpit, taking his text from the 107th Psalm, 8th verse:—"Oh that men would praise the Lord for his goodness, and for his wonderful works to the children of men."—Nothing is more remarkable in these divine songs, from one of which these words are taken, than the Royal Psalmist's frequent and emphatic acknowledgment of the Providence of God, in searching and controlling the affairs of men, and shaping their counsels for the fulfilment of his own wise and beneficent purposes. In prosperity and adversity, crowned with victory or crushed and oppressed by enemies—in the heyday of his youth and strength, or in the fading twilight of declining age, his constant theme is the overruling power of God, and his goodness to man. But it is more especially when he prays for deliverance from evil, that he gives vent to his feelings of devout gratitude and thankfulness; unlike the generality of mankind, who are driven to ask his mercy, and implore his protection, in the hour of sickness and sorrow, but who see not God in the brightness of happy days—who recognise the hand that smites, but not that which heals and calms. This peculiarity of the Psalms is the highest proof of their Divine origin, and distinguishes them from all the false religion and all the hollow philosophy of the heathen world, which, if it holds out a few uncertain joys, for the most part refers to chance all the events of this life, and makes its deities wayward masters of man's destinies, or dwelling in serene repose undisturbed by any thought or consideration of human weal or woe. A sense of one supreme good was the great truth embodied in the religion which God gave to his chosen people, and is the characteristic of all the faithful servants of his Word. However imperfect the character of David was in some important features, he was in heart a religious man; his good actions were done in the eye of God, and in the hope of pleasing Him. His sins were deeply and bitterly lamented, as involuntary offences against Him to whom he had devoted his life. To Him he referred all the good of his strangely checquered life; and whether in the depths of woe or the pinnacle of happiness, his language was the praise of God. But in this respect David was far from being the type of the people he had been called upon to govern. Of the two sins of ingratitude and disobedience, for which they were proverbial, the most conspicuous was ingratitude, and it is still the prevailing sin among those who call themselves the Lord's people. Too many, who perhaps are clear from the guilt of gross disobedience, are scarcely less culpable of the sin of unthankfulness—not that breaking out into open rebellion which marks the hardened sinner, but that careless, thankless state of heart, which, in the midst of abundance and comforts of every kind, utterly forgets the source from whence all good proceeds. This state of mind is highly offensive to God, and highly dangerous. Let us take into consideration what sort of persons they are, who, if the Psalms are true, will be turned into hell: not the wicked only—not the open, daring, notorious sinner, but all those that forget their God. And how can forgetfulness of God be more unreasonably or more inexcusably shown, than by forgetting to acknowledge the goodness of Him who is the Father of good and of "every perfect gift?" It is wonderful to what an extent this duty is neglected by men, without their seeming to think that they are irreligious; as if ingratitude to God was not an evidence of the absence of all sense of religion. Throughout the course of human affairs, men are too much disposed to look no higher than the agents employed to bring them to pass. They see these agents as employed by man, and they look no farther—forgetting the unseen hand that moves and regulates and adjusts the whole machine. Again, the very abundance of God's mercies is another cause of unthankfulness. The rightly-disposed mind will find a subject of thankfulness in every good gift of God's providence; but this is not the case with all. Numberless and varied are God's mercies, in their power and their goodness; and, surrounded as we are by them on all sides, it requires some unusual event to direct attention to them. The same supreme and all-powerful Being that guides the earthquake, sways the storm and divides the solid rock—brings round the seasons in unvarying order, makes the sun to shine, and the moon to give light. These are the occurrences of every day and year, and as such are habitually overlooked; and it is only the convulsions of the elements that really rouse us from our indifference, and force us to acknowledge the power and the majesty of Him who "maketh the clouds his chariot, and rideth upon the wings of the wind." So true it is, also, in the Church's history, that, while it is regularly ordered, we scarcely know the true value of the privileges we enjoy as members of Christ's Holy Catholic Church. We are not as thankful as we should be that we are Christians at all—that we belong to the Reformed Church, where the pure and undefiled word is set forth as the foundation of our faith—where the Scriptures are read to all, and the offices of our common worship understood by the people. And yet surely every one of us will say, "I might have been born in a heathen land; God be praised I am a Christian! I might have lived where the clear light of the Gospel is darkened by error, and its purity corrupted by superstition. God be thanked I have been born and educated in a knowledge of the pure Reformed religion!" But for the most part it is only when persecution raises its head, that we become sensible of our privileges, and of God's mercy in permitting us to enjoy them without molestation. So it is in the ordinary occurrences and events of this life. Although the watchfulness and care of our heavenly Father directs and guides the daily incidents of our lives, although He accomplisheth our rising up and our lying down and every action, it is only in the presence of sickness and sorrow that we have a clear satisfactory view of Providence as the dispenser of good and evil, and that we are brought to its practical acknowledgment in prayer. So it is with regard to the judgments of God, whether they regard man individually, or those more extended series of events that affect the well-being of nations. During the silent peaceable march of civilization, we are apt to refer all to the sagacity and prudence of human calculations; but when suddenly revolution bursts upon the institutions of society and shakes them to their base, or when nations are desolated by the scourge of war, or famine, or wide-wasting pestilence, then, at least, so many as believe that there is a God betake themselves to that mighty Ruler who commands the winds and waves, who holds the fortunes of mankind in the balance, and who makes the mildew or the plague the instruments of his mercy or

RETURN OF CAPT. SIR JAMES ROSS'S ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—THE "ENTERPRISE" AND "INVESTIGATOR."—(SEE PAGE 323.)

his anger. I do not mean to say that persons who have any religion at all deny the providence of God, because that would be in terms to deny his existence, but that they are living in practical forgetfulness of his mercies until some signal interruption of the ordinary course of events forces it upon their attention. Every prayer we offer, and every act of good we do, is an acknowledgment of his providence. But men are not generally under the influence of this abiding truth. When our mercies is wrung out of the hand by suffering, our natural impulse is to acknowledge God's providence. Of the gifts showered upon us in endless profusion, we take no notice; but when a common calamity besets us—when we are involved in one general disaster, we are ready to acknowledge God's power, and to exclaim, "When He slew them then they acknowledged Him." We have lately had many striking illustrations of these truths. It has pleased Almighty God to visit us a second time with a fearful disease, which has traversed nearly the entire circle of the habitable globe—inscrutable in its origin, indefinable in its objects, and frequently so rapid in its progress, that the only symptom of its approach is death—baffling human science and deriding human skill—sweeping away entire families, desolating whole neighbourhoods, and forcing even the thoughtless and the presumptuous to recognise the hand of God. And we did recognise it, not, indeed, as a nation, so solemnly as we should have done, but yet as a Christian people; and as members of the true Church, we did patiently and devoutly acknowledge that the chastisement was not more than we deserved, and humbly implored of Him to withdraw the scourge, and restore the voice of joy and health to our dwellings. And He has been pleased to restore it; and, as in the case of the people of Nineveh, having repented of the evil that He said He would do them, He did not do it. But was it because he saw our works, that he turned from us his wrath—was it because we had turned from our evil ways? Let every one look to himself, and ask his own conscience for the answer. That the voice of God was heard—that it did awaken in the people of this country not merely the sudden emotions of fear and the awful apprehensions of God's anger, but a reliance upon his goodness and mercy, I trust there is no doubt. The unusual solemnity with which the day of humiliation and intercession was observed—the voluntary abandonment of all worldly business—the crowds of worshippers that thronged our churches, and the general alms given—all these indicated, if not a general admission of sinfulness, yet a general knowledge of God's goodness and providence to the world. Whether it is likely to produce permanent improvement, is known only to Him who guideth the hearts and the understandings of men. Let us hope and pray that it may be deep and lasting. It is a question individually presented to every one among us for ever, and we should take notice of it at our peril. Let us not forget that it is our own thoughts, our own feelings, and our own actions, that constitute drop by drop the mass of virtue or wickedness, of vice or goodness, that stamps the character of a God-fearing or a godless people. And was there of these before me—was there a single person whose heart was so careless or so hardened that when he heard the stroke of the Destroying Angel at a distance, or was awakened by the midnight cry in his own dwelling, who was not ready to exclaim, "Behold, the bridegroom cometh!" and who did not in his heart prepare to go out and meet him? Was there any misgiving of the fitness of the man at once to enter into the presence of his Judge? And were there not many (we hope there were very many) who followed out those thoughts into holy resolves, or, at least, into wishes of amendment, and a desire that their death, when it arrived, should be as the death of the righteous? And where are those thoughts and those resolutions now? Are you seeking to embody them in the realities o a Christian life? Have they melted away in the shadow of some dark, mysterious dream, to be replaced by the dreams of ambition or the temptations and delusions of this world? Have your thoughts been fixed upon the things of eternity, since God spoke to you in an impressive language—have your Sabbaths been more devoutly observed, your secret oratories visited, your place in the church filled, and your acknowledgments rendered at the table of the Lord, and do the blessings of the poor bear testimony to the vows you made when under the apprehension of impending calamity? If we were constrained only a few brief months ago to consider our ways and to turn back to the Lord, under the impression that we were helpless perishing sinners, what renewed ground of hope have we now? Has the Almighty no other means of wrath, no other instrument of chastisement than fell disease? The sword which was imagined to be sheathed may still be suspended in the air over our heads, ready to fall when the fulness of the appointed timeshall come. That we have hitherto been spared when others were smitten, is solely owing to the forbearance and mercy of God, and not to any merits of ours. Therefore, the more reason is there for increased vigilance and care: the mysterious messenger of divine displeasure is more arrogant and more hungry: the pestilence that walks at noonday, the mildew that withers up the produce of the earth, are not the only instruments of God's wrath upon rebellious and gainsaying nations. The madness of the people or of their rulers may be at once the cause and the instrument of God's wrath. If the mercies of the Lord do not soften our hearts to repentance, and thankfulness, and peace, we may expect to be harrassed by his wrath; and rather than live so undefended and unsupported by his care, it were well for us to be subjected to the sharpest discipline He imposes, to force us back to our allegiance and to teach us to bear his yoke. But let it be ours to seek for higher and holier motives—let us cherish the principle of love, which in perfectness "casteth out fear," not merely by considering our signal deliverance from present danger, but that infinitely more glorious deliverance wrought by his blessed Son, and those privileges and promises of heavenly citizenship which afford us the means of joy and the hope of glory. This is at all times our duty; but at the present moment it is peculiarly fitting that we should employ our thoughts in the consideration of His special mercies, and that we should acknowledge the goodness and the mercy of God. I say special mercies; for it is not for one instance only of Divine goodness towards us a nation that our prayers should ascend, but for many and signal mercies vouchsafed to us. Our deliverance from a fatal malady, by which many thousands of souls have been cut off in this city, is the prominent cause of thankfulness; but, as a nation, we have still deeper and wider ground of thanksgiving in that to God we owe two years of unbroken peace. In a season of universal tumult and alarm, we have been permitted to enjoy comparative security and peace. Over the whole continent of Europe the distress of the nations was sore, and there was much perplexity; the sea and the waves roaring; men's hearts failing with fear and looking upon those things which were coming upon the earth: ancient thrones hurled to the ground, and tottering: churches fading into a sceptical faith, and broken into incoherent fragments: the lessons of practical wisdom and the maxims of philosophy alike disregarded by the abettors of anarchy and misrule; and we "sowing the wind and reaping the whirlwind." While all these things were passing, we were permitted to enjoy the quiet of our habitations; our time-honoured institutions were upheld and strengthened, the truth of God was maintained, and the atmosphere scarcely darkened by a passing cloud, while the storm of hailstone and fire burst over other nations. And can we now say, my brethren, with presumptuous self-commendation, but in the language of thankfulness and acknowledgment, "The Lord of Hosts is with us—the God of Jacob is our refuge." And seriously does it become us to be strenuous in our exertions to diffuse among the people throughout the land a larger knowledge of those principles which have been our chief preservative from the calamities that have desolated other nations. I trust that will be the surest antidote to the poison of infidelity, disloyalty, and anarchy, and to that which is the most fallacious in appearance—the theory which, while it repents the name of Socialism, goes to destroy everything that is dear to us. For our exemption from these evils let us endeavour to show our thankfulness, by supplying the people with increased means of education and public worship. Another topic of thankfulness is the plentiful return with which it has pleased God to bless the labours of the husbandman. Surely, we have too recently seen, in the sister kingdom, the horrors of famine and the miseries attendant upon a failure of corn and a scarcity of bread, not to appreciate the goodness of God in giving us an abundant harvest. Hear the Psalmist:—"O Lord, thou visitest the earth, and waterest it thou greatly enrichest it with the river of God, which is full of water: thou preparest them corn when thou hast so provided for it. Thou waterest the ridges of it abundantly: thou settlest all the furrows thereof: thou makest it soft with showers: thou blessest the springing thereof. Thou crownest the year with thy goodness; and thy paths drop fatness." The most suitable, and, I believe, the most acceptable mode of acknowledging the goodness of God in withdrawing the scourge of pestilence, and preserving to us the kindly fruits of the earth, will be by a larger measure of charitable consideration for the physical evils that affect our poorer brethren—by an endeavour to remove or diminish them; for until this has been done, we can effect but little for their religious or moral improvement. We are bound to do this, not only from a Christian regard for our poorer brethren, but as desirous of promoting the well-being of the country. No time should be lost in doing away with a state of things which is spreading the seeds of disease, not only weakens, but aggravates the approach and malignity of disease; which wastes the social virtues, destroys self-respect, and all motive for self-improvement. Want of decent, cleanly habitations is one of the chief evils that affect the poor. Steps should long ago have been taken to remedy this state of things. At present, neatness, order, and comfort are unknown in their miserable, over-crowded dwellings; modesty is impracticable, delicacy of feeling destroyed, and coarseness of language and manners prevails, and prepare the mind for vicious intercourse in future years. None of the comforts of home can there—none of its softening, purifying influences; and can we wonder if from such sinks of immorality, if spared by disease, the scandals and pests of society, the mendicant, the drunkard, and the thief are produced? It is not less our duty than our care, that we should place within their reach the means of living cleanly, quiet, and observant of domestic decency, having each their own home for their own family, and enjoying, if not much of the comforts of life, at least that which none should be denied—pure air and water, so necessary to the continuance of their health and strength. These persons who have a competence of this world's means, and who have been exempt, by the goodness of God, from the scourge of sickness, have surely an especial motive for charitable exertion in removing the mighty evils that render the poor most liable to attacks of epidemic sickness; every one may do something in his own parish or neighbourhood, and much may be done by the united efforts of associated Christians. I need hardly urge upon you the happy results that have attended the many exertions that has been made to better the condition of the working classes, namely, the knitting together the different orders of society, now too widely separated, in the bonds of Christian brotherhood. This will be the most substantial way of shewing our thankfulness for the great mercy vouchsafed to us, and will be the best sacrifice which we can offer to Almighty God, by saving souls and bodies—the doing good to others for the sake of Him who has done all for us. Yes, my brethren, let us no longer despise the miseries and long-suffering of our poorer brethren. God in his goodness gives us time and calls us to repentance. Let us, then, in all holy conversation and godliness, look to his coming; being diligent in our calling, that in the end we may be found without spot or stain—by carefulness, and self-denial, and active charity, and in a manner which may enable us to fulfil as we ought the solemn duties of religion. Let us seek in all things his glory and the good of our brethren, and be an example and a blessing to the community in which we live, promoting the stability of our institutions, and laying up in store for ourselves a good foundation for the time to come, through our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ: to whom, with the Father and the Holy Ghost, three persons in one God, be ascribed, as is most due, all might and majesty and dominion, and thanksgiving, now and for ever, Amen."

The Right Rev. Prelate's discourse was delivered with much feeling and emphasis, and was listened to with profound attention by a very crowded and highly respectable congregation. The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor and Mr. Sheriff Nicol and several of the city functionaries were present in their state robes, as well as several members of their families. A collection was made after the service.

In the evening, Archdeacon HALE preached from the following text: —3 Proverbs, 11, 12. My son, despise not the chastening of the Lord; neither be weary of his correction: For whom the Lord loveth he correcteth, even as a father the son in whom he delighteth.

In Westminster Abbey the sermon was delivered by Dr. Buckland. His text was 2 Kings, chap. 5, v. 13. And his servants came near and spake unto him, and said: My father, if the prophet had bid thee do some great thing, wouldest thou have done it? How much rather then when he saith to thee, Wash and be clean.

At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, the Rev. H. Mackenzie, M.A., the vicar, preached from the following text:—St. John, chap. v. verse 25. Verily, verily, I say unto you, the hour is coming, and now is, when the dead shall hear the voice of the Son of God; and they that hear shall live. For, as the Father hath Life in himself, so hath he given the Son to have life in himself.

THE QUEEN'S LETTER ON BEHALF OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE EDUCATION OF THE POOR.

HER Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to issue the following Royal letter, on learning that the funds of the above society (including the special fund for the ensuing and manufacturing districts) are now, and have been for some months, entirely exhausted

"VICTORIA R.—Most Rev rend Father in God, our right trusty and right entirely beloved councillor, we greet you well. Whereas the president and governors of the Incorporated Society for the Enlargement of the Means of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church in England and Wales, have, by their petition, humbly represented unto us that the president and governors of the society are now, during a period of thirty-eight years, assiduously and perseveringly laboured to carry into effect the great work for which the society was incorporated, and that they have now expended the whole of the funds which, either through the munificence of the Sovereign or the liberality of the public, have been placed at their disposal for the purpose of extending and improving education among the poorer classes; that the produce of the collections made under the authority of the Royal letters, which for some time past have been triennially granted on their petition, has been mainly expended in building schoolrooms and teachers' residences, permanently secured for the education of the children of the poor, and in the organisation and improvement of those already erected; that the general principles upon which the society has conducted its operations have received the sanction of the legislature, as well as the approbation of the country at large; that the plan which the society has pursued, since its foundation in 1811, of encouraging local voluntary efforts, by granting moderate sums of money to aid in the erection of schools and teachers' houses, has been adopted by our Government in distributing its grants which are away by Parliament, in furtherance of national education; and that, with respect to the approval and co-operation of the people in general, it will be sufficient to observe that the number of children attending schools in connexion with and corresponding with the society was, in the year 1812, to 40,484, in 1833 to 400,830, in the year 1837 to 897,911, and in the year 1847, when the last return was made, to 816,874, and has since proportionately increased; while the whole number of children in attendance at schools is estimated at above half a million and a half; that the training institutions maintained by the society have, during the last five years, sent out 1042 trained teachers (93 schoolmasters and 949 schoolmistresses) into various parts of the country: that during the last five years the society have expended in aid of building, enlarging, or otherwise improving school-rooms and teachers' residences, £136,197 18s. in 1240 cases of application; thereby affording accommodation for 265,542 children at a total outlay of £1 0s. 9d.; that the great progress which has been made in extending education among the poor has created a more general desire for the adoption of effective measures for its improvement, and that for this purpose the society will continue to maintain its central schools for boys, girls, and infants, and will afford support to its various establishments for instructing and training young persons of either sex, as well as adults, to be teachers, and will give aid towards the expense of inspecting, organising, and remodelling schools, so that the most improved methods of teaching may be generally introduced throughout the country: that, as well from the rapid increase of the population of this kingdom, as from the numerous applications continually made to the society, both for aid toward erecting school-rooms, and for the service of duly-qualified teachers, it is evident that there are contributions to the society will be required, in order to meet the demands for assistance constantly made upon its resources, the increase of which demand is one of the many proofs of the general feeling which exists throughout the country, strongly called forth in other quarters, that it is only by providing a sound religious education for the growing masses of the population that the social and religious institutions of these kingdoms can be preserved: We, taking the premises into our Royal consideration, are being always ready to give the best encouragement and countenance to undertakings which tend so much to the promotion of piety and our holy religion, direct that those our letters be directed to the several suffragan bishops within your dioceses, &c., so that the minister in each parish do effectually excite their parishioners to a liberal contribution, &c., the results to be paid over to the treasurer for the time being of the said society, &c. "Given at our Court, &c.

"To the most Rev. Father in God, &c., the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England and Metropolitan."

COLLECTIONS ON THE THANKSGIVING DAY.—The Bishop of London has issued a circular to the clergy of the metropolis, in which his Lordship recommends that the alms collected on Thursday in the various churches of the metropolis should be applied to the promotion of some well-considered plan for *improving the dwellings of the labouring classes.* "I would not be understood," says the Lordship, "to prescribe the channel through which the collections should be so applied; but I would suggest that where the funds so raised are not sufficient for carrying out a local scheme for that purpose, they may be safely entrusted to 'The Society for Improving the Condition of the Labouring Classes,' without fear of misapplication or waste."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The President of the Republic has made a bold bid for popularity. He has, of his own accord, granted an amnesty to the June insurgents confined at Belle Isle. There were in all 1200 prisons; but 800 of these have not had the amnesty extended to them, because, as explained by M. F. Barrot, when communicating the fact to the Assembly, on Monday, their previous bad character did not justify their pardon, or render it safe to throw them once more upon society, as they had either been convicted on former occasions of other crimes, or had greatly misconducted themselves since their incarceration. The announcement was heard by the Right with calmness and indifference, while the Left, and the whole Montagne party, manifested evident signs of discontent at the pardon not being unconditional.

The ceremony of the distribution of the decorations and medals to those who have been pronounced by the Central Jury as the most deserving of the national manufacturers, took place on Sunday morning in the *salle* of the Palais de Justice. The distribution was made by the President of the Republic in person, who previously attended in state at mass, in the chapel of Sainte Chapelle. On this occasion fifty-two of the exhibitors were decorated with the Legion of Honour, and 1618 medals were distributed, of which 182 were in gold, 540 in silver, and 896 in bronze.

On Tuesday the State trials at Versailles were brought to a close. Of the accused, seventeen persons were sentenced to transportation, three to five years' imprisonment, and the remaining eleven acquitted. The names of those sentenced to transportation are—Boichot, Avrial, Dufelt, Napoleon Lebon, Langlois, Faya; Commissaire, Sergeant, and Representative of the People; Maigne, Representative; Pilhes, Representative; Fargin Fayolle, Representative; Daniel Lamazière, Representative; Antoine Alexander Deville, Representative; Gambon, Representative; Guinard, Colonel, National Guard; Schmit. The names of those sentenced to five years' imprisonment, under extenuating circumstances, are—Nadaud, Representative; Mauriet; Frambourliet de Chaladuisac.

Mr. William C. Rives has been received by the President of the Republic, to whom he presented letters from his Government, accrediting him as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at Paris

M. de Falloux has left Angers, with his family, for Nice, where he proposes passing the greater part of the winter.

A duel has actually took place in Switzerland between M. Felix Dupin, editor of the *Independant*, a Red Republican journal, and M. Marcel, editor of the *Echo du Midi.* The former was wounded in the breast, but not mortally, and the affair terminated.

The differences between France and Morocco are said to have been amicably arranged.

BELGIUM

The Belgium Chambers were opened on the 13th instant by the King in person, with a speech from the throne, in which he Majesty stated that the country presented a very favourable aspect: that its tranquility was a proof of its excellent spirit and of the sentiments of good institutions; that it possessed the confidence and sympathy of foreign nations; and that the harvest this year was a very abundant one, rendering provisions cheap, and at the same time increasing the exports of agricultural produce. The King then proceeded to declare that public attention was greatly directed to the progress of agriculture; that the efforts of his Government, public bodies, and private individuals, in that respect cannot fail to produce beneficial results; that the progress of manufactures, on the whole, satisfactory, the exports to distant states gradually increasing; that the sufferings of the population of Flanders were mitigated; that the late exhibition of manufactures at Ghent was a proof of the skill and energy of the industrial of those provinces; that the new postal system had hitherto worked well, and that other postal conventions were on the point of being concluded. His Majesty then announced bills for the improvement of the system of public education at the expense of the State; for the amendment of the penal code; for the abolition of the punishment of branding on the body; for the total abrogation, after the 1st of January next, of the contract between the Government and the Royal banking establishment, the Société Générale; for the further organisation of savings-banks and country banks of credit (without mortgage); for the revision of the mortgage system; and for the creation of establishments for providing funds for aged operatives. The King next spoke in high terms of the army, the civic guard, as well as of the cordial reception he lately met with in the provinces, and concluded by proclaiming the existence of an intimate union between the country and the Government, and of perfect harmony between all the powers of the State. He requested, on the part of his Government, the loyal aid of the Chambers.

A strike for wages has taken place amongst the factory operatives at Ghent for higher wages and a diminution in the hours of labour, is spreading no slight alarm in that large city.

ITALIAN STATES.

There is not a particle of interest in the accounts from the Peninsula. From Rome we learn that on the 4th the three deputations which had gone to the Pope at Portici, to beg his Holiness to return to the "Eternal City," had come back and reported that they had been most graciously received by Pio Nono, who gave a promise of his return without fixing any precise period.

The constitution of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom is shortly to be published. The provinces of Lombardy and Venice are each to have a separate Consulta; but a central Government is to be established for the whole Kingdom, which would, moreover, send deputies to the general Parliament of the empire.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

Ruthless revenge still marks the triumph of the Austrians over the Magyars. From Vienna, under date of the 5th, letters state that no less than fifteen of the Hungarian prisoners, at Arad, have been sentenced to death, and that the executions were to take place on the following day. General Haynau had likewise informed the Jews of Peath that unless a contribution of 200,000 florins (about £18,000) were paid within twenty-four hours, he would adopt violent measures to insure obedience to his command. The chief reason why the Jews of Pesth have not yet paid the contribution, is because they are utterly impoverished, and unable to raise so large a sum.

TURKEY.

Accounts from Constantinople, of the 31st ult., state that Russia has consented to settle the affair of the Hungarian refugees, agreeably to the pleasure of the Porte, on condition that Turkey resigns its claims to the Danubian principalities in favour of Russia. This requires confirmation.

UNITED STATES.

Advices from New York to the 31st ult. were received on Tuesday, but they contain no news of interest.

There were rumours afloat respecting probable changes in the Cabinet, but nothing of the kind is likely to occur until after the meeting of Congress. The Nicaragua question will probably be a prominent topic of discussion early in the session. There were various statements in the public papers on the subject, but they were of a conjectural character.

The hostile Indians of Florida had given up three of their tribe who were guilty of murdering whites, and thus put an end to any chance of another Seminole war.

The foundation-stone of a new cotton manufactory was laid at Mobile on the 16th ult., amid great rejoicings. The southern manufactures increase rapidly.

A melancholy event occurred among the White Mountains, in New Hampshire, involving the death of Frederick, son of Sir Thomas Strickland, Bart. A boat's crew gives the following account of it: "Though strongly urged to the contrary, Mr. Strickland left the Notch House to attend Mount Washington, in company with a friend and the guide Upon reaching Mount Pleasant and finding snow, the other gentleman and the guide returned, taking Strickland's horse, who, in spite of their entreaties, resolved to pursue the journey on foot. Upon reaching the bridle path and coming at Fabyan's Mount Washington House, whither his baggage had been sent. The next morning Crawford went over to Fabyan's, and finding the stranger had not been there they started in pursuit of him. They returned to Fabyan's and followed till night, but only picked up a portion of his clothes. The next day he was found dead. It seems he had lost the track, and probably became insane in his wanderings, as his pantaloons and drawers were found on a log by Ammonoosuck Brook, and his legs and body were badly bruised. The deceased was about thirty years old, heir to large estates, and had been travelling several months in this country, with a younger brother, who returned to England from Boston a fortnight ago. He had letters to Bostonians, and before going to the White Hills had been stopping at the Tremont House, in this city. Mr. Horace Fabyan had the corpse buried in such a manner as to be disinterred if his friends shall request it."

CANADA.

We have accounts from Montreal and Quebec to the 30th October. The state of things described in the last arrival was unchanged, viz. agitation, dissatisfaction, and party brawls throughout the country.

Some disturbances had taken place at Quebec, arising out of the annexation movement, but no blood had been shed.

MEXICO.

The intelligence from this quarter informs us that there have been several dreadful fights between the United States and Americans, and the Apache and other Indians. In one battle, near Durango, fifty of the latter were killed, and the savages were defeated at all points. The Mexican Congress has declared the elections in the province of Yucatan void, and the insurgents in the Sierra Gorda have been defeated. The Government had sent 16,000 dollars to Yucatan, as a relief fund for that state. The siege of Bacalar had been raised by the Indians, but that of Tihosuco was closely pressed.

WEST INDIES.

News from Jamaica to the 20th ult. state that the Import Duties Bill, which had been three weeks in abeyance in the Assembly, was read a third time and passed on the 18th ult. On the following day it received the Governor's assent. It contains a retrospective clause by which all goods would be taxed from the 5th ult. The tariff had undergone considerable alterations, the duties generally being fixed at higher rates. This tariff, however, had not passed beyond a second reading, though it was expected it would eventually become a law. The Assembly had also carried a bill, through the House for the re-establishment of the police force. Rain had fallen upon the island, which was likely to prove very advantageous to the crops.

From Cuba we learn that all American residents in the island were very narrowly watched, and that the secret organisation for revolutionising the island was stronger than ever. The police of most of the citizens of Matanzas to celebrate the anniversary of the birth of the Queen of Spain had excited much comment and suspicion.

SIR JAMES ROSS'S ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

IN our Journal of last week we announced the return of Sir James Ross from the Arctic Regions, which he had been despatched in search of the Expedition of Sir John Franklin.

We have been fortunate enough to succeed in obtaining some Sketches of the scenes of peril to which Sir James Ross has been exposed, together with a Chart showing the route of the Expedition. To these Illustrations we append a very interesting official report of the proceedings of her Majesty's ships *Enterprise* and *Investigator*, transmitted by command of Captain Sir James Ross; between the date of this last despatch to the Secretary of the Admiralty, from Upernavik, in July, 1848, and the arrival of the Expedition off Scarborough, on the 3rd of this present November:

In accordance with the intentions expressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, in my letter of the 13th of July, 1848, her Majesty's ships *Enterprise* and *Investigator* sailed on that day from the Danish settlement of Upernavik.

By running through an intricate archipelago of islands, which lies off the mainland, and seems to keep off the pressure of the main pack, we succeeded in passing the position in which the whale ships had been so long detained, and made every day some advance to the northward, until the 20th, when we made fast to a berg aground off Cape Shackleton.

Here we were joined by the *Lord Gambier*, of Hull, Mr. R. Hill, master, who informed us that, having run to the southward, with all the rest of the whaling ships, and having carefully examined the pack edge for any opening that might lead them to the westward, he had come to the conclusion there was not the smallest chance, from the close, compact, and heavy nature of the ice, for any ship crossing to the west coast of Baffin's Bay this season. He had, therefore, returned to the north, and expected that all the other ships would soon follow him, and endeavour to round the north end of the pack: he spoke very confidently of being able to accomplish this by the first week in August, and promised, at any rate, to rejoin in company with us until the 3rd of August. We cast off from the berg early the next morning, towing the ships through loose streams of ice towards some lanes of water, which had opened out during the calm which prevailed all night.

Our progress was, however, very slow during this and the next few days, and our situation often difficult and embarrassing.

On the morning of the 26th, when off the Three Islands of Baffin, in lat. 74 deg. 25 N., we were surprised, on the fog clearing off, to see the *Lord Gambier*, about eight miles distant, standing under all sail to the southward; thus disappointing us of the only remaining means of forwarding information of our proceedings to the whale-ships—and this was the more annoying, as we had only the evening before passed within a quarter of a mile of her, when, upon any signal of her intention of going to the southward, we should have placed on board of her letters and despatches. Her enterprising commander deserves the highest praise for persevering alone so far beyond all his fellows; and, had it depended on him, I believe he would not have left us until we had got through the great difficulty at Melville Bay.

We pursued our course to the northward under varying circumstances of perplexity, anxiety, and success; for, although I could not but feel assured of our being safe through the Melville Bay barrier, yet the constant and light sheets

MIDSUMMER NIGHT IN THE ARCTIC REGIONS.

The *Investigator* reached an open space of water on the evening of the 24th, but it was not until noon of the 26th September that the *Enterprise* could clear the pack. It is impossible to convey any idea of the sensation we experienced when we found ourselves once more at liberty, whilst many a grateful heart poured forth its praises and thanksgiving to Almighty God for this unlooked-for deliverance.

The advance of winter had now closed all the harbours against us; and as it was impossible to penetrate to the westward, through the pack from which we had just been liberated, I made the signal to the *Investigator* of my intention to return to England.

Standing to the S.E., we came in with the middle ice of Baffin's Bay, within a few miles of the land, and were obliged, in order to make our retreat the more sure, to run along its western edge to the N.E., until we reached the latitude 74½° N., where we rounded its north end, on the 4th October, in sight of the coast of Greenland.

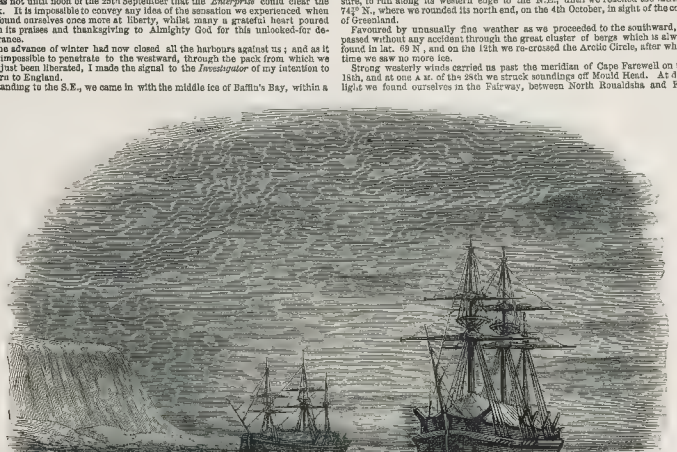
Favoured by unusually fine weather as we proceeded to the southward, we passed without any accident through the great cluster of bergs which is always found in lat. 69 N, and on the 12th we re-crossed the Arctic Circle, after which time we saw no more ice.

Strong westerly winds carried us past the meridian of Cape Farewell on the 18th, and at one A.M. of the 28th we struck soundings off Mould Head. At daylight we found ourselves in the Fairway, between North Ronaldsha and Fair Island, [illegible] southerly wind so impeded our farther progress, that it was late on Saturday night before we could anchor off Scarborough.

I arrived at the Admiralty early on Monday the 5th November.

I cannot conclude this report without expressing my deep obligations to Captain Bird for his cordial co-operation and zealous support throughout this most arduous service, and my admiration of the conduct of the officers and crews of both ships, whose meritorious exertions fully entitle them to the most favourable consideration of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

JAMES C. ROSS, Captain, R.N.



THE EXPEDITION HOUSED IN FOR THE WINTER.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

In the first Engraving is represented Midsummer Night in the Arctic Regions, showing the sun above the horizon at midnight.

The second Engraving shows the ships housed in for the winter; the scene giving an idea of the darkness at noon, Dec. 21, 1848.

The third Engraving shows the Expedition "beset in the pack" in Barrow's Straits, September, 1849. In this helpless condition the ships remained for a month, and drifted in an easterly direction upwards of 250 miles. They were finally liberated by the ice breaking up in Baffin's Bay, September 26, 1849.

THE "ENTERPRISE" AND "INVESTIGATOR" "BESET IN A PACK" OF ICE, IN BARROW'S STRAITS.

THE ISLAND OF CUBA.

By some late arrivals from the United States, we were informe that an expedition of not less than 2000 men had been prepared ther to invade the Spanish island of Cuba, and had been prohibited and dis persed by the Government. The temporary interest thus excited wil make a brief notice of the island acceptable to our readers.

More than two-thirds the size of England, and about six times the size of Jamaica, Cuba is by far the largest of all the West India islands if not larger than all the rest put together. It is 600 miles long, of an average breadth of 60, and an extreme breadth towards its western end of 117 miles. Its form is that of a slightly curved arm, with the shoulder and flap attached, and the hand stretched out towards the east. Lying in the thrust of the Gulf of Mexico, so as to domineer ove the sea on either side, between it and the near continent; and having at its northern extremity, in the Havannah, one of the noblest harbour in the world; it naturally blockades all the shores of the Gulf, from Yucatan to Florida. In the hands of an enemy it could command th whole trade of that great inlet of the ocean, and hamper alike New Orleans and Vera Cruz, Louisiana and the republic of Mexico. The climate is delightful, the greater part of the land extremely fertile: i abounds, too, in minerals; and from its valuable qualities, as well as it commanding position, the island is by far the most desirable possessio in the West Indies.

Discovered by Columbus, and colonised by Spain so early as 1511, bu carefully closed against the rest of the world, Cuba, notwithstanding it immense natural advantages, and continued large importations of slaves was only slowly progressive till towards the close of the last century, when being thrown open, it advanced rapidly, and has since become one of th most thriving places in the world. The population, which in 1775 wa 170,370, amounted, in 1827, to 704,487, and is now estimated at mor than 1,000,000. It has increased sixfold in little more than seventy years, and not by the importation of slaves. The population therefore, must have been doubled every twelve years—a rat of increase unexampled, we believe, in the world, except i some of the new states of the Union; and nearly twice as grea as the average increase in the whole United States. The culti vation and revenue have increased in proportion. The quantity o sugar (its staple production) exported in 1827 was 136,158,924 lb. and in 1847 it was not less than 540,000,000 lb. The whole annua average value of its export and import trade between 1772 and 177 was 3,483,830 dollars; between 1843 and 1847, the annual average ha increased to 50,149,797 dollars. This does not include smuggling, whic is said to be equal to one-third of the regular trade. In 1788 th revenue was 885,358 dollars; in 1847, it amounted to 12,800,000. I the interim the rate of taxation had been rather lowered than raise so that the fourteen-fold increase was the result of the increased wealt of the people. Till the close of the last century Cuba was a burden o Spain; it now pays all the expenses of its government, civil an military, even to clothing and equipping troops sent destitute fro Spain; and, besides yielding large sums to persons about the Court o Madrid, sends from £1,200,000 to £1,500,000 to Spain for the publi service.

From the sugar of Cuba coming into competition with the sugar o our colonies, which have by no means thriven like Cuba, their partisan have ascribed its prosperity and their decline to its having con inue slavery and the slave-trade, while they have been compelled to give u the slave-trade and emancipate their slaves. Without denying tha the continued importation of slaves may have contributed to the pro duction of sugar in Cuba, there are other causes more gratifying to ou feelings of humanity, and love of justice and freedom, than the con tinuance of slavery and the slave-trade, for the prosperity of Cuba The population is far more of European than Negro origin, in compa rison with that of our islands. In Jamaica, at the time of emancipation the slaves were ten times more numerous than the free population and the whites, it is asserted, did not form a *thirtieth* part of the population In Cuba the slaves have never amounted to one-half the population. I 1827, when the last census was taken, the number of slaves wa 286,942; and the number of free persons—of whom 311,051 were whites—was 417,545. Subsequent estimates of the population do no much vary these proportions; and more than half, at present, are whites, and nearly two-thirds are free. Consistently with this, we fin the bulk of our West India proprietors absentees, while the Cuban pro prietors live in the island. The Cubans were never, therefore, so de pendent for their personal safety on the garrisons of the mother country as our planters; and, as they increased in number and power, they could dictate conditions to such a weak Government as that of Sp n In 1818, after the close monopoly of Spain had been repeatedly in e on, the Cubans "extorted"—the word used by Mr. Madden, in his re cent work on Cuba—"the privilege from the Spanish Sovereign of ex porting their products to whatever country seemed most advantageou for its commerce, and of opening its ports to strangers." The grea comparative prosperity of Cuba, therefore, is due to its greater amoun of free population—to men looking after their own business instead o relying on others; and to a free trade with their neighbours.

It was, probably, from feelings of hostility towards England that th Spanish Government favoured by its laws the merchants of the Unite States, and invited settlers from that country. A more durable bon of union, however, was the mutual interest of the people. The Americans supply the Cubans with breadstuffs and lumber, which are indispensable to their prosperity. From being favoured by the Government and from having intimate commercial relations with the Cubans, the Americans have, of late years, settled in Cuba in great numbers American capitalists have flocked thither. What proportion they may bear to the Spaniards, we are not informed; but they have acquire property in almost every part of the island. They have brought a vas number of new estates into cultivation; and the northern shores of the island, in the vicinity especially of Cardenas and Matanzas, have mor the character of American than Spanish settlements. To America enterprise Cuba is indebted for nine or ten lines of railways, and or regular communication by steam between its various ports. The Americans have substituted new and improved machinery for old me thods of manufacturing sugar; and promise, notwithstanding the con tinuance of the slave-trade, rather to dispense with slaves, than strengthen the motives for importing them. With the United State more than half the trade of Cuba is carried on. To the States the Cubans send their children to be educated. In the States they have established newspapers to advocate their interests, and, in imitation o the Americans, they have five or six daily papers at the Havannah It is natural that the Cubans should follow the example of their pros perous friends. Their own progress in prosperity has been coeval with the coming of the Americans, and has grown with their increase—al the inhabitants are, consequently, gradually becoming, in their modes o thought and action, their activity and enterprise, more American than Spanish.

As they have grown in prosperity and freedom of thought, like their neighbours, their government has become all too narrow for them. Fo years the Cubans have been discontented with Spain, and latterly their discontent has much increased. In 1812 they were treated as a part o Spain, and had representatives in the Cortes; in 1837 their representatives were excluded from the Cortes, and their political condition was made dependent on special laws, in the making of which they were denied a voice. From that hour it was avowed that they were to be governed more for the advantage of Spain than their own. They are subjected to very onerous police regulations; forced to take out licences for every occupation—when they go a short distance from their home remove their residence, or receive, even for one night, a stranger or a friend into their dwellings. They have been prohibited from sending their children to the United States for education. They are indignant at the large amount of their property remitted to Spain, and the uses to which it is applied; and they complain, with justice, of the onerous taxation by which it is taken from them. With that discontent the Americans sympathize. They encourage and exasperate it; and the great body of the Cubans, particularly the Creoles who were at one time disposed to court the support of England—have now turned to the United States for assistance. The expedition was set on foot by their means to assist them. A country so large as Cuba—so fit (like our own island), from its position to be the seat of empire—increasing so fast in population, wealth, and power—cannot long remain dependent on such a decaying, feeble state, as Spain. A separation must take place at no distant day; and, if Cuba be not peacefully and federatively joined to the United States, with which it is commercially and geographically connected, almost as closely as Ireland is connected with England, war probably will soon ensue, neve

ST. JAGO DE CUBA, SKETCHED FROM THE HARBOUR.

finally to cease till the island be annexed by conquest. Cuba, though a slave colony, is by commercial interest closely united with the free as well as the slave states of the Union; it may act as an additional bond between them; and it is, perhaps, for the interests of humanity—for the more speedy abolition of slavery itself—that the separation of Cuba from Spain, and its federative union with the States, should be peaceful, prosperous, and permanent.

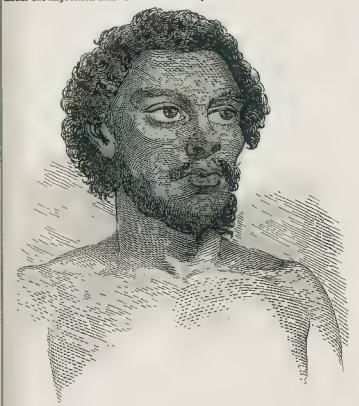
Saint Jago de Cuba, the sketch of which accompanies our article, was formerly the capital of the island. It is in the eastern *intendicia*, while Havannah, the present capital, is in the western. It has a good harbour, and contains about 30,000 inhabitants.

JACKEY JACKEY.

We have been favoured by a Correspondent with the accompanying Sketch of the intelligent aboriginal of New South Wales, "Jackey Jackey," who accompanied Sir Thomas Mitchell in several of his expeditions, and latterly in the one unfortunately undertaken by the late enterprising Mr. Kennedy. Out of fourteen persons who started on the expedition only three survived, and Jackey was one of them; the rest having died of exhaustion, and from the spears of the blacks. Mr. Kennedy was speared in several places; and after his death the faithful Jackey carried him, until, worn out by hunger and fatigue, he had to bury the corpse, before he could reach the coast.

Previous to leaving Sydney, the Government chartered a small vessel *expressly* to send Jackey for Mr. Kennedy's papers, and had granted him an annual pension. The inhabitants also subscribed a fund to mark their sense of his faithful services.

Our Correspondent states in a postscript:—We had no authentic intelligence in May last of the *second* expedition undertaken by Dr. Leichart, but many were under the impression that he was murdered by the blacks.



JACKEY JACKEY, AN ABORIGINAL OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

An interesting account of the Australian exploring expedition, in which poor Kennedy lost his life, was given in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for August 25.

LETTER FROM A GOLD-SEEKER IN UPPER CALIFORNIA.

We have been favoured by a Correspondent with the following extract from a letter just received from his son, who is at the "Gold Diggings."—

We had to make machines for our work, commonly called *cradles*. They are like a trough, with a sieve at one end, in which the earth is put in by one man, while another pours *water* on it and keeps *rocking* it all the time; when all the dirt and sand is washed through the sieve, he throws out the pebbles, &c., and is then ready to have the sieve filled up again. Two men can keep each other steadily at work, the one digging and carrying the earth in a bucket, and the other washing and rocking the cradle. These cradles are placed as close to the water's edge as possible, and I have tired myself many a day thoroughly. Our party made two machines by felling an oak tree, splitting it, and hollowing it out.

July 1st. Our work for the week done by four men amounts to 312 dollars (of 4s. 6d.), being 53 to each man; our expenses, including tools, cradles, and provisions, 104 dollars, or 26 each man. Our tools and cradles will last us for a long time.

Gold is worth *here* (that is, at the Diggings) 16 dollars an ounce; but at San Francisco 17 dollars an ounce is paid for it.

This work of ours is thought very bad *here*, as 16 dollars a day is called the average; and I have seen men working within a few feet of us make two or three ounces apiece a day. Some of our company have made six ounces a day for a few days, and then the place gives out. I believe that all the reports as to the quantity of the precious metal in these mines, that have been sent to the United States and to England, fall short of the truth.

In working for gold, we dig in the bank of the river, and throw off the loose rocks and sand, and then wash in the cradles all the dirt, clay, and pebbles we find. We continue to dig until we come to the granite, which forms the bottom of the river; and when the granite is soft, or "rotten," as we miners call it, we dig *into* the granite as far as we can.

BAY OF SAN FRANCISCO, UPPER CALIFORNIA.

Tne wea her is extremely hot here, so that we only work eight hours in the day. We cook our breakfast and eat it, and commence work at half-past five, work till eleven, then leave off, and lay by in the shade and cook dinner, and rest until three, at which time we again commence and work till sunset. Then we cook supper, pass an hour or two in talking and singing, and go to bed. Our camp is composed of six tents, each of which cook their own food. Our food consists of bread, rice, beans, and dried apples; sugar and spice we add to suit our taste. We bought some fresh beef one day, and on our return to the camp

GOLD-WASHING AT THE DIGGINGS.

cooked part of it for supper, and hung the remainder up in a tree, but in the morning it was *gone*; it had been stolen during the night by the klotas, animals of a breed between a wolf and a dog; we frequently hear their cries in the night.

You will see, from the sample of gold sent enclosed, that it has been *melted*, most certainly in some volcano, as marks of volcanic eruptions are visible on every side; and in digging a hole, we come to successive layers of burnt pebbles, and the gold found in them is stained brownish.

In the *Alta Cal fornia*, of July 12th, is the following extract from the *New York Journal of Commerce*, which, if it has not yet been published in England, will be read with interest:—

"DISCOVERY OF MUMMIES AT DURANGO, MEXICO.—The *Texas Star* states that several thousands of mummies have been discovered in the environs of Durango, in Mexico. They are in a sitting posture, but have the same wrappings, bands, and ornaments as the Egyptians. Among them was found a sculptured bust, with a polcmard of flint, chaplets, necklaces, &c., of alternated coloured beads; fragments of bone, polished like ivory; fine worked elastic tissues (probably our modern india-rubber cloth); measures worked like those of our Indians of to-day; bones of viper, &c. It remains to continue these interesting researches, and America will become another Egypt to antiquaries; and her ruins will go back to the oldest period of the world, thereby realising that the ancestors of the Montezumas lived on the Nile."

Yours, &c., GEORGE NAPIER.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Nov. 18.—Twenty-fourth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 19.—Length of day 8h. 37m.
TUESDAY, 20.—Princess Royal born, 1840.
WEDNESDAY, 21.—St. Cecilia.
THURSDAY, 22.—St. Clement. Old Martinmas Day.
FRIDAY, 23.—Moon's First Quarter, 2h. 34m. A.M.
SATURDAY, 24.—Sun rises 7h. 35m., sets 4h. 0m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 24.

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
3 50	4 7	4 20	4 40	4 55	5 15	5 35	6 13	6 40	7 5	7 40	8 15	8 52	9 30

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. W. BATTY.—Glorious success of Monsieur's new extravaganza of MR. BRIGGS, or the PLEASURES of HOUSE-KEEPING and HORSE-KEEPING, which, having been nightly received with deafening shouts of laughter, and the most enthusiastic approbation, will be repeated every evening with Mr. FRANCIS and Mr. CONWAY as the Hippodramas of THE PROPHET; between and novel SCENES of the ARENA, forming the most varied and attractive Entertainments in the metropolis. On MONDAY, Nov. 19, the performances will commence at a Quarter to Seven with, FRANCIS'S successful pantomime of THE TWO BILLY GOATS, with Batty's peerless SCENES—the ARENA, in which four mettlesome quadrupeds will be ridden by Mr. Batty and Mr. J. Rickards alternately, concluding in the unrivalled act of Pas de Deux. To conclude with a Grand Equestrian Drama, in two acts and a tableau, entitled the ENTRANCE of MR BRIGGS, or the PLEASURES of HOUSE-KEEPING and HORSE-KEEPING, introducing the whole Company as well as a large troop of real horses, real donkeys, real pigs, real roaches go-carts, and other vehicles, &c, &c. Box-office open from Eleven till Four.—Stage-Manager, Mr. W. West.

ERNST at EXETER HALL, WEDNESDAY NEXT.—The FIFTH of the LONDON WEDNESDAY CONCERTS will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, the 21st inst., when the celebrated Violinist, Herr Ernst, will perform for the second time at these Concerts, in conjunction with other artistes of eminence.—Tickets 7s. and 5s., Reserved Seats, 4s. Stalls, 2s.; may be had of Mr. AYRES, 378, Strand, at the Hall Exeter Hall (west); of Mr STAMMERS, 4, Exeter Hall, and of all Musicsellers.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—ROME ILLUSTRATED in a Series of DISSOLVING VIEWS, with a Description, Daily at Half-past Four, and every Evening at a Quarter to Ten. LECTURES on the CHEMISTRY of FOOD, by Mr. Ashley, Daily at Half-past Three, and at the Evening at Nine o'Clock. LECTURE, with EXPERIMENTS, on the HYDRO ELECTRIC MACHINE by Dr. Bachhoffner, Daily at Two, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings at Eight o'Clock. EXHIBITION of the OXY-HYDROGEN MICROSCOPE, LIVER and LIVING BELL. The DIORAMA TROPE, MODELS and MACHINERY EXPLAINED. Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price.

EXPOSITION des PRODUITS de l'INDUSTRIE FRANÇAISE, 13, George-street, Hanover-square.—The EXPOSITION will positively be OPEN to the PUBLIC on MONDAY, the 19th, under the direction of Chs. Séb. Jerome de Lamorna, ancien Député and Membre du Conseil General des Manufactures de France.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Exchange*".—*Norris Castle, Isle of Wight, was the residence of the Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria (her present Majesty) in the summer of* 1831.

"*A Constant Reader.*"—*We sent a cover last week as to newspapers sent to Australia: they must be pre-paid* 1*d. each, and letters* 8*d. The reason of this is, that the packet' system, which has been for the last few years in operation, is now discontinued.* "*M. N.*" *is thanked for the correction.*

"*A Graduate.*"—*Surenne's "Pronouncing French Dictionary," and Hamel's "Grammar."*

"*T. T.*"—*We doubt.*

"*Aden.*"—*We regret that we cannot serve you.*

"*G. W.*" *Canterbury.*—*Thanks*

"*C. W. C.*," *Severn Stoke.*—*We cannot determine without a specimen.*

"*A. O.*"—*One of the Almanacks (we think the "Parsely") published by the Stationers' Company contains a list of grammar-schools*

"*J. G.*," *Glasgow.*—*A portrait of Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart appeared in No.* 359, *of our Journal.*

"*Wyvern.*"—*Apply at* 86, *Fleet-street.*

"*Trouxache Church.*"—*We have not received the Sketch.*

"*J. B.*," *Upton.*—*We shall be glad to receive the descriptive details.*

"*An Agriculturist.*" *The office of the Royal Agricultural Improvement Society of Ireland is at* 41, *Upper Sackville-street, Dublin. That of the Scottish Society at Edinburgh, per Blackwood and Sons.*

"*T. L. K.*"—*All the volumes of our Journal are kept in print.*

"*Helen.*"—*The least full passage in question is addressed by Portia to Bassanio, in the "Merchant of Venice," act* 3, *scene* 2 *(the casket scene.*

"*B. B.*" *Wall's End is one of the most valuable collieries of the Northumberland and Durham Coal-fields*

"*A Subscriber from the first,*" *Northampton.*—*Drury Lane and Covent Garden Theatres will each contain about* 3000 *persons. The receipts depend upon the performances and prices. There is no such Pronouncing Dictionary as you name.*

"*Lantyglos*" *The weight of the Great Britain steam-ship, from figure-head to taffrail, is about* 1

"*J. G. T.*," *Bristol.*—*A cheap filter. "Use a large pan or tub as the tank, and a cer the water (by ascension) through a sponge stuffed into the hole in the bottom of flower-pots, using two pots—the lower one being half filled with charcoal, and loosely covered with thin flannel, the upper one placed in it so as to sink the flannel with it, and then covered by a string."—From the Builder.*

"*Giovanni.*"—*William Scrope, Esq., the author of the "Art of Deer-Stalking," &c., is still alive, and resides at Cockerington Hall, Louth, county of Lincoln. He is the representative of the great House of Scrope, of Castle Combe, Wilts. His only child, Joanna, is not a Scrope Foulet Scrope, Esq., M.P., for Stroud.*

"*T. T.*" *The mere possession of the seals would not be sufficient to entitle the holder to the arms. A legal right to armorial bearings must be founded on an entry in the Heralds' Visitations, or in some other of the Heralds' official records. Otherwise, the right must be acquired by grant.*

"*Scarborough.*"—*Apply at the Admiralty, Charing-cross.*

"*Scaliger.*" *The arms of Cooke are "Arg. a lion and bordure engr. sa."*

"*Eqonet.*" *The arms required are "Arg. on a cross vert, five martlets of the field. Crest: A stag's head cabossed ppr."*

"*F. A. B.*"—*No crest appears to belong to our entry of the arms of Fresnes.*

"*Heraldicus*" *gives us the following excellent rule to govern precedence:—"All precedence ceases from the second degree; that is, children of persons of actual rank have a rank of courtesy derived from their parents, but this does not extend to the grandchildren of such persons of actual rank." At the formation of the household of Charlotte, Queen of George III., it was decided on this principle, that Miss Wrastesley, daughter of Sir John Wrottesley, Bart., should take precedence of Miss Beauclerk, daughter of Lord Robert Beauclerk, son of the Duke of St. Albans*

"*Farmer, Croydon.*"—*We will endeavour to give the arms in question next week.*

"*Armydefardel.*"—*The distinguishing feature that characterises a crest to be worn a badge is the wreath, cap of maintenance, or ducal coronet on which it is placed.*

"*A Subscriber at Dittenhall.*" *The Prince of Wales is Duke of Cornwall and Rothsay, Earl of Chester, Carrick, and Dundonald, Baron Renfrew, and Lord of the Isles; Duke of Saxony, Prince of Coburg and Gotha, and a Knight of the Garter. A peer may be Earl of two different places.*

"*A Constant Subscriber.*"—*An address by Sir J. Weir Hogg, Bart., at* 16, *Grosvenor-square*

"*Courtenay.*"—*Pronounced "Shotteshe."*

"*A Gresham.*"—*Kent's Co., Cheapside.*

"*H. W.*"—*Cramer, Beale, and Co., Regent-street; and T. Chappell, Bond-street.*

"*X. Y. Z.*" *Write to Alfred Novello, music-warehouse, Cheapside.*

"*T. H. C.*"—*The Christian name of Lord Bexley is Stanford.*

"*B. D. L.*"—*Amateurs in the country can always procure music by foreign composers, by application to Ewer and Co., Newgate-street; or, Wessell and Co., Strand-street.*

"*B. B.*" *Courtesy and custom combine to concede to retired officers the privilege of placing cockades in their servants' hats*

"*G. a Sa*" *Apply to Mr. Hogg's "London Guide."*

"*J. R. M.*," *Hampstead.*—*We have not seen the work.*

"*Delta.*" *We cannot undertake to enquire.*

"*A. L.*"—*Yes.*

"*A Subscriber.*" *The Rue custom was noticed in our Journal of Oct.* 31.

"*R. L.*" *Cork.*—*Certainly not.*

"*Francesca.*" —*There is no "Handbook of Sculpture" published. See the Royal Academy Lectures*

"*A Member of the Lower House.*"—*Stealing newspapers is a felony. The notice you propose will be of service.*

"*W. F.*" *Brighton.*—*For the latter* 10, *read* 11.

"*E. T.*"—*The back Numbers, till within a month, are double price.*

"*Chemistry.*"—*Apply to Mr. Thomas, advertising agent, Catherine-street, Strand.*

"*Freshwater*" *should wait for one of the musical annuals.*

"*X. Y. Z.*"—*The name, Hunt. A full report of the trial, by the late Pierce Egan, was published in* 1824, *condensed in "Celebrated Trials," 6 vols.*

"*A Washer,*" *Cheltenham.*—*No situation in life precludes the obtaining a military commission. The cost of an ensign's outfit is about £*90. *Any bookseller will ascertain the price of the work on Fortification.*

"*P. M.*" *Southsea.*—*Liveries are governed by the metal and colour of the arms. There is no question are "black and white."*

"*J. N.*," *Grasmere.*—*The Staff Officer of Pensioners in your district will tell you if you be entitled to a Naval Medal; and, if you are, direct you how to obtain it.*

"*Philo.*"—*The usage of a crest in the way suggested would render the party liable to the tax on armorial bearings.*

"*S. M.*" *Received.*

"*Πραξιτερος.*"—*We have not room for the abstract.*

"*Goujas.*"—*Apply to Dulau and Co., Soho-square.*

"*Blob.*" *A lady is not entitled, under any circumstances, to bear a crest.*

"*R. J. G.*"—*The arms are: "Gyronny of six pieces, sa. between three anchors ppr., three bezants, impaling Quarterly gu. and or, in the first quarter a mullet arg. Crest: Out of a ducal coronet a lion's head, transfixed by an arrow." To obtain the situation of Queen's Messenger requires great interest.*

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1849.

DURING the prevalence of the Cholera, the prayers of the nation were solemnly offered up to the Almighty Ruler of the Universe, that He would be pleased in his mercy to remove the scourge of Pestilence with which, in his infinite wisdom, He had seen fit to afflict this, as well as other portions of the globe. The nation prayed in the extremity of its distress, and humbled itself before Heaven, that the chastening hand might be withdrawn. The same feeling that prompted the prayer, the penitence, and the humiliation of that period, prompted the Thanksgiving for the removal of the Plague which the rulers of the land recommended by the Queen's proclamation, and which the people of all classes and degrees obeyed with a religious feeling on Thursday. The people had, doubtless, in many a humble home, and in the sanctity of many a private dwelling, offered a more acceptable tribute of their gratitude to Heaven than any temporal authority could command; but the recommendation of a simultaneous thanksgiving was none the less the duty of the rulers to give, and of the ruled to follow. It was a national recognition of the Providence of God in the government of the world, which we as well as other nations are but too apt to forget in the sordid pursuits of our trade or our industry, our money getting and our money spending, and in our too keen competition with one another.

But having prayed while the hand of affliction was heavy upon us, and having returned thanks in all humility and fervency of gratitude when its touch was lightened or removed, are we and our temporal rulers to forget altogether the past affliction of the people? Is the plague of Cholera to be consigned to oblivion until it shall again make its appearance amongst us? and are we to adopt no other means for its mitigation when present, or its prevention when absent, than prayer and praise? "Cleanliness is next to godliness;" and although for our ungodliness we may have been afflicted with this mysterious disease, may not our uncleanliness have been the greatest of the sins which brought it upon us? Have we not habitually, as a nation and as an assemblage of communities, disobeyed those physical laws of God, which are no less imperative than the laws of his morality? Having rendered the praises and thanksgiving of our tongues, is it not our duty to render the praise of our actions, and the thanksgiving of our purer life, to Him whose physical ordonnances are as just and as inflexible as his moral government of the universe? Society has sinned, and it has been punished: but if society, we are no less divinely punished. If neither ignorance nor greediness of gain, but our simple indifference to the condition of our humbler fellowcreatures cause us to neglect the means of assuring the public health, we suffer equally for our indifference, which, in this case, becomes a moral as well as a physical contravention of the laws of God. We cannot escape the penalty by prayer, if the ignorance, the cupidity, or the indifference still remain; neither can we insure ourselves against the recurrence of punishment by giving thanks with our lips alone. We give something more earnest, and more truly pious than our words, our prayer is but a meaningless superstition, and our praise but a mockery of the Divinity.

There was a time in the history of European nations when pestilence was more frequent, and when ignorance of the laws of physical well-being prevailed amongst all classes of society. The general progress of intelligence, if it have not yet pervaded and permeated the great masses of the people, has been such as to dissipate this ignorance in a great degree, even in the "age of great cities" we are tolerably well aware of the causes that generate and perpetuate epidemic diseases. The consequence is that plague is neither so frequent nor so dreadful a visitor as it was in days when the laws of nature were not thoroughly and carefully studied. It is not so much our ignorance, as the indifference of the powerful and the cupidity of those who profit by the abuses of old systems, that prevent our great cities from becoming models of cleanliness and comfort for the poor, as well as of luxury for the rich. The upper and middle classes of society, engrossed with their own pleasures or their own business, and enjoying all the advantages of our expanding science and our wondrous civilisation, have not duly considered the claims of the poor. Water, air, and light, those primal necessities, have become, partly in consequence of this indifference, and partly in consequence of the more culpable cupidity of the classes in comfortable worldly circumstances, the almost unattainable luxuries of the humbler and poorer in an English people. An artificial barbarism has grown up amongst us, and ulcer-spots of filth, vice, crime, poverty, and deprivation of the commonest and cheapest material blessings of the world have been planted, till the infection has spread beyond the original sore, into parts of the body politic that thought themselves pure and far beyond the reach of the evil. Society has allowed multitudes to dwell in filthy alleys amidst moral as well as physical pollution. Society has not enforced upon the proprietors of poor men's hovels the construction of the proper conveniences for the removal of the abominations that cause or aggravate disease. Society has buried hundreds of thousands of dead among the living, and continues the practice in defiance of decency as well as safety; and Society, by granting, encouraging, and upholding pernicious monopolies, has rendered a proper supply of water a thing too expensive to come within the reach of the struggling and the poor. For these sins and offences —the greater because they are not the result of ignorance, but of selfishness—the people of large cities have paid the penalty of Plague. Let us hope that the day of thanksgiving commanded by our rulers will open our eyes to the duty which we have hitherto neglected, of caring for the destitute and degraded condition of the most helpless as well as the most numerous class of the people; and that the wealthy will co-operate in those measures of prevention which the common safety requires, and which the dictates of benevolence ought to be alone sufficient to recommend. There are certain tasks that individual zeal and benevolence cannot master, and which need the combined force of the whole people, acting under the name and authority of the state, to accompl .. The sanitary reform of great cities is one of them. The educated and wealthy classes have been warned of the danger; they have suffered, in common with the ignorant and the poor; and they will suffer again, if they do not use those advantages of intelligence and position which they enjoy, to urge the Legislature to remedy the growing evils of large towns and cities. London, with a population of two millions and a quarter, buries its dead in its bosom—pollutes its tidal river, till it is unfit to drink—deprives the larger portion of its population of air, light, and water—and suffers accumulations of nameless filth to poison the atmosphere for miles around. Should London continue in all these evil courses, when its population shall number three or four millions, it may expect a pestilence to which that of 1849 will appear but as "a wart to Ossa." Let us, therefore, endeavour to distil out the soul of goodness from the evil thing of Cholera, and, having rendered to the Almighty the tribute of our grateful words, serve Him by our grateful deeds—in elevating the standard of life and living among the poor. That would be indeed a thanksgiving worthy of a great nation.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

Her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, with the youthful members of the Royal family, continue in the enjoyment of excellent health.

On Saturday last, the Queen and the Prince, attended by the Countess of Mount-Edgecumbe, Col. the Hon. Charles Grey, and Col. the Hon. A. Gordon, paid a visit to the Count and Countess de Neuilly at Claremont.

On Sunday, the Queen and the Prince attended divine service in the Private Chapel. The Duchess of Kent also attended the service.

On Monday the Prince's Council, attended by the Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Charles Grey and Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. A. Gordon, left Windsor Castle for Birmingham, at twenty minutes before eight o'clock A.M., to inspect the Exhibition of Manufactures and Art in that town. The Prince travelled by the North-Western Railway, and returned to the Castle the same afternoon.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince de Joinville and the Duke d'Aumale arrived at the Castle on Monday, and on Tuesday enjoyed the sport of shooting, the company with the Prince Consort.

The Duchess of Kent dined with the Royal party on Wednesday. Sir Charles Wood had also the honour of joining the Royal circle

The Queen and Prince Albert, and the ladies and gentlemen of the Royal household, attended divine service in St George's Chapel, on Thursday morning. The prayers were read by the Hon. and Rev. H. Cust and the Rev. Mr. Neville. The sermon was preached by the Hon. and Rev. Edward Moore, canon in residence.

Divine service was performed at the private chapel in Windsor Castle in the morning and afternoon by the Hon. and Rev. G. Wellesley.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER.

We are happy to announce that her Majesty the Queen Dowager has not retrograded in her state of health during the last few days. The bulletin issued on Thursday runs as follows:—

"THE PRIORY, Thursday, 15th of November, 1849.

"The Queen Dowager has passed a comfortable night, and her Majesty is considerably refreshed this morning. "DAVID DAVIES, M.D.
"RICHARD BRIGHT, M.D."

Lord Dufferin has relieved the Marquis of Ormonde in his duty as Lord in Waiting to the Queen; and Captain the Hon Joseph Denman has relieved Sir Frederick Pelham in Waiting to her Majesty.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent attended divine service at the parish church, Windsor, on Thursday morning.

The Duke and Duchess of Beaufort and Lady Henrietta Somerset have arrived at Beaufort House, from a visiting tour in Scotland, *en route* to Badminton

The Earl and Countess of Brownlow and the Ladies Cust have arrived in Belgrave-square from Belton House, near Grantham, and are about to repair to Brighton.

The Earl and Countess of Eglintop are entertaining company at Eglinton Castle, N B.

Lady Charlotta Egerton was safely delivered of a son on Tuesday last, at Mere Hall, Cheshire.

IRELAND.

THE CORK ELECTION.—The nomination of candidates for the vacant seat in the city of Cork took place on Saturday John Colter, Esq., proposed Colonel Gubbins, as the friend of domestic industry in preference to those of foreigners. The proposition was seconded by Captain Westropp. Mr. Alexander M'Carthy, the Liberal candidate, was proposed by Dr. Lyons, and seconded by R. Dowden. Mr. J. F. Maguire, the proprietor of the *Cork Examiner*, was proposed and seconded, but withdrew from the contest after a speech in favour of Mr. M'Carthy. The poling commenced on Tuesday, at 10 o'clock A.M., and closed at half-past 4 o'clock P.M., with the return of the Conservative candidate, the numbers being:—

Chatterton	..	..	..	..	..	880
M'Carthy	..	..	..	..	..	587
				Majority		293

There was little or no excitement displayed by the people throughout the whole affair.

MR. BRIGHT'S SPEECH ON IRELAND.—Mr. John O'Connell has addressed, through the *Freeman's Journal*, a long letter to Mr. Bright, announcing a vote of thanks from the Repeal Association for his speech at Manchester, on the condition of this country. In a postscript Mr. O'Connell states that the Repeal Association intend to print and circulate the speech in England, and, "as soon as possible, to forward the project of a mission from this country to corroborate and enforce its truths on the minds of your fellow-countrymen."

NATIONAL THANKSGIVING.—Thursday was observed as a holiday in Dublin, the courts and public offices being closed.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—At the meeting on Monday the rent for the week was announced as £19

HORRIBLE SHIPWRECK.—The ship *Helen Thompson*, of AYR, arrived at Troon, November 12, from St. John's, reports that on the 5th November, lat. 54 N., long. 20 28 W., came up with the brig *South Stockton*, of Newcastle, late Wicker, waterlogged, and in a very sinking state as follows:—The brig left Quebec on the 8th of September, for Newcastle. On October 11 she was running in a heavy gale of wind from the westward under close-reefed maintopsail; next morning, at four A.M., they tried the pumps, but could not get her to work; all hands were immediately called, but still she gained upon them. They then sounded her, and found eight feet water in her hold. In this dilemma they considered it was the best thing they could begin to prepare for the worst. They put a considerable quantity of provisions, water, and other articles in a large house which the vessel had on deck, which, just having succeeded in doing, the vessel suddenly careened over on her beam-ends, and washed the master and a boy overboard. She then have the deck cargo off, carrying away the topmasts and rudder, and sweeping the decks of everything, house and all, and afterwards she gradually began to right. The men now took to the tops, and made a cover of canvass around them, to save them as much as possible from the severity of the weather. In this state they remained eleven days without any assistance, except a very small quantity of water, when one of them died; and they were under the necessity of eating a small portion of their companion. They continued drooping one by one till they were all dead but Robert Hogg, one of the seamen, who, with much difficulty, got

POSTSCRIPT.

REFORMATION OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS.—The committee of the Philanthropic Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Male Offenders have made their report, which states that the late William Denison, Esq., M.P., has bequeathed the society £500 free of duty, W. Holcombe, Esq., £100, and E. B. Vigurs, Esq., £50. The committee have also received a beautiful communion (small organ) for the chapel, from a friend who has long been a liberal contributor to the society. A handsome stained window, for the east end of the new chapel, has been also presented by W. Gladstone, Esq., in memory of the late medical farm school at Red Hill, on the Brighton road, is now nearly completed, and already contains 93 boys, whose ages vary from 13 to 18 years When wholly finished, which will be shortly, the boys who are now in the institution in St. George's-fields, Southwark, will be removed, and the London establishment broken up.

We understand that Mr. Serjeant Dowling, of the Home Circuit, has been appointed to the office of Judge of the County Court for Yorkshire, rendered vacant by the death of Mr. R. Wharton.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERIES ON THE DAY OF THANKSGIVING.—The attendance of most persons at some place of worship on Thursday was taken advantage of by the London thieves, who appear to have been unusually active on a very large amount. In the course of the day information was received at the police stations that No 20, Avenue-terrace, Chelsea, had been plundered of upwards of £100 worth of silver plate; also that No. 10, Prescot-street, Whitechapel, had been plundered of £300 worth of jewellery, and between £80 and £90 in gold, and a £5 note; also that Mr. Weeks, 385, Rotherhithe wall, had been plundered of silver plate, value £70, and £20 in gold and silver; from 3 Gravenor-park, Camberwell, silver plate, (crest a lion rampant) value £90; from — Briggs, Esq., 17, Pond-street, Hampstead, silver plate, value £200; from Mr. Wood, 170, Bishopsgate-street Without, fourteen £10 Bank of England notes, a large amount in cash, and a quantity of miscellaneous property.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

On Wednesday M. Fould brought forward the financial state of the country, representing the whole deficit for 1849 to be 534,148,900f. He purposed withdrawing the Income-Tax Bill, it being inquisitorial, vexatious, and intolerable. The impost on potable liquors he wished to be continued; but he should endeavour to devise some means by which the inconvenience of its collection might be avoided. He should also propose an increase of five centimes on timber. By an augmentation of receipts and a reduction of expenditure, he hoped to equalise the budget. He concluded by proposing that his statement be referred to the Committee on the Budget. This was strongly opposed; and an amendment was moved, that a special commission be appointed to take the subject into consideration. Upon a division, there appeared For the amendment, 236; against it, 392: giving a majority for Ministers of 156.

The financial statement was well received out of doors.

In the same sitting, the Minister of War presented a bill for 38,000,000f., to meet expenses unprovided for by the Budget. The bill was carried by a large majority.

The settlement of the dispute between Morocco and France is confirmed from several sources.

The *Journal des Debats* says that, in consequence of the differences between Russia and Turkey having been adjusted, the French fleet, which had quitted Malta for Smyrna, had received instructions to return to Toulon.

M. de Rayneval has refused the portfolio for Foreign Affairs. Among the persons named as likely to accept it are the French Minister at London, M. Drouyn de l'Huys, who is at present in Paris; and M. Thuriel de la Rosière. The portfolio was offered to General de Flahault, but declined.

COUNTRY NEWS.

FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETIES.

Two meetings—one in the morning and the other in the afternoon—were held at Birmingham, on Tuesday, on the subject of a movement which was commenced some time ago, chiefly among the working classes of Birmingham, for the formation of societies to purchase freehold property, to be afterwards a lotted among them, so that the members should obtain the franchise after forty-shilling freehold. The movement has been successful: nearly 2000 persons have joined in Birmingham alone, while similar societies have sprung up in almost every large town in the neighbourhood in the midland counties. Several estates, mostly in small parcels, have already been bought in the neighbourhood of the town, and allotments have been made. In the course of working these societies various difficulties have arisen, principally out of the different tenures of property which land is held in different towns, and with a view to obviate these difficulties the present conference was determined to be held. The morning meeting was held for the purpose of fixing the resolutions to be proposed in the evening, and conferring generally upon the subject. Mr. Schoefield, M.P., presided, and there were present Mr. Cobden, M.P.; Mr. Bright, M.P.; Mr George Thompson, M.P., Mr. Sturge (of Birmingham); Mr. Latimore, farmer, Wraxhall-stead; Rev. Mr. Rutland, Bonnie Scotland; Rev. Mr. Kane, and Mr. Courtold, of Braintree, Essex; and about one hundred other gentlemen representing land associations in various parts of the country.

At the public meeting in the evening, Mr. Scholefield, M.P., took the chair; and in addition to the gentlemen present in the morning, Mr. G. Thompson, M.P., Sir J. Walmesley, M P., Mr. Loshington, M.P., &c., attended, the following resolutions were moved and carried:—

1 That this Conference is of opinion that the freehold land movement is deserving the hearty support of all who desire to extend the parliamentary representation of the country, and to elevate the social and political condition of industrious and honest working classes.

2 That, in order to promote the extension of freehold land societies it is desirable that a general league be formed of the freehold movement for the purpose of carrying out with the duty of taking such steps as may appear necessary to spread information on the subject, and to encourage the formation of societies on a simple principle

3 That this Conference requests that the committee of the Birmingham Freehold Land Society will continue to be the executive council of the Birmingham Freehold Land Society, with the power to add to their number, and it recommends to the council, to issue a publication, to be devoted exclusively to the subject of freehold land societies and the extension of the forty-shilling freehold franchise, for the exposition of the advantages which such societies offer, and calculated to confer upon the new unenfranchised classes, and upon the country at large

The conference sat again on Wednesday to settle some details of a practical nature in reference to the movement, when it agreed on the nomination of the Birmingham Society as committee of council for conducting and promoting the progress of the movement, and upon the establishment of a journal for the dissemination of information bearing on the subject.

AGRICULTURAL PROTECTION.—On Saturday a meeting of the West Surrey United Association (Mr. Thomas Lyon Tharlee, the president, in the chair) was held at the White Hart Hotel, Guildford. Among the gentlemen present were Mr. Drummond, M.P., Mr. Evelyn, M.P., Mr. Rowland Goldsmith, esq., Mr. Rowland Goldsmith, jun., Mr. Bradshaw, Mr Bonser, &c. The chairman having explained the objects of the meeting, after a desultory discussion, it was agreed that the committee should draw up a petition, insisting upon the necessity of a return to Protection.

PROPOSED EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE IN MANCHESTER.—The commencement of movements in different parts of the kingdom for a system of national unsectarian education is announced in the Manchester papers. The executive committee of the Lancashire Public School Association have issued cards on inviting, from all parts of the kingdom, the chief friends of national unsectarian education to a conference in Manchester, on Wednesday, the 12th of December next. Scotland, the midland counties, Lancashire, Liverpool, and London will each send its quota. The gentlemen assembled will meet and consult through the day in some central building; and will adjourn, in the evening, to a meeting in the Free-Trade Hall, at which Messrs. Alexander Henry, M.P., William Brown, M.P., Thomas Milner Gibson, M.P., Joseph Hume, M.P., W. J. Fox, M.P., and J. A. Roebuck, M.P., are expected to attend.

VISIT OF PRINCE ALBERT TO BIRMINGHAM.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert arrived at Birmingham on Monday morning, at half-past eleven o'clock. The Prince (who was accompanied by the Hon. Colonel Grey and the Hon. Colonel Gordon) left London by special train at nine o'clock, thus making the transit of 113 miles in the shortest time ever taken in the run from London to this town. His Royal Highness was received at the station by the Mayor (W. Lucy, Esq.); Mr. Alderman Thornton, the ex-Mayor; and by the Hon. Colonel Arbuthnot, the commanding officer of the district. Carriages were in attendance immediately, and the Prince at once proceeded to the exhibition of manufactures, where he was received by Mr. Westley Richards, the Chairman of the Exhibition Committee, and by Mr. Alderman Geach. The Prince at once commenced a minute inspection of the various stalls, and the choice specimens they afforded. His Royal Highness expressed his surprise at the magnitude and splendour of the exhibition, which appeared very far to exceed his expectations. His Royal Highness manifested a great anxiety to inspect the exhibition in detail; but, after some two hours had been spent in the rooms, the Prince found that time would not allow of his taking more than a rapid glance at the different stalls. At half past two o'clock the Prince left the Exhibition, having repeatedly expressed the high gratification he had experienced, and his regret that he had not allotted almost sufficient time to inspect the whole of the specimens of art it contained. The national anthem was played as his Royal Highness quitted the hall, and the Prince bowed repeatedly to the hundred and fifty ladies and gentlemen who had been admitted at the same time to all the Royal Highness was viewing the Exhibition. The Prince was repeatedly and enthusiastically cheered by the people as the carriage passed through the streets on its way to the railway station; and, having partaken of lunch at the Queen's Hotel, his Royal Highness, at three o'clock, took his departure for town.

LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE UNION OF MECHANICS' INSTITUTIONS.—Mr. Hoyle, the secretary to the Lancashire and Cheshire Union of Mechanics' Institutions in the union, has received from his Lordship the following reply

Worsley, Nov. 3, 1849.

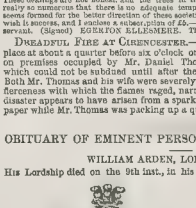
SIR,—I have to acknowledge your letter of the 2nd, and its enclosures on the subject of the Lancashire and Cheshire Union of Mechanics Institutions. It seems to me that, so far as the principles professed by its founders can be disseminated and acted upon, they can produce nothing but advantage; and that, in several particulars, they are essential towards the production of useful results, and mainly so for the prevention of positive mischief. It is not very easy to draw and observe the line between rational occupation and mere amusement. I do not think the latter, though perfect y legitimate in its proper time and place, a legitimate subject of mechanics' institutions, and a paramount plea of this kind, if once accepted, is very apt to flourish, to the prejudice of all other growths. I confess that, in another point of view, I find it very difficult to give my support to the institutions in question. I see evidence of a constant tendency to a departure from the rule usually professed at their foundation, which excludes the discussion of religion and politics. I am not in condition to interfere with or control the use of such support as in any shape I have once given, and I am not inclined in these matters to give my active assistance to the dissemination of any opinions but my own. I did give some trifling assistance to one in this county, and I was informed the other day by a gentleman that he had seen the walls placarded with the announcement of a lecture on popular emancipation. Now, if I had known that of which I well know the contrary, that this lecture was likely to be an eulogy on the House of Lords, I should have be stirred myself to show in some shape my utter disapproval of the introduction of such subjects These dealings are not honest, and the trees in the garden of which an I may eat are really so numerous that there is no adequate temptation to transgression. As your union seems formed for the better direction of these societies in these and other matters, I can only wish it success, and I enclose a subscription of £5.—I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant. (Signed) EGERTON ELLESMERE. Thomas Hogg, Esq., Manchester.

DREADFUL FIRE AT CIRENCESTER.—An alarming conflagration took place at about a quarter before six o'clock on Tuesday morning, at Cirencester, on premises occupied by Mr. Daniel Thomas, hatter, Cricklade-street, and which could not be subdued until after the entire stock had been destroyed. Both Mr. Thomas and his wife were severely burnt, and, in consequence of the fierceness with which the flames raged, narrowly escaped with their lives. The disaster appears to have arisen from a spark falling from a candle upon some paper while Mr. Thomas was packing up a quantity of goods for Fairford Fair.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED

WILLIAM ARDEN, LORD ALVANLEY.

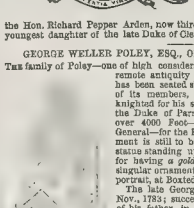
HIS Lordship died on the 9th inst., in his 81st year. He was the elder son of Richard Pepper Arden, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, who was elevated to the Peerage in 1801, and grandson of John Arden, Esq., of Longton, in Cheshire, by Mary his wife, sister and heiress of Preston Pepper, Esq., of Pepper Hall, county York. Through his mother, Anne Dorothea, sister of Lord Skelmersdale, he descended from the old families of Weldon and Bootle.



Lord Alvanley was formerly in the Army, and attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel previously to his retirement from the service. Having died unmarried, he is succeeded in the title by his grandson, the Hon. Richard Pepper Arden, now third Baron, who is married to Arabella, youngest daughter of the late Duke of Cleveland.

GEORGE WELLER POLEY, ESQ., OF BOXTED HALL, SUFFOLK.

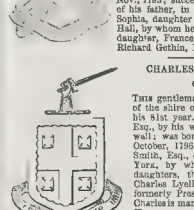
THE family of Poley—one of high consideration and large landed estate—is of remote antiquity in the county of Suffolk, where it has been seated since the time of Edward III. One of its members, Sir John Poley, of Wrongey, was knighted for his services against the Spaniards under the Duke of Parma, and was made Colonel-General over 4000 Foot—Peregrine Lord Willoughby being General—for the King of Denmark. Sir John's monument is still to be seen in Boxford Church, with his status standing upright in armour. It is remarkable for having *a gold frog suspended from the left ear*, a singular ornament, also depicted in Sir John Poley's portrait, at Boxted Hall.



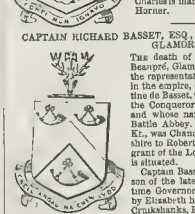
This late George Weller Poley, Esq., was born 1st Nov., 1793; succeeded to the estates, upon the demise of his father, in 1799; and married, in 1808, Helen Sophia, daughter of James Fisher, Esq., of Browston Hall, by whom he leaves a large family—the youngest daughter, Frances, being the wife of the present Sir Richard Gethin, Bart.

CHARLES LYELL, ESQ., OF KINNORDY, COUNTY OF FORFAR.

THIS gentleman, a magistrate, and Vice-Lieutenant of the shire of Forfar, died on the 16th instant, in his 81st year. He was only son of Charles Lyell, Esq., by his wife, Mary Bosk, of West Looe, Cornwall, at which place he was born 9th March, 1767, and married 11th October, 1796, Frances, only daughter of Thomas Smith, Esq., of Maker Hall, Sheffield, county of York, by whom he has had seven sons and seven daughters, the eldest of the former being Sir Charles Lyell, the distinguished scientific writer, Country President of the Geological Society. Sir Charles is married to the eldest daughter of Leonard Horner.



CAPTAIN RICHARD BASSET, ESQ., ROY. ART., OF BEAUPRE, CO. GLAMORGAN.



THE death of Captain Basset occurred at his seat, Beaupré, Glamorganshire, on the 8th inst. He was the representative of one of the most eminent families in the empire, descended in a direct line from Thurstine de Basset, the Norman, who accompanied William the Conqueror, as his Grand Sewer, into England, and whose name is inscribed on the famous Roll of Battle Abbey. The Norman's son, Sir John Basset, Kt., was Chancellor and Vice-Comes in Glamorganshire to Robert Fitzhamon, from whom he received a grant of the Lordship of St. Hilary, wherein Beaupré is situated.

Captain Basset, whose decease we record, was elder son of the late Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Basset, sometime Governor of the Military School of Windsor, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of the late Alexander Cruikshanks, Esq. He was born 6th December, 1797, and entered the Royal Artillery as Second Lieut., 11th Dec., 1815. During the contest in Spain between the Queen and Don Carlos, in 1836 and 1837, Captain Basset was employed in raising the siege of Bilbca; took part in the field actions of the 10th, 12th, 14th, 15th, and 16th March; assisted at the assault of the town of Hernani, and was present at the capitulation of Estaraba.

CHARLES HORN.

THE American papers announce the death of Charles Edward Horn, the composer, at Boston, on the 24th ult. He was the son of Charles Frederick Horn, a German musician, who came to London in 1782, and was teacher of the pianoforte to the daughters of George III His son was born in 1785, in the parish of St. Martin's, and received lessons first from his father, and afterwards at Bath, from Rauzzini. Horn made his *début* at the Lyceum, in the operetta of "Up Al. Night;" and Mr. Arnold, perceiving his talent for composition, gave him the place of "The Recluse," to compose music for. This success induced him to abandon his career for a time as a vocalist, but he returned to the stage in 1814, appearing as the *Seraskier* in the "Siege of Belgrade," having studied under J. T. Webb.

Amongst the operas, of which Mr. Horn composed the whole or the greater portion of the music, were "Persian Hunters," "The Magic Bride," "Tricks upon Travellers," "Boarding House," "The Woodman's Hut," "Love," "Windsor Castle," "The Devil's Bridge" with Braham, "Nourjahad," "M.P.," "Lalla Rookh," "The Wizard," "Philandering," "Rich and Poor," "The Death Fetch," "Peveril of the Peak," &c. As a ballad composer Mr. Horn was one of the most popular writers of the day. We have only to mention "Cherry Ripe," "I've been roaming," "The deep, deep Sea," "The Mermaid's Cave," the duet "I know a bank," "Through the wood" Composed for Malibran), to recal many charming specimens of his talent. Mr. Horn had a very original flow of melody, and was thoroughly English in his style. The "Cherry ripe" melody was claimed on behalf of Mr. Attwood on the ground that it was a Turkish air, a single instance, which might have been accidental, Mr. Horn's melodious ideas and forms were his own. In the Drury-lane version of Weber's "Der Freyschütz" Mr. Horn obtained much fame by his fine acting of *Caspar*, although his voice was unequal to the music. He produced latterly an entertainment called "Lays and Legends of Normandy," and an oratorio at the Music Hall, Store-street; but these last works were not successful.

DEATH OF MR. EITY, R.A.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. William Etty, R.A. He died on Tuesday evening, at his residence in York. *Times*. (A characteristic Portrait of Mr. Etty, with a Memoir of his Life and Works, appeared in No. 167 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

SERMONS NOT COPYRIGHT.—The case of Macnaughtan v. Wilson was decided by the Sheriff-Substitute of Renfrewshire, who found that sermons were not copyright, and consequently declared in favour of the defender. It was appealed by the Rev. Mr. Macnaughtan to Hercules J. Robertson, Esq., Sheriff-Principal of Renfrewshire; and on Tuesday, the 6th instant, an interlocutor was pronounced, adhering to the judgment of the Sheriff-Substitute. The Sheriff-Principal added the following note:—"Copyright, or the right of property in literary compositions, has been finally determined to rest not on common law, but on the statute alone. It is possible that the publication of writings may be subject to interdict at common law, as constituting a breach of confidence, or of special obligation, or as calculated to inflict an injury on private character. But, if the ground of the interdict asked be merely copyright, the petitioner must lay his case on statute. The only statute founded on in the petition is the 8th of Anne. This statute has been repealed by 5th and 6th of Victoria, cap. 45, sec. 1, upon which the law relative to this subject now rests. The petitioner has not attempted to bring his case within the provisions of this act. The statute 5th and 6th William 4, cap. 65, which extends the copyright to lectures in certain cases, but does not embrace sermons preached in public, affords a strong argument against the petitioner. The Sheriff is of opinion that the petitioner has no case either by common law or by statute."

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE VACANT COLONELCIES.—It is understood that Major-General Sir Joseph Thackwell, G.C B, commanding the Cavalry in India, is to succeed to the Colonelcy of the 16th Lancers, the regiment which so much distinguished itself in the battle of Allwal, early in 1846.

CHELSEA HOSPITAL.—It is said that the Lieutenant Governor, General Sir Colin Halkett, G.C.B., is to succeed to the Governorship of the Hospital; but the new Lieutenant-Governor is not yet known, nor has the new Colonel of the 4th Dragoon Guards yet been named. It is stated that Mr Moorhead, formerly attached to the staff in this institution, but now employed at the War-office, will be appointed Secretary to Chelsea Hospital, an arrangement by which the whole of Mr Moorhead's present salary will be saved to the public.

Rear-Admiral Dundas, Captain Lord J. Hay, Captain Milne, Captain Sir B. Walker, Captain C. Eden, and John Parker, Esq. (secretary), proceded on Tuesday from London to Portsmouth, to visit her Majesty's frigate *Leander*, 50, at Spithead, and on other business.

The "*Assenger* Relief Committee" paid another monthly instalment to the widows, orphans, and relatives of her late seamen and marines, on Saturday last, at the Royal Naval College. The claimants who are not residing in the vicinity of Portsmouth have all been awarded their full amount from the relief fund; but to the persons residing at or near Portsmouth it will continue to be paid by monthly instalments, until March next, when the relief will be finally closed.

Sir John, and Lieutenant Sir Edward N. Harland, and resumed his duties of chief physician of the Royal Naval Hospital.

The *Investigator* Arctic discovery ship, Capt. J. Bird, has been brought up to Woolwich; as also the *Enterprise*, Captain Sir J. C. Ross. The ships looked sound and perfect after their long sojourn in the midst of thick-ribbed ice, and the crew appear healthy. They are to be taken to Chatham when all their stores are taken on shore, and the crews paid off.

MEASUREMENT OF FOREIGN DEALS.—The Revenue authorities having had under their consideration an application from the Superintendent of the Grand Surrey Canal Docks, requesting that the admeasurement singly of each deal exceeding twenty-one feet in length, required under the Customs general regulation of October, 1849, may be dispensed with, and that ten per cent. only of each deal in the parcel of such deals may in future be measured singly, and that the remainder of the importation may be delivered and the quantity calculated according to the average ascertained from the deals actually measured, the Customs authorities have sanctioned the adoption of the proposed arrangements with respect to all deals and battens exceeding twenty-one feet in length (not being deck deals), in those cases in which the parties interested in the disposal of the goods may not object thereto, and orders have been issued for the measure to be carried into effect accordingly. This privilege, which was granted at the request of the Dock Company with respect to the measurement of foreign deals imported into the port of London, has, upon a request to that effect from one of the principal outports, been extended to all the ports throughout the United Kingdom, where the new mode of measurement for the duties will be permitted, if desired, from the present time.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK.—THE INAUGURATION.

(From our own Correspondent.)

THE interesting ceremony took place on Wednesday, the 7th inst.

For several days past all were on the *qui vive* to witness the inauguration of the President, Vice-President, and Professors of this great establishment, as well as to hear Sir Robert Kane deliver his opening address; and so great was this desire, that, upon the arrival of the officials on the day, they were greeted by above 900 visitors, to whom tickets were issued for seats in the body of the Hall, and amongst whom were a considerable number of ladies.

Upon the day's were ranged the Corporation, with their several officer of state, the Provost and Professors of the College in their rich costume; and when viewed from the end of the Hall, presented a truly gorgeous picture of the richest colour. Besides the Corporation and officers of the College, the day also found the commissioners for the erection and maintenance of a committee appointed so far back as 1829, to commence agitation for the establishment of a Provincial College in Cork; and to whose untiring industry and perseverance the country is at this moment mainly indebted for the establishment of Provincial Colleges in Ireland.

Upon silence being obtained, the Mayor, Sir W. Lyons, rose, and announced that he was then ready to receive the declaration of the President. Upon which Sir Robert Kane descended from his elevated chair, and proceeded to the front of the dais, where he, in a most solemn manner, read his declaration, and made the first entry in the registering book of the college; to which his worship, as chief magistrate, put his signature, as well as the Vice-President and a number of the professors, who repeated the declaration. Upon the termination of which, Major N. L. Beamish came forward, as chairman of the "Cork College Committee," to present to Sir Robert Kane the address of the committee, and give a detailed account of their proceedings, spread over a period of now nearly thirty years. The President was pleased to make a suitable answer, and to confess the pleasure it gave him to have to carry out those labours for which they so long and so ably contended.

Mr. Fagan, M.P., next came forward to move the names of a committee to aid and assist the Government in carrying out their wishes to establish a Botanical Garden and Model Farm in connexion with the College; and stated, that, so convinced was he of the practical good likely to arise from the course of education pursued in the College, that he had the pleasure of having one of his sons that day seated amongst them as one of the successful scholars of the Queen's College; and that he had two more, who, when the proper time arrived, should be amongst them. This evoked a declaration, coming from a friend of Mr. Fagan's own practical Catholicity in the south of Ireland, cannot fail in adding to break down the opposition still made to those Colleges.

Mr. T. R. Sarsfield, High Sheriff, having seconded Mr. Fagan's resolution, and borne testimony to the good likely to arise from the course to be pursued in the College,

Sir R. Kane came forward, and read his address, which occupied nearly two hours, and was listened to with great respect, and elicited loud approbation when he came to speak of the marked attention that it was his fixed resolve should be paid to the moral conduct and education of the students sent into that College for educational purposes. And after paying a high compliment to the R. C. Dean of Residences, the Rev. W. O'Connor, P.P. of Coursey's Country, asked if a stronger proof of the Government's desire to have the moral and religious conduct of the students carefully watched, could be given, than by the appointment of one so many years resident amongst them, and well known for his practical piety. He next referred to the course of education, and announced that, throwing into the modern languages the necessary attention, to the advancement of classic lore, that, as a commencement, an able and gifted professor of the French—now the language of diplomacy, of educated society, and the greater portion of Europe—had been appointed; and that education in the other modern languages would also be attended to. This declaration drew down great applause. (We regret that our limits will not allow us to give even a short analysis of this eloquent address.) The learned President sat down amidst continuous applause, which was continued for several minutes. When silence was at length restored, he again rose, and said:—"I now declare the College open for public instruction, and that the Deans of the several faculties will, on to-morrow, open the several departments."

The Mayor then rose and expressed the high honour he felt as chief magistrate in taking part in the proceedings, and listening to the able and instructive address of the President. He congratulated the citizens on the establishment of that institution, at which their children might obtain a sound and useful education at their own doors, under the care and superintendence of their parents. He concluded by stating that Sir Robert had conferred a benefit on the institution, on the score of morality and religion, would prove groundless.

This terminated the interesting proceedings of the day, and the vast assembly separated highly pleased with what had occurred.

At the conclusion of the meeting the company were shown through the interior of the beautiful building, each portion of which was so ably explained by Sir Thomas Deane, Woodward, and Deane, as well as by the contractor for the building, Mr. J. Butler. The work is executed in a masterly manner; but we must ask if it was part of the original design to leave the beautiful span-worked ends of the Examination Hall and Library in their present unfinished state.

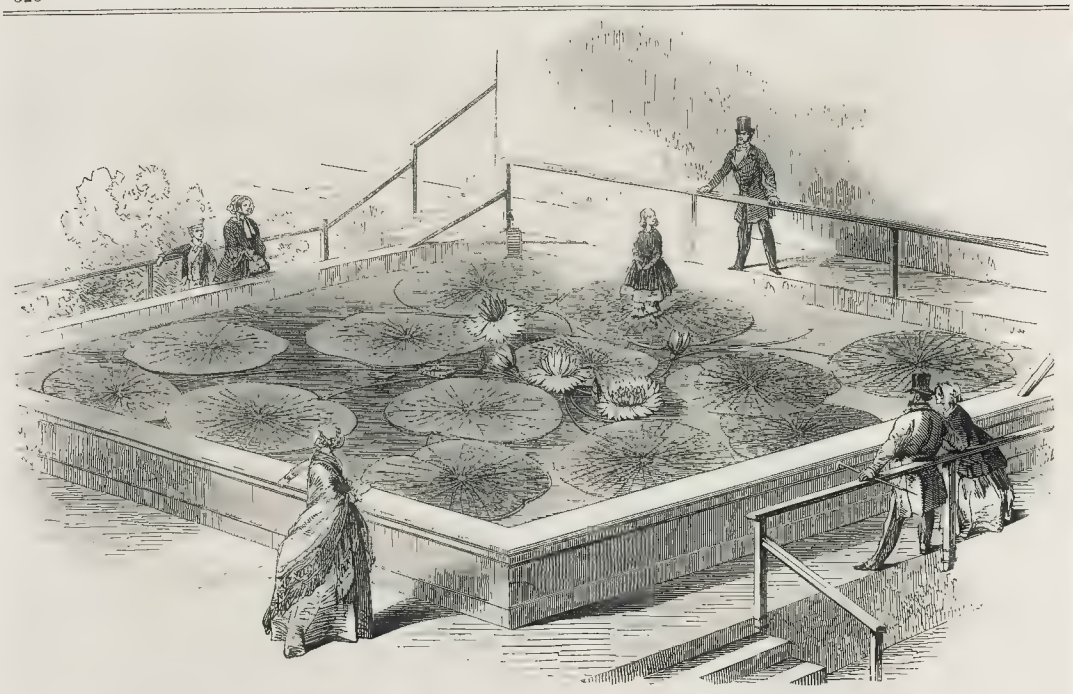
We add a few details of the architecture of the new College:

The style chosen by Sir Thomas Deane, the architect, is that of the Collegiate or Decorated architecture of the 14th century. One idea is striking and obvious in the building: whether viewed in the whole or in detail, its adaptation to a given purpose, its appropriateness and fitness, are evident.

Passing through the entrance-porch, under the tower, you find a stone staircase and corridor to the top of the tower designed for sacrosanctal purposes, next to the staircase is the porter's lodge, at the commencement of the cloisters, whose united length amounts to 852 feet; and further on we come to the lecture-rooms of chemistry and natural philosophy, with the other requisite accommodation for both students and professors. These various lecture-rooms, of which there are six, besides laboratory, are built to accommodate 1200 students.

Crossing over the archway of the entrance tower, we arrive at the Museum—two fine rooms, with lofty open timber roofs, and admirably lighted for their purpose. Descending from these rooms, we again reach the ground-floor, and on the vestibule leading to the Library and Examination-hall The Library is a noble room, but inferior to the Examination-hall. The height of the latter is 90 feet, width, 36 feet; and height in the centre of the roof, 56 feet. The roof resembling that of Westminster-hall, is what is term d in architecture an open one, with its trusses resting on stone corbels, and has all its details elaborately worked. The Hall is lighted by six richly traceried windows at each side, with one large window at the eastend, over the gable of which, on the outside, stands the statue of her Majesty (presented to the building by its architect—an account of which, with a Sketch of the Inauguration, we gave in our Double Number on the occasion of her Majesty's recent visit to Cork).

Leaving the Examination-hall by the students' entrance, we come to the quadrangle—or, as it may be styled, the inner exterior of the College—the building extending on three sides, leaving the fourth open (we presume, for the Examination). The quadrangle is laid with grass and walks, and extends 375 feet The sides are thus occupied—West, by the lecture department; east by residences of



THE GIGANTIC WATER-LILY (VICTORIA REGIA), IN FLOWER AT CHATSWORTH.

the President and Vice-President; and north, by the Museum and entrance tower; the south being open.

THE GIGANTIC WATER-LILY (VICTORIA REGIA),

AT CHATSWORTH.

THE earliest public notice of the discovery of this extraordinary South American Water-lily was given by Dr. Pöppig in 1832, who, in his travels through Chili and Peru, records it as growing in the Agaripes, which are large branches of the river Amazon. Before this period, however, other botanical travellers had discovered it—as Haenk (a Spaniard), Bonpland (the companion and fellow-traveler of M. Humboldt), and D'Orbigny (a French botanist). This last gentleman furnished dried specimens of the leaves and flowers to the Museum of Natural History at Paris, in 1828.

In 1837, Sir Robert Schomburgk detected it growing in the river Berbice, in British Guiana, where he was travelling (under the patronage of her Majesty's Government) on account of the Geographical Society of London. He had specimens collected, and drawings made on the spot, which were afterwards brought to this country, and from which the first full description and figure of this wonderful plant were published, the same year.

In 1846 the first seeds were introduced by Mr. Bridges to the Royal Gardens at Kew, from which plants were raised: and from these growing plants, and Sir Robert Schomburgk's drawings, a series of fine plates were prepared by Sir William Hooker, and published in the *Botanical Magazine* for 1847.

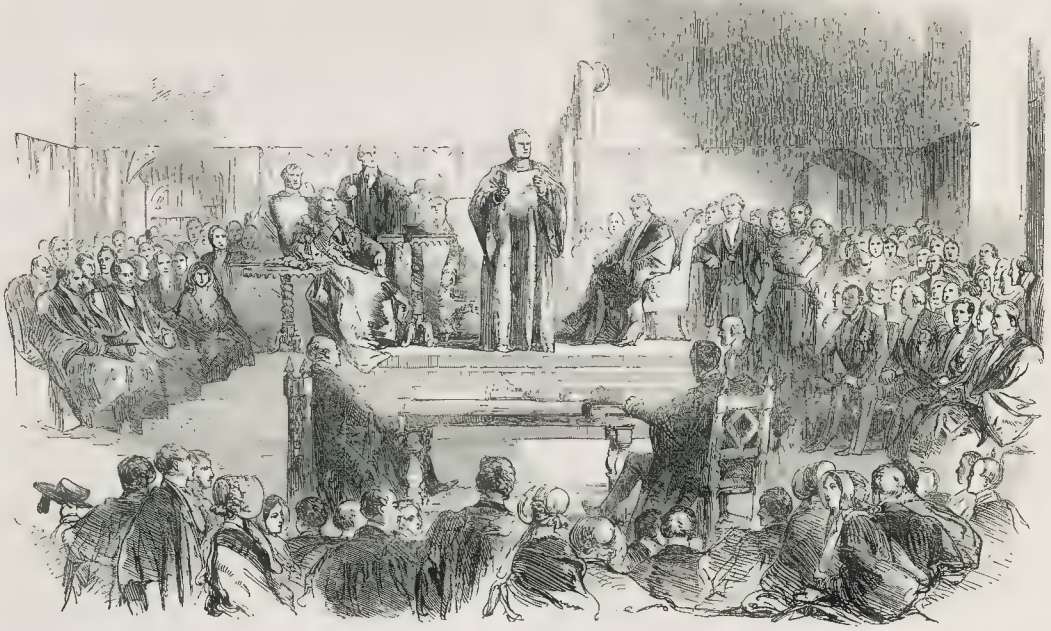
The plant now growing at Chatsworth was received from Kew on Friday, August 3rd. It had then only four expanded leaves, and a fifth opened in the course of two days afterwards. The largest of these leaves was 5½ inches across, and about 16½ inches in circumference. The box in which the plant was enclosed when it came is 18½ inches square and 8 inches deep, and was, in every respect, large enough for the purpose.

A tank (12 feet square, and 3 feet 4 inches deep) was prepared in one of the large stoves. About five cartloads of soil were placed in the centre of this; and, when the whole was filled up with water, and had become sufficiently warm, the plant was placed in the centre of the soil—this was on August the 15th. By the end of September 19 leaves had been formed, the largest of which measured 3 feet six inches in diameter, and nearly 11 feet in circumference—at which time it became necessary to enlarge the tank to double its former size, and even now the plant is much cramped, as the largest leaves measure 4 feet 11 inches in diameter, and nearly 14 feet in circumference. The construction of the leaves is also very peculiar, and the weight they are able to sustain is astonishing. An actual experiment (as represented in the Engraving) was tried at Chatsworth, by placing a young lady upon one of them, who was borne up for some time with perfect safety. The leaves are also (when separated) very heavy; and Mr. Bridges relates, that, on his discovery of the plant in Bolivia, he was very desirous to collect both leaves, flowers and seed-vessels: these he had suspended to poles, with small cord tied to their stalks. Two Indians—each taking on his shoulder an end of the pole—carried them into the town.

The first flower-bud made its appearance at Chatsworth on Thursday, November 1st, and expanded on Thursday, the 8th. The buds rise about six inches above the surface of the water, beginning to open in the evening; the flowers are then of the purest white, and measure about ten inches across; the following day, towards evening, they begin to exhibit a rich pink in the centre, and during the night they are fully expanded; the numerous outside petals being reflexed and spreading upon the surface of the water, whilst the fine pink centre is elevated nearly erect, altogether forming a most singular and beautiful object. After this expansion the whole of the petals assume a pinkish tint, and the flower gradually becomes flaccid, falls on one side upon the water, and, by the third evening, fades away. During their expansion, they emit a peculiar and pleasant fragrance, not unlike that of some kind of ripe fruit; but after the full expansion, on the second night, this is no longer discernible.

The seed-vessel is prickly, and, according to its original discoverers, grows to nearly the size of a child's head: the farinaceous seeds, of which it is full are roasted by the natives of Guiana, and eaten as food; hence the plant has been called *water maize*, but more generally it is known in its native habitats by the name of *Irupé* or *Yrupé*, literally water-platter, because the leaves resemble the broad dishes used in that country.

We have the gratification to add, that on Wednesday Mr. Paxton had the honour of presenting a leaf and flower of the above plant to her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert at Windsor Castle.



INAUGURATION OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK.—THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

FINE ARTS.

LEAVING CHURCH.

THE above Engraving is from the design of Doegn, a German artist, an represents a mother and child leaving a Roman Catholic Church. The mother is dipping her fingers in the vessel of "Holy Water," as is customary both on entering and leaving church in Roman Catholic countries. The subjoined lines show not the sectarian action, but the more universal spirit, of the composition.

PIETY.

How charming is divine philosophy,
Not harsh and crabbed as dull fools suppose,
But musical as is Apollo's lute.—*Comus.*

How sweet a thing is heavenly Piety,
Not cold and rigid as fanatics deem,
But warm as Love, and beautiful as Hope.

Prop of the weak—the crown of humble ness,
The clue of doubt—the eye-sight of the blind,
The heavenly robe and garniture of clay.

He that is crown'd with that supernal crown,
Is Lord and Sovereign of himself and Fate;
And Angels are his friends and ministers.

Clad in that raiment ever white and pure,
The way-side mire is harmless to defile,
And rudest storms sweep impotently by.

The pilgrim wandering amid crags and pits,
Supported by that staff shall never fall,
He smiles at peril, and defies the storm.

Shown by that clue, the doubtful path is clear
The intricate snares and mazes of the world,
Are all unlabyrinth'd and bright as day.

Sweet Piety! divinest Piety!
She has a soul capacious as the spheres—
A heart as large as all humanity.

Who to his dwelling takes that visitont
Has a perpetual solace in all pain—
A friend and comforter in every grief.

The noblest domes, the haughtiest palaces,
That know not her, have ever open gates
Where misery may enter at her will.

But at the threshold of the poorest hut
Where she sits smiling, sorrow passes by,
And owns the spell that robs her of her sting.

† † † C.

MUSIC.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.

The opening of the season on Monday night, at Exeter Hall, of the above famed body of amateurs was a musical event of importance. This society has every claim to be considered as a national institution. It has now been in existence upwards of fifteen years, and much has been achieved to improve the national taste in this country by the talent, zeal, and industry of the working committees of the society. Last year, in obedience to the general expression of public opinion, it was felt that the time had arrived when a step was to be taken in advance to improve the execution of the works by the great writers of the sacred school; and in nominating Mr. Costa to the post of sole director of the performances, and by abandoning the previously existing confusion arising from the now obsolete system of a divided authority between conductor, leader, and organist, the Sacred Harmonic Society effected a complete revolution, the result of which has been to ensure a succession of the most finished interpretations of oratorios. Where formerly there existed wavering and uncertainty, there is confidence and precision; reciprocation is no longer the substitute for vigour, and refined expression is allied with spirit and animation The potent sway exercised by Costa ensures the most brilliant and delicate orchestration, and exacts from the vast body of choralists smoothness and uniform care in finish. The El Dorado of musical cravings—a perfect piano—is now heard, and the subtle thoughts and inner workings of a composer's score are thus adequately developed. With the imaginings of the master minds thus reverentially respected, how many treasures of the bright and beautiful in art have been discovered; what magnificent points, heretofore lost in the confusion of a scramble, are indicated, where a real sensitiveness of expression is made apparent, and the nicest gradations of time and tone are conscientiously and skilfully marked. Such choral singing as that last Monday in the oratorio of "Solomon" was a treat of the highest order. The chorus ending the first part, "May no rash intruder," was an instance of extreme delicacy; and the double chorus, "From the censer," beginning the second part, was an example of astounding power. In the soothing chorus first named, the balance preserved between the picturesque instrumentation and subdued voices was exquisitely managed by Costa. The play of the flutes, and soft imitations of the nightingale's chirpings by the stringed instruments, and luscious plaints of the trebles, presented a musical colouring as vivid as a stage picture: no printed regulation was capable of stopping the involuntary outbreak of the immense auditory for the encore of this choral gem. The colossal conception, gigantic grandeur, and magnificent proportions of the chorus, "From the censer," created overwhelming sensations of mingled awe and admiration; and difficult was it to refrain from the repetition. There are other choruses of intense interest, such as "From the east unto the west." "Swell the full chorus," "Music, spread thy voice around." "Shake the dome." "Draw the tear," "Thus rolling surges rise," "Praise the Lord," and "The name of the wicked." Indeed, in no oratorio has the giant Handel been more grand and imposing in the exhibition of choral power and imagination; and it is always a matter of regret that his genius was trammelled, in the composition of "Solomon," by one of the dullest and weake-t poems ever indited. The scenes in the first part, intended to depict conjugal happiness, are alternately absurd and tiresome and the judgment scene, exhibiting Solomon's wisdom in the dispute between the two mothers, is so drearily treated by the poet, that the failure of the musician in the airs was inevitable. The visit of the Queen of Sheba, in the third part, Handel has chiefly treated chorally, thus escaping the poverty of invention in the book.

Miss M. Williams was allotted the whole of the music of "Solomon," which has been sometimes divided between a bass and a contralto. She sang the air, "What though I trace"—one of the redeeming melodies of the oratorio—charmingly; but in the declamatory recitatives, a vocalist of greater dramatic force might produce infinitely more effect; and we should have preferred Miss Birch in the soprano portions, although Miss A. Williams sang some bits with considerable skill. The feebleness of the airs and recitatives can only be relieved by the aid of first-rate vocal talent, and Miss Birch, with the Misses A. and M. Williams, and Phillips or Machin, would have improved the solos. Mr. Lockey's singing of the tenor solos of *Zadock* is beyond all praise. He rendered his ungrateful task pleasing, by his mellifluous voice, and by his clever execution of old-fashioned divisions and monotonous phrases. We would suggest to him to omit the *da capo* in the "See the tall palm"—once is quite enough of that air.

Mr. Costa was enthusiastically greeted on his entrance to take the *bâton*. The overture, and symphony preceding the third part, were both finely played: the fugue in the former was as clear as crystal; and Barret and Nicholson, in the latter, gained great glory for their oboe *obbigato* parts. Handel's "Messiah" is announced for the 30th instant.

LONDON WEDNESDAY CONCERTS.

The playing of Ernst on Wednesday night, at Exeter Hall, was transcendently great. Warmed by the rapturous reception of the auditory, on his return from the Continent to fulfil an engagement for six of the London Wednesday Concerts, Ernst's displays were in his happiest vein; and when his nervous temperament is not affected, he is the greatest violinist of the age. Perhaps, in the poetry and passion of his style, Ernst has never been approached. He played twice: in the first part he executed his own fantasia on themes from Rossini's "Otello;" and in the second act, he performed his popular work, "The Carnival of Venice." Paganini, at his earliest advent, never created a greater sensation than Ernst on this occasion. The hall rang with reiterated plaudits, and exclamations of delight were irresistable in the middle of some exquisite trait of execution. Marvellous as were his fantastic and fanciful bravura passages in the "Carnival," the sentiment of his style was equally as penetrating in his adagios. The lament of *Desdemona*, particularly, and the lovely slow movement preceding the "Carnival" were most deliciously interpreted; it was often as if the human voice in sweetest accents was singing, so graceful and perfect is Ernst's cantabile. His *tours de force* quite electrified the players in the band as well as the amateurs. In the "Carnival" it was a series of mechanical prodigies—octaves, double and triple stops, staccato passages, arpeggi, leaps, compassing of tenths, and every imaginable and unimaginable intricacy being conquered with delightful crispness and justness of intonation. The ovations following his finished performance were deafening.

The scheme opened with a selection from Meyerbeer's "Huguenots," Miss Dolby singing the two cavatinas of the *Page* charmingly, and Formes eliciting a decided encore in "Piff paff." The great German basso, who has now firm hold of the public, also was called upon twice to sing Shield's time-honoured song of "The Wolf"—the apogeum of every amateur bass voice—in which the distinct enunciation of Formes was an example to many native artists. Two

débutantes—the Misses Cole—sang a duo by Klicken, "The Swallows;" and, as pupils of the Royal Academy of Music, deserve encouragement.

MISS CATHERINE HAYES IN IRELAND.—Last Saturday night, Miss Hayes terminated her engagement at the Theatre Royal, Dublin, appearing for the fourth time in *Norma*. The house was one of the fullest ever known; the stage and orchestra being occupied by the overflow from the audience portion, and crowds being turned away from the doors. "We question," states the *Evening Packet*, "if similar crowds would be attract d by Grisi, Adelaide Kemble, or even Jenny Lind, during so many repetitions of a single character, and we are quite convinced that the undiminished enthusiasm and unmitigated delight, so unequivocally expressed, could not have been awakened by any other vocalist but Catharine Hayes." The *Dublin Freeman* is equally as strong in favour of the surpassing genius and glorious triumph of this all but peerless Queen of Song. Miss Poole was the *Adalgisa*, Herr D incke, *Pollio*; and Burdini, *Oroveso*; and Benedict conducted. After "Norma," Miss Hayes sang Irish ballads with startling effect. This week, she will visit Cork and Limerick

MUSIC IN PARIS.—Three representations of "Lucia" have taken place at the Italian Theatre with great success, the cast comprising Mme. Persiani, Signori Mariani, Moreli, and Ronconi. Mdlle. Angri has appeared since *Romeo in Isabella*, in Rossini's "Italiana in Algieri," supported by Flavio, Morelli, and Ronconi.—Halévy's "Fée aux Roses," with Mdme. Ugalde's execution, continues to draw crowded houses to the Salle Favart, where a concert come opera, "Le Moulin des Ficheux," the poem by MM. Mallian and Cormon, and the music by M. Maillart, the composer of "Gastibelza," had a flagrant actor to shew his most excellent qualities in a part so difficult and ideal. Mr. Creswick's performance was, indeed, one of exceeding beauty and delicacy. It was, besides, no easy, but a most thoughtful and perfectly original performance. More than one point was new; and those nicer shades of feeling which distinguish the character were frequently indicated with unmistakeable individuality. Mr. Mead, in the *Ghost*, Shepherd's part, and Mr. Shepherd's *Lazarus* were somewhat too elaborate. In *Ophelia*, Mdme. Poniet acted with her usual grace and pathos

After the tragedy an American spectacular drama, in three acts, was produced. It is entitled "Wacousta;" the hero being supported by Mr. Mead The scene lies in and nigh the Fort Detroit, on the borders of the Canadas; and the action takes place between the soldiers of the garrison and the Indian tribes. The commander of the fort had married the betrothed of one Reginald Morton, who, under the name of *Wacousta*, prosecuted his revenge by uniting himself with the redskins, and acting as their leader. But his machinations are defeated by *Oucanasta* (Madame Poniet), the daughter of the chief of the Ottawas; and he pays, at last, the penalty of his treachery with his death. The piece is splendidly put upon the stage, and was much applauded. It is, however, not exactly of the kind which ought, under the new *régime*, to be presented at this theatre.

NEW STRAND.

"The Clandestine Marriage" was performed on Monday, for the purpose of Mrs. Glover assuming the part of *Mrs. Heidelberg*, during a temporary engagement which she has entered into at this house. Her reception was extremely enthusiastic: she played with her wonted spirit and ability; and Mr. Farren, who performed *Lord Ogleby* excellently, at the close of the piece was called before the audience on the occasion

A new farce, by Mr. Oxenford, called "A Family Party" (adapted from the Vaudeville of "Le Pot aux Roses"), succeeded the comedy; but the incident of the *chapeau Canois* displeased the audience, and the curtain fell to great disapprobation.

ASTLEY'S.

The veteran dramatist, Mr. Moncrieff, has availed himself of the *facetiæ* of *Punch*, in a new piece produced on Monday at this theatre, under the title of "Mr. Briggs, or the Pleasures of Housekeeping and Horsekeeping." The various sketches and *tableaux* of our witty contemporary are pretty closely followed, and most of the incidents are adopted—from the "loose tile" on the house, through all the progress of the repairs, until the delivery of the bill. The last event throws the worthy man into such discomfort that his physician advises "a little gentle horse exercise," by way of remedy. This suggestion inaugurates the equestrian scenes in the circle. *Mr. Briggs* is then exhibited on three different horses, "the dancing-master's horse," "the performer's horse," and "the thing that will go, and no mistake." Escaping from this triple peril, *Mr. Briggs* at last finds refuge in Oriental Lodge, Earl's Court, in time to be present at his daughter's wedding

The scenery, dresses, and decorations are good; and the success of the piece unequivocal.

MARYLEBONE.—Mr. Planché's extravaganza of "The White Cat" has been revived at this theatre with great magnificence.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Although no public announcement was made, several alterations in the arrangements for Thursday last were rendered unavoidable by the General Thanksgiving being appointed for that day; the postponement of the Spelthorne Hunt meeting, at Hampton Court, to a day and place yet to be decided, arose from the scarcity of hares in the Home Park, which, it is said, will not be opened for public coursing until next season The fixtures for next week stand as follows: Tuesday, Newcastle; Wednesday, Swaffham; Thursday, Biggar, Raynham, and Broughton.

The flat, hurdle, and steeplechase meeting at Liverpool comes off on Tuesday and Wednesday; and, if there be any truth in appearances, the list cannot fail to furnish large fields and good sport. This is the only meeting of the week.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—Bolingbroke, the three Goodwood favourites, The Italian, and Cyprus, were all the rage this afternoon: the outlay on the first-mentioned animal and Gruilio Calium could not have been less than £300 each. The general betting was as :—

AYLESBURY STEEPLE-CHASE

3 to 1 agst British Yeoman (t)	3 to 1 agst Vale Hope

CHESTER CUP.

50 to 1 agst White colt (t)	66 to 1 agst Lady Evelyn (t)	80 to 1 agst Kennington (t)	
50 to 1 —— Prop-o'-Day Boy (t)	66 to 1 —— Mischief (t)	80 to 1 —— Le Roy (t)	
(t)	66 to 1 —— Melody (t)		

DERBY

5 to 1 agst Kent a lot (t)	30 to 1 agst Cyprus	30 to 1 agst William the Conqueror (t)	
9 to 1 —— Bolingbroke (t)	25 to 1 —— Gliocher		
14 to 1 —— Oh Lie Callum (t)	25 to 1 —— Dervish	40 to 1 —— Gruilio	
18 to 1 —— Knight of Avenel	30 to 1 —— Voltigeur	40 to 1 —— Cocopans	
18 to 1 —— The Italian	30 to 1 —— The Nigger (t)	66 to 1 —— Little Bob (t)	

On THURSDAY the room was almost deserted.

BALLOONING IN SEARCH OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—Lieut. Gale having made a proposition with reference to the use of a balloon for traversing the impassable wastes which separate Sir John Franklin from his friends, has received the following letter from Sir John Franklin's wife, Castle-street, Edinburgh, Nov. 5, 1849. Sir, I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd ult., proposing the use of your balloon in the discovery of the missing expedition in the Arctic regions. I will give my opinion with pleasure if your plans be examined, are approved by men of science capable of estimating them; and you cannot doubt that I should greatly rejoice in the adoption of any means which promise to aid the object I have so much at heart. If they are recommended to me by the disinterested and noble motives you have kindly expressed.

I am, sir, your obedient servant, JANE FRANKLIN

THE MALTA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.—On the 1st of the month which has just expired, the pupils of the St. Julian College recommenced their studies. Many unfavourable reports with re-pect to the continuance of the establishment were some days ago in circulation, and we remember seeing in *Galignani's Messenger* that it was on the point of being abandoned. From the increased number of pupils, both in the higher and lower departments of the College, we are glad to find that there is no probability of so distressing a result. We would advise any one who is desirous of witnessing youthful happiness, to pay a visit to the playground during the time of recreation. Those who wish for instruction combined with study, would do well to inspect the general arrangements of the establishment, and they will almost regret that they are not young enough to avail themselves of them. Perfect liberty of worship is allowed, and no pupil is permitted to taunt or insult another of a different persuasion from himself. In fact we never saw an educational establishment (and we have visited several) in which the inmates so much resembled a well-ordered family. —*Malta Times*

The examination of 125 applicants for admission to practise as attorneys and solicitors in the superior courts of Westminster, was held on Tuesday in the hall of the Law Institution It was conducted by Mr. Walker, the Master of the Court of Exchequer; Mr. Tooke, Mr. Holme, Mr Amory, and Mr Kinderley.

The Earl of Mountcashel has signified his intention, through his agent, Alfred William Cleverly, Esq., to pay the rate in aid for the tenants on his county Antrim estates.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

DAY OF THANKSGIVING.

Thursday, according to the proclamation issued by her Majesty, was strictly observed as a day of humiliation and prayer, and business was entirely suspended. Every shop was closed, and the streets appeared similar to the Sabbath. Sermons were preached in all the parish churches and chapels, after which the congregations responded cheerfully by giving alms in aid of the various necessitous objects.

In the Jewish Synagogues a form of thanksgiving was used, which had been prescribed by the Rev. Dr. Adler, chief rabbi of Great Britain and Ireland. The Thanksgiving was preceded by psalms, and by the ordinary prayers for the Queen and the Royal Family.

The river presented an unusually quiet appearance, in consequence of very little work being done upon it, and very few craft were to be seen. In fact, less work was performed on the Thames on the Great Western, the transit for the former, and fifteen on the latter, up and down—ran as usual. No intimation of a departure from the ordinary course proceeded from the other companies.

NOMINATION OF SHERIFFS.—Monday being the morrow of St. Martin, the Lords of her Majesty's Privy Council assembled in the Court of Exchequer, at Westminster, to nominate the Sheriffs in England (Cornwall, Lancashire, and Westmoreland excepted) and Wales. The Lords of the Council present on the occasion were—Lord Campbell, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Earl Grey, the Marquis of Clanricarde, Lord Chief Justice Sir Thomas Wilde, Lord Chief Baron Sir Frederick Pollock, Mr. James Parker, Mr. Justice Coltridge, Mr. Justice Maule, Mr. Baron Rolfe, Mr. Justice Crosswell, Mr. Baron Platt, and Mr. Justice Williams Mr. Greville attended as clerk to the council. The Queen's Remembrancer having read the usual proclamation, and seven the Lords of the council present, the nomination was proceeded with, three gentlemen from each county being named.

BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES, ST. PANCRAS.—On Monday evening, pursuant to public announcement, a meeting of the ratepayers of St. Pancras, convened by the vestry, took place at the new Vestry-Rooms, for the purpose of considering the propriety of adopting the Baths and Wash-houses Act, 9th and 10th Victoria, cap. 74, commonly called the Public Baths and Washing Act. Churchwarden Healey moved, "That the Act of the 9th and 10th Victoria, for the encouragement of baths and wash-houses, be adopted," which was seconded by Mr. Edmund Watson Fraser. Mr. Chittenden moved an amendment, to the effect, "that, in the present state of the parish finances, it is not expedient to mortgage the rates for the purpose of establishing baths and wash-houses, till the parish have paid off a portion of the debt now due." This was seconded by many other parishes. That, in the opinion of the meeting, the most effectual relief to the people of England, in a moral, social, and sanitary point of view, would be a remission of the soap and window duties—taxes essentially war taxes, and which have been continued during the longest peace on record, to the great injury of the health and morality of the people." (Loud cheers.) Mr. Ive seconded the amendment. The Rev. Chairman refused to put the latter part of the amendment, and Mr Brettingham withdrew it. The Rev. Mr. Hamilton, Mr Dyke, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Darlington, and the Rev. D. Laing having spoken, the question was put, and the amendment was declared to be carried A division took place, when there appeared, for the amendment, 89; for the proposal, 70: majority for rejecting the proposal, 18.

MURDER IN THE MILLBANK PRISON.—In our late edition, last week, we noticed a desperate attack which was made on Wednesday week, upon Thomas Hall, one of the warders of the Penitentiary, at Millbank, by John Francis, a convict inmate of that prison. From the effects of the attack, which was made with a heavy earthenware utensil, the injured man died on Thursday. An inquest was held on the body on Saturday, by Mr. Bedford, the coroner for Westminster, at which the savage nature of the assault was described by the officers who witnessed it from their cells. Mr. John Day Bendell, resident surgeon of the prison, described the wounds inflicted on deceased. He had an extensive lacerated wound on the right side of the head. The skull was laid bare, and the membranes of the brain were exposed. There was a great deal of hæmorrhage from the wound. He had the deceased removed from the infirmary, and did all that was possible for him, remaining with him almost constantly. He never became sensible, but on the following night from a compound comminuted fracture of the skull. He had since made a *post mortem* examination, and found extensive fractures of the skull, and the bone was broken into as many as nine pieces. One fracture extended to the base, running completely across. It also extended to the vertex of the head, and from the centre of the parietals into the base, meeting the fracture on the other side. The coroner having summed up, the jury immediately returned a verdict of Wilful Murder. The prisoner was present during the whole of the inquiry. Mr. Mowbray, the governor of the prison, was made upon one of the warders by a prisoner, named M'Langdon, who was fortunately prevented from inflicting any serious injury.

SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF THE LAW.—A general meeting of this society was held on Monday, in Regent-street, being the first since the Long Vacation Mr. Spence, Q.C., presided, and a paper was read by Mr. James Smart, containing a project for the establishment of a law school. The paper contained a narrative of the recent attempts to establish a law school in the branches of the law in the several inns of court, and of their alleged failure, which was attributed to the original view not having been carried out with respect to examinations and to the step taken open to any one from the bar, especially for a scientific society, to provide for the teaching of the law, by means of oral instruction, to all who are willing to be taught; and he submitted that it would be an appropriate thing for this society to undertake. He therefore invited the society to use its influence and authority to found a law school for the purpose of teaching the law in all its departments—a school entirely of a practical character, that would not confine it merely to students, but would open it to all who chose to attend. To give the plan a fair chance of success, he suggested that the society should out of its own funds give two prizes of £50 each to the two students most worthy of them, and such other suggestions as might be thought advisable. He concluded by moving that the paper be referred to a committee. The motion was seconded by Mr. Pulling; and in the course of a long discussion that followed, Mr. Abbott stated that the lectures for the branch of the profession to which he belonged, in the Law Institution, were eminently successful. A letter was read from Lord Brougham, in which the noble and learned lord expressed his cordial approbation of Mr. Spence's suggestion; also offering a subscription of £25 towards the prizes, and intimating that he might not be unwilling to deliver a course himself upon constitutional law. The motion being unanimously carried, the learned chairman, in a lengthened speech, stated that he had been appointed the lecturer in Lincoln's Inn, and that the lectures were about to be given up; but he was sure they had not failed as regarded those who attended them, for, in that respect, they had been successful. The proceedings then terminated.

SCHOOL FOR THE INDIGENT BLIND.—A meeting of the subscribers and friends of this philanthropic institution (the laudable objects of which are to impart a sound moral and religious education to the indigent blind, and to instruct them in a trade by which they may provide, wholly or in part, for their future subsistence was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate street, on Tuesday, to elect ten committee-men in the room of four going out by rotation in the society's asylum, in St. George's-fields, Southwark. The number of candidates for the ten vacancies amounted to no less than 58. The poll opened at 11 o'clock, and continued till 3. The scrutineers on the occasion having announced as the successful candidates: Boys William Sampson, votes, 4963; Thomas Hill Tickner, 2393; Edward Ambrose Squarey, 1795; William Prendergast, 1674; Edwin Bartlett, 1665; Thomas Dawson, 1660; Ursula Kate Bentley, votes, 2706; Mary Tomlin, 2330; Harriett Newman, 2247; and Mary Ann Stewart, 892. The number of pupils has been gradually increased from 15 males to 75 males and 76 females; and a manufactory has been established, where articles made entirely by them were sold last year for £1291 11s. 1d.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—The second meeting of the Society of Arts for the present session was held on Wednesday night in the great room of the institution. A splendid collection of Mr. Fuge's forthcoming work on Cyprian Ornament was presented to the Society by Mr. Bohn, the publisher, who received the cordial thanks of the meeting for his donation. A very interesting paper by Mr. H. Bessel, was read, upon an improved construction of suspension bridges, with a view to check or prevent oscillation and undulation. The paper was illustrated by a model upon a large scale, and by numerous drawings. A discussion of considerable length followed, in the course of which general approbation was expressed of the principles of the invention, for which a vote of thanks was unanimously accorded. At the next meeting of the society, a paper is to be read upon the History of the Society under the Presidency of his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

IMPROVED METROPOLITAN WATER SUPPLY.—A preliminary meeting of parochial officers and other representatives of metropolitan parishes took place on Wednesday evening, at the vestry-room of St. George-the-Martyr, Southwark, for the purpose of adopting measures for co-operation relating to the water-supply of the metropolis. Edward Cullinson, Esq., chairman of the board of guardians, took the chair. A circular had been addressed to every parochial authority by the vestry-clerk to the church-wardens of the different metropolitan parishes, and consisted of officers from the par shes of St. Pancras, Kensington, St. Luke, St. Clement Danes, Holborn, Strand, Lambeth, Poplar, St. Mary-le-Bone, and several other parishes. The business was then entered upon, and a very lengthened and interesting discussion took p ace on the importance of co-operation in order to secure the important objects in view and a series of resolutions were unanimously passed, setting forth the defective state of the present supply of water to the whole of the metropolis, and inviting the authorities in each parish to co-operate in forming an independent association of representatives from their bodies, to be called "The Parochial Water Supply Association," in order to counteract the powerful opposition of parties having vested interests in the existing water companies, and with a view to obtain, as speedily as possible, an abundant supply of pure water to the whole of the metropolis. It was proposed that the association should consist of one representative from each of the principal metropolitan parishes or districts, each representative being a parochial officer or other competent persons to be elected in vestry by the rate-payers. The association will undertake to examine and invite explanation of, and objections to, all schemes that may be brought before Parliament for improving the existing defect; and it was determined that the Parochial Water Supply Association should avoid being identified with any other [illegible]

[illegible]

THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC AND THE ARMY AND NAVY CLUB.—The members of the Army and Navy Club received on Thursday (last week) a superb piece of Gobelins tapestry, a present from the President of the French Republic, with the accompanying letter from the French Ambassador:—Hertford House, Nov. 8.—Monsieur le Secrétaire du Comité du Club de l'Armée et de la Marine.—Monsieur, Le Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, Président de la République Française, m'a chargé de vous informer de son intention d'offrir au Nouveau Club de l'Armée et de la Marine un tapis de Gobelins. Le Président de la République aime à espérer que Messieurs les membres du Club voudront bien l'accepter comme un témoignage des excellens sentimens qu'il a conservés de son séjour en Angleterre et de precieuses relations qu'il a eu le plaisir d'y entretenir avec plusieurs officiers de l'Armée et de la Flotte de la Grande Bretagne. Vous pourrez, Monsieur, faire prendre ce tapis chez MM Hadley et Sons, 164, Oxford-street. Recevez, Monsieur, l'assurance de ma considération distinguée. E. DROUYN DE L'HUYS.

IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN MINING COMPANY.—The half-yearly meeting of this company was held on Wednesday at the London Tavern. The report of the directors stated that the receipts for the past half-year consisted of dividends upon £22,000 reserved stock, £394 8s. 1d.; receipts from gold, £9148 8s. 5d.; arrears of calls, £.05; proceeds of 223 shares, £999 6s. 3d.; making a total of £10,447 2s. 9d. On the debit side of the account there appeared balance from the 31st December last, £5777 4s. 10d; salaries and expenses, £7407 9s. 1d.; balance of call on 20 shares, £12 .0s.; in the total, £13,196 4s. 6d. The profit and loss account on the year stood at £3249 14s. 6d.

IMPORTATION OF FOREIGN CATTLE.—The General Steam Navigation Company have obtained permission from the revenue authorities, and have made arrangements for the landing of foreign cattle from their steam-ships, entirely at their own premises, at Greenwich, near Deptford Bridge, and, at their premises at Poplar, known as Brown's Wharf, which will be exclusively devoted to the purpose.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10.—The deaths registered in the metropolitan districts were 859; a number which shows an excess of 56 on the return of the previous week, but a reduction of 269 on the corrected average of five autumns. If the present return be compared with that made in the same week of each of the years 1840-8, it will be found that, with but one exception (in 1841, when the deaths were 841), the mortality ranged formerly from 910 to 1168, and therefore was considerably higher than in the present week, although the population in those years was less. The increase of 56, now observed on the week ending November 3, partly arises from pneumonia and bronchitis, the deaths from which become more numerous as the winter progresses, having been 164 in the week ending the 3rd, and 127 in the last. The total number of deaths from cholera in the week was only 6 (3 less than in the previous week); in the same week of 1848 there were 62. The accompanying deaths of diarrhœa, by diseases of the bowels, the numbers of the last five weeks, which were respectively 105, 63, 51, 40, and 29. A boy died of diarrhœa in Peterborough-row, Fulham, whose father had been carried off by cholera in September; a boy of the same disease at Brunswick-place, New North-road, from an unwholesome condition of the house; and a girl at Maidstone-place, in a house in which a death from cholera, reported to the farm r week, occurred, and in a locality soon described as "low and ill-drained." Of the six deaths from cholera, one occurred at Water-lane, Bloomsbury; one at Weatherhead gardens, dackney-road, a place low, undrained, and connected by gullies with a stagnant ditch; one at Churchyard, St. Saviour's; one at Drummond-road, St. James's, Bermondsey; one in Walworth; and one in Lambeth. A death from apoplexy, on which an inquest was held, occurred in Huntingdon-street, Hoxton. The deceased was a female of sixty-five, who for the last four years had lived in an underground cellar, which is only eleven feet in length, eight feet six inches in width, five feet nine inches in height, and sunk five feet seven inches below the surface of the street. A small window scarce gives light or ventilation, and "the walls (says the coroner's register) are so damp that you might run the water from them." The births registered in the week were males, females, 715: total, 1414

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—The mean daily reading of the barometer was above 30 inches on the last three days of the week [illegible] of the week was 29 732. The temperature on the last three days was considerably higher than the average of the corresponding days in seven years. The mean of the week was 50 2 deg., which is higher than the average by 4 1 deg.

THE BERMONDSEY MURDER.

The wretched criminals, Manning and his wife, expiated the murder of O'Connor on Tuesday morning, at nine o'clock, in front of Horsemonger-lane Gaol. The scaffold was erected in the centre of the plain black, similar to that in which he appeared at the trial. Mrs. Manning was clothed in a dress of black satin gown. The crowd that assembled to witness the sad spectacle was immense, numbering, according to some accounts, not less than 10,000 persons of all ages and sexes, every point of view commanding the place of execution being occupied, while places in the houses opposite were let at sums varying from a guinea to half-a-crown.

Previous to being led out to execution, Mrs. Manning became reconciled with her husband, towards whom she had, since their apprehension, expressed herself in very hostile terms. She made no confession of her guilt, but sought to make it appear that she was innocent.

Manning, however, made a statement to Mr. Roe, the chaplain of the gaol, in which he admitted his participation in the murder. He said: "My wife asked me downstairs. I went down stairs.

I heard him go down stairs, being at the time in my bed-room washing. I heard the report of a pistol about a minute after they descended the stairs. She then came up and said, 'Thank God, I have made him all right at last; it never will be found out; as we are in such ordinary good terms, no one will have the least suspicion of my murdering him.' To which I replied, 'I am not certain you will be hanged for this act;' and she said, 'It won't be you that will have to suffer, it will be me.' After speaking to him, she said, 'I think no more of what I have done than if I shot the cat that is on the wall.' Upon her coming to me up-stairs she assisted on my going down stairs immediately; and upon reaching the kitchen I found the victim upon the grave; he moaned; I never liked him well, and I battered his head with a ripping chisel." He then stated that they buried their victim in the grave already prepared for him, throwing some over the body, &c., as has already come under the notice of the reader as described. Manning also declared that his wife had for some time previously contemplated the murder, and that he had endeavoured to dissuade her from the commission of the crime, but to no purpose.

After hanging an hour, the bodies were taken down, and, casts having been taken of the heads, the remains of both were interred during the afternoon in the corridor leading to the chapel.

At the conclusion of the execution, as the crowd began to separate, the effects of its pressure began to be manifested. At the corner of Swan-street numbers of powerful men were seen lying on the pavement in a state bordering on insensibility and quite helpless from the crushing to which they had been subjected. As the ground became cleared in various places, hats, bonnets, shawls, snuce, and pocket-handkerchiefs were thickly strewed on the ground, which had the appearance of having been the field of some frightful struggle.

Even before the appearance of the culprits on the scaffold persons of both sexes were dragged out from the compact multitude by the police by means of ropes, so severely injured that they were obliged to be taken to the hospital, where many of them still remain. One person, hoping to relieve his chest from the pressure of the crowd against some iron railings, placed one leg between them, when the crowd swayed to one side, and his thigh was fractured. After having been dragged out, he was conveyed to the hospital on a stretcher.

Whilst the crowd was pushing between two of the barricades nearest Newington-causeway, several parties fell down, and attempt to get up. Amongst the number was a young woman named Catherine Reed, who fell down insensible, and was trodden upon by the mob. She was found to be so dreadfully injured that she could not speak. She was conveyed to Guy's Hospital, where she has since died. Near the same place a young man, named Thomas Overall, was forced down amongst the crowd, and was likewise injured to such an extent as to render it necessary for him to be taken to Guy's Hospital, where he still remains in a state dangerous condition.

[illegible] taken by the authorities in placing huge barriers in different parts of the neighbourhood of the scaffold, to prevent the pressure of the crowd, was an excellent one. Many lives were saved by it and the exertions of the police, particularly at the moment when the culprits appeared on the drop, the rush of the mob being then absolutely terrific.

CRIME AND PUNISHMENT RESEMBLING THE MANNING TRAGEDY.—Probably the only instance on record in the English calendar of a man and his wife being executed together for murder, is that of Michael Van Berghen, a foreigner, and Catherine his wife, who were both hanged, with their servant, in East Smithfield, in 1700, for an affair of a similar character to that of the Mannings, and committed not far from the same locality. Van Berghen and his wife kept a public-house, and the crowd swayed to one side, and his thigh was fractured. After having been dragged out, he was conveyed to the hospital on a stretcher. having been dragged out, he was conveyed to the hospital on a stretcher.

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EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

On Saturday the Bank authorities stopped several forged £10 and £5 notes purporting to be of the Bank of England. The £5 notes are numbered between 53,934 and 54,384, U.D., dated Newcastle-on-Tyne, August 28th, 1847; signed J. Hawkes: the £10, No. V. K. 64,505, dated London, October 4th, 1848; signed J. Cann. They are well executed, but may at once be detected by wetting, when if a forgery the water-mark will instantly disappear. This test is recommended by the Bank.

The President of the French Republic having received a report of the meritorious services rendered by musical men during the prevalence of the late fearful epidemic, has conferred the rank of officer of the legion of honour on Drs. Meher and Rostan, and the cross of that order on Dr. Smart Cooper and twelve other physicians, in addition to honorary medals on a great number of members of all ranks, professions, and countries

The 150 Hungarian hussars who fled to England, and were thence sent to Turkey, have not been permitted to land at Constantinople. Being in uniform, and without military passes, they were considered as deserters.

Letters from Schemnitz (Hungary) state that one of the officers of the garrison of Komorn has lately been executed in the city of Schemnitz, in direct violation of the terms at General Klapka's capitulation.

Since January, no less than 1619 sentences have been pronounced by the courts-martial sitting at Vienna.

At a recent meeting of the Winchester Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association, it was resolved to raise subscriptions to defray the expenses of a public meeting, to which Sir Joshua Walmsley, Mr. Thompson, and other able friends of the cause should be invited.

On Sunday last, a sermon was preached by the Rev. Henry Melvill, B.D., President of Haileybury College, at the church of St. Lawrence, Jewry, Gresham-street, before the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, and a numerous congregation, in aid of the funds of the schools which have been recently established for the purpose of maintaining and educating the orphans and necessitous children of commercial travellers. The appeal produced for the charity the sum of £58 10s.

The city of Hamburg will possess a public picture gallery in future; a wealthy gentleman (deceased), Mr. Hartwig Hesse, having bequeathed most part of his collection for that purpose, and other individuals having signified their intention of doing the same.

We are glad to report that a number of locomotives have just been ordered of the Messrs. Stephenson, of this town, for a railway in Peru, which will afford additional employment at those extensive works.—*Newcastle Guardian.*

The *Assemblée Nationale* announces that the grand apartments of the Palace of the Tuileries are being fitted out, at the request of the President of the Republic, who intends to give in them several balls during the winter.

The new journal, the *Times*, of Vienna, after having published a few numbers, has been suppressed by the military government for having deprecated the punishment of the bastinado being exercised towards private individuals.

It is understood that Mr. Baptist Noel has proceeded to Rome, with the view of operating with greater effect for the release of Dr. Achilli.

Several strawberries were gathered on Friday week in the open garden of a gentleman at Walton-on-Thames

Twenty pounds have been received by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to be paid into the Exchequer. The Right Hon gentleman has also received, from A. B. C., the first halves of Bank of England notes for £100, "to be placed to the credit of her Majesty's Exchequer."

Major-General Stavely, commanding her Majesty's forces at Hong-Kong, is appointed a member of the Executive Council of that island

Latham Blacker, Esq., of Dublin, and for many years Solicitor of her Majesty's Customs for Ireland, has been appointed to the Solicitorship of Customs in London.

At the annual meeting of the Town-Council of York, on Friday week, Mr. Alderman Materson moved "that the portrait of Mr. George Hudson be removed from the Mansion-house." After some discussion, the motion was lost by 13 to 11.

In removing some old panelling at the south end of the grammar school at Norwich, a fine piscina has been discovered, which has been for years hidden, with the exception of a small portion of the finials, by its wooden enclosure. The style is early English, and the workmanship is very beautiful. It is very much obscured by the plaster and whitewash of former years, which are now in course of removal; and, when thoroughly cleansed from the a relics of barbarism, it will be a most interesting object. The work of beautification in the school has also disclosed several beautiful heads and foliage, &c., in the capitals of the arches.

At his rent-day, at Morpeth, on Wednesday last, William Lawson, Esq., of Longhirst, returned 10 per cent. to his tenantry.

The Earl of Eldon made a return of 10 per cent. to his numerous tenantry in the county of Durham assembled at Darlington on his Lordship's rent days, Tuesday and Wednesday last.

In addition to the usual holidays, the Post-office who have been released from labour during a portion of Sunday, the clerks and porters at Messrs. Bretherton's coach-office, Birmingham, have also been allowed the same indulgence. A notice, was pasted on the doors on Saturday, that the office would remain closed from ten until five o'clock.

The Master of the Rolls has appointed Tuesday, the 20th inst., at the Rolls Court, Chancery-lane, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for swearing solicitors to whom he proposes to give certificates on this above day, under his common law admission or his certificate of practice for the current year at the secretary's office, Rolls-yard, Chancery-lane, on or before Monday, Nov 19.

The new Emperor of Hayti, Faustin I., has resolved to support his throne by creating an aristocracy. He has accordingly created six princes, and 60 dukes, marquises, and barons. The creation of a new duke with the title of Trou-Bonbon, has excited much hilarity in the island.

The climate of California is doing its fatal work. Among the gold-seekers. The New York papers mention that one of the largest cargoes just sent out to that country from that city is composed solely of coffins! Mr. John Mace, the undertaker, being the shipper.

The Court of Assistants of the Grocers' Company have contributed an additional sum of £100 (making £200) in aid of the funds of the Committee for Promoting the Establishment of Baths and Washhouses for the Labouring Classes, towards the completion of the model establishment, Gunlston-square, Whitechapel.

An extensive ship-yard has been destroyed by fire at Somerset, Massachusetts: loss, 40,000 dollars.

A letter has been presented to the United States consul at Kingston (Jamaica), soliciting him to urge upon his Government the establishment of a regular mail between that port and the United States. It was numerously signed by Jamaica merchants.

The Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands (Sir H. Ward) has granted an amnesty to all persons concerned in the late insurrection, three alone excepted, on account of the prominent part they took in the attempt to overturn the Government.

The *Tribune des Peuples*, one of the most violent of the Democratic Socialist Paris journals, has announced its intention of discontinuing its publication for the present.

The cholera is still gradually declining at Marseilles. On the 8th there were only five deaths.

Captain George R. Peshell, M.P. for Brighton, succeeds to the family baronetcy by the death of his brother, the late Rear-Admiral.

Mr. Squier, United States *chargé d'affaires* to Central America, has discovered the ruins of another ancient city, buried, or nearly so, beneath a forest, about 150 miles from Leon. He describes the ruins as far surpassing in architectural grandeur those of Palenque.

There were 109 deaths the last week in October at New Orleans by yellow fever.

The steam-propeller *Globe* lately went down in Lake Erie, near Buffalo, with a cargo on board worth 110,000 dollars; no lives lost.

6,000 dollars have been subscribed in New Orleans towards making a survey for a railroad at Tehuantepec, from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

A serious fire occurred recently at Cincinnati (United States), which destroyed an entire block of buildings, known as the Museum-buildings. Loss, about 60,000 dollars.

At the meeting of the Committee of the Orphan Working School, on Wednesday, it was unanimously resolved to recommend the general body of governors of that institution, at their half-yearly meeting on the 28th instant, to have an *extra* election in January next for the admission of 20 additional children. They will receive 40 more during the year 1850 at the usual periods.

The weather in the Lake (Cumberland) district for several days past has been unusually stormy—rain, hail, and sleet almost incessantly; and for the greater part of the past week all the mountains in view from Keswick have been completely covered with snow

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has received from "Y. Z." £300, and will pay the amount into the Exchequer.

A morbid curiosity concerning a brother and sister assassins, who were executed lately at Madrid, having shown itself among the lower orders, a French engraver thought to make a good speculation by exposing their portraits for sale, but the political chief ordered these portraits to be seized and burnt.

It is proposed to raise a fund for the erection of a church, as a thank-offering, in the parish of Ashton-in-Makerfield. The district of the parish for which the church is designed has a population of 22,000, with church accommodation for less than 3000.

The Marquis of Anglesey has instructed the agent of his Irish estates, A. W. Rutherford, Esq., to allow all his tenants 20 per cent. this year upon their rent, and to expend £300 annually henceforth in improvements on his Lordship's Carlingford property, which is under £6000 per annum.

The Earl of Onslow has given 100 guineas to the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest; and Sir Charles Forbes has contributed the sum of £50 towards the funds of the Leicester-square Soup Kitchen.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Florence.*"—*The very beautiful and appropriate box of Carton Pierre, in which the new Chess-men are enclosed, is by Mr. Joseph L. Williams, the well-known decorative artist.*

"*Schachgesell.*"—*In the case submitted, A. must undoubtedly take the Pawn with his Queen. See the laws of Chess, p. 13 of the "Chess-player's Text-Book."*

"*Amateur,*" *Liverpool.*—*The Problem No 302 cannot be solved as you propose; if it could, there would certainly be nothing very "difficult" or very "advantageous" in its composition.*

"*Brutus,*" *Chard. Your opponent was bound to take the Pawn with his Kt.*

"*Bellary.*"—*The last is somewhat too obvious, and the diagram needlessly encumbered with men.*

"*Philo-Chess,*" *Manchester. We regret to say the report is true; the able and respected Secretary of the Liverpool Chess-club, Mr. Spreckley, is on the point of quitting England, to take up his abode, for some years at least, among the Pagodas and Pigtails of the "Celestial" Empire. To the amateurs of Liverpool, his loss is irreparable.*

Solutions by "*A Member of the Lurgan Chess-club,*" "*Derecon,*" "*Egomet,*" "*Ashbury,*" "*P. G. R.,*" "*Otho,*" "*Carlo Folero,*" "*Brutus,*" "*Pawcunck,*" "*John Jones,*" "*Bellary,*" "*Abendon,*" "*Mr. Pips,*" "*W. E. R.,*" "*Carlisle C. C.,*" "*Carwen,*" "*H. W.,*" "*G. P.,*" "*F. R. S.,*" "*Elsea,*" *are correct. Those by* "*W. G. W.,*" "*M. P.,*" "*D. D.,*" "*M. V.,*" "*G. E. S.,*" "*J. L. S.,*" "*V. T. M.,*" "*G. S.,*" "*L. C. L.,*" *are wrong.*

*** A host of communications remain unanswered, from want of room, until next week.

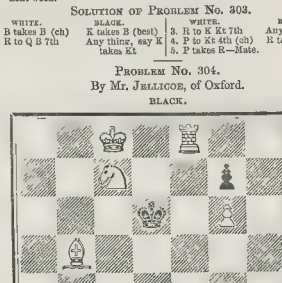
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 302.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B takes B (ch)	K takes B (best)	3. R to K 7th	Anything
2. R to Q 7th	Any thing, say K taken Kt	4. P to Kt 4th (ch)	K takes P
		5. P takes R—Mate.	

PROBLEM No. 304.

By Mr. JELLICOE, of Oxford.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

Mr. STAUNTON gives the Pawn and two moves to Mr. G. W. MEDLEY.

(Remove Black's K B Pawn from the board.)

WHITE (Mr. G. M.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr G. M.)	BLACK (Mr. S.
1. P to K 4th		15 K B takes Q P	Q B takes K B P
2 P to Q 4th	Q Kt to B 3d	16. P takes B (b)	Q takes B (ch)
3. Q Kt to B 3d	P to K 4th	17. Q takes Q	Kt takes Q
4. P takes P	Q Kt taken P	18. B takes Q Kt P	Q R to Q Kt sq
5. P to K B 4th	Q Kt to K B 3d	19. K R to Q Kt sq (c)	Kt takes Q B P
6. K B to Q B 4th	K Kt to K R 4d	20. B to Q 8th	Kt takes Q R
7. Q B to K 3d	B to Q Kt 5th	21. Kt takes Kt (d)	Kt to K R 3d (e)
8. K Kt to B 3d	Castles	22. R to K sq	K R takes P
9. P to K B 5th	K to R sq	23. B to K 6th	K R to K B 3d
10. Castles	B takes Q Kt	24. B to Q 5th	K R to Q Kt 3d
11. P takes B	Q to K 2d	25. R to K 7th	K R to Q Kt 8th (ch)
12. Q to her 3d	K Kt to his 5th		And White surrendered.
13. Q B to Q 4th (a)	P to Q B 4th	26. K to B 2d (f)	Q R to Kt 7th (ch)
14. Q B to K 3d	P to Q 4th		

(a) Q B to K 8 th looks promising; but, by replying with P to Q Kt 4th, Black in that case gets a fine attacking position.

(b) If he had taken the Kt with his K B, Black must have won at least a Pawn.

(c) The son of a Rook for a Kt was inevitable.

(d) It would perhaps have been better for him to take R with K R, and then the other Kt with his Bishop, as Black must have lost time in first-ing the Kt back into play again.

(e) This wins a valuable Pawn. (f) Evidently played without consideration.

Slight skirmish, in which Mr. Staunton gives his Q's Rook to an Amateur of the St. George's Club.

(Remove Black's Q Rook from the board.)

(Q Kt P Gambit.)

BLACK. (Mr. S.)	WHITE. (Amateur.)	BLACK. (Mr. S.)	WHITE. (Amateur.
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	11. P to K 5th (c)	K to his sq
2. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	12. Castles	K Kt to K 3d (d)
3. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P	13. Q B to K Kt 5th	P to Q 3d
4. P to B 3d	B to Q R 4th	14. P to K 6th	P to Q B 3d
5. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	15. Q to K B 3d	K R to B sq
6. P to Q 4th	Q Kt takes P	16. Q to Q Kt 3d (ch)	P to K Kt 3d
7. Kt takes P (a)	Q Kt to K 2d	17. Q takes K R P	Q to her B 2d
8. Kt takes K B P	K takes Kt	18. Q to K B 7th (ch)	R takes Q
9. B takes Kt (ch)	K to B sq (b)	19. P takes R (ch)	K to Q 2d (e)
10. Q to her 5th (ch)	K to his 2d	20. P Queens, and wins.	

(a) Black would have got a fine game also by taking Kt with Kt, and then playing Q to K R 4th.

(b) If he had moved the King to any other square, Black must have gained a piece; and if he had taken the B, Black's attack would have been still more embarrassing, for suppose—

BLACK	WHITE.
9	K takes B
10. Q to her 5th (ch)	K to his 2d
11. P to K 6th (ch)	K Kt to B 3d

12. P to K 5th
13. Castles
14. R to K sq, with a winning game

(c) Threatening a terrible check with the Q at K 2 8d.

(d) Poor White has no good move.

(e) If to B sq, the 3 of course mates.

MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE

BETWEEN THE CHESS CLUBS OF LONDON AND AMSTERDAM.

WHITE (Amsterdam).	BLACK (London).
	46. B to Q R 3d.
47. P to K Kt 3d.	

London to play.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 497.—By C. E. RAPKEN, of Oxford.

White: K at his R 5th, R at Q 8th, B at K 4th, Kt at K 6th, Ps at K Kt 5th and K B 3d.

Black: K at his B 3d. Ps at K B 5th and K 4th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No 498. By the Same.

White: K at his B 2d, Beat Q B 3d and 4th, Kt at K Kt 3d.

Black: K at his K 5th, P at Q B 4th.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

LIVERPOOL CHESS CLUB.—At the usual Friday meeting of this Club, a communication from Mr. G. S. Spreckley, honorary secretary, was read, announcing his early departure for China, and relinquishing, in consequence, his honourable position in the society. At the suggestion of several members, it was agreed to present Mr. Spreckley with a set of large ivory chessmen (of the pattern designed by Mr. Staunton), as a mark of the general esteem and appreciation of his successful endeavours, during a number of years, to raise the Club to the high position which it now occupies. A subscription was then entered into by the gentlemen present, the amount from each being limited, in order to allow the whole of the members to participate in the testimonial.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—An improved system of communication, in conjunction with the Midland Railway, has, by order of the directors, come into operation upon this company's line, as regards transit east and west during the present month. Reduced charges have been made for season tickets between London, Ilford, Tottenham, and intermediate stations; and an alteration in the general rates and charges, which has for some time engaged the consideration of the new direction, is to come into operation with the beginning of December.

EAST AND WEST INDIA DOCKS AND NORTH-WESTERN JUNCTION.—There were no fewer than 44 tenders sent in for the formation of this company's line lying between the London canal and Blackwall, and the difference between the highest and the lowest tender was no less than £14,000.

THE BRITANNIA BRIDGE.—On Saturday the first of the great tubes of the Britannia bridge was finally lowered down again by a 3-ft. fall to its permanent bed of plates and rollers, the operation for effecting a junction with the tube on land having occupied about three weeks. The hydraulic presses and lifting apparatus are now being removed from the Anglesea to the Carnarvonshire shore, in order to raise the next tube as soon as it is floated to the piers; an operation which, weather and tide permitting, will take place on the 3d or next month. The processes connected with this magnificent work have now been carried on for several months both by day and night, under the superintendence of Mr. E. Clark, the acting engineer, Mr. L. Clark, the resident engineer, and Messrs. Forster and Wild; and, from the strenuous exertions made, there appears to be little doubt but that the first line of tubes will be opened for traffic on the 1st of March next.

CALEDONIAN AND EDINBURGH AND GLASGOW.—Various conferences have been held between a deputation of the Edinburgh and Glasgow directors and the Committee of Investigation lately appointed by the shareholders of the Caledonian Railway, with a view to the amalgamation of these companies. The result is that the above parties have agreed that amalgamation, in fair terms, would be mutually beneficial. In the meantime, and to keep matters open, it has been agreed to give the necessary parliamentary notices for a bill to sanction the amalgamation. When the terms of the amalgamation are further matured, the shareholders of both companies will be respectively convened to give their opinion on the expediency of this amalgamation.

RAILWAY GUARDS.—The Railway Guards' Protection Society now consists of upwards of 400 members, and branches of it are established at the principal termini.

YORK, NEWCASTLE, AND BERWICK.—We understand that George Leeman, Esq., has been appointed chairman of the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway Company.

MUNIFICENT DONATION.—The Right Hon. the Earl of Onslow has forwarded the handsome donation of one hundred guineas to the treasurer of the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, in aid of the funds of that useful institution.

POLICE CHANGES.—It is rumoured that Mr. Daniel Whittle Harvey, Commissioner of the City Police, is to succeed Sir Charles Rowan as Chief Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, Sir Charles being about to retire, from the delicate state of his health.

OPENING OF THE NORWICH AND IPSWICH RAILWAY

IT is a curious fact in the history of Railways, that, one or two years before the application to Parliament for the construction of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, a prospectus was printed in the *Norwich Mercury* for the formation of a Norfolk and Suffolk Railway Company; though the project had no reference to the application of steam, but simply to the laying down of tram-ways, and the use of horse power. The proposal was, however, met by the denial of the utility of railways, and an assertion of the sufficiency of land and sea carriage. "What," says the editor of the *Norwich Mercury*, "would our correspondent have said had he lived to know, not that a railroad with horse power had given way before a far mightier force, but that even now the tradesmen of Norwich, although they and their goods are transferred from home to the metropolis at the rate of at least thirty miles an hour—yet that rate is not equal to their desires, although any one can start at half-past ten, and reach London, by Cambridge, by three o'clock. Yet such was the opinion of that day; and that it was held to be a sound one, was seen in the death of the project at that time."

Projects for Railways in the Eastern District slept for nine years, when, in 1834, was started a proposal which ultimately led to the formation of the Eastern Counties line from London to Colchester, where the Eastern Union Company was formed to connect Ipswich with Colchester and with Bury. This has subsequently been extended to Norwich; and a few weeks (Dec. 1), it is stated, will enable those who either prefer or require to travel by this line, to avail themselves of the route by Ipswich.

Wednesday, the 7th instant, was the day fixed for the opening of the portion of the line from Norwich to Ipswich. There was evidently a strong local feeling in the event: it was felt to be "a Norwich line" Old St. Peter pealed forth his bells as soon as the train of empty carriages arrived from Ipswich—which was greeted by salvos of cheers—shortly before nine o'clock. The weather was anything but genial: still there was a very large assemblage of invited company The Station was decorated, the Norwich arms being placed over the principal entrance, and an ensign hung with a number of gay flags.

At 13 minutes past 11 the train of 15 carriages, with 550 persons, left the Station, drawn by the engine "Goliah," amidst loud cheers and the playing of the National Anthem. The train proceeded steadily through the cutting which runs through the Redfields, thence across the five-arch viaduct over Trowse Newton lane and the river Yar, into the deep Marshall cutting. Caistor village and church and Roman encampment were next passed; and thence the line to Dunstonebridge was run through a richly-wooded country, and over the low valley of Shotesham, with, on the left, and in the eastern distance, the woods of Poringland and Bixley filling the horizon. At Flordon, a triumphal arch of evergreens and flowers was erected. Hapton church soon appeared in the distance, Tasburgh cutting was passed, and the train rolled on through Thurston work and bridge. Forncett next appeared; again, by cutting, bridge, and embankment, Forncett bridge was reached, and Hivesball, the property of the Earl of Orford, where there was a festal welcome. In a few minutes Burston was arrived at, and next the Diss Station, which stands on high ground, nearly a mile from the town. Here terminates the Eastern Union Railway in Norfolk; Diss touching upon the borders of Suffolk.

The line from Diss, for a considerable distance, takes a straight direction, and the train was steamed rapidly over Frandsun Bog, which proved an obstinate "engineering difficulty" in the formation of the railway, though it is now firm and hard. It is, however, dull, sombre, unenlivening, and stands in sad contradistinction to the lively and cheerful prospects which present themselves in other portions of the line, as it progresses onward towards Stowmarket.

The Mellis Station, built to afford a communication with the neighbouring town of Eye, two or three miles to the left, was next reached. At Mellis is one of the finest village greens in England.

From Mellis to Finningham the same flat country prevails on either side, with Thornham Hall on the left, embosomed in noble woods of elm and oak. The village of Thornham lies upon the right. Shortly beyond, the train takes a slight incline, followed by Finningham embankment, leading to Finningham Station, nine miles from Diss. The village of Bacton is distant only a few miles, as also Cotton.

To Finningham succeeds Newton cutting, one of the deepest excavations upon the line, thirty-two feet in height. After passing through a further portion of the same cutting, Newton, Haughley was reached: a junction here with lines from Ipswich, Bury, and Norwich meeting here. Immediately on quitting Haughley, the undeviating character of the line disappears, and a series of curves commences, which do not cease until Stowmarket Station is reached.

The prospect, especially on the left of the line, is here very pleasing. The river Gipping, navigable by the Stowmarket navigation from hence to Ipswich, may be seen. The town of Stowmarket, in the background, with the tall chimneys of the Stowmarket brewery, from which manufactory issues a beautiful "pale ale," now running a tilt in the East India markets with the beverages of Bass and Hodgson, and the numerous lofty cowls and gables of malt-houses, give liveliness to the prospect.

The Stowmarket station is of brick, in the Elizabethan style, from the designs of Mr. Barnes, architect to the company. The distance from Stowmarket to Ipswich is about 12 miles, and Bury St. Edmunds 14.

At Stowmarket terminated the opening trip on Wednesday. The town is situated at the confluence of two branches of the river Gipping, on the road from Ipswich to Bury St. Edmunds.

At Needham Market, about three miles distant, is the next station, which we have engraved: it is an Elizabethan building, substantially constructed of red and white Suffolk bricks, the string-courses and quoinings being of Caen stone, and the roofs covered with fancy tiles in patterns, and ornamental ridge crest. The centre portion contains the booking-office, which communicates on either side with a passengers' waiting-room, forming the ground story of the wings, the upper story being appropriated as a residence for the station master and head-porter, and approached by a staircase in each tower. The gateways at the ends are for the egress of passengers from the up and down trains. The platforms, which are roofed in the usual length, are connected by a passage-way below the line, thereby avoiding the danger of crossing on the level. Mr. Frederick Barnes, of Ipswich, is the architect of this very pleasing structure, as well as of the other stations on the line.

At Stowmarket, the Norwich train was met by that from Ipswich, bringing 600 visitors and several directors to meet the Mayor, and return with him to Norwich. The two trains being joined, the four-horses mail-coach set time faces eastward, impelled by the "City of Norwich" and the "Ipswich" engines; and they reached Norwich at a quarter past four o'clock, the journey from Stowmarket having occupied exactly two hours, travelling often at the rate of above thirty miles an hour.

The train to Norwich consisted of thirty carriages, and brought upwards of 1,000 persons, and extended from the station nearly to the entrance bridge. The weather throughout continued to be cold and wet, and lasted badly on its arrival the lady travellers departed for their residences. The larger number of the gentlemen immediately proceeded to

THE DINNER AT ST. ANDREW'S HALL.

The preparations here recalled the olden festivities. The dais was occupied by a cross table, in the centre of which sat the president (the Mayor of Norwich), supported on the left by the Marquis of Douro, M.P., and the Earl of Orford; and on the right by J. G. Colbourn, Esq., the Chairman on the line), and the Sheriff of Norwich, the rest of the seats being occupied by several of the trading

OPENING OF THE NORWICH AND IPSWICH RAILWAY.

THE NEEDHAM-MARKET STATION.

gentlemen in the compa[illegible]. Four tables occupied the centre arch, and one on each other side. On the pillars on one side were suspended the City arms, and two banners, one inscribed "Bignold," and the other "Cobbold," in silver on a blue ground. The Corporation flags were tastefully placed at the back of the orchestra, while across the back in the front was a large inscription, "Speed, safety [illegible]." Flags of all nations hung suspended from each pillar. The orchestra was occupied by a wind instrument band, and in the front were the principal singers. The Hall had a very brilliant appearance.

At about half past five, the crier, by the sound of his bell, proclaimed the dinner to be ready, and the Mayor took his presidential seat. The dinner, served by Mr. John Durrant, was excellent and liberal; all the sweets being made by Mrs. [illegible] of Norwich.

At the [illegible] "Non nobis Domine" was sung, and on the removal of the cloth, the health of the Queen was drunk with enthusiasm, and was followed by the customary loyal and patriotic toasts; "The Duke of Wellington and the British Army" being responded to by the Marquis of Douro; his Lordship observing, "Gentlemen, I think that those words which I see before me are [illegible] to and in accordance with those principles on which the Duke of W[illegible] anded the army in the service of his country; for I believe he was [illegible] to the danger of running off the rails—he felt that if he once got off [illegible] progress would no longer be impeded, but he would lose the confidence [illegible] country, which he always enjoyed." (Loud cheers.)

The Rev. Canon Woodehouse, in replying to the toast of "The Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese," remarked that he recollected, in the year 1814, he took his first journey on a locomotive engine, made by a person named Flintoff, who obtained a patent for his invention. He travelled upon this locomotive on the day of the first experiment; and he believed he was the second person who had ever travelled upon a locomotive in this country.

The Mayor then prefaced by an address, detailing the origin of the railway, "The Health of Mr. Cobbold, and success to the Eastern Union Railway," which was drunk with three times three cheers.

Mr. Cobbold, who was received with enthusiastic cheering, responded to the toast in an address, glancing at the difficulties the company had encountered in completing this railway; the course not only of the old turnpike road, but the line laid down before turnpike roads were invented, or acts of Parliament thought of—the line laid down by the Romans from the ancient capital of Essex, the Roman station of Colchester to the city of Norwich, through the country of the Iceni. Another point in Mr. Cobbold's address was a felicitous allusion to the Duke of Wellington as "Director-in-Chief of the lines of Torres Vedras," which was received with enthusiastic cheering. The worthy speaker concluded by proposing the health of Mr. Bignold, the Mayor, which was drunk with loud cheers; and that gentleman having thanked the company, proposed "The members for the City of Norwich" (drunk with loud cheers), to which the Marquis of Douro replied, and concluded by proposing the health of the Sheriff of Norwich. The Sheriff having returned thanks, the Mayor next gave "The health of the Earl of Orford and the owners of the land through which the line passes." Lord Orford thanked the company, and proposed "The Directors of the Eastern Union Railway." Mr. Greyston returned thanks, and proposed "The health of Mr. Hardcastle, M.P. for Colchester;" followed by "Mr. Bruff, and the executive officers of the Company," and "Mr. Hardy," for which these gentlemen severally returned thanks.

The Mayor then stated that although there were five or six toasts upon the lists, he was compelled to omit them all except one—"The Ladies"—which he then proposed, and immediately after left the room, followed by the principal portion of the company.

The dinner was by subscription and by ticket, and was given in compliment to the liberal manner in which the Mayor had made advances to the company to complete the line, of which he is a director

The Ball was one of the most brilliant which had graced the Assembly-rooms for very many years. The visitors began to arrive about nine o'clock, and were received by the Mayor, the lady of the Rev. Samuel Bignold, the Sheriff, and Mrs. Chamberlin. There was an orchestra provided in each room, and dancing was kept up until morning.

On this evening may be said to have terminated the civic hospitalities of the year—a year as replete with events of local interest, as exciting, important, and impressive, greater perhaps than any which have occurred (with one exception, the 10th of March, last year) for many a day.

The report whence we have condensed these descriptive details fills seven large columns of the *Norwich Mercury* of Saturday last.

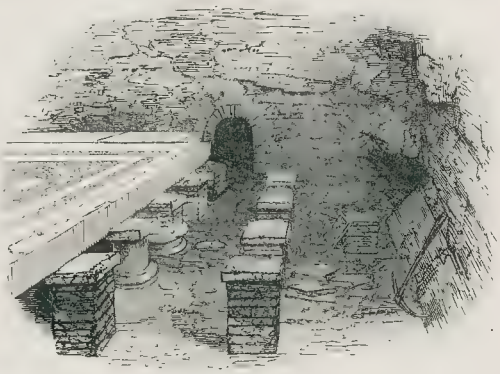
THE DINNER IN ST. ANDREW'S HALL, NORWICH.

BIRMINGHAM AND SHREWSBURY RAILWAY.—VIADUCT ACROSS THE SEVERN AT SHREWSBURY.

OPENING OF THE SHREWSBURY AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.

On Monday last, this new line of railway was opened with a train of upwards of fifty carriages, accompanied by a fine band of music, and decorated with a profusion of flags and banners.

The train left Shrewsbury at about half-past eight o'clock. It was joined by a considerable number of passengers both at Upton Magna and Walcot, and a large posse of Wellingtonians f ll in at that populous town, where the train was received with a volley of cheers, the station and public buildings streaming with flags. Accumulated hundreds joined the train at Oakengates, where a considerable stoppage was required; after which the long body of carriages entered the tunnel, at a slow rate, and was about five minutes in its transitory eclipse. The excavations on both sides of the tunnel, through rock and shale, show the immensity of labour in this part of the line, independent of the construction of the tunnel itself. The rate of the train, from its great weight and length, where there was a slight ascent in the incline, was necessarily slow—with the two powerful and splendid engines, Salopian and Wrekin (and another, we believe, added a portion of the way), but we approached Shiffnal at a better rate: and here, as we advanced, the view of the town on the flanks of the elevated archway, with the flower-gardens of the houses coming up to and abutting on the masonry of the viaduct, presented a singularly beautiful and pleasant scene of active life, excited by the novelty of the occasion. The Shiffnal Station is an extremely neat and tasteful edifice, light and commodious, and was resplendent with flags; and from this town was derived another considerable addition to the passenger-train, in a number of gentlemen and ladies, as well as other humbler and well-dressed classes. The sub-stations of Albrighton and Codsall are pretty edifices; the former being the centre of several other villages, and a considerable population



ROMAN PAVEMENT.—THE EXCAVATION.

At Wolverhampton the crowds of people to receive the train were immense; and it had to thread its way up to the temporary platform amid the cheers of the people, the pealing bells, and rolling drums, &c. of the band—a most glorious and animated scene. It is the first instance of a railway coming up into the large, flourishing, and populous town of Wolverhampton—the rising Birmingham of Staffordshire, and was an object of interest and *éclat* in proportion.

The train having poured out its living load the engines "Salopian" and "Wrekin" were sent to take in water for the return steam, and then speed off with a similar load of the inhabitants of Wolverhampton, including several of the chief corporators of that town, to Shrewsbury, and bring the same back again before the Salopians returned.

Meanwhile, the Shrewsbury corporation proceeded, as they best could, to Birmingham, where Prince Albert had arrived: the spirit of the town was of course astir; but the Exhibition of Arts had been closed for the day. It being made known, however, that the Mayor and Corporation of Shrewsbury had come to Birmingham by the new line, the Exhibition was politely re-opened for their especial convenience. After viewing the display of arts, the Mayor and his associates returned to Wolverhampton, where refreshments had been provided for them at the Swan Inn.

The station house of the Shrewsbury and Birmingham line, at Wolverhampton, is an elegant structure, from what may be seen of it in its present unfinished state, and occupies one of the most prominent situations of the town, being an opposite corner at the bottom of Queen-street,

ROMAN TESSELLATED PAVEMENT FOUND AT CIRENCESTER.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

and the streets leading to Walsall. The Assembly Room, Public News Room, and Town Library occupy the centre of one side of the street, with the Mechanics' Institute and handsome fronted dwelling-houses on the right, with one of the Dissenting chapels, and similar commodious houses, on the left. This railway, with a branch line to the North Western, thus connecting the main line to Birmingham, and the opposite line on the west and north-west, will give Wolverhampton its proper status in the intercourse of public business and extensive mutual communication.

The return train from Shrewsbury, with the Wolverhampton excursionists, did not arrive till nine o'clock in the evening, instead of being able to set up its prime occupants at six, for their return home. Owing to some delay, the train did not start on its return till nearly ten o'clock: it reached the Shrewsbury Station about half-past eleven o'clock, and was received with cheers at that late hour by a considerable company on the platform.

Mr. Stephenson has in pretty the tunnel at Oakengates, respecting the security of which some doubts were entertained, and reports that it is perfectly safe. We have condensed these details from the *Shrewsbury Journal* report of the day's proceedings.

The town of Shrewsbury, as it is entered on the Shrewsbury and Birmingham Railway, presents a picturesque and imposing appearance; two of its venerable ecclesiastical structures, as well as several other of the public buildings, are conspicuously seen [illegible]

[illegible] is an illustration from a sketch by Mr. J. Jay [illegible] the station is constructed. [illegible] tion. 410 feet in length, and 70 in span, the height being in proportion to the width. Looking down upon the station, westward [illegible] shands the Castle.

ROMAN PAVEMENT AT CIRENCESTER.

In the annexed Engravings, illustrative of a Roman pavement found recently at Cirencester, the larger represents the pavement itself, and the smaller one the *expensum* under which displayed the substance of the *suspensura* referred to in the following description. We should premise, that since our Sketch was made, portions of two other circles have been disclosed.

In the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of September 8 we gave a representation of the position and manner of raising a Roman tesselated pavement, found at Cirencester in August last. We also mentioned that indications existed of other pavements near the same spot. Since then, the excavations have been pursued further, and the result has been the discovery of four other rooms, the largest and most interesting of which is shown in the annexed Engraving.

The room the pavement of which is illustrated measures twenty-five feet square, although, from the position of the neighbouring houses, the whole of that extent was not exposed to view. The pavement, when complete, consisted of nine circles of four feet each inches diameter; but four only, when found, were perfect. Independently, however, of the beauty of the design, and the superior character of the workmanship, this pavement presents many features of interest to the archæologist, which the process of removal has fortunately brought to light.

The *suspensura*, or raised floor, was supported upon a number of *pilæ*, consisting of tiles in some instances (ten tiles forming a pillar), and of stone pillars in others, as is shown in the accompanying Sketch. But the most remarkable feature is, that the *suspensura* extended, only half the length of the room, the other half being solid, rendering that part very difficult of removal. This operation was, however, conducted with great care, under the superintendence of Mr. Newmarch, and every possible precaution was taken; and the work has proceeded very successfully.

The concrete foundation on which the pavement was laid was [illegible] inches in thickness, and spread upon large square tiles, resting upon the *pilæ*. This, together with the four others recently discovered, and one found many years ago in the cellar of an adjoining house, makes six pavements found upon this spot alone. In addition to these there are several other pavements in the town, including a magnificent specimen on the property of Earl Bathurst.

We understand that Earl Bathurst has, in a most liberal and praiseworthy manner, announced his intention of building a Museum, in which to preserve these beautiful and interesting remains, which form so important a feature in the vestiges of ancient Corinium, and now give Cirencester unquestionably the honour of being richer in Roman remains than any other town in the kingdom.

Two gentlemen at Cirencester, Dr. Buckman, Esq., and C. E. Newmarch, Esq., have exerted themselves most laudably in preserving this and the other relics of [illegible] in grandeur lately disclosed; and we understand that they have announced for publication a volume descriptive of them, and which will be of extreme interest.

The subjects within the four circles, in the portion engraved, are, Silenus on an ass; a head of Ceres; next to Acteon attacked by dogs; and fourth-ly, a head of Pomona.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD.

The Margaret Professor of Divinity (Dr. Faussett) will begin a course of lectures on Tuesday, Nov. 21, at 1 o'clock. The lectures are intended for those who have passed their examination for the degree of B.A.; and persons desirous of attending are requested to call on Dr. Faussett on Monday, the 26th, between the hours of 11 and 1.

The Regius Professor of Modern History (H. H. Vaughan, Esq., M.A.) will give a public lecture on the Anglo-Saxon period of English history, every Wednesday during Term, at two o'clock, in the Taylor Institution.

There will be an election at Exeter College to a scholarship of Bible Clerk, on Friday, Nov. 30. Persons who are desirous of offering themselves as candidates for it are requested to make their applications in person, or by letter, addressed to the rector, as soon as possible, and accompanied with testimonials. No application will be received after Friday, the 23d.

The Rev. H. de Sausmarez, Fellow and Tutor of Pembroke College, has been presented by the Master and Fellows of that society to the rectory of St. Aldate's, Oxford, value £131; population, 2791.

The Ashmolean Society held their second meeting for the present term on Monday evening, in the Museum: it was numerously attended. Dr. Daubeny took the chair, in the absence of the president. The secretary announced the receipt of several presents to the society, and having read the minutes of the last meeting, a paper was read by Mr Allen on the subject of the cholera. A discussion then arose respecting the disease, as to its contagious nature, in which several members took a part. It seemed to be the general opinion, that, although it might not be so contagious as to deter persons from attending the sick, it was prudent to use every precaution in the performance of this duty. The society then adjourned to the 26th inst.

The Margaret Professor of Divinity will begin a course of lectures on Tuesday, November 27, at twelve o'clock. These lectures are intended for those who have passed their examination for the degree of B.A., and persons desirous of attending them are requested to call on Dr. Faussett, on Monday, the 26th, between the hours of [illegible]

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BIRMINGHAM.

—At a meeting of the department of [illegible] ture of the college, held on Tuesday last, at which the following [illegible] ers were present, namely, the Principal, the High Bailiff of Birmingham, the Rev. S. Ward, and the Rev. Dr. Kennedy, and Henry Kennedy, Esq., barrister-at-law, son of the Rev. R. Kennedy, was unanimously elected Professor of Law.

TESTIMONIAL.—It having been understood that the health of the Rev. Thomas MacGill, Curate of Clapham, required that he should abstain from his clerical duties, and have the advantage of a warmer climate during the ensuing winter, some members of the congregation of the parish church have presented to him, through Mr. Thornton, a purse containing several sovereigns, and a gold watch, bearing a suitable inscription.

QUEEN ELIZABETH'S FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, WIMBORNE.—The ceremony of laying the corner stone of these new buildings was performed on Saturday last, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Salisbury.

THE COMMISSION IN CATHEDRALS.—The subjoined is, we believe, a correct list of the cathedrals in which the holy communion is administered every week: Canterbury, York, St. Paul's, Chichester, Durham, Winchester, [illegible] Salisbury, Lichfield, Worcester, Manchester, and the Royal Abbey of Westminster.

PREFERMENTS.—The Rev. William Cureton, of the British Museum, to the canonry of Westminster. Rev. G. T. Whitley, Vice-Master of University College, Durham, to an honorary canonry in that Cathedral. Rev. Edward Pickard, to the vicarage of Warmouth with Eppleton, annexed to Hetton. The Rev. John Kingdon, to the rectory of Michaelstow, Cornwall. Rev. Hugh Owen Wilson, to the rectory of Church Stretton, Salop. Rev. Richard Wm. Barnes, to the vicarage of Rotherham, Yorkshire. Rev. Gustavus Robertson, perpetual curate of Todmorden, Lancashire, Provincial Grand Chaplain, to be Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master of Freemasonry for the western division of the county of Lancashire. Rev. — Birch, rector of Ashwicke, near Bisch[illegible], to be Provincial Grand Chaplain of Lancashire, over the Rev. Gilmour Robinson. Rev. R. B. Blunt, vicar of Halesowen, to be Archdeacon of Worcester: patron, Bishop of Worcester.

VACANCY.—Luston R., Suffolk, dio. Ely, with Takenham Parva R. and Barsham R annexed; value, £545, with residence; patron, Duke of Grafton. Perpetual curacy, Thorpe, county and archdio. York; value £49, with residence; patron, trustees: Rev. R. S. Cark, proprietor. Mastership of Royal Naval School, New-cross, Deptford. Grammar and Second Classical Mas[illegible] Lincolnshire, Oxford.

SUGGESTION OF THE WIND THE CAUSE OF CHOLERA.—If epidemics be [illegible] causes, and [illegible] local circumstances, it is to the successful cultivation of medical meteorology that we can hope to contend with them with success. Those causes of sickness which depend upon temperature, humidity, pressure or movement of the air admit of mean terms. The daily mean of temperature of the air in July was 129 miles; from August 1st to 11th, was 59 miles; from August 12th to 16th, was 170 miles; and from August 17th to the end of the quarter, was about 80 miles. The average daily horizontal movement of the air during the quarter is about 120 miles. Therefore, during the months of August and September, the movement of the air was about one-half the usual amount. —*Gutcher's Remarks on the Weather.*

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The past week would have exceeded the preceding one in dulness and absence of business, but for the trifling animation attendant on the settlement of the Account. Consols, on Monday, maintained the rise of the previous Saturday, quoting 93¾; the French Fives quoting better from Paris. On Tuesday, however, as the Account progressed, less firmness succeeded, and a decline of ¼ was registered; rallying, however, to the former quotation just previously to the close of business. Wednesday was a dull day; although the rise in price has been 1⅛ per cent. during the Account there appeared to be little disposition in its settlement. From the advance through the day it appears to have been rather stock, Consols opening 93¾ to ⅞ for Money, and 93¾ to ⅞ for the Account, her setting. Thursday being the day appointed for a General Thanksgiving, the Stock Exchange and all the public offices were closed. When the last prices were negotiated, they were for Bank stock, 210 ex dividend, 92¼ Consols, 93¼ to ⅜, and 93⅜ buyers for Account; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 99⅜ Long Annuities, 8⅞; India Bonds, 80- to 83s pm.; Exchequer Bills, 17s.

The Foreign Market has been tranquil during the week; the Mexican Five has been generally firmer, and of small amount. On Tuesday bargains in only three descriptions of stock were registered. The closing quotations it will be observed, show little variation from the prices of last week, being—Chilian, 99; Mexican, 5 per Cents, 30¾; Portuguese, 33½; Russian, 105⅜; 108; Spanish Five per Cents, 16¾; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 53¾.

The Share Market has been rather flatter during the past week, although the alteration in prices has not been material. The closing quotations are, for Bristol and Exeter, 54, Ditto, Thirds, 1⅝; Caledonian, 11¼; Ditto, £10 Pref. Reg., 7⅞; East Anglian (£25, L. and E. and L. and D.), 1⅞; Eastern Counties, 5⅛; Ditto, Extension, 2⅝; Ditto, Purchase, 2⅝; pm.; Great Northern, 6½; Ditto ditto, Half, A, Deferred, 2½; Great North of England, 21½; Great Western, 58½ Ditto, Quarter Shares, 1⅛; Ditto, New, £17, 6s.; Lancashire & Yorkshire, New, Guaranteed Six per Cents, 11½; Ditto, Rolling Stock, 10½; London and Brad[illegible], 97½; London and Blackwall, 3½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 74½; Ditto, Guaranteed Five per Cent., late Croydon Thirds, 10½; London and North-Western, 118; Ditto, New Quarter Shares, 1⅜; London and South-Western, 39½; Midland, 47¼; Ditto, £50 Shares, 8; Ditto Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham, 5 per Cent., 120; Midland Great Western (Ireland), 22½; Norfolk, Guaranteed 5 per Cent., 114; North Staffordshire, 11; Ditto, Preferential, 11; North Staffordshire, 8½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 11; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, Class B., 2½; South-Eastern, 13½; Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth, 2⅝; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 17½; York and North Midland, 19½; Ditto, Preference, 6; Boulogne and Amiens, 5½; East Indian, 3½; Namur and Liege, 6; Northern of France, 2½ dis; Paris and Orleans, 29; Paris and Strasbourg, 6½; Rouen and Havre, 9½; Sambre and Meuse, 1⅛.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.—The Foreign Markets were very buoyant yesterday. Consols opening at 93⅜ ⅞, and firmly maintaining the rise, closing at 93⅝ for money and time. In the Foreign house Mexican and Portuguese quoted a fractional improvement, while all generally being firm. Shares were rather firmer, but at no material advance.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The quantity of English wheat received up to our market this week somewhat has amounted to only 1850 quarters, a large portion of which is now disposed of in the hands of the dealers. Any samples of fine dry qualities are in good request, and so limited was the amount of business transacted that Monday's prices were nominally sustained. Only 2260 quarters of foreign wheat have come to hand since Saturday. The transactions in this article have been unusually limited, and the few sales effected by importers were firm, and full currencies were obtained in every instance. We were very moderately supplied with both English and foreign barley. Grinding sorts sold freely, all other kinds sparingly, at last week's quotations. The sale for malt was in a very inactive state and, in many instances, we were obliged to submit to lower rates. The large supply of oats still arrived from purchasing. Good round oats sold steadily, at fully late rates. Damp parcels were a dull inquiry. Beans, peas, and flour commanded very little attention. The best from was firm and prices were well supported.

ARRIVALS.—English—Wheat, 1850; barley, 31-0; malt, 1170; oats, 2070; flour, 2770 sacks. Foreign—Wheat, 2260; barley, 2360; oats, 6750 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 41s to 45s; ditto, white, 42s to 5-s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 41s to 45s; ditto, white, 42s to 47s; rye, 32s to 34s; grinding barley, 23s to 25s; distilling ditto, 26s to 28s; malting ditto, 28s to 32s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 57s to 58s; brown ditto, 46s to 50s; Scotch malt, 47s to 50s; feeding oats, 16s to 18s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 18s to 18s; potato ditto, 18s to 20s; Youghal and Cork, black, 15s to 17s; ditto, white, 17s to 18s; Dublin and Belfast, 17s to 19s; ditto, old, 21s to 23s; grey peas, 28s to 29s; maple, 29s to 30s; white, 28s to 30s; boilers, 30s to 33s per quarter. Town-made flour, 35s to 40s; Suffolk and Norfolk, 30s to 33s, per 280 lbs.

Foreign.—Dantzig red wheat, —4 to —5; white, —3 to —3; barley, 5 to —5; oats, —0 to —0; beans, —0 to —0; peas, —0 to —0, per quarter. Flour, Amer-an, 21s to 24s per barrel; Baltic, —0 to 25s per barrel.

The Seed Market [illegible] has been steadily, at a slight advance in the quotations. In all other articles exceedingly little doing.

Linseed, English, sowing, 54s to 56s; Baltic, crushing, 38s to 44s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 42s to 46s; persian, 46s to 48s per quarter. Rapeseed, 19s to 20s per last. Canary, brown, 38s to 39s; white ditto, 40s to 42s 6d; tares, 4s 6d to 4s 9d per bushel. English, [illegible] £33 to £35 per ton. Hempseed, 34s to 36s per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £6 0s to £6 5s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £4 5s to £4 10s per ton; canary, —0 to —0 per quarter. English cakes, —0 to —0; Foreign, —0 to —0; white, —0 to —0; extra, up to —0. Foreign, red, —0 to —0; extra, —0 to —0; white, —0 to —0; extra, —0. *Spanish.*—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d to 7d; of household ditto, 5d to 6d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 40s 7d; barley, 28s 6d; oats, 16s 11d; rye, 32s 6d; beans, 34s 3d; peas, 34s 3d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 41s 5d; barley, 28s 3d; oats, 17s 2d; rye, 33s 10d; beans, 34s 3d; peas, 34s 3d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 1s 6d; barley, 1s 0d; oats, 1s 0d; rye, 1s 0d; beans, 1s 0d; peas, 1s 0d.

TEA.—1306 packages of Assam will be offered at public sale on Tuesday next. Green teas are in moderate request. Black qualities are dull, and rather lower to purchase.

SUGAR.—The West India market has continued in a very inactive state, and previous rates without a fluctuation supported. Bengal, Mauritius, and foreign sorts are dull, and rather lower to purchase. Refined goods dull. Brown lumps, 47s, and fair, 47s 6d to 48s per cwt.

COFFEE.—In the early part of the week there was more inquiry for ordinary sorts, at 48s to 47s per cwt; but the demand has since slackened. Most other kinds of coffee are 1s to 2s lower.

RICE.—An unusually small amount of business has been transacted in rice this week. Good bold white Bengal is quoted 11s per cwt.

Spirits.—Our market is firm, at full rates of currency

Provisions.—The last advices per foreign barter are in steady demand, at full prices but all other kinds move off slowly, at drooping currencies. Fine Friesland, 88s to 92s; fine Kinsale, and Hollland, 86s to 90s, and other sorts, 44s to 86s per cwt. Upwards of 40,000 casks of Irish butter have come to hand since our previous report, and the demand for best sorts, as it is pretty generally understood that many of the makers have shipped rather too much. Carlow, 98s; Sligo, 94s to 94s; Limerick, 92s to 94s; Cork, 90s to 92s; Waterford, 88s to 92s per cwt. Some parcels have changed hands for shipment. So little business is doing in English butter that prices are almost nominal. Fine weekly firkins, 90s to 96s; dale and middling, 60s to 70s, fine Devon, 84s to 84s per cwt; fresh 8s to 12s per dozen lbs. Irish bacon is very dull, and prices are 4s to 6s lower. Fine mild Wiltshire, 60s to 64s; middling, 50s to 52s; and heavy, 48s to 50s per cwt. In other kinds of provisions very little is doing. Tallow—P C on the spot is tolerably firm, at 37s to 37s 3d; and for forward delivery, 36s. per cwt. Town-melted, 37s per cwt; soft, rough fat, 2s 1d per 8lb.

Oils.—Linseed oil has declined £1 per ton. In the value of other oils, we have no change to report.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 8s to £3 10s; clover ditto, £3 0s to £4 10s; and straw, £1 5s to £1 19s per load.

Spirits.—The market for rum is tolerably firm, at fully last week's prices. Old Brandy is dull, and drooping. Geneva and fine gin are in good request, at full prices. Other sorts dull.

Coals (Friday).—Caw's Hartley, 14s 6d; West Hartley, 14s 6d; Wylam, 15s 6d; Hotspur, 15s 3d; Wharncliffe, 15s; and Bell, 15s 6d to 17s per ton

Hops (Friday).—Our markets is very scantily supplied with all good and fine new hops, hence the demand for them is steady, at full prices. The sale for yearlings is dull at previous rates in a very sluggish state, at least at which quotations.

Kent and East Sussex.—Pockets, £5 10s to £7 7s. New Weald of Kent ditto, £6 5s to £8 8s. New Sussex ditto, —— to —— Farnhams, £12 0s to £3 3s, Yearling Kents, £2 2s to £3 3s. Yearling Sussex, £1 11s to £2 10s. Old ditto, £2 2s to £3 3s.

Smithfield (Friday).—The supply surveyed yesterday to London by the various railway companies, the arrivals into the market have been to-day was chiefly composed of [illegible] which [illegible] was very inferior. The few prime breeds offering comprised [illegible] all prices, were from 3s 6d to 4s 0d per 8 lbs. The value of all other [illegible] supported, with a good consumptive demand. With a scarcely [illegible] scanty supplied. The inquiry for that description of stock was somewhat brisk, owing to the favourable change in the weather, at full quotations, as supported in every instance. Very few calves were on show. The veal trade was firm, at an advance in the quotations of 2d per 8 lbs. There was a fair supply of pigs, at fully previous currencies. Milch cows were dull, at from £14 15s to £18 5s each, including their small calf

Prices this day per 8 lbs to sink the offal—Inferior beef, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; second quality ditto, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; prime large ones, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; prime [illegible] 3s 4d to 3s 6d; coarse and inferior sheep, 2s 8d to 3s 0d; second quality ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; large lambs, 4s 0d to 4s 4d; [illegible] 3s 10d to 4s 0d; coarse and inferior calves, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; second quality ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; prime ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; small pigs, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; large ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—These markets were fairly supplied with each kind of meat, yet the demand was rather slow, at very full prices.

Per 8lb by the carcase:—Inferior beef, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; middling ditto, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; prime large ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; small ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; large pork, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; inferior mutton, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; middling ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; prime ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 10d; veal, 3s 4d to 3s 10d; small pork, 3s 10d to 4s 4d

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, NOV. 13.

DOWNING-STREET, NOV. 13.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Henry John Glanville, Esq., to be Chief Justice for the Island of St Christopher

Her Majesty has also been pleased to appoint Henry Jules Woodcock, Esq., to be Chief Justice for the Island of Montserrat.

Her Majesty has been further pleased to appoint Archibald Paull Burt, Esq., to be Her Majesty's Attorney-General for the Island of St. Kitts.

ADMIRALTY, Nov. 12.

The following promotions have been made since dated 8th inst, consequent on the death of Admiral of the Fleet Sir James Hawkins Whitshed, G.C.B.

Admiral of the Red, Sir Thomas Byam Martin, G.C.B., to be Admiral of the Fleet

Admiral of the White, Sir Philip Durham, K.C.B., to be Admiral of the Red

Admiral of the Blue, Hon. Sir Thomas Harbin Capel, K.C.B. to be Admiral of the White.

Vice-Admiral of the Red, Sir Edward Codrington, G.C.B., to be Admiral of the Blue.

Vice-Admiral of the White, Sir Charles John William Paget, to be Vice-Admiral of the Red.

Vice-Admiral of the Blue, Hon. Sir George Cockburn, G.C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the White.

Rear-Admiral of the Red, Sir Thomas Fellowes, K.C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue.

Rear-Admiral of the White, Sir Edward Thomas Troubridge, Bart, C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the Red.

Rear-Admiral Hon. Sir Edward Harvey, to be Rear-Admiral of the White

The undermentioned Officers have been also promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral, on the terms proposed in the *London Gazette* of the 1st September, 1846, without increase to his half-pay, viz.—

Retired Captain Patrick Campbell Campbell, C.B.

Captain Thomas Cochrane, C.B.

Captain Thomas Graham Cochrane.

Captain Thomas Graham Cochrane.

Captain Thomas Graham Cochrane

NEW BOOKS, &c,

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In 18mo., at 1/20 Engravings, 3s 6d cloth,
A DICTIONARY of the HOLY BIBLE, for the Use of Young Persons containing an Account of Eastern Customs, &c.
By Rev. JOSEPH ANDLE, LL.D
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GREAT EXHIBITION OF INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS.
A REPORT on the ELEVENTH FRENCH EXHIBITION of the PRODUCTS of INDUSTRY. By MATTHEW DIGBY WYATT, Architect. Prepared by order of the Commissioners for the Exhibition, and Council of the Society of Arts.
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MRS. FRANCES ELIZABETH BENTINCK LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, AT WESTMINSTER.

(Continued from page 334.)

Bishop of London read the prayers and psalms; the Rev. A. Borradaile, the Holy Scriptures; and the children from the school in Old Pye-street sang the Old Hundredth.

After the ceremony, the procession re-formed; and, headed by the Bishop, directed its course towards Besborough-gardens, to the site of the second new church, which is as nearly as possible opposite Vauxhall-bridge. This church will be erected at the sole expense of Archdeacon Bentinck, and the foundation-stone was laid, in the presence of a vast body of spectators, by Mrs. Bentinck, assisted by Lord R. Grosvenor.

The ceremony and prayers were very nearly those which had been adopted in the former instance; and as Mrs. Bentinck was announced to lay the first stone, the Lord Bishop of London addressed the assembly, observing that he believed this to be a single instance in which, in a parish, on the same day, the foundation-stones of two Houses of God were laid. This was a single instance, he must say again, in which in one parish there were two houses dedicated to God, either built or building by the munificence of individuals. His Lordship then alluded to the rapid increase of the population of the district, and to its spiritual destitution, and in meeting this deficiency, to the exertions of the venerable body of the ministers of the Most High, and the efforts of the Westminster Spiritual Aid Fund Society, as well as to the gentlemen who had given the site.

The Rev. Mr. Borradaile read the inscription on the stone, in Latin, of which the following is a translation: -

> The first stone of this Church, intended to be erected at the sole expense of the Rev W H E. Bentinck, M.A., Archdeacon and Prebendary of Westminster, was laid on the 8th November, 1849 by Mrs. Frances Elizabeth Bentinck; C. J. Blomfield, D.D., being at the time Bishop of the diocese; the Rev. John Jennings, M.A., Rector of St. John's, and the Rev. A. Borradaile, M.A., Perpetual Curate of the district; Mr. John L. Pearson being architect, and Messrs. Grover Smith and Jacob Appleford the builders, and to be dedicated to the Holy and Undivided Trinity.

Mrs. Bentinck then advanced and proceeded to lay the stone, &c., in the usual form, at the same time repeating the words prescribed by the formula for the day:—

> In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, we lay this foundation-stone of this church, now building to the honour and glory of the Holy and Undivided Trinity, to be known as the Church of the Holy Trinity, Westminster, for ever. Amen.

The children and persons assembled then sang the Hundredth Psalm.

The elegant trowel with which Mrs. Bentinck laid the mortar on the stone was then presented to her; and, on the suggestion of Lord Robert Grosvenor, five hearty cheers were given for the lady.

In the course of the afternoon, a plentiful dinner was given to the children of the parochial schools, in the Horseferry-road Free School.

THE NEW DEAN OF ST. PAUL'S.

THE appointment of Mr. Milman, the distinguished poet, to the Deanery of St. Paul's, vacant by the death of the Bishop of Llandaff, has given great satisfaction to others than the usual admirers of the bestowal of patronage by the present administration. It is altogether a well-earned recognition of literary talent, and is understood to have been conferred principally at the instance of the Marquis of Lansdowne. Mr. Milman's career, as a poet and historical writer, extends over upwards of thirty years; and the leading incidents of this period will, doubtless, be interesting to our readers.

The Very Reverend Henry Hart Milman is a native of London, and was born February 10, 1791. He is the youngest son of Sir Francis Milman, who, having attained high eminence in the medical profession, was appointed physician to King George III., and was created a Baronet in 1800. Sir Francis was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and President of the College of Physicians in 1780. He married Frances, the only child of William Hart, Esq., of Stapleton, in Gloucestershire, by whom he has left three sons, Sir William George Milman, the present Baronet, of Levaton; Major-General F. Miles Milman; and, thirdly, the subject of the present memoir.

Mr. Milman received his early education at the well-known academy of Dr. Charles Burney, at Greenwich; thence he removed to Eton, where he remained about nine years. In the year 1810 he went to Oxford, and entered at Brazenose College. At the University he obtained the greatest number of prizes ever remembered to have fallen to the lot of one individual. One of these was for English verse, one for Latin verse, and a third and fourth for English and Latin essays; while he was distinguished for the first honours in the examinations.

In 1815 Mr. Milman became a Fellow of Brazennose College. His scholastic pre-eminence did not remain long unrecognised. In 1817 Mr. Milman entered into holy orders; and in the same year was conferred upon him the vicarage of St. Mary's, Reading, in the patronage of St. John's College, Oxford. In 1821 he was elected Professor of Poetry in the University—an office held for five years, but the Professor is customarily re-elected for the same term. In 1824 Mr. Milman married Mary Anne, the youngest daughter of Lieutenant-General Cockall, and has issue four sons.

Mr Milman first appeared as an author in 1817, when was published his play of "Fazio"—written, we believe, before the author entered into orders. It is founded on a story quoted in the *Annual Register* for 1795, from the "Varieties of Literature," and is an attempt at reviving our old national drama, with greater simplicity of plot. The poetry is of high order, and abounds in passages of chastened beauty; yet, though written with some view to the stage, it lacked dramatic spirit to ensure it great popularity as an acting play. It was represented at Bath and in London, but entirely without the author's concurrence. At Covent-garden Theatre it was received with considerable favour, though principally by means of the beautiful pathos of Miss O'Neill, in the heroine. Nevertheless, the interest of the plot induces managers occasionally to revive the representation of "Fazio" at more than one of our metropolitan minor theatres, of late years remarkable for their able performance of the regular drama.

In the spring of 1818 appeared Mr. Milman's next work, "Samor, Lord of the Bright City," an heroic poem, in twelve books; celebrating the defeat and expulsion of the Saxon invaders from this country, with the re-establishment of the British monarchy—results which, unfortunately, run counter to the truth of history. The hero is a Briton chief, the Lord of Gloucester, or the Bright City: the story of Vortigern and Rowena is one of the leading incidents; and Hengist and Horsa, and Caswallon, the mountain chief, and his lovely daughter, are prominent characters. Of the poem an able analysis appeared in the *Quarterly Review*, in which, after much censure, the writer allows "There is scarcely a page of the book (of 374 pages) which does not testify that the author is a poet of no ordinary powers; every one exhibits some beautiful expression, some pathetic turn, some original thought, or some striking image."

The introduction of the hero of the poem is nobly wrought. "Nothing," says the Reviewer, "can be more happy in conception and execution—the language and metre have a solemn and placid dignity, without effort, involution, or glitter—the ideas are correspondent, and the precise effect is produced which was intended, of impressing us from the first moment with a lofty idea of Samor:"—

> As 'mid the fabled Libyan bridal stood
> Perseus in stern tranquillity of wrath,
> Half-storm, he fix'd on his ample plumes,
> Outwatching, while the bright face on his shield
> Look'd into stone the raging fray: so rose,
> But with no magic arms, wearing alone
> The appalling and control of his firm look,
> The solemn indignation of his brow,
> The Briton Samor; at his rising awe
> Went forth, and all the riotous hall was mute;
> But like unruffled summer waters flow'd
> His speech, and courtly reverence smoothed its tone.

In 1820 appeared Mr. Milman's "Fall of Jerusalem," a dramatic poem, taking Josephus for the groundwork, though the events of a considerable time are compressed into a period of about thirty-six hours. Its great feature is a happy

THE VERY REVEREND HENRY HART MILMAN, DEAN OF ST. PAUL'S.

substitution of the fulfilment of prophecy for the ancient government of destiny. The characters are nobly and powerfully conceived; and to show how ably the poet has availed himself of his rich materials, we may quote his description of the Temple, which is almost literally in the words of the Jewish historian:—

> It stands before us
> A mount of snow, fretted with golden pinnacles.
> The very sun, as though he worshipp'd there,
> Lingers upon the gilded cedar roofs,
> And draws the long and branching portticoes,
> On every flowery sculptured capital
> Glitters the homage of his parting beams.

This work was followed by the author's dramatic poems of "Anne Boleyn," the "Martyr of Antioch," and "Belshazzar," published at comparatively short intervals: in each of which the events of history are adhered to as far as compatible, and the remainder filled up by the poet's art, always subservient to the interests of religion and piety. A remarkable coincidence in the several circumstances of the "Martyr of Antioch" with Mr. Lockhart's Roman story of "Valerius," led to a charge of plagiarism, to which Mr. Milman replied by the assurance that the poem was written, and had been seen by friends, before the publication of the prose work.

To the above works of elevated poetry are to be added Mr. Milman's prize poems, and other minor pieces, including "Hymns for Church Service." One of the most popular of these pieces is "The Slave Ship," founded upon the case of the *Zoster*, mentioned by Lord Lansdowne, in which the slaves and crew were, with one exception, afflicted with a dreadful ophthalmia.

Mr. Milman's poems and dramas have been collected, and republished in three volumes. His prose works are "A History of Christian ty, from the Birth of Christ to the Abolition of Paganism in the Roman Empire," 3 vols.; and a "History of the Jews," 3 vols., written for Mr. Murray's "Family Library," and published in 1830. To these must be added the author's laboriously annotated edition of Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," in which are embodied the remarks of M. Guizot, with those of Wenck, a German commentator, and numerous original illustrations and corrections, published in twelve volumes, in 1838. In this labour Mr. Milman has not spared rebuke of the "solemn sneer" of Gibbon, and his defective account of the progress of the Christian faith. "Christianity alone," says the reverend editor, "receives no embellishment from the magic of Gibbon's language; his imagination is dead to its moral dignity; it is kept down by a general tone of jealous disparagement, or neutralised by a painfully elaborated exposition of its darker and degenerate periods. * * * The glories of Christianity, in short, touch on no chord in the heart of the writer; his imagination remains unkindled; his words, though they maintain their stately and measured march, have become cool, argumentative, and inanimate."

Mr. Milman, besides producing the above works, has been a frequent contributor to the *Quarterly Review*, the journal which, some thirty years ago, spared no pains to lay bare the defects of his early poems. These belong to a school of highly-wrought poetry, which still has its admirers, in spite of the utilitarian chill of much versification of the present day.

Our mention of Mr. Milman's clerical position left him in possession of the Vicarage of St. Mary's, Reading, whence he removed to that of St. Margaret's, Westminster, and subsequently received a prebendal stall in Westminster Abbey. Thence he has just been appointed to the Deanery of St. Paul's, the revenues of which are £2000 per annum; it having been lately arranged that the Deanery should not in future, as hitherto, be held by the Bishop of Llandaff. Mr. Milman's promotion has given rise to another appointment interesting to the lovers of literature—that of Mr. Careton, of the British Museum, the recent editor of the "Ignatian Epistles," to the vacant canonry of Westminster.

The reverend gentleman preached an eloquent sermon at St. Margaret's, Westminster, on the morning of Thanksgiving day.

FIRE AT ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, CAMBRIDGE.—(SEE PAGE 334.)

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1849.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 400.—VOL. XV.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1849. [SIXPENCE.

WHAT ARE WE TO DO WITH OUR CONVICTS?

THE disaffection or rebellion of the Cape of Good Hope—we hardly know the more appropriate term by which to designate the conduct of the Colonists—ought to force the whole question of our Convict system upon the immediate and serious attention of the people of England. The question is one of the highest possible importance, not only as regards our possession of colonies at all—which is one of the least of the many considerations involved—but as regards our character as a civilised people, and our welfare as a nation.

With reference to the disaffection of the Cape of Good Hope, the question lies in a nutshell. The colonists deny the right of the Home Government to make their territory the *dépôt* of our superabundant or our unmanageable crime. They assert—and they seem prepared, if need be, to back the assertion by force of arms—that we shall not transport our convicts to their shores; that our plans for the punishment or the reformation of our criminals are matters for our consideration, not for theirs; and that, in no case, and under no pretext, will they undertake any trouble, accept any responsibility, or even submit to the pollution of having our convicts amongst them. The *Neptune* convict ship arrived in Simon's Bay, with two hundred and eighty-two convicts on board, on the 19th of September, sent thither by Lord Grey, apparently, because there were no means at his command for keeping them at home, and because he knew of no other place than the Cape of Good Hope to which he could transport them. The Colonists no sooner caught sight of what they considered to be a moral plague-ship, than they met in large numbers and with ominous unanimity, and despatched a missive to the Governor, in which they stated, in no courteous terms, that "the people had determined that the convicts must not, could not, and should not be landed or kept in any of the ports of the colony." The Governor, placed in a position of considerable delicacy and peril, and neither daring to goad the Colonists into rebellion, nor to side with them against the Home Government, took a middle course, and replied, that the convicts should not be landed until he had received special instructions from England, and that, in the meantime, the *Neptune* should ride at anchor in Simon's Bay, and receive supplies like any other ship. But the Governor's policy has only postponed the evil day. The position assumed by the Colonists is so decided, and the opposition is so strong and unanimous, that the Colonial Office has but two disagreeable alternatives before it: either it must yield the point to the people of the Cape, and send the convicts elsewhere; or it must use force to compel the rebellious colony to submission. Neither alternative is pleasant, and neither is in any way creditable to the British nation. To yield, is the better policy of the two; and that is the course upon which the Government seems to have determined before the news of the last occurrences reached England. To have made war upon the colony, to compel its unwilling obedience, would have been to enter upon a contest which, notwithstanding all the power and all the resources at our command, would never have ended until the colony threw off our yoke, to become independent, or the appanage of another state.

But it is high time that this great and grave question should be considered upon higher grounds than these. The question, in reality, is not whither we shall send, or how we shall dispose of, our convicts, but whether we shall have such a multitude of convicts at all—whether, in fact, we have not begun at the wrong end, by punishing crime, instead of striving to prevent it. "The gaols throughout the country," says a daily contemporary, "are choked with convicts. Bermuda is full to overflowing, and the cry is still 'they come!' The convict establishment at Portland is already spreading dismay throughout the neighbourhood, in consequence of the insubordinate character of its inmates; and wherever the convicts present themselves to a colony, the colony rejects them with affright." It is evident that the task the nation has to accomplish is to diminish the appalling amount of crime which at present paralyzes the exertions of men in authority, and drives them to their wits' end. The transportation of criminals, to say the best of it, even if our colonists would consent to be the uncomplaining and perpetual recipients of our moral filth, is a very unsatisfactory and expensive process. It cuts off the foul weeds by the head and exports them at a loss, but leaves the roots growing in their native soil to produce new crops. It demoralises the remotest regions of the earth, without in the slightest degree purifying the moral atmosphere at home.

So complex and imperfect is our civilization, that pauperism increases in the midst of plenty, and crime in the midst of a moral and religious people. The one evil feeds the other, and the virus of both runs through the veins of society, until the whole body politic becomes diseased. The recent painful disclosures made by the correspondents of the *Morning Chronicle* show that many hundreds and thousands of honest and industrious persons of both sexes in London, in the manufacturing and in the rural districts, can scarcely gain a bare subsistence or the rudest necessaries of life, even although they labour seven days in the week, as many of them unhappily do, and fourteen hours in the day. Both young and old men of the working classes, gaining at some trades no more than six shillings a week, have, if honest, no other prospect than pauperism when they are unable to labour. Not only hundreds and thousands, but hundreds of thousands of men in Ireland, unconvicted of crime, drag out a miserable existence upon public alms; and often, when they are not reduced to this sad extremity, they support themselves upon a wretched pittance of less than threepence a day. This daily misery is the perpetual fountain of crime, and crime again, by shutting out from the criminal the chance of honourable employment, is the constant source of pauperism. And so the two act and react upon each other, with this unhappy consequence according to present arrangements, that the criminal is often better fed than the labourer in full employ, and always better fed than the pauper. This state of things offers a direct premium to lazy poverty, and to its imagination presents the prison, with bread and milk every day, and meat on the Sunday, to the enjoyment of which advantages crime is the qualification and condition, as better than the free hovel, where potatoes are the only diet, and where meat may not be tasted oftener than once in a twelvemonth. This great evil cannot

FAUSTIN THE FIRST, EMPEROR OF HAYTI, IN COUNCIL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

be thoroughly cured by any systems of prison discipline, by transportation or non-transportation, or by all the wisdom of all the wise men who ever wrote, or spoke, or meditated upon the reformation of offenders. It needs altogether a different treatment. To such philosophers the paupers and criminals, whom we already po sess in such overwhelming numbers, may be yielded up for experiment. If they can devise any plan by which the one class shall not be purveyor to the other, and by which society may be relieved o any portion of the great and heavy burden consequent upon old crime and young pauperism, society will be largely their debtor. But a greater task will remain. We must prevent any increase of the present numbers of paupers and criminals. We must nip in the bud the growth of these diseases in our social system. As the object of a wise physician is to prevent disease, and of a careful mother to rear a healthy offspring, the object of a wise State should be, not to punish crime, nor to pamper pauperism, but to prevent both by encouraging the growth of a moral and religious, as well as an industrious and self-supporting community. There must be something, indeed, rotten in England, when a statesman in the p sition, with the knowledge, and with the sympathies of Earl Grey is reduced to such an extremity as that in which the latest news from the Cape of Good Hope depicts him. We have so many convicts on hand that we can neither keep them at home nor send them abroad with safety; and we risk the possession of a colony for the sake of a ship-load of the vilest of our population. The cause of that rottenness is patent. We have neglected the most sacred of our duties. We have made no adequate provision for the education of the people. We have allowed the children of the poor, generation after generation, to grow up in physical and moral filth —in destitution, ignorance, and vice. We have almost ignored their existence except when they became paupers or criminals. In the one case, we recognised their right to live, and we fed them, to our own loss, and with no gain to them. In the other case, as we had not recognised their right to be taught, which might have prevented them from becoming criminals, we had no alternative but to wield the terrors of the law, and to punish them. We forgot altogether that the law has a book as well as a sword; and we did not care to remember the ancient but most valuable apophthegm, that "prevention is better than cure." We have reaped the natural consequences; and besides the trouble, annoyance, degradation, and wrong, we yearly pay a revenue for the support of prisons and police, and all the *etcetera* that maintain the sword in the hand of the law, which, divided by 2 or 3, would have paid handsomely for the education of the whole people, and the consequent diminution of crime. We do not speak of the entire prevention of crime—for education will not utterly eradicate the evil passions of the human heart; but we believe in the possibility of its great diminution, because all investigation shows that the large majority of crimes are crimes against property, and that crimes against property arise, for the most part, from want and ignorance. Our civilisation has hitherto been at fault. It must grapple with these evils at the very root. We must cease to look upon our colonies as receptacles for our criminals, and we must cease to consider criminals as a necessity of our social state. We must endeavour to find out by what means we can deprive crime of its fecundity, and ultimately reduce it to its *minimum*. That is our task; and the longer we neglect it, the more difficult it will be.

THE EMPEROR OF HAYTI.

THE nomination of the President (Faustin Soulouque) to the title and dignity of Emperor, was announced to the people of Hayti by the roar of cannon on Sunday, the 26th of August.

On Thursday, August 23, it was rumoured that Soulouque was to receive the title of Emperor, and the next day circulars were carried round for signature, petitioning the Senate and Chambers, then convened, to bestow that title. The circulars were not numerously signed, and it mattered little whether the Legislature acceded to the petition or not, as the crown and the crown jewels were purchased on Saturday evening, at half-past eleven o'clock, and the Senate had not agreed until seven o'clock on Sunday morning, at which time a deputation waited on the Senate upon the subject, to inform him of the decision.

The troops, as is usual on Sunday morning, were under arms for review, and it was supposed that the new-made Emperor would appear on the parade ground, and there receive our title from them; but he did not make his appearance. At 10 o'clock A.M., the guns at different forts were got ready and commenced firing, and during the firing the Emperor was crowned. In a few minutes after, the senators came on the piazza of the palace and gave two cheers for the Emperor, which were not responded to by the troops. Some delay now occurred at the whole proceedings. The troops numbering 2o0 rank and file, with two pieces of artillery, marched to the Catholic Church, where the Emperor was to repair to be con-secrated by the Archbishop of Hayti. In the mean time, the Empress having been previously crowned by the newly-created Bishop for the occasion a decent priest of a very equivocal character.

Over the coat in which the Emperor was a small crown suspended, but the one in which he was crowned was carried before him to the church by one of his Ministers. It was a matter of surprise that the Minister of State did not carry the crown. Immediately during the said service, the crown was handed to him, which he placed before himself during the ceremony, the Empress and her child kneeling. He was dressed in his usual blue dress, but he wore a very large star for the first time. The Empress was dressed, as also her daughter, in a blue silk dress, beautifully embroidered. She was covered with jewels, and her head-dress was a wreath of green. The Royal Family are very black, with good features.

Such was the state with which Faustin was inducted to his imperial office.

The Senate, on adopting the decree, prepared an address, stating that the act was done in obedience to the wish of the nation, and telling Soulouque that his profound love for the public weal and high sense of duty had entitled him to the dignity, its ser-ad to which would assure the future prosperity of the nation.

The Empe-'s first proclamation is dated from the Imperial Palace, Port-au-Prince, August 26, and concludes th us

"Haytians! Let the new era which opens before us be marked by the most complete oblivion of hearts; let it cause all passions to be silent, if any still exist among us, and let us all join the hands of reconciliation on the altar of the country.

"Vivent Liberty and Equality!

"Vivent Union and Concord!

"Vive Independence!

"Vive la [illegible] and [illegible]!"

[illegible] was signed by the Emperor, [illegible] Senate, [illegible] and [illegible] Ministers of State, [illegible] and [illegible] Deputies, [illegible] and [illegible] Secretaries, [illegible] and [illegible] Aides-de-camp.

The Emperor has already created an aristocracy, consisting of six Princes, and sixty Dukes, Marquises, and Barons. Among the titles is the Duc de Soulouque.

The Emperor has also resolved to provide his court with becoming state. Sumptuous furniture to the amount of 1,500,000 francs are in preparation at Paris, for the Imperial Palace, at Saint-Marc, and must be ready for exportation by the end of next month. "As his Majesty's credit is not yet well established, the manufacturers have treated for ready money, and Faustin has placed the payments in Paris to pay for everything in hard cash."

In the Illustration on the front page, Faustin, the Emperor, is seated at the table, wearing the same costume. The tall standing figure beside him is Le Prince Soulouque; on the opposite side of the table to the Emperor is seated Salomon, Duc de Léogane: at the table, also, sits Le Prince Pierrot; and the standing figure [illegible] is Franclique, Duc de Gondives.

COLLECTION OF THE HOP DUTY.

The Lords of the Treasury have decided not to call upon parties for arrears for the payment of the second moiety of the hop duty for the year 1848. The following circular has been issued by the Inland Board of Revenue to their collectors:—"Sir,—I am which the first moiety of the hop duty for 1848 shall have been paid, bond without security may be taken for the second moiety; observing that, although the condition of such bond will be for the immediate payment of the same, yet the Board will grant indulgence, and not enforce such payment before the 15th October, 1850, except in the event of circumstances occurring which may in any [illegible] them to apprehend that the debt will be endangered by delay. In all other respects the regulations already fixed are to be observed. I am to add, that the several supervisors in your collection have been made acquainted with this [illegible], and directed to make it known to their respective [illegible]. I am, sir, &c., W. STANTON.—P.S. The requisite bonds will be forwarded to you in due course by the storekeeper at this office."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

If our neighbours do not possess all the liberty of a Republic, they have, at least, all the turbulence, as the reported proceedings of the Legislative Assembly very prominently set forth.

On Tuesday evening, M. Raspail's proposition to prevent any banker filling the office of minister, was discussed. The chief argument relied on by the speaker was, that such an individual had the power of making use of information that came to him in his official capacity upon the Stock Exchange which was palpably unjust. He intimated that such had been done before, when a minister had saved 1,500,000f. out of his salary of 600,000f. This assertion gave occasion for the commencement of the disorder, which raged for some time with terrific fury. It was denounced as a gross calumny cast upon twenty or thirty ministers of France of unstained honour. M. Raspail was repeatedly called upon to name the per-on he had alluded to, but the hon. member replied by saying, that he had only spoken of a vague reminiscence. This explanation did not at all satisfy the members, who still continued the tumult, by assailing the orator with epithets of the most unconscious and unquestionably character. M. Raspail at length declared that his allusion was made to a minister, but not to a Minister of Finance, upon which M. de Larochejacquelin said that though he had no doubt M Raspail had used the language imputed to him, yet, a- the hon. member had withdrawn the objectionable part of the charge, he was willing to accept it in its altered form. M. de Larochejacquelin added, that the committee had been unanimous in calling on the Assembly to reject the proposition.

The President then put M. Raspail's motion to the vote, which was lost by a great majority.

On Wednesday another uproar, not less violent, occurred, upon M Crémieux asking Ministers whether they intended to make a provision for the widows and orphans of those who fell in February.

M. Ferdinand Barrot int mated that he intended in a few days to introduce two projects of law upon the subject

M. Sagar d'Agressean hoped, that, as the only combatants of February entitled to sympathy were the Municipal Guards, they would be included in the relief fund.

This was the signal for a tremendous outburst of feeling, which seemed for a time to have no bounds. The Mountain insisted that the speaker should be called to order, for he had insulted the Republic. The President refused to obey the summons. The shouting and confusion became intolerable. The President pulled his bell, but all to no effect. Then Red appealed to set his authority at defiance; and M. Beaune, turning towards the President, vehemently cried out, "You are the Attorney-General of the majority, and not the President of the Assembly!" The President, after a long struggle, obtained order of the day by the vote, which was carried by a vast majority, the Left exclaiming at the same time, "Down with the conspirators!"

The President of the Assembly performed an act towards a member of his own family, the impartial justice of which has excited both surprise and admiration. He has caused to be published in the *Moniteur* a decree with his own signature attached, dismissing Pierre Bonaparte, who was Lieutenant-Colonel in the African Foreign Legion, from the service, for having returned to France, when on a mission, without the orders or permission of his superior.

General de la Hitte, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic to the King of Prussia, has been appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs in place of M. de Rayneval. M. de la Hitte is little known to the public, and does not even belong to the National Assembly. He is said to be a Legitimist, from his former connexion with the Duc d'Angoulême, on whose staff he served as aide-de-camp, during the Spanish campaign of 1823. He also commanded the Engineers, to which arm of the military service he belongs, at the conquest of Algiers. The great difficulty encountered in completing the Ministry would seem to be the general conviction that Louis Napoleon will have no one for Minister who will not consent to be subordinate to his will. It is generally said that he is gradually concentrating a great portion of the business of the several departments of the Government in his own Bureau at the Elysée, and that in the department of Foreign Affairs especially he does so much, that he may be considered in a great measure his own Minister. All papers, notes, and despatches are laid before him, and no important resolution is adopted without being subjected to his decision. It is further stated on this subject that even a great part of the diplomatic correspondence, and of the instructions sent to the representatives of foreign Courts, are now drawn up by the President, and that on this account the situation of Minister of Foreign Affairs, hitherto considered in France the most important of all the departments in the Cabinet, is now considerably less so, inasmuch as the new Foreign Minister will have little to do beyond the mere routine business of the office, and the execution of the directions given by the President himself.

Not less than twenty Prefects of Departments, who were supposed to be disaffected to the Government, have been dismissed from their important offices, and been replaced by more suitable persons.

Reports were again in circulation during the week, that a modification of the Ministry would shortly take place, M. Fould and the President of the Republic not at all agreeing in their financial views.

On Sunday evening the Princess Lieven gave the first of her weekly receptions since her return to Paris. Among the political persons es present, the Hon of the evening was M. Guizot, who recently arrived from London. Thiers was also present, and it was observed that they shook hands, and conversed with each other for a considerable time, with much apparent cordiality. This was the first time for many years that the ex-Minister and ex-Envoy and General Changarnier were also present, but M Thiers absented himself.

The news from Africa is deplorable—pestilence and insurrection. From Cal e we learn that the sanitary condition of the town is frightful. Attacks has encouraged several tribes of Arabs to commit acts of hostility against the French settlers. M. Riffaut, the director of a society for cutting wood, has been assassinated, and the news of the murder of Ourambeo has been driven from their employment, and their inspector put to death. From Oran, also, the deplorable accounts of the ravages of the cholera in that place. 700 soldiers and 2000 civilians had died in that city, besides Maltese, Jews, Moors, and Arabs. All the shops were closed, and business suspended. Fires were lighted in the streets, and cannon fired, in the hope of purifying the atmosphere. Thirty corpses were continually in burying the dead, and carts were constantly passing through the streets collecting the dead bodies. A battalion of 400 Rochefort lost 200 men, and the 2nd Chasseurs d'Afrique 80 men. Gen. Carbuccia, 31, and his aide-de-camp dead. One family of ten persons died in the course of a night. Accounts of the 9th say that the pestilence had slightly declined, but that its ravages were still terrible. The three chief physicians of the hospital had fallen victims.

ITALIAN STATES.

All is still tranquil in the Romanas. The Pope has not yet returned to Rome, from which city accounts to the 9th state that the Holiness had concluded a loan of 4,800,000 of scudi (221 millions of francs) at 84 per cent., but with whom it is not mentioned. The Austrian Cardinal Antonelli had resigned, and that late new Secretary of State would be Cardinal della Genga.

General Gortzkowsky, the Military Commander of Venice, has been recalled by the Austrian Government. No cause has been assigned for the General's disgrace.

At Naples the King has ordered a levy of 18,000 men for 1850.

AUSTRIA.

Our accounts from Vienna state that capital punishment for political offences has been prohibited, and, in proof of this much-doubted assertion, mention the commutation of the punishment of death pronounced against John Ambros, Michael Jakab, and John Fbidy (who, during the rebellion, were members of a self-constituted court of justice at Grosswardein), into fifteen years' forteas arrest.

Kolosy, who struck the late Count Lamberg the first blow on the bridge of boats at Pesth, in September, 1848, has been arrested, and is to be tried by a court-martial

The Vienna journals announce the death of the celebrated Prince Hohenlohe. The commission appointed by the Austrian Government to revise the tariff has completed its labours, and the new tariff, which has been prepared in six tons, relates in general, china, and earthenware goods, glass, chemical productions, and raw material for manufactures.

PRUSSIA

Advices from Berlin, dated the 18th inst, state that, in the sitting of the Council of Administration of the previous day, the elections for the German Parliament were decreed to take place on the 31st January

Erfurt has been definitively designated as the seat of the Parliament.

TURKEY.

All accounts concur in representing the difficulty respecting the extradition of the Hungarian refugees as at an end. From Widdin, where the, were encamped, it appears they have been removed to Shumla, a place farther from the frontier. The first Kossuth contingent of 400 left Widdin on the 20th of October under the leadership of the ex-General Bem, now Amurat Pasha, and accompanied by Messrs Meszlenyi and Count Vay. On the 31st of October another transport of 10z Italians to As the road to Shumla. 165 renegades, commanded by General Stein now Fahrad Pasha, and Kmetti, now Kiamil Pasha, followed on the 1st of November, and on the 3rd the Magyars left their place of refuge and cap lity and Kossuth, who had determined to the strength of 240 men, and were led by M Kossuth in person, and by M. Balogh, the alleged author of the assassination of Count Lamberg. The Count Kassuth Batthyany, the Ban Perussez, and M. Pazmandy, and M. Vukovics, accompanied M. Kossuth's party. The Countess Batthyany and the ex-Count Lor Heymann followed in Count Batthyany's carriage.

THE IONIAN ISLANDS.

Sir H. Ward has published a general amnesty, dated October 24, in favour of the insurgent Cephalonians, in which he says: "There has been enough punishment."

"Every individual who is in prison shall at once from to-day be set at liberty. Time, their future conduct, and the opinion of their fellow-citizens will decide upon their innocence or gu lt."

"The general amnesty will have but one exception. Judgment on G. Pierato Cutwey and on Nicholas Metaxas, son of Demetr Metaxas, will be pronounced tomorrow, by the Court at Liborn, the former being p. ved too hardened a criminal to be set at liberty, and the latter, happily, having acted in most heroically towards a respectable a d well-born individual for which several other persons have been punished. Immediately after this judgment the court-martial will be dissolved."

Count Gerasimos Sdrin, who had been convicted of having appeared fully armed in the midst of the insurgents at the village of Marcopoulos, and had been condemned to twenty-seven years' imprisonment, has had his punishment commuted to two years' detention

UNITED STATES.

Accounts from New York to the 6th instant have been brought during the week by the *Europa*, but they bring no political news.

Never, since the commencement of the California fever, has it raged so wildly as at the present time. Up to Saturday, the 3rd instant, 373 vessels in all had left the Sandy Hook for the Gold Region, while there were no less than 106 vessels more getting ready for the El Dorado at the different Atlantic ports. The accounts received from month to month of disappointment, sickness, starvation, or death by fever on the Isthmus, do not at all discourage the seekers after Mammon. Departures took place daily.

The new cotton manufactures of the south are progressing rapidly, and the southerners hitherto produced have been content to say, that the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia had, at the late exhibition of arts and manufactures there, awarded them several prizes. Nearly all the workpeople are whites, and inhabitants of the "pine barrens" of South Carolina. The industrial movement of the south is just now exciting much attention, especially as one object is, while using up large quantities of the staple commodity of the slave states, to become the manufacturers as possible of the northern workshops With regard to the employment of people of colour in manufacturing and mechanical trades, popular feeling in the southern states appears to be adverse to it, on the ground of an apprehended interference with the institution of slavery. A large cotton manufactory is being built at Camesville, Indiana, capita. 100,000 do.lars. Another at New Orleans, capital 300,000 dollars.

The total deaths in New York during the cholera visitation were 15,319. Of the above there were 8086 from cholera and bowel complaints.

The Governor of Pensylvania had appointed Thursday, November 29, as a day of general thanksgiving to Almighty God for the blessings of peace, an abundant harvest, and the removal of the late fatal pestilence. Only, New York, New Hampshire, Maine, Florida, Maryland, North Carolina, Massachusets, and Rhode Island had followed this example.

A dreadful murder has been committed at St. Louis. Two young Frenchmen, travelling under the names of the Comtes Montesqui, had put up at Barnum's Hotel, and one of them tapped at Mr. Barnum's chamber door, and on his opening it the Frenchman shot him through the body, and he now lies in a dangerous condition. Two other persons were wounded by the same discharge; and Mr. Jones, a coachmaker, who ran from his room to the spot, was instantly shot dead by the assassin, who at the same time wounded Messrs. Hubble and Henderson The murderer was then pursued to his room, and both brothers were arrested and lodged in gaol. An immense crowd soon assembled, and threatened to tear down the prison, calling for the foreign murderers to be brought out, that they might suffer by Lynch law." 1600 dollars in gold, and much other property, were found in the trunk of the murderer. No motive can be detected for this horrible crime. On the following day and night the crowd again assembled, and the Mayor and Council used the utmost difficulty in saving the lives of the prisoners. At length a military force was called out, and the brothers were removed to Jeffer-on Barracks, several miles from St. Louis -and a special grand jury was to meet immediately for the purpose of investigating the matter.

CANADA

The annexation movement seems to languish. The Toronto *Globe* had published a declaration, signed by 2000 persons, expressive of a warm attachment to England, and a determination to defend it to the utmost. Lord John Jonnstone has a letter from Mr. Papineau, arguing in favour of annexation with the United States

The Government had directed all colonels of militia to report to the adjutant-general the names of the officers who had signed the annexation address. The meeting of the British American League at Toronto is said to have been a failure, there not being above 80 members present. It was resolved to petition the Queen for a return of protection.

The removal of the Government from Montreal to Toronto had greatly increased the value of house property in the latter place.

In New Brunswick, it is said, the feeling in favour of annexation is stronger than it is in Quebec.

CENTRAL AMERICA

From the Mexican papers it appears that the company to whom the Mexican Government had granted the right of constructing a railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec were proceeding as rapidly as possible with the preliminary arrangements. In about five years, the probability is there will be three connexions between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, viz. the Panama railroad, the Tehuantepec railroad, and the Ship Canal on the Nicaragua route.

We have news from Yucatan to the 9th ult., containing intelligence that "Jacinto Pat," the celebrated Indian chief, and eight other leaders, had been killed —assassinated by some of their tribes in a revolt. It may be inferred, therefore, that the war in Yucatan will soon be at an end.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

According to advices from the Cape, which are down to the 31st of September, the anti-convict movement is in full vigour. The *Neptune* had arrived at Simon's Bay, with 282 convicts on board; and the following account of the landing of the convicts and the feeling out of her arrival is extracted from the Cape of Good Hope *Shipping and Mercantile Gazette*:—

The *Neptune* (which left Bermuda on April the 23rd, and Portsmouth on August 11th) arrived in Simon's Bay about six P.M. on Wednesday last, with 282 convicts on board, seven having died at sea. At nine, her arrival was known in Cape Town; and at half-past twelve on Thursday, a number of the Anti-Convict Committee of Vigilance proceeded to Simon's Bay, to take such immediate measures as the case might require. Early the same morning the alarm was given by the sounding of the gong at the Town-Hall, and the tolling of bells in the churches. Though the meeting was called at the general feeling was then by no means of relief and satisfaction No difference of opinion appeared to exist as to the landing of the convicts, but universal desire seemed to be to put an end to the suspense and anxiety which have now prevailed for nearly three months, and have been—as was justly observed by a member of the Association—destructive of everything, government, society, and business of every kind."

A special messenger with a letter was sent to his Excellency from the Municipal Board of Cape Town, stating, in plain terms, that, as "the people have determined that the convicts shall not be landed, or be kept in any of the ports of the colony," the Board trusted his Excellency, in accordance with the general desire to promote the well being of the colonists, would order the *Neptune*, after victualling to leave our shores, and proceed to Van Diemen's Land. The messenger would receive any communication that might come from his colonial to accede to this request.

Sir H. Pottinger returned, informing the Board that his Excellency would adhere to the determination which he had previously announced, not to relieve the Neptune from quarantine. The ship would, therefore, after all, remain in Simon's Bay until advices were received from the Home Government, which would probably be within a month or six weeks. Having made this communication, and having left the tone of the Board's letter, which the prevailing excitement might excuse, but could not justify,

The wording of the letter was not loved by grooms and other expressions of disapprobation, No farther communications were issued until the Board considered advisable to vent the indignation of the committee at Simon's Bay. The excitement throughout the town cast most [illegible] gloom. Many mercantile establishments were closed, and business was generally suspended.

It is expected that a meeting will take place to-day, after the receipt of intelligence from Simon's Bay, when final resolutions will be adopted, and rigidly carried into effect. The perfect union and fixed determination of the people leave no doubt that the peaceful and legal measures which will be adopted will be crowned with complete success.

INDIA

Accounts anticipatory of the Overland Mail from Calcutta of the 9th, and Bombay of the 17th of October, have come to hand. The principal political facts thus conveyed are the apprehension and imprisonment at Lahore of the Sirdars Chuttur, Sing, Lena, and several other chiefs who were suspected to be concerned in a conspiracy against the British authorities. His Excellency the Governor-General the Marquis of Dalhousie was very ill, and it was feared that he would not survive his return home. Amongst the deaths, that of Brigadier Douglas, of the 76th Highlanders, is mentioned. Much illness prevailed at Moultan among the army.

CHINA.

The accounts from China state that the affair of the assassination of the Portuguese Governor at Macao remained without any further result of consequence. The authorities at Macao had entered into correspondence on the subject with Senhor Amoral, who replied in a cool and insolent manner, which, joined with other circumstances, shows pretty plainly that the murder of Senhor Amoral is to be attributed to an intrigue of the Chinese authorities. The head and hand of the unfortunate gentleman, which were carried off by the assassins, are acknowledged to be in the possession of the Chinese Commissioner at Canton, who refuses to deliver them up until the Macao Government shall have surrendered three Chinese who were captured at the Barrier-gate on the evening of the murder, and detained as witnesses of it!

M. PIERRE BONAPARTE.

The Paris Correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* supplies the following details respecting a "distinguished" member of the "Imperial family:—

"The President of the Republic is certainly unfortunate in his relations, who appear determined to give him all the annoyance they can. This is the second of them whom they have caused him bitterly to deplore of the highest trusts confided to them. The first was the disunesa. of Napoleon Bonaparte from the post of Ambassador at Madrid; and if, on that occasion, there were many who blamed (and apparently not without good grounds) the conduct both of the President and his Ministers there can be no doubt that, in the present instance, the severity exercised towards M. Pierre Bonaparte is considered on all hands as being fully justified.

"It will be remembered that M. Pierre Bonaparte, soon after the President's election, was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the Foreign Legion in Africa, which appointment (though any of the inferior steps The measure was perhaps a little irregular, but it was [illegible] of accomplishing it, M. Pierre Bonaparte's mem ry, and in favour of the Emperor's [illegible] was consequently not subjected to invidious remarks. Since that time M Pierre Bonaparte has never been known to have performed any of his Parliamentary duties from joining his regiment, but about three months ago he sailed from Marseilles, and proceeded to Africa, where he joined. It so happened that the first duty he was called upon to perform was to march from Constantine, where the assault of the French army was repulsed. Immediately after wards M. Pierre Bonaparte, [illegible] General Herbillon, the commander-in-chief, on a mission to the Governor-General at Algiers; but instead of accomplishing it, M. P. Bonaparte took shipping at Philippeville direct for France, without going near Algiers at all. Since his return to Paris there have been several attacks upon him for his having disobeyed orders, that he has [illegible] it necessary to answer the charges brought against him. According ly, in the Paris p. [illegible] of the day before yesterday a letter appeared, in which M. Pierre Bonaparte justified himself from the charge of not having fulfilled his mission by saying that he had [illegible] to hasten the arrival of a convoy of reinforcements, [illegible] that he had met the convoy on the way, the mission was at an end. With respect to his sudden return to France, he did not deny the fact, but he justified it on the ground that, as representative of the people, he was the only judge as to the

proper time to return to perform his duties in the Assembly. This letter, together with his otherwise not very regular conduct, seems to have determined the Government to make an example of him. As a representative of the people he certainly could not, in terms of the constitution, have been called upon to serve, but having volunteered to join his regiment, he had no right to abandon his post without the orders of his superiors.

"This is not the first time that M. Pierre Bonaparte has gained for himself a bad celebrity. Some years ago, when resident in the Roman States, he was found to be conspiring against the Pope (Gregory XVI.) An officer in the Pope's army was sent to arrest him, and he at once declared that he would not resist. He then invited the officer to take a glass of wine while he was getting ready, and no sooner had the unsuspecting officer turned his back, than M. Pierre Bonaparte shot him dead on the spot with a pistol. For this deliberate murder he was, in consideration for his family, let off with simple banishment from the States of the Church. It will be remembered that, about three months ago, M. Pierre Bonaparte, while sitting in his place in the Assembly, struck one of his brother members (an aged and inoffensive man, who, it was proved, had never spoken to him) in the face. For this assault he was tried before the Correctional Pollice, and escaped with a fine of only 200 francs. His next exploit was knocking down one of the door-keepers at the Orleans Railway station, who, according to orders, had refused to admit him till his had paid for his ticket. For this he got off without any punishment. He is now dismissed the service for disobedience to orders; and it is to be hoped that the lesson he has got will teach him that his imperial manners do not suit a republic.

"There is a division of opinion as to the cause of M. Pierre Bonaparte's sudden return. According to some, he started as soon as he heard of the President's message and the change of Ministry, in the expectation of some fighting; according to others, the ravages of the cholera at Oran had something to do with his sudden resolution."

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD.

OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.—At the recent annual election of a president and other officers of this important society, the Rev. W. Sewell, B.D., Fellow of Exeter College, was again unanimously elected president; the Rev. John Lary, Fellow of Exeter College, and the Rev. John Barrow, Fellow of Queen's College, were elected auditors. The following gentlemen were appointed the committee:—The Rev. Dr. Bloxam, Fellow of Magdalen College; Mr. E. A. Lechmere, St. Mary Hall; Mr. E. Paget, St. John's College; and Mr. T. Combe, of the Clarendon Press.

PROPOSED NEW COLLEGE FOR POOR SCHOLARS.—Intimation has been given by Mr. Justice Coleridge, Archdeacon Manning, and Archdeacon Wilberforce, that a sum of money has been placed in their hands to form the commencement of a fund for the foundation of a college in the University of Oxford, the object of which will be to increase the number of well-educated clergy of the Church at home, and to render the advantage of Oxford more easily accessible to many men of small means who are preparing for other liberal professions. The sum already offered by responsible persons somewhat exceeds £2000, but it is computed that as much as £30,000 will be requisite for the site, building, and endowment for fifty students; and should £50,000 be subscribed, the number of students might be proportionately increased. There will be no difficulty, it is said, in obtaining an eligible site for the college.

The outline of the plan respecting responsions and the public examinations in this University, has been issued by the authorities; but, as only certain portions have been adopted by Convocation, we defer printing the alterations on the present system until they are finally settled.

CAMBRIDGE.

COMPARATIVE NUMBER OF RESIDENTS IN THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE, 1848-1843.

College.	1848			1843		
	In College.	In Lodgings.	Total Resident.	In College	In Lodgings	Total Resident.
Trinity..	229	327	556	228	316	544
St. John's	236	133	369	238	145	383
Caius	87	73	160	67	73	140
Christ's	73	39	111	75	42	117
Emmanuel	63	40	103	64	50	114
Queen's	45	52	97	45	47	92
Catharine Hall ..	37	34	71	37	36	73
Corpus Christi ..	75	8	83	64	7	71
Jesus	56	8	64	58	12	70
St. Peter's	58	18	76	57	11	68
Clare Hall	55	9	64	56	8	64
Magdalene	47	12	59	50	10	60
Trinity Hall	34	1	35	39	1	40
Pembroke	35	3	38	36	3	39
Sidney	40	2	42	33	—	33
King's	69	3	72	69	2	71
Downing	12	2	14	8	2	10
	1,251	761	1942	1173	791	1964

MATRICULATIONS

Michaelmas, 1848 .. 408 Michaelmas, 1849 .. 419

CROSSE SCHOLARSHIP.—There will be an examination for this scholarship on Tuesday, the 27th inst., and following days. Candidates must be "Bachelors of Arts the first year from their degree."

THE LE BAS PRIZE.—A sum amounting to about £1920 Three per Cent Consols having been accepted by the University for the purpose of having an annual prize, consisting of the interest of the above-mentioned fund, to be called the "Le Bas Prize," for the best English essay on a subject of general literature, such subject to be occasionally chosen with reference to the history, institutions, and probable destinies and prospects of the Anglo-Indian empire, the examiners give notice that the subject for the present year is "The political causes which conduced to the introduction and establishment of British sovereignty in India between the dethronement of Saraj-u-Dowlah and the second treaty of peace with Tippoo Saltaun."

CONSECRATION.—On Saturday, the 17th instant, the Lord Bishop of Manchester consecrated in his diocese the new church of All Saints, Haberghain, by which a new parish is constituted under the act 6 and 7 Vic., c. 37. The Rev. Hook preached the sermon. The church is an elegant structure, capable of containing about 700 persons, and has been erected entirely by the munificence of Kay Shuttleworth, Bart., and his lady (who gave the site, together with £1000 towards it), and the Messrs. Dugdale, the eminent manufacturers, who were donors to the amount of £2000.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of affection and esteem:—The Rev. Charles Bridges, late Vicar of Old Newton, Suffolk, from the inhabitants of that parish; the Rev. William Fox, late Curate of Bengeworth, Worcestershire, from the inhabitants; the Rev. Thomas Peckston, late Curate of St. Bartholomew, Bethna-green, London, from his late parishioners; the Rev. J. Morgan, from the parishioners of Sibertswold, Kent, on his resigning the curacy, after faithfully ministering there for more than thirty years; the Rev. G. Hadow, Curate of Ryeleigh, on the occasion of his resigning the charge of that parish; the Rev. Salmon Pierrepoint, Perpetual Curate of Burnley, Lancashire, from his parishioners; and the Rev. J. Berdsley, on his leaving the curacy of the parochial chapelry of Burnley, by the members of his congregation.

DIVISION OF THE PARISH OF MANCHESTER INTO SEPARATE PARISHES.—Application is to be made to Parliament in the ensuing session for an act for the division of the parish and rectory of Manchester into distinct and separate rectories, parishes, and districts for ecclesiastical purposes; for their endowment, for building churches therein, for the right of patronage, and providing parsonage-houses for their incumbents, and residences for the dean and canons of the Collegiate Church, and for selling or letting the houses intended for residences of the dean and canons.

PREFERMENTS.—Rev. H. O. Wilson, to Stretton Church Ri., Salop, dio. Heref.; value £342, with residence; pat., C. Pemberton, Esq. Rev. Thomas Calvert, B.A., Rector Queen of St. Paul's, to C. Anthelm with St. John the Baptist R., Watling-street, value £222 per annum; pats. (this turn), Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's; Rev. W. Goode, prom. Rev. — Armstrong, to Aston-Flamville w. Burbage R., Leicestershire, dio. Peter, value £378; pat., Earl de Grey. Rev. R. H. Brown, to Kenwyn V., with St. Kea V., Cornwall, dio. Exet.; Grey. Rev. R. H. Brown, to Kenwyn V., with St. Kea V., Cornwall, dio. Exet.; value £703, with res.; and to a Canonry in the Cathedral Church of Exeter; pat., Bishop of Exeter. The Rev. James Scholefield, Regius Professor of Greek in the University of Cambridge, to the Canonry in the Cathedral Church of Ely vacant by the death of the Rev. Wm. French, D.D., Master of Jesus College: the canonry is now annexed to the Regius Professorship of Greek, and its value is £200. The Rev. F. H. Browne to a Canonry in the Cathedral Church of Exeter. Rev. E. Furmstone, to be Head Master of Lady Lumley's Grammar School, Thornton, Yorkshire. Rev. R. L. Freer, D.D., Rector of Bishopstone, Herefordshire, to the Incumbency of Wembley, dio. Heref. Rev. F. Hawlett, to Penn C., Bucks, dio. Oxford; value £247, with res.; pat., Earl Howe. Rev. E. W. Gathercole, to St. Switchin C., Worcester, dio. Worcester, with Powick C., Worcestershire, dio. Worcester. Rev. J. K. Glazebrook, M.A., to Melling, P.C., dio. Manch.; value £120, with res.; pat., Rector of Halsall. Rev. W. Glowes to Ash Rocking V., Suffolk, dio. Cant.; value £233, with res.; pat., the Lord Chancellor. Rev. Chilcott, to Darre V., Cumberland, dio. Carl.; value £120; pat., the Lord Chancellor. Rev. G. C. Smith, M.A., to Carlton w. Lindrick R., Nottinghamshire, dio. Lincoln; value £576 per annum, with residence; patron, the Archbishop of York; Rev. C. W. Eyre, acted. Rev. William Wilson King, B.A., to Milwich V., near Stone; Rev. John Owen, deceased.

VACANCIES.—Lampeter, St. David's College, Vice-Principalship, with the Professorship of Hebrew, and Junior Professorship of Divinity; Rev. E. H. Browne, prom. Blackley-Valfrey R. (sinecure), Pembrokeshire, dio. St. David's; value £200; pat., St. David's College, Lampeter; Rev. E. H. Browne, prom. Darwen, Lower, P. C., Lancashire, dio. Manchester; value £130, with res.; pat., the Vicar of Blackburn; Rev. J. K. Glazebrook, prom. Broom-ash R., Norfolk, dio Nor; value £246; pat., Mrs. E. Burney. Rockingham-Inferior R., w. Rickingham-Superior R., Suffolk; dio Nor., value £856, with residence; pat., G. St. Vincent Wilson, Esq. Old Buckenham R., F. C., Norfolk; dio. Nor.; value £102; pats., the inhabitants. Redborne—Cheney V., Wills, dio. G. and B.; value £96; patron, Rev. A. Evans; vacant by the death of the Rev. Henry T. Streeton.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

SIR CHARLES FORBES, BART., OF EDINGLASSIE, COUNTY OF ABERDEEN.

THIS respected gentleman died on the 20th instant, at his residence in Fitzroy-square, aged 76. He was the son of the Rev. John Forbes, of Lochell, by Katharine his wife, only daughter of Gordon Stewart, Esq., of Irmerony, and derived his descent from a younger branch of the old Scottish house of Forbes, of Pitsligo.

Sir Charles (who sat for twenty years in the House of Commons) was long connected with commercial pursuits. At one time he was an influential merchant at Bombay, and, after his return from India, held the important position of head of the great firm of Forbes and Co. He was created a Baronet in 1823. He married, 28th February, 1809, Elizabeth, daughter of Major John Cosgrave, R.E.I.C., and had four sons and one daughter. The eldest of the former (John Forbes, Esq.) died in his father's lifetime, leaving, with other issue, a son, now Sir Charles Forbes, second Baronet, born in 1841.

JAMES STUART, ESQ.

THIS gentleman, of well-known political fame, was the eldest son of the late Rev. Dr. Charles Stuart, of Newby, and was nearly connected with the noble family of Moray. He was bred to the profession of the law, and became a Writer to the Signet in 1798. He had excellent talents for business, and had he given it due attention, he would most probably have attained high distinction in his profession; but, having inherited a considerable property in the county of Fife, he became attached to agricultural pursuits, and these, with his duties as county gentleman and magistrate, and the political engagements into which he soon plunged with the utmost warmth, speedily engrossed by far the greater portion of his time and attention. He was a zealous and an uncompromising Whig. No party ever existed more completely devoted to his party, or more disposed to make every possible exertion and sacrifice to promote its objects. Hence, he inherited a large amount of hostility to the opposite party; and hence, in consequence of some attack made upon him, his fatal duel with Sir Alexander Boswell, in which Sir Alexander explained what he wrote in his death. The trial which followed was creditable to Mr. Stuart, who, it was admitted on all hands, could not well have acted otherwise.

His business necessarily suffered by these continuous distractions; and his means were crippled, partly and principally, by the expenses in which they involved him, and partly by his too generous hospitality. Being of an extremely sanguine disposition, he attempted to repair his fortunes by speculating in land; but the crash of 1825 proved fatal to his schemes, and involved him in embarrassments by which he was overwhelmed. As he had done nothing dishonourable, he might easily have settled with his creditors, but he believing would not allow him to face them, and he took the rash and unfortunate resolution of retreating to America. On his return he obtained his discharge, but he lost the situations he had held in Edinburgh, which he might have retained had he not left Scotland.

After his return Mr. Stuart became the editor of the *Courier*, and gave in this capacity every support in his power to the Whig party. He was appointed by Lord Melbourne to the situation of Factory Inspector, which he held till his death; and it redounds much to his credit that in this difficult position he conducted himself so as to acquire the esteem not merely of the manufacturers, but of the great majority of the workmen.

Mr. Stuart was robust, active, and singularly capable of bearing fatigue. He died in his seventy-fourth year, of a disease of the heart, most probably induced by the excitement in which he passed the greater part of his life.

CHARLES GORING, ESQ., M.P., OF WISTON PARK, SUSSEX

A VACANCY has been created in the representation of the borough of Shoreham by the death of this gentleman, which unfortunately event, the result of typhus fever, occurred on the 18th inst., at Wiston Park. He had been suffering for some considerable time from the attack, but of late appeared to be recovering. A relapse, however, came on suddenly, and terminated fatally.

The hon. gentleman, who was born in 1817, and had, consequently, only reached his thirty-second year, was cousin of the present Sir Harry Dent Goring, Bart., being descended from the second marriage of Sir Charles Mathews Goring, the four times Member for Sussex, and eventually, heiress, of Sir Robert Fagg, Bart., of Wiston. He succeeded the present Sir Harry Goring as M.P. for Shoreham, here defeating Lord Alfred Paget, and, while in the House of Commons, acted and voted with the Protectionist party.

HENRY WILLOUGHBY, ESQ., OF BIRDSALL HOUSE, CO. YORK.

THE death of this gentleman, the heir presumptive of the present Lord Middleton, occurred on the 18th inst., in his 70th year. He was son and heir of the late Rev. James Willoughby, Rector of Guiting, &c., and grandson of Henry, 7th son of Thomas Willoughby (second son of the first Lord Middleton), by Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heiress of Thomas Southby, Esq., of Birdsall. He married, 20th June, 1815, Charlotte, eldest daughter of the late Venerable Archdeacon John Eyre, and had by her, who died 20th Sept., 1845, four sons and three daughters.

WILLIAM ETTY, ESQ., R.A.

THIS great modern painter was born at York, on the 10th of March, 1787. Like Rembrandt and Constable, he was a miller's son, and made his first sketches with chalk upon the mill floor. He served an apprenticeship of seven years to Mr. Peck, a printer, at Hull, when, from first being employed to engrave plates for a picture of "Cleopatra," which induced him to still further cultivate his genius; and he consequently travelled and studied in Rome, Florence, Naples, and France. He returned to England in 1824, the finished and exquisitely graceful painter he has since been. To enumerate his works is needless, as the greater portion are of such recent exhibition in London; and who, indeed, is not familiar with those splendid specimens of the human figure, those charming delineations of female beauty, which, however startling to the more modestly sensitive, never failed to attract and delight?

The life of Etty was one course of devotion to his admirable art; and we are happy to hear from himself that it also was to him a source of almost unalloyed happiness.

Mr. Etty died on the 14th inst., in his native town of York, leaving a names of lasting renown among the painters of England. In his recent autobiography, Etty thus eloquently sums up and defends his own case:—

"Like many other men, my character has been much misunderstood by some. I have preferred nature to art, and the unsophisticated human form divine, male and female, in preference to the production of the loom; or, in plainer terms, preferred painting from the glorious works of God, to draperies, dishes, and dwarfs of men. I have been censured for being a shocking immoral man! I have even heard my bodily infirmities—brought on, in a great measure, by my ardent devotion to my art, and studying in hot rooms in life academies—turned against me; and, unacquainted with my temperate habits, been accused of drinking. I confess my sin: I am fond of drinking; but only a harmless beverage—tea. And I certainly venerate the memory of the man, be he who he may, who invented tea; and any who calumniates me for forgive, and only ask them to examine my life. That I have had errors and failings too many, I know, and trust to the goodness of God to forgive; but over station I found myself there, whether printer's devil or royal academician, my honest endeavour has been to do my duty in it to the best of my power, a principle I can with confidence recommend to all who may come after me, and one which they will never regret if they look back upon."

WILLIAM BURGE, ESQ., Q.C.

THIS gentleman was called to the English bar by the honourable society of the Inner Temple, in Easter Term, 1808, and was at one period in the enjoyment of a very extensive practice, more particularly as an advocate before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in Colonial Matters. He was also the author of some successful legal works; his principal production was his "Commentaries on Colonial and Foreign Laws, in their conflict with each other, and with the law of England," a very able book. About three years ago Mr. Burge received the appointment of a Commissioner of Bankruptcy in the Leeds district. He was, unfortunately, obliged to retire from this office, owing to pecuniary embarrassments; but nothing affecting his personal honour was ever alleged. Mr. Burge was made a queen's counsel, and was also a bencher of the Inner Temple, and as such he took an active part in effecting the present magnificent restoration of the Temple Church. He died after a long illness, on the 15th instant, at his residence, York-street, Gloucester-place. He was, at the time, in the sixty-fourth year of his age.

MAJOR ROCHE MEAD, K.H.

THIS distinguished officer, who was for many years Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General at the Horse Guards, entered the Army in 1805, and received the rank of Major in 1837. Major Mead was a member of an old Limerick family, which has given many gallant soldiers to our Army. The Major served, with fame, through the Peninsular war, and also in Hanover and Holland. Major Mead died at Bromp on, on the 16th instant.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL DOUGLAS

GENERAL DOUGLAS, of the 75th Highlanders, entered the Army as an Ensign in 1805, and became a Lieutenant-Colonel in 1837: latterly he occupied the post of Brigadier-General. This gallant soldier's principal services lay in Java, from 1812 to 1814. While there, he took by storm the fortifications of Djocjocarta, and obtained by conquest the island of Bawiah. General Douglas died recently at Hyderabad, in Scinde.

D. C. MOYLAN, ESQ.

THIS gentleman was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, the 24th November, 1820, and practised for some years on the Midland Circuit. After filling the appointment of a Revising Barrister, he was, on the passing of the Insolvent Debtors Act, named Judge of the Court for the Westminster district. Mr. Moylan died on the 16th inst.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

On Tuesday, the day to which Parliament had been prorogued, a great number of well-dressed ladies and gentlemen attended below the bar to witness the ceremony of further proroguing it till the 16th of January next, in conformity with the decision come to at the Privy Council held at Windsor Castle last week.

The House presented a novel appearance. The reporters' gallery has been taken away, with the view of bringing it several feet forward. The fresco paintings have been nearly completed, and give a brilliant appearance to the house.

The Lords Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Clanricarde, and Lord Campbell; and upon taking their seats upon the woolsack, in front of the throne, Mr. Pulman, the Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod, proceeded to command the attendance of the House of Commons.

The Members of the Commons House, represented by Mr. Henry Lee, the Deputy Clerk, Sir Robert Inglis, Mr. Raphael, members, and several of the officers of the House, appeared at the bar, when by direction of the Lord Chancellor her Majesty's Commission was read; after which

The LORD CHANCELLOR said, that, in obedience to her Majesty's command, and by virtue of the powers thereby conferred, Parliament stood prorogued till Wednesday, the 16th of January next.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Sir J. Richardson, who had command of the Arctic Searching Expedition, and has just returned from America, gives the following opinion as to further measures in search of Sir John Franklin, in the official account of the proceedings of his own overland expedition:

"With respect to the recommendation of additional measures in furtherance of the humane views of their Lordships, it is necessary to take into account the time for which the discovery ships were provisioned. Deer migrate over the ice in the spring from the main shore to Victoria and Wollaston lands in large herds, and return in the autumn. These lands are also the breeding-places of vast flocks of snow geese; so that with ordinary skill in hunting, a large supply of food might be procured on their shores in the months of June, July, and August. Seals are also numerous in those seas, and are easily shot, their curiosity rendering them a ready prey to a boat party. In these ways, and by fishing, the stock of provisions might be greatly augmented. And we have the recent example of Mr. Rae, who passed a severe winter on the very barren shores of Repulse Bay, with no other fuel than the withered tufts of a herbaceous andromeda, and maintained a numerous party on the spoils of the chase alone for a whole year. Such instances forbid us to lose hope. Should Sir John Franklin's provisions become so far reduced as to be inadequate to a winter's consumption, it is not likely that he would remain longer by his ships, but rather that in one body, or in several, the officers and crews, with boats cut down so as to be light enough to drag over the ice, or built expressly for that purpose, would endeavour to make their way eastward to Lancaster Sound, or southwards to the mainland, according to the longitude in which the ships were arrested. I would here beg leave to suggest that the Hudson's Bay Company be authorised and requested to promise liberal rewards to Indians and Esquimaux who may relieve white men entering their lands. Some parties of Esquimaux frequenting the coast to the westward of the Mackenzie are in the habit of passing the winter in the vicinity of the Hudson's Bay Company's post on the Rat River (a tributary of the Peel), and might be interested in the cause by judicious promises. The Russian Fur Company have a post on the Yucon or Colville, which falls into the Arctic Sea about midway between the Mackenzie and Behring's Straits, and through their officers similar offers might be made to the western Esquimaux. We know from the narrative of Sir John Franklin's discovery of that coast, and also from the subsequent voyage of Messrs. Dease and Simpson, that the Esquimaux, who frequent the estuary of the Mackenzie most from that Point Barrow, at an intermediate point, for the purposes of barter; and in this way intelligence of any interesting occurrence is conveyed along the coast. The Russian post on the Colville receives its supplies from a post in the Norton Sound, where it would be easy for any vessel bound to Behring's Straits to land a communication. Mr. Rae, having been appointed to the charge of the Mackenzie River district, will give a proper direction to the efforts of Indian hunters in that quarter.

"As it is thought by some, whose opinion I highly value, that the discovery ships may be penetrated to the westward in so high a latitude as to be soon within sight of the mainland, I may further suggest the desirableness of the examination of the western coast of Banks' and Parry's islands, but as this would require a ship's navigation by way of Behring's Straits, I must leave the decision of the practicability of such a scheme to the able executive officers who have navigated the northern seas."

THE COMBINED BRITISH AND FRENCH FLEETS IN THE LEVANT.—We learn from Malta, under date of the 13th inst., that on the 4th the 11 sail of the line, under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker, entered the Dardanelles, and on the 6th were lying at anchor there. Some of the ships had suffered damage from having been in collision with each other; the *Dragon* steam-frigate having at one time been in some danger. She had subsequently repaired to Constantinople, where the *Odin* steam-frigate and the *Furious* steam-ship were lying at the disposal of Sir Stratford Canning. The ships at anchor within the Dardanelles are the *Queen*, 116; flag-ship *Caledonia*, 120; *Howe*, 120; *Prince Regent*, 72; *Powerful*, 84; *Vengeance*, 84; *Ballerophon*, 84; *Rodney*, 72; *Hannibal*, 72; *Rosamond*, and *Ardent* steam-sloops. Sir William Parker contemplated paying a visit to Constantinople, and on his return the fleet was to leave for Salamis, and thence to Malta for winter quarters. The French fleet, consisting of the *Friedland*, 120, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Parseval Déchênes; the *Jemappes*, 100, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Vaillant; *Hercule*, 100; *Jena*, 84; *Jupiter*, [illegible] *Austerlitz*, 84; *Wagram*, 84; *Montebello*, 84; *Ville de Paris*, 90; *Valmy*, 90; *Arcole*, 90; *Marengo*, 90; *Lodi*, 90; *Alger*, 90; *Mogador*, 90; *Isly*, 90; *Asmodée*, 90; *Triton*, 90; *Descartes*, 90; *Ulm*, 90; *Austerlitz*, 90; *Iéna*, 90; *Wagram*, 90; *Montebello*, 90

CLIEFDEN, NEAR MAIDENHEAD; THE MANSION DESTROYED BY FIRE ON THE 15TH INST.

DESTRUCTION OF CLIEFDEN HOUSE.

This celebrated mansion, which was purchased a few months ago by the Duke of Sutherland, from the executors of the late Sir George Warrender, has been reduced almost to a mere shell, this being the second time it has fallen a prey to the flames within the last sixty years. The family of the Duke of Sutherland were at the time, in Scotland, and the only persons in charge of the mansion when the unfortunate outbreak occurred were two female servants. The accident seems to have originated in the library, where some workmen had been employed until nearly ten o'clock on Thursday morning week. The flames were first observed through the front windows of the mansion about one o'clock P.M. on that day, by some persons near the spot, who hastened to the house and gave an alarm. Messengers were instantly despatched to Maidenhead, and in a very short period two engines arrived, but the fire had by this time attained so great a mastery that although an ample supply of water was at hand very little effect was produced upon the conflagration. The flames having communicated with the grand staircase, the whole of the upper floor of the main building was speedily on fire, and all hope of saving any portion of it being at an end, the endeavours of those engaged were directed to the salvage of the wings, which were connected with the central portion by two colonnades. These colonnades were speedily pulled down, and several other engines having by this time arrived, from Windsor and elsewhere, the firemen poured large quantities of water over the ruins, and the flames were at length subdued, after having consumed the whole of the central portion of the mansion, with a large portion of its valuable and interesting contents. Several of the more choice paintings, of which Cliefden contained an immense number, were saved by the exertions of the persons present, among whom the Hon. Colonel Irby, Colonel Vansittart, and Mr. Raikes Currie, all of whom reside in the neighbourhood, were most conspicuous. The original mansion of Cliefden was erected by George Villars, second Duke of Buckingham, in the reign of Charles II. From the Duke of Buckingham the mansion passed into the possession of Frederick Prince of Wales, who resided there many years, and greatly improved the place. On the 20th of May, 1795, the house was destroyed by fire, the flames spreading with great rapidity, and leaving no portion of the building standing, except the wings. The house occupied a position on the brow of a lofty eminence, looking towards Windsor Castle, which constitutes a prominent object in the view. The declivity towards the Thames is hung with natural woods, and the meanderings of that river through the adjoining pastures constitute one of the richest and most beautiful prospects that can be imagined. The mansion now destroyed was built on the ruins of that which was burnt in 1795, about twenty-five years ago by the late Sir George Warrender, who made it the receptacle of his most remarkable collection of works of art and vertu. Many of these treasures were purchased with the mansion by the Duke of Sutherland, and we fear that a very large portion of them is destroyed. The mansion, it is understood, is fully insured.

By the way, in the accounts of this catastrophe, Pope's oft-quoted lines descriptive of the death of the Duke of Buckingham, at Kirkby Moorside, have been repeated. It may be as well, therefore, to mention that "the worst inn's worst room" is a poetic fiction; the house at Kirkby Moorside being built in good style for a farm-house, and having not the least indication of ever having been an inn. Neither are the walls "of dung," nor the "floors of plaster," as the "Dunciad" makes them; the one having substantially stood for upwards of two centuries, and (a positive negation to the affirmed material of the other) the impress of a seal, bearing the Duke's arms, having been found in a crevice of the boarded floor of one of the rooms.

Meetings have been held at Kidderminster, Stoke-upon-Trent, Walsall, &c., during the past week, attended by deputations from the Society of Arts, and by all the leading persons of the localities, when the usual resolutions were unanimously adopted for carrying out the views of the society, and of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, its principal.

HEVER CASTLE, KENT.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

HEVER CASTLE.

ARD on the western border of the county of Kent, about four miles north-west of Penshurst, stand the remains of Hever Castle, the ancient seat of a family of that name, but more endeared to memory as the residence of the ill-fated Anne Boleyn.

This Castle was erected by William de Hever, a Norman baron, who, under Edward III., obtained the King's license to "embattle his manor-house," as well as to have the liberty of free warren within this demesne. His two daughters and co-heiresses conveyed it in marriage to the families of Cobham and Brooke; the former, who had acquired the whole by purchase, afterwards sold the entire estate to Sir Geoffrey Boleyn, a wealthy mercer of London, Lord Mayor of that city in the thirty-seventh of Henry VI., and great-grandfather to Anne Boleyn, the unfortunate Queen of Henry VIII., and mother of Queen Elizabeth. On the death of Sir Thomas Boleyn, K.G., Earl of Wiltshire and Ormond, and father of Anne, Henry seized this estate in right of his late wife; and afterwards enlarged it by purchases from others of her family; or as Miss Benger, the accomplished biographer of Anne Boleyn, states, "Henry, with matchless rapidity, claimed it in right of a wife, from whom, previous to her being beheaded, he had been divorced." The next possessor was the Lady Anne of Cleves; who, after her divorce, had settled on her this and other adjoining manors for life, or so long as she should remain in the kingdom, at the yearly rent of £93 13s. 4d. She made Hever Castle her general place of residence; and died here in the fourth or fifth year of the reign of Philip and Mary, at which time these estates were sold, by commissioners authorised by the Crown, to Sir Edward Waldegrave, Lord Chamberlain to the Queen's household, who, on the accession of Elizabeth, was divested of all his employments, and committed to the Tower, where he died in 1561. From his family the manors passed to the Humphreys, and finally to the family of the Medleys, in Sussex.

The Castle next became the property of Miss Waldo; and for this lady, Mr Robinson, architect, of London, some years since, refitted some of the apartments for residence.

Hever Castle is a very interesting specimen of the *domestic fortress* between the castle and mansion. It is a large massive building, with buttresses, square towers, embrasures, square windows, and a watered moat supplied by the Eden. The entrance gateway is flanked by two towers; it is embattled, strongly machicolated, and defended by a portcullis. The great staircase communicates with various oaken chambers; and the long gallery has a curiously-wrought ceiling in stucco. In the staircase windows is some old glass, charged with the arms and alliances of the Boleyns, &c. At the upper end of the gallery, part of the floor lifts up, and discovers a narrow gloomy descent, leading as far as the moat, and called the dungeon.

To Hever Anne Boleyn retired after Wolsey's malicious interference to annul her engagement with Lord Percy, son of the Earl of Northumberland. The crafty Cardinal having first prevailed on the Earl to forbid his son's marriage with Anne, next succeeded in persuading Sir Thomas Boleyn to withdraw her from Court. Anne was little aware of the real source of the disappointment, which was, in truth, the unholy passion of Henry: she, on the other hand, attributed it exclusively to Wolsey's malice.

While Anne Boleyn was repining in exile, Henry contrived the marriage of her lover, Lord Percy, to the daughter of the Earl of Shrewsbury. There is no reason to believe that Anne divined the true source of her disappointment; even her father's sagacity appears not to have penetrated the mystery. According to tradition, however, the mist vanished from his eyes, when he suddenly saw the King arrive by stealth at Hever, on some frivolous pretext, which ill disguised his real errand, that he came but to steal a glimpse of the lovely Anne Boleyn. Alarmed by this delicate attention, Sir Thomas is said to have sedulously withdrawn his daughter from the King's view, and during his visit, on the plea of indisposition, to have kept her confined to her chamber. Whatever credit be attached to this tale, it is certain that a considerable time intervened before Anne resumed her place at court; and that, during her absence, her father, created Lord Viscount Rochford, was advanced to the office of treasurer of the Royal household. The sequel of Anne's career must be in the recollection of the reader, since few events in history have been more minutely illustrated; even the *love-letters* of the contracting parties are treasured to this day in our national archives. The fall of the Boleyns must have been signally sudden; for Lambarde does not refer to them in his "Perambulations in Kent," published towards the middle of the seventeenth century.

Among the memorials at Hever is a pair of andirons, bearing the Royal initials, "H. A.:" one of these relics we have engraved in the prefixed letter. A small recess, or apartment, opening from the gallery at Hever, is said to have been occasionally used by Henry as a council-chamber.

Col. C. J. T. Tynte has presented to Mr. Williams, harper of Caerphilly, and bard of Cefn Mably (Wales), a beautiful gold miniature harp, as a mark of appreciation of the young minstrel's talents, to be worn by him as the badge of the harper of Cefn Mably.

BISHOPS' ROCK LIGHTHOUSE,

THE WESTERNMOST ROCK OF THE SCILLY ISLANDS.

THIS Lighthouse now in progress of erection by Mr. Douglas, for the honourable corporation of Trinity House, under the superintendance of Messrs. Walker and Burges, the eminent engineers, is formed of cast-iron columns, braced and stayed with wrought-iron rods. The columns are sunk into the rock, and the ingress to the light is by the interior of the centre column to the hopper, over which, and under the gallery, are the living-room, store, &c. It is upwards of 120 feet high, and 20 feet higher than the far-famed Eddystone, and is peculiarly adapted (notwithstanding its apparent lightness) to withstand the heavy seas which fall in at that point, as from its construction the sea passes through without taking any hold, in comparison as it does when meeting the solid body; it is

BISHOPS' ROCK LIGHTHOUSE, SCILLY ISLANDS.

likewise well placed, inasmuch as the light can be seen about thirty miles, thereby giving the homeward-bound vessels a good offing, so as to enable them to run up the English or British channels, as circumstances may require; thus affording a great advantage over the Scilly light, which, being so much nearer the mainland, renders the approach in bad weather much more dangerous

The centre column is about three feet six inches diameter, and the entrance-door is about eight feet above the levelled part of the rock. The present view is taken at low water, and at high water the rock is covered to within two feet of the foot of the centre column.

This lighthouse was constructed by Messrs. Robinson, of Pimlico, and the lantern is in progress by Mr. Wilkins, of Long-acre.

The rock is situated about eight or ten miles westward of the Land's End, and the Lighthouse is completed as far as the gallery.

THE IGUANA,

IN THE GARDENS OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, REGENT'S-PARK.

THE "Reptile-House" in the menagerie of the Zoological Society has, as we anticipated in our first notice, created a most extraordinary interest among the visitors to that instructive establishment; and it gives us great pleasure to perceive, from the last monthly report of the Society, that the exertions of the Council to meet the progressive spirit of the age have been so extensively appreciated as to secure an increase of 75,000 persons in the number admitted to view their collection in the present year, as compared with 1847. We learn from the same source, that the number of animals now exhibited exceeds 1400 specimens; and the number of species may be inferred from the interesting fact, that nearly fifty have been acquired *for the first time* during the present season.

The novel attraction presented by a structure in which the spectator has an opportunity of studying, at his ease and in safety, the mysterious habits of the most formidable class in the animal kingdom, is not likely to wane as long as the Council are as successful in obtaining additions to the number of species contained in it, as they have been since our last record of their progress. We have been induced to select the Iguana, presented by Dr. Andrew Smith (*Cyclura colei*), as the subject of an Illustration, not only on account of the singularity of its aspect, but because it may be regarded as the type of a large and important group in the Saurian family, which formed so conspicuous a feature in the ancient fauna of this country.

The Iguana attains a large size in Jamaica, whence the present species was obtained, not unfrequently approaching four feet in length. In colour it is a greenish grey. It is entirely herbivorous, as are all its congeners. Its principal haunt in Jamaica is the low limestone chain of hills, along the shore from Kingston Harbour and Goat Island, on to its continuation in Vere.

The Iguanas which are occasionally taken in the savannahs adjacent to this district are considered by Mr. Hill (an energetic correspondent of the Zoological Society who resides in Spanish Town, and who has paid great attention to the natural history of the island) to be only stray visitants which have wandered from the hills. The allied species of *Cyclura*, which are found on the American continent, occur in situations of a very different character, for they affect forests on the banks of rivers, and woods around springs, where they pass their time in trees and in the water, living on fruits and leaves. This habit is preserved by the Society's specimen, which we have seen lying lazily along an elevated branch, and we learn that its favourite food since it has been in this country is ripe pears. Its serrated tail is a formidable weapon of defence, with which, when alarmed or attacked, it deals rapid blows from side to side. When unmolested it is harmless and inoffensive; and appears to live in perfect harmony with the smaller species of lizards which inhabit the same division of the house.

Among the other recent additions to the collection we observed two fine examples of the Cobra Capello from India—a species which we illustrated last year; an example of the Anaconda, the largest serpent of South America; an example of the *Fer de Lance*, from St. Lucia, presented by Lieut. Tyler, R.E; and a beautiful specimen of the boa called *Tête de Chien*, from the same Island, presented by Lieut. Cave

The Reptile-House, and the other buildings which have been recently erected, afford a Winter Exhibition of very considerable extent, which the visitor may now enjoy without exposure to either wet or cold, and supply what we have always hitherto felt to have been a great desideratum in the Establishment.

THE IGUANA, IN THE GARDENS OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, REGENT'S-PARK.

NEW PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BIRMINGHAM.

THE first stone of this structure, erected in Broad-street, in connexion with the Synod of the Presbyterian Church in England, was laid, July 24, 1848, by Mr. Cowan, M.P. for the city of Edinburgh.

NEW PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BIRMINGHAM.

The design of the new edifice (by Mr. Botham, of Birmingham) is in the Italian style. The plan is a parallelogram; its external dimension, ninety-nine feet long, and forty-seven wide. The end next Broad-street, which is the principal front, is occupied by a tower, vestibules, and staircases; and the opposite end, by a deep arched recess for the minister's platform, with a vestry on one side of it, and a vestibule to the entrance in the flank of the building, next Oozell's-street, on the other side. The Church will accommodate 900 persons. It is lighted entirely from the roof. The ceiling, which is connected with the walls by a cove, is divided into thirty-five panelled open compartments, each filled with obscured glass, through which the light passes from the skylights in the roof to the body of the Church.

The interior is finished in a plain, but not inelegant style. It is fitted with benches, having enclosed backs and ornamental ends, instead of pews. The exterior of the church, which, as will be gathered from the foregoing particulars, will have two elevations, is faced with glazed grey bricks and stone dressings, and rusticated quoins at the angles. The tower is 110 feet high, and is composed of four stages, or stories, one of which will have a clock. The roof to the tower is of a bell dome form, with deeply projecting eaves, supported by cast-pillars, covered with lead, relieved by rolls and mouldings, and crowned by a copper-gilt ornament. The flank elevation of the church is composed of two stories, divided by a double string-course, and has a bold dentil cornice, with a coped parapet, which is also continued along the principal front. The walls are relieved by recessed niches.

The church was opened on the 19th of September last. The Rev. Dr. Cooke, of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland; Drs. Beaumont and Dixon, of the Wesleyan denomination; Rev. J. A. James, Birmingham, and Rev. A. Gordon, Walsall, Independent ministers; Rev. R. Macdonald, of the Free Church of Scotland; and the Rev. J. R. Hamilton, of London, aided the Rev. J. R. Mackenzie pastor of the church, in the opening services.

PICTURESQUE SKETCHES OF LONDON, PAST AND PRESENT.

BY THOMAS MILLER.

CHAPTER XVIII.

OLD MODEL LONDON LODGING-HOUSES.

AN author, during his early career, is compelled to become acquainted with the "ins and outs," and "ways and means" of London Lodging-Houses; and, as his occupation keeps him more within doors than those who hold situations, or are otherwise engaged, he is, to use a more expressive than elegant phrase, "Up to their moves and down to their dodges." We have in our day known more than one gentleman who kept his own gridiron, and brought home his rump-steak—taught by experience that half-a-pound of his own cooking was equal to a pound after it had been entrusted to the Cinderella or the Cerberus of the kitchen. We have known whiskey in such places (which overnight was above proof) become so weak in a single day during our absence, as never to require water; and have seen a shoulder of lamb, which, after our frugal dinner, was carried away with a gap in it scarcely wide enough to admit of our two fingers, return at supper-time with a hole in the middle big enough to shake hands through, without touching anything on either side except the knuckle, or the edge of the bare blade-bone. It was wonderful how often the cat got to our meat, and what trouble our landlady had been at, according to her account, to cut off the portions puss had mangled, before it was again fit to appear on the table. Cruel woman! she was always beating the cat whenever we had a cold joint. As for our tea-caddy we tried half-a-dozen various kinds of locks, but they were picked as easy as a gaping green countryman's pocket at a Lord Mayor's Show, until we got Chubb's Patent; then the caddy and tea went altogether, and Cinderella said her mistress had had a strange sweep, and that sweeps were always sure to carry something or another away in the soot. The next day we found a sixpenny tin tea-caddy in our cupboard, so took the hint, and never sent out for more than two ounces at a time; and the landlady seemed to settle down satisfied with little more than half of it, so we had it "fresh and fresh" every day. We found that a twopenny French roll went as far as a half-quartern loaf, as we were never allowed to look a second time upon the remains of either. They charged us for cream, and gave us milk-and-water—but perhaps this was done out of a tender regard for our health. How broth was made in these old Model Lodging-Houses, we never could clearly comprehend; but the landlady had an herbalist book, and we believe made out her bill from the index—beginning at agrimony, and ending at yarrow-root. A bottle of wine, when decanted in the kitchen, cost about eighteen-pence a glass; walnuts, a penny each: filberts came up so ripe, that we found one in a cluster where four or five had originally nestled together; lobsters always lost their claws down-stairs, and very often came up with one side of the shell empty. Bottled stout was always going off in the cellar, and they showed us the corks which had been blown out—indeed, in these matters they were rather particular. They were dreadfully troubled with blue-bottles in summer, and the largest joint would not keep beyond a day.

The game you brought home yourself was never sweet; what the landlady purchased for you was always good. Many cheap game-hawkers came to the door; and sometimes the landlady was dining off a fine pheasant, while your own was thrown into the dust-bin.

The whole household were troubled with bad memories, and were always making mistakes. If you laid out a pair of trousers or a coat to be repaired, you found sixpence or ninepence on the mantel-piece a morning or two after, which was all the old-clothesman would give for them. Then they were so very sorry, but that stupid girl was always making some mistake or another, and the landlady would call on the tailor herself another time. There were no Queen's heads in those days; and when we sent the money to pre-pay a letter, they invariably forgot to stamp "paid" on it at the Post-Office, though the girl knew to an inch where she had put down the money at the time, and could remember everything that was on the counter; and sometimes she said she

PICTURESQUE SKETCHES OF LONDON.—THE LODGING-HOUSE.

had put the money in the scale, and was sure it could not have rolled off and fallen on the floor. Butter in these houses was very solid: it was wonderful what a thin slice you had for half a pound, though the Cinderella of the establishment swore that she saw it bump the scale down. Your linen wore out very fast, and, after the buttons began to come off, was never fit to be sent to the laundress again. Your stockings stood darning twice; pocket-handkerchiefs and light gloves the landlady was kind enough to purchase for you every week. Your brushes, hairbrushes, combs, &c. were, of course, common property. They sent you up the newspaper about five minutes before the boy called for it, providing everybody below had done with it.

In some of these houses everything about you is cold, hard, bright, and uncomfortably clean, as if always ready to be let—"got up," as it were, to strike every new-comer. If you drop a crumb on the carpet it is picked up before your face, by way of a gentle hint; a stain of ink on the table-cover you would never hear the last of. Some mysterious kind of white cabbage-net work covers the back of the easy chair, and lies grinning at you, full of holes, all over the sofa: you see nothing but knots, and would as soon think of finding ease were you to lie down on a stone floor strewn with bullets as on that hard white bolster. Your bed is covered with a counterpane of honeycomb quilting, nothing for comfort. The mantelpiece is covered with articles which are neither ornamental nor useful: shells, four a shilling; a couple of white delf candlesticks; two old hand-screens, picked up dirt-cheap at an auction; in the centre three ugly-shaped earthenware articles, red, blue, and gilt-garnished, looking about a dozen spills each, which are never used—you are sick of seeing them reflected in the long mirror which was bought a bargain. If you have a handful of fire in the cold glittering grate on a bitter winter night, it makes you cold to look at it: the poker looks so bright and chilling, you are afraid to touch it; and if a piece of coal falls out they come in to see if you called, for they are always listening. Sometimes you shove your boot too into the fire in utter desperation, or walk up and down the room, and storm heartily for exercise. You feel as if you would like to kick the couple of cursed carpet-covered hassocks about to warm you, and put by knocking down the fire-irons, to break the homeless silence. Never, in such places, on any account, begin to sharpen your razors near midnight, for the Evil One seems ever to be lurking in the gloomy corners of such cheerless houses, and there is no knowing what thoughts he might put into your head.

These are the class of houses in which you see neat bills in the windows, announcing "Respectable Apartments for Single Gentlemen." They never admit children into these old, keen, money-making Lodging-Houses: the echoes of those houses are never broken by childish laughter, nor those creaking floors soaken by merry romps; they like your shy, silent, bashful man, who submits quietly to every imposition, for they care not what he thinks, so long as he complains not openly.

In some streets you find Lodging-Houses inhabited by three distinct classes, who are as much separated from each other as if they lived fifty miles apart. The poor inhabitant in the attic may be dying while the first-floor lodger is entertaining a party of friends; and, although they have both dwelt under the same roof for years, it is likely enough that not a single word was ever exchanged between them.

The lodger who occupies the first floor seldom condescends to speak to the "common people" who live in the garrets, for there is almost as much difference in their habits as there is between the aristocracy and the quiet plodding citizen. He who occupies the attic is very probably a honest hard-handed mechanic, who comes home to his dinner regularly at two-five o'clock, gives one loud single knock at the door, and is admitted by his poor, but clean looking wife; he wipes his feet carefully before going up stairs—first and second-floor doors never by any possible chance open in the meantime. The second floor is a man with a bold double-knock, something between a bum bailiff's, a postman's, and a tax-gatherer's: he dines at one or two, and is on nodding terms with first-floor; he persevered for months with trying on a "Fine morning, sir," and at last was made happy by a most surly "Very, sir." He prepares to step farther one day by saying something unpleasant about the "common people up-stairs." First-floor dines at three or four, if he is a clerk or holds some slight situation under Government, obtained, perhaps, through his father selling his vote at a country election: he gives a regular "ran-tan-tan tirra-lirra-tir-tir-tir," for he keeps a little draggle-tailed, dirty, poor parlour-maid, and answers to the general cognomen that is "our servant." The ground-floor people—that is, generally, the landlord and his family (if they do not live in the kitchen)—bow and smile at first-floor from the parlour window: he is such a respectable "gent," and pays so regular; has a gallon of spirits sent in at a time, and never disgraces the house by such beggarly things as half a-hundred of coals and two bundles of wood.

But the picture is not complete without the children. First-floor have their hair plaited behind (if they are girls), and the ends of these long tails are tied with either blue or pink ribbon; they also wear little trousers, frilled about the ankles like the lambing cocks, and strut about before the door like the above-named bird. Second-floor children are very tidy, as most of the washing is put out, and the mother can spare time to look after them; they are taught to "toady" to first-floor as soon as they have learned to talk; to call them "miss" or "master," and their father and mother "pa" and "ma."

Ground-floor children are the most interesting of the whole, while they look on the canting little creatures, whose every motion is watched by the eyes of the parents. Second-floor's children are always to blame if anything goes wrong, and the lick-spittle parents chide their children for the faults of the others, to keep in with first-floor. You have in those dear children a true picture of the humbug and hollow-heartedness of the insincere portion of mankind.

Meantime, third-floor are sitting on the top landing, eating dry bread, their hands and faces very dirty through playing with the coal-scuttle, while their poor, pale, industrious mother is busy washing. But they will be taken out for a walk somewhere on Sunday, and for one day in the week be the happiest party under that roof. We are sorry that this savage-looking picture is true to nature; but, on scanning it narrowly, there is not a single feature that we ought to soften down.

Happy are they who can find Lodging-Houses in London in which they can feel "at home." That there are thousands of these comfortable places, we entertain no doubt of; the worst of it is, young men are too fond of shifting about, and have not patience to wait until they become accustomed to the ways of these really respectable people. "Slow" has become a bad word of late; and they are generally empty-headed, think-much-of-themselves, "fast," frothy fellows, who use it. "Slow and sure" was an old saying, often quoted by our wise forefathers.

Considering how cheerless and comfortless many of these Lodging-Houses are, we cease to wonder at the number of taverns and coffee-houses we.ch abound in London, for we here see at least one cause why they are so much frequented. How lonely seems a place (except to a man whose studious habits require solitude), on a long winter night, where a young man has to sit five or six hours without having a living soul to speak to. He lights his lucifer-match, and, as the faint blue light slowly bursts into a flame, he looks round upon the voiceless solitude, and sighs. He sets a light to the sticks and coal which the charwoman or the dirty Cinderella placed in the grate, after they had arranged his bed-room in the morning, and for a time the crackling of the fire seems like pleasant companionship. Then the church clock tolls slowly and sadly, and he yawns while he thinks of the weary hours that have yet to pass away before bedtime. He makes his own tea—or, perchance, the little dirty servant, who has sixpence a week and her "wittels," brings it up: when he has finished, he rings the bell, the things are cleared away, and then he may hang himself if he pleases, quite certain that the deed would never be discovered until the morrow. Were he taken ill, and to ring the bell, the little servant would be sent to fetch a doctor, if the lodger had the wherewithal to pay; if not, they would advise him to go to one of the hospitals. If he required attendance, some old woman (fond of gin), who had perhaps been discharged from the hospitals for drunkenness, would be hired to nurse him, grumbling every time she entered the room, and declaring that she could not find a single thing she wanted in the house. Perhaps on the first day of his illness he would receive notice to quit the apartments at the end of the week: we have witnessed such conduct in a keen money-making London Lodging-house, in our day, and had much ado to prevent ourselves from throwing the mercenary wretch down-stairs who had given the helpless lodger warning to leave. In such houses as these there are always apartments to let, for very few stay a day longer than they are compelled.

We have here described the worst class of London Lodging-houses, such as are kept by unprincipled persons who have no other means of living except what they make by their apartments and by robbing their lodgers. A stranger cannot wholly avoid these man-traps; but, if he take our advice, he will stay at some decent coffee-house or tavern until he gets settled, and not venture into apartments, unless those who have them to let can be recommended by such acquaintance as he is pretty sure to meet with when he has once found employment. Poor people do not rob each other in this manner; it is that hungry class which "apes gentility"—who smile, and rob while they do smile."

There are thousands of places to be found in London where it is their study to make a lodger feel "at home;" where a man may sit and sun himself in the smiles of a warm domestic hearth, and, though a stranger, never know what it is to feel lonely. But these are not houses in which people live alone by letting lodgings, neither will you find more than one or two lodgers under such a roof. Changes, such as they foresaw not, compel them to add a few shillings a week to their income—for they have lived so many years in the same house that it would cost them miserable to leave it. A son is in a situation, or a daughter has got married, and they have no longer any use for the rooms these occupied; or the landlord cannot do so much work as he formerly did. These, and an hundred other causes, open the door to the most comfortable of all London lodgings, and fortunate is the stranger who finds a home in such a roof. Not that people would scorn to take away the value of a pin that was not their own; and the only discomfort you feel is in the fear that they do not charge enough to remunerate them for their kindness and attention.

Young men and "fast men!" if you are fortunate enough to dwell in such a home, where their circumstances will not allow of them to keep a servant, but where a modest daughter does the work for her attendance, respect her as you would a sister. Remember, also, that it is poverty which compels the servant to wait upon you, and that it is your duty to respect her for those services. Remember that

He prayeth best who loveth best
All things both great and small;
For the dear God who loveth us,
He made and loveth all.

COLERIDGE'S *Ancient Mariner.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, November 25.—Twenty-fifth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 26.—Michaelmas Term ends.
TUESDAY, 27.—Princess Mary Adelaide born, 1833.
WEDNESDAY, 28.—Day breaks 5h. 34m. Sun rises 7h. 40m., sets 3h. 55m.
THURSDAY, 29.—Length of day 8h. 10m. Sun rises 7h. 42m., sets 3h. 54m.
FRIDAY, 30. St. Andrew. Full Moon 2h. 35m. A.M.
SATURDAY, December 1.—Length of day 8h. 7m. Sun rises 7h. 46m., sets 3h. 52m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 1, 1849.

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
0 10	0 35	11 10	11 43	Title	Title	0 50	1 20	1 30	1 55	2 12	2 35	2 52	3 13

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. W. BATTY.—Immense Attraction. Double Equestrian and Gymnastic Company. Mr. BRIGGS being temporarily indisposed, will not appear every Evening. First Night of the National and highly popular Spectacle of the BATTLE of WATERLOO, revived in compliance with numerous requests at the Box-office, and to give due effect to which, an engagement has been entered into with Mr Edward Genereal, who will personate his original character of Napoleon Buonaparte. The Battle of Waterloo, and the Abdication of the Emperor: has been universally pronounced unequalled.—On MONDAY, NOV 26, the Performances will commence at a quarter to seven with the GRAND BATTLE of WATERLOO: Batty's unrivalled SCENES of the CIRCUS supported by the accomplished Artistes of this Establishment, and those celebrated Horses, Messrs Harry Keeble, Jackson, and Whaley. To conclude with MR. BRIGGS, or, THE PLEASURES of HOUSEKEEPING and HOUSEKEEPING.—Box-office open from 11 till 4.—Stage Manager, Mr W. West.

EXETER HALL.—ERNST and FORMES.—WEDNESDAY NEXT, NOV. 28th, will be held the SIXTH of the LONDON WEDNESDAY CONCERTS, when HERR ERNST, and the Celebrated Vocalists HERR FORMES will appear, together with Mrs. Alexander Newton, Miss Eyles, Miss Isbecca Isaacs, and Miss Adelaide Newton, Mr. Lockey, Mr. Land, and Mr. Geo. Genge.
The Programme will commence with a Selection from Balfe's Opera "The Bohemian Girl," in which HERR FORMES will sing the Song "The Heart bowed down." Herr Formes will also sing "The Postman's Song." Ruskeu, "The Drinking Song," from "Der Freischutz," Weber; and Neukomm's popular Song "The Sea." The Sea!" HERR ERNST will perform a Nocturne and Rondo Piquante, for cello. Fantasia (by desire) on the Third and last time, "The Carnival of Venice," Ernst
Tickets, 7s; Balcony Seats, 5s; Stalls, 7s.; may be had of Mr. STAMMERS, 4, Exeter-hall; and of all Musicsellers

MISS DOLBY begs to announce that the SECOND of her SERIES of THREE SOIREES MUSICALES will take place at her Residence, 9, Rhodestreet, Marylebone, on TUESDAY, the 27th instant; to commence at eight o'clock precisely. Vocalists—Miss Rainforth, Miss Dolby, Mr. Bennett, and Mr. Sedlis, Instrumental Performers—Mr. W. S. Bennett, Mr. Lucazzi, Mr. Dando, Mr. Hill, Herr Lidel, and Herr Molique. Tickets, Half-a-Guinea each, to be obtained only of Miss DOLBY, at her Residence

LOVE'S POLYPHONIC ENTERTAINMENTS.—These celebrated ENTERTAINMENTS will take place on Monday, November 26, at the Townhall, Bexley; on Tuesday, Assembly-rooms, Dartford; on Wednesday, at the Guildhall, Rochester; on Thursday, November 29, at the Town-hall, Devizes; on Thursday, November 29, at the Assembly-rooms, Marlborough; on Friday, November 30, at the Town-hall, Worcester-square, Mare; on Saturday, December 1, at the Assembly-rooms, Ibbester; on Monday, December 3, at the Athenæum, Tiverton; on Tuesday, December 4, at the Assembly-rooms, Bridport; on Wednesday, December 5, at the Assembly-rooms, Crewkerne; on Thursday, December 6, at the Assembly-rooms, Blandford; on Friday, December 7, at the New Town-hall, Wimborne, and on Saturday, December 8, at the Town-hall, Romsey. Begin on each occasion at Eight precisely.

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF
THE MISSISSIPPI and MISSOURI RIVERS, exhibited, by command, to their Majesty the Queen, H. R. H. Prince Albert, and Royal Family, at Windsor Castle.—Now Views, showing the Western Banks of the Mississippi River, Towns, Villages, &c., to New Orleans. Exhibiting at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, every morning at half-past two, evening at half-past seven.—Admission, lower seats, 2s.; gallery, 1s

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—An Entirely NEW SET of DISSOLVING VIEWS ILLUSTRATING LONDON AS IT WAS AND AS IT IS, with a Descriptive Lecture, by Mr. J. H. Pepper, Four, and in the Evenings at a Quarter to Eight.—The LIGHTNING CALCULATOR, Daily at One o'Clock.—LECTURES on the CULTIVATION of the VOICE and on the ART of SINGING, by G. Cliffe, Esq., on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at a Quarter to Four, and on the same Evenings at Eight.—LECTURES on CHEMISTRY, by Mr. Ashley, and on EXPERIMENTAL HYDRODYNAMICS, by Mr. Bennett.—EXHIBITION of the CHROMATROPE. DIVERS and DIVING-BELL, &c. &c. Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price.

THE NILE, RE-OPENED with NEW TABLEAUX.—At the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadil y, the New and Splendid MOVING PANORAMA of the Nile, exhibiting the whole of the Stupendous Works of Antiquity now remaining on its banks between Cairo, the Second Cataract of Egypt, and the Second Cataract in Nubia. Painted by HENRY WARREN and JAMES FAHEY, from Drawings by JOSEPH RONOMI, made during a residence of many years in Egypt.—Afternoons, Three; Evenings, Eight o'Clock.—Stalls, 3s. 6d. 2s.; Gallery, 1s.

NOTICE.—SMITHFIELD CLUB PRIZE CATTLE SHOW, and EXHIBITION of SEEDS, ROOTS, IMPLEMENTS, &c., for 1849, COMMENCES on TUESDAY, instead of Wednesday, and CLOSES on FRIDAY Evening, instead of Saturday, as heretofore, 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th DECEMBER.—Bazaar, King-street, Portman-square.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*An Old Subscriber*," *Aberystwith.*—*The details were given in our late edition, and in the country edition of the 17th inst.*
"*W.*," *Truro.*—*Mr. Appel, late of Ipswich, now of 43, Gerrard-street, Soho, who introduced Anastatic Printing into England, will give you information respecting the invention.*
"*A. S.*"—*Thanks, though we have not room for the translation.*
"*Rumsala.*"—*Newcastle, should consult a Navy Agent.*
"*T. D. and J. R.*," *Plymouth.*—"*A Subscriber*," *Worthing*; "*Tyro*;" "*T. P.*," *Oakamoor*; "*H. J. W.*," *Hampton.*—*Declined.*
"*Economy.*"—*Wales is proverbial for cheap living.*
"*W. H. T.*" *Cooper-street.*—*Declined.*
"*A Poor Artist.*"—*We cannot advise you.*
"*E.*," *Sandacre.*—*The intelligence did not reach us in time.*
"*Antiquarian*" *had better apply to the Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries, Somers's House*
"*Mnemonics*," *Liverpool*, *we had not before heard of.*
"*Nemo*" *should be "Sold*," *Paris*; *though the impertinence cost* 10*d. postage.*
"*J. A.*"—*Fauvetia* (*French*). *Lannei.*
"*Roche.*"—*Newspapers for foreign parts must be posted within seven days of their date. The French stamps would be useless*
"*E. W.*"—*The Chatelain is Mr. Chisholm, of Chisholm—a landed proprietor in Inverness-shire, and chief of the clan Chisholm.*
"*A Correspondent.*"—*We cannot engrave the Selby meteor.*
"*R. G. C.*"—*Apply to Messrs. Harrild and Son, Little Distaff-lane, City.*
"*Sou.*"—*Does our Correspondent refer to the common heron, or heronshaw?*
"*E. L. S.*"—*Two guineas and upwards, according to circumstances.*
"*A. C.*" *Leeds.*—*We have received but one night at Her Majesty's Theatre.*
"*W. H.*," *Lincoln.*—*The charge will be 2s.*
"*J. D. A.*"—*Mr. Scott Russell's address is Society of Arts, Adelphi.*
"*W. M.*"—*Journeys.*
"*A. B. H.*"—*The portraits cannot be had apart from our Journal.*
"*F. S.*" *Hazel Hempstead.*—*Declined*
"*T. C. D.*" *remarks that the otherwise correct account of the Sainte Chapelle, at Paris, in our Journal of Nov.* 10, *is inaccurate in stating the style to be Florid Gothic, it being extremely single, with lancet windows of the* 12*th and* 13*th century.*
"*M. M.*"—*Her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta died at Clarence House.*
"*A. J. R. S.*"—*We cannot inform you.*
"*S. C. A.*" *Apply to Mr. Rogers, career, Carlisle-street, Soho.*
"*W. R.*" *Liverpool.*—*A provincialism.*
"*Jane.*"—*Jubilee is from* יובל, *a goat, a shout for joy; and signifies a term of public and solemn festivity, according to the ancient Hebrew custom, observed every 50th year.*
"*N. S. S.*"—*Dandson's "Instruction Books," and Hamilton's "Works and Catechisms." The flute can be acquired at the beginning without a master.*
"*Enterprise.*"—*Declined*
"*C. G.*" *Brighton.*—*Mdlle Barbieri-Nina has been for the last seven or eight years a favourite prima donna in Italy. She is a very clever vocalist, although her organ has suffered from over-straining in the Verdi operas.*
"*C.*"—*Any music publisher will give the required information.*
"*Llewellyn.*"—*The arms of Hughes, of Gwerclas, county of Merioneth, the chief family of the name in that principality, are "Arg. a lion rampt. sa., armed and langued gu." Crest:—"A demi lion rampant sa., armed and langued gu." Motto:—"Kymmer-yn-Edernion."*
"*C. W.*"—*Talbotype instructions, and other requisites, may be had of Knight's, Foster-lane, Cheapside.*
"*Bolton.*"—*The price of an Ensign's commission is £450. The candidate must be under the age of twenty-two.*
"*A. Y. Z.*" *Manchester.*—*The crest of the family in question is "A boar's head erased or, charged on the neck with a crosslet, gu."*
"*Louise Thompson.*"—*The arrangements cannot be altered.*
"*A Bristol Subscriber.*"—*The arms of Sir Frederick Cooper, Bart., are "Arg. a chev. gu. charged with another erm., between three laurel leaves proper vert." Crest:—"A hand holding two branches of laurel, meeting at the top proper." The name is Cooper.*
"*Augusta.*"—*The title of Baronet descends to the eldest son; and if he die without male issue, then to the second son; and so on, until all the male descendants of the body of the original grantee become extinct.*
"*Gordon.*"—*The late Duke had no child.*
"*Bozey*," *Todmorden.*—*Next week.*
"*L. P.*"—*John Michel was not a great poet in Dublin in* 1848.
"*Lydia.*"—*In "gravamen" the middle syllable is long.*
"*Irishwoman*" *may obtain a list of the governors, presentations, &c., by applying at the coachmaker-house of Christ's Hospital.*
"*Margaret*," *Halifax.*—*Gretna-Green marriages have not yet been repealed by Act of Parliament.*
"*Reade.*"—*John Evelyn wrote a "History of Engraving."*
"*P. P. C.*" *had better take the oil painting to a picture-cleaner.*
"*Mens.*" 1848.—*The lines will not suit our columns.*
"*An Inquirer*," *Bangor*, "*and A Emigrant's Friend*," *Boston, should apply to Orr and Co., publishers, Strand.*
"*A Subscriber.*"—*If the sum has not been applied for during the twelve years that have elapsed, it cannot be recovered.*
"*A. S. H.*," *Barnet*—*Very probably.*
"*R. H. P.*," *Loughborough.*—*We are not in the secret.*
"*Jason*," *Carmarthen.*—*We have so many demands of the kind named by our Correspondent, that we cannot promise compliance with any suggestions*
"*Numisma*," *Newcastle.*—*Apply with your coins to Mr. Webster, 17, Great Russell-street, Covent-garden.*
"*Brutus.*"—*The splendid West of Rome, already announced, will form the frontispiece to the present volume of our Journal.*
"*R. L.*" *Poole.*—*The runaway apprentice is punishable by law.*
"*H. S.*" *Athenæum Club.*—*The arrangements are not yet sufficiently forward.*
"*Tyro*," *Liverpool.*—*We cannot aid you.*
"*A Correspondent.*"—*The late Charles Matheus.*
"*H. S.*" *Bath, should apply to the proprietor or manager of a theatre.*
"*A.*"—*A descriptive treatise on Glyphiography was published by Mr. Palmer, the inventor, in* 1843: *apply respecting it at No.* 79, *Shoe-lane.*
"*T. W.*" *Ban.*—*England.*—*The reply was to a grammatical question.*
"*K. S.*" *Guern sey.*—*as thanked; but we cannot engrave the subject.*
"*Devon Cous ans Heyfers*" *we have not room for.*
"*R. L.*" *Halifax.*—*Surenne's "Pronouncing French Dictionary," and Hamel's "French Grammar."*
"*H. S. W.*"—*The petition through the Home Secretary of State.*
"*Coldshon, Cornwall.*—*The removal would not be illegal.*
"*T. P.*" *Ely.*—*See the paper on Coals in the "Companion to the Almanac for* 1850," *not published.*
"*J. T.*," *Stafford.*—*The Ordnance maps are sold by Mr. Wyld, Charing-cross*
"*Thanks*" *should apply to the editor of a magazine: the chance is very slight.*
"*G. H. K.*," *Tadcaster.*—*Apply to a perfumer.*
"*H. H.*," *Carmarthen.*—*The condensed trial has appeared in our Journal.*
"*A. P.*"—*There are so many females of Vaughan, bearing different names, that we cannot tell which our Correspondent requires. He must give the local designation. See the "General Armory" for the old Welsh crests.*
"*E. S.*"—*The Committee of Privileges in the House of Lords came to a decision hostile to the claim of James Tracy, the pensioner.*
"*Geo.*"—*The Prince of Wales is not Duke of Lancaster.*
"*Rusticus*"—*The "Gentleman's Magazine" has not noticed the statement sent, entitled to the quarterings of the B. family. He did not descend from that house, and could not consequently have a right to their heraldic honours. No lady can bear a crest, a mantle, &c. in England, no length of usage is deemed sufficient to validate a coat of arms*
"*H.*"—*The qualification for a Justice of the Peace is £*100 *a year freehold.*
"*A Devonian*" *states that a family of Quarmes has been settled at Kingsbridge, in Devon, for many years, but is not aware of their being descended from the Quarmes of Cornwall*
"*R. H. S.*"—*The devices submitted not being heraldic, would not subject the bearer to the penalties mentioned hearwise.*
"*J. H. W.*"—*Your coin is a penny of Edward IV., 1461 1463, struck at York, very poor, and of no value.*
"*H. L. Dreyton.*—*The impression received is from a half-crown of Wilham III., which, being so badly preserved, should be thrown into the crucible.*
"*W. A. E.*"—*Declined.*
"*A Subscriber of many Years.*" *The two exceptions mentioned in your letter are important, but not sufficient to account for the present state of Ireland.*
"*C. H. S.*," *Lincoln.*—*Apply to Mr. Lumley, bookseller, Chancery-lane.*
"*Travelator*," *Liverpool.*—*Lardner's and Bell's treatises.*
"*Tom Pott*," *Aldbury.*—*Address "care of Messrs. Chapman and Hall, Strand."*
"*Tyro*," *Manchester.*—*Some of the editions of the* Spectator *contain a list of the original of the various characters.*
"*J. B.*," *Dublin.*—*See the Almanacks for* 1850, *for the new postal arrangements.*
"*W. F.*," *Liverpool.*—*Certainly not.*
"*Edensnit*" *is thanked; but we have not room for the lines.*
"*A Constant Reader*," *Worwich.*—*A guide to draughts may be had for* 1*s.*
"*C. V.*," *Alteratone.*—*The title is, certainly, not a good one, and should be changed.*
"*E. A.*," *Guildford*, *is thanked, though his suggestion is unavailable.*
"*Constant Reader*," *Dartmouth.*—*Verpena is the correct botanical name.*
"*Lisburn.*"—"*A Constant Subscriber*," *Poole*; *and* "*Lines suggested.*"—*Declined.*
"*M. W.*," *Hastings.*—*Kampilicon is a composition of ground cork and caoutchouc.*
"*A. L.*," *Malvern.*—*Carrowspace is literally clear-sightedness; as applied to some recent marvels, it appears to be "the art of seeing things invisible."*
"*A Subscriber from the First*," *Northampton.*—*The paper has not any preference.*
"*A Subscriber*" *to application to the parish.*
"*F. M. Y.*," *Woolwich.*—*The late Charles Horn composed the music of "Cherry Ripe," the words of which are by Herrick.*
"*Eldon.*"—*The custom of children wearing coral, in all probability, originated in the ancient superstition which considered coral an amulet, or defensive against fascination; though the coral may be useful to rub the gums*
"*P. P.*," *Newcastle.*—*The interest of a Parliament may serve you; the favour of one of the Lords of the Admiralty would be better.*
"*H. M.*," *Dover.*—*A varnish for fixing pencil-drawings is sold by fancy stationers.*
"*E. B. Sydenham.*—*See "Companion to the Ball-room."*
"*J. H.*," *Barbro'.*—*The impression is from a copper coin of Louis Mocenigo, 11 Doge of Venice,* 1702 9: *of no value.*
"*Professor S.*," *Altona.*—*Enquiry shall be made concerning the overcharge for postage, and the promised works dispatched immediately through the appointed channel.*
"*Alcibiades.*" *Under consideration.*
"*R. M. M.*" *Brighton.*—*Apply by letter to the secretary of the association.*
"*Harry.*"—*Apply at the Horse Guards.*
"*Zyrra*," *Edgbaston.*—*The arms of Mather, of Liverpool, appear, fully detailed, in the* St. James's Magazine *for November.*

ERRATUM.—The Nelson Picture, engraved at page 316, is painted by R. Westall, R.A., and not by B. West, as stated above. "H. A. C." and "E. J. S." are thanked for the correction.

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Raphael's Prophetic Messenger.——Chamier's Review of the French Revolution.——Rudimentary Dictionary of Terms.——Repentance and Prayer, by the Rev. W. B. Hawkins.——The Mother Country, by Sidney Smith.——Davidson's Comprehensive Pocket Bible.——Literary and Scientific Register and Almanack.——Bogus's Pocket Diary.——Newman, on the National Debt.——The Uncle's Legacy (3 vols.).
MUSIC.—The Sister Isle.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1849.

THE Overland Mail of the 2nd of July last conveyed intelligence to this country of a nature to give reason for the belief that the leniency shown to the Sikh chieftains had been misplaced, and that Gholab Sin,h was engaged in schemes with Shere Singh, Chuttur Singh, and others, of which the object was another attempt to overthrow the British power in India. The Mail of the 29th July represented these rumours to be exaggerated as to all the Sikh chieftains of note, and to be utterly groundless as regarded Gholab Singh. Since that time little or no notice has been taken of the matter in this country. The last Mail, which

left Bombay on the 17th ult., proves, however, that the original statement was, in a great degree, correct, and that the Indian Government in reality committed a mistake in allowing Chuttur Singh and Sheer Singh, the leaders of the late formidable rebellion, to remain at large in their villages under a merely verbal promise that they would conduct themselves as loyal subjects. Their signal and total defeat by Lord Gough does not appear to have convinced these fanatics of the utter hopeless ness of their cause. In conjunction with other Sikhs, they planned a great demonstration for a stated day in October, which was to break out simultaneously at Attaree, their own head-quarters, at ten kos from Lahore; at the residence of Lal Singh, and others, near Umritsir; and at the residence of the Dewan Hakeem Rae, at Seealkol.

The Government was duly informed of their proceedings, and kept a strict watch over them. On the morning of the 1st ult., three expeditions left Lahore for the purpose of seizing the sever l conspirators. The Mail brings intelligence of the complete success of two of them; but left before any advices had been received from the officer in charge of the third. Mr. J. Lawrence, with Mr. R. Montgomery, the Commissioner of the Doab, the gallant Major Edwardes, and other officers, with a detachment of cavalry, quitted Lahore an hour after midnight, on the 1st of October, and arrived, before daybreak, at the village of Attaree—captured it without difficulty —and, in the midst of the surprise occasioned by the suddenness of the movement, captured the wily old chieftain, Chuttur Singh, and his four sons, Sheer Singh, Goolab Singh, Attor Singh, and Shj Singh, and carried them safely to Lahore, where they are now imprisoned. The conspirators at Urmitsir, including Lal Singh, and two other Chiefs of equal importance among the Sikhs, were seized with as little trouble, at the same time, by a body of troops under the command of Mr. C. B. Saunders, the Deputy-Commissioner, and committed, in like manner, to safe custody at Lahore. The next Mail will, doubtless, inform us of the success of the third movement. The authorities deserve the highest credit for the result of their measures, which may have prevented another war in the Punjaub. The country may safely anticipate that no further liberty will be granted to such doubly-convicted traitors as Chuttur Singh, his sons and confederates. Leniency to such men is cruelty to thousands whom they lead astray; and the Indian Government will not need any further warning, to mete out to them the full measure of justice.

It appears that even the golden glories of California are to be equalled, if not surpassed, and that a new Dorado has been discovered, which already swarms with adventurers. The latest accounts from Bolivia represent this golden district to be among the Andes, at seven days' journey from the city of La Paz, in Bolivia. The discovery of the treasure was made by an Indian who was travelling with bark upon his back. Happening to rest at a small stream, he observed a little piece of gold. He afterwards scraped up 14 pounds weight in the course of a few hours. The Governor of the district being informed of the occurrence, arrived at La Paz to consult with the Government as to the measures to be adopted for working the mines, and applications poured in from hundreds of people for licenses of plots of ground, according to the usual mining laws of the country. In the course of a few weeks nearly 9000 persons left La Paz for the scene of operations. This is not the first time that these regions have acquired a renown of this kind. The famous Silver Mountain and mines of Potosi are in the same district; and it has been known for many years that gold and silver exist in great quantities through a large extent of this remarkable land. At Tarma, across the Andes, upwards of a hundred miles from the city of Lima, the Californian process of washing the earth impregnated by the auriferous streams has long been carried on, but the places has never acquired the world-wide celebrity of California. We doubt much whether the new Dorado, however rich it may prove, will attract such swarms as the new conquest of the United States. The Bolivians, and other populations of Spanish origin, lack the energy and perseverance of Brother Jonathan; or the unparalleled natural wealth of Peru, Bolivia, and all the Andean regions, would long ago have been made available for themselves and the world.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

Her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert have entertained a succession of distinguished visitors during the past week at Windsor Castle. The Duke of Wellington, the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, his Excellency the Prussian Minister, Viscount Canning, Sir Robert and Lady Peel and Miss Peel, the Right Hon. H. and Mrs. Labouchere, Sir David Dundas, and the Right Hon. Thomas Pemberton Leigh, have been among the Royal guests. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent has dined at the Royal table daily.

The Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended divine service in the private chapel on Sunday morning. The Hon and Rev. G. Wellesley officiated.

His Royal Highness inspected the 1 xhibition of French Arts and Manufactures, in George-street, Hanover-square, on Monday, and from thence proceeded to the new Houses of Parliament. The Duke and Duchess of Beaufmont paid a visit to the Queen and Prince Albert in the morning, at Windsor Castle.

On Tuesday Sir David Dundas had an audience of the Queen, and submitted to her Majesty the proceedings of some courts-martial.

On Thursday her Majesty and the Prince Consort visited her Majesty the Queen Dowager at the Priory.

During the week the Queen and the Prince have taken their usual early walks together; her Majesty has driven out occasionally in Windsor Park. The Prince, accompanied by the noblemen and gentlemen staying at the Castle, has enjoyed the sport of shooting; and the Royal children have ridden out daily on their ponies and in carriages.

The Court were to leave Windsor yesterday (Friday) for the Isle of Wight.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER.

There has been no improvement in the condition of her Majesty the Queen Dowager during the past week. On Monday the following unsatisfactory bulletin was issued :—

"The Queen Dowager has passed a restless night. Her Majesty's strength has of late diminished. "The Priory, Nov 19.

"DAVID DAVIES, M.D
"RICHARD BRIGHT, M.D."

The bulletin on Thursday was as follows :—

"The Priory, Nov. 22.

"The Queen Dowager has had a good deal of sleep, and was very tranquil throughout the night, but there is no improvement in her Majesty's symptoms.

"DAVID DAVIES, M.D."

The Duke of Devonshire arrived at Chatsworth on Thursday, from Lismore Castle, his Grace's seat in Ireland.

The Marquis of Chandos came to town, from Wootton House, last week, and has since departed on a continental tour.

The Earl of Westmoreland leaves London in a few days for Paris, in which capital the noble Earl will make a brief sojourn previous to repairing to Berlin, to resume his diplomatic duties.

The Earl and Countess Fortescue have left town for Malta, where they intend to winter, for the benefit of his Lordship's health.

The Earl and Countess Delaware and Lady Arabella Sackville West left Upper Grosvenor-street on Saturday, for Paris, *en route* for Nice, where they intend to winter.

Viscount and Viscountess Ponsonby are expected to arrive in town early in the ensuing month, from the British embassy at Vienna.

Count Flahault has returned to his residence in Tilney-street, from Paris. The Countess (daroness Keith and Nairne) and the Hon. Miss. Fahault have arrived in London from her Ladyship's seat in Scotland.

His Excellency M. Drouyn de Lhuys, accompanied by his lady, left the French embassy, on Tuesday last, for Paris, on leave of absence

His Excellency Mr. Abbott Lawrence, the American Minister, has taken the Earl of Cadogan's mansion, in Piccadilly, for a term.

We are enabled to announce that the marriage of Mr. Francis Moratio Fitzroy, only son of Admiral Lord William Fitzroy, with the Hon. Gertrude Dundas combe, daughter of Lord Faversham, will take place on Tuesday next, at St. George's Church.

The Marchioness of Ely was safely delivered of a son and heir on Thursday last, in Halkin-street West.

COUNTRY NEWS.

PARLIAMENTARY AND FINANCIAL REFORM.—In compliance with a requisition signed by upwards of 500 "influential" inhabitants of Edinburgh, a meeting was held in the Music hall in that city on Monday night, to receive Lord Dudley Stuart, M.P.; Sir John Walmsley, M.P.; Messrs. Joseph Hume, M.P.; and George Thompson, M.P., who are at present in Scotland as a deputation from the National Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association, and who having at full length explained their views, the following resolution was unanimously agreed to :—

That the inhabitants of Edinburgh here assembled, believing as they do, that good and economical Government will only be secured by a large extension of franchise; a shortening of the duration of Parliament; protection to every man in the exercise of the franchise, and a more equal distribution of political power, through the medium of local and electoral districts, heartily sympathise in the object aimed at by the National Financial and Parliamentary Reform Association, and of the means used to effect those objects; and this meeting tenders its warmest thanks to the gentlemen of the deputation for their able exposition of the principles of that association up to the present moment.

THE FREEHOLD LAND MOVEMENT.—A special meeting of the members of the Freehold Land Society was held at Birmingham on Tuesday evening, for the purpose of carrying out the resolutions of the late conference respecting the formation of a freehold union—the establishment of a publication called the *Freeholder*, &c. The entire subjects underwent full discussion; and the members present formed themselves into council to effect the objects in view. On Wednesday morning, Mr. Taylor (the secretary) received a letter from Mr. Cobden, M.P., containing various suggestions of a practical character respecting the formation and conduct of the union, and enclosing £10 as an annual subscription. Since the meeting last week, the society has received a great accession of members.

THE YEOMANRY CAVALRY.—The *Wolverhampton Chronicle* reports that at the petty sessions, last week, Mr. Robert Seal, of the Dudley troop of the Worcestershire Yeomanry Cavalry, attended in support of a charge against Mr. Henry Knight, of refusing to deliver up certain accoutrements belonging to that troop, of which Mr. Knight had been a member. The articles were valued at £ 10s. 10d.—In double which sum, together with a fine of £10, the defendant was convicted. A similar charge was also made against Mr. Joseph Parrish, the accoutrements in which case were valued at £1 8s. 8d. Mr. Parrish was likewise convicted in double the value, with £10 fine. The amounts were ordered to be levied by distress.

NARROW ESCAPE OF BLENHEIM PALACE FROM FIRE.—His Grace the Duke of Marlborough and domestics were aroused from their beds early on the morning of Friday week, by a female servant, who, fancying that she smelt something burning, very providentially gave an alarm, when the smoke-bit at the back of the stables was discovered in flames. The fire-engines were quickly brought in hear, and with a good supply of water the fire was soon extinguished. Upon an examination of the bin the fire was discovered to have commenced nearly at the bottom, and it was found to have been occasioned by spontaneous combustion, caused by the gardener, who had very considerately placed the green grass, the produce of one of the lawns, which had just been mown, and which amounted to nearly a cart-load, into the bin, when the new dung from the stables, being placed there daily, caused it to ignite. The bin was near the windows of the day and straw lofts, and, but for the timely discovery, the most serious consequences would have ensued, for, had the flames gained the ascendancy, the whole of that wing of the palace, including the chapel and library, would most likely have been destroyed.

AN UNDERGRADUATE ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED AT CAMBRIDGE.—On Saturday an inquest was held at Newnham, before Mr. D. King, coroner for the borough of Cambridge, on the body of Mr. William Gunning, son of the Rev. William Gunning, Prebendary of Wells and Vicar of Stowey, who was accidentally drowned the same afternoon in the Cam. From the evidence it appeared that the deceased engaged a "funny" in the Cam. The punt was rowing short distances up the stream, between a place known as Hawes's Island, and to a point where there is a chain passed across the river to prevent persons trespassing on the water the property of the late Colonel Pemberton. On the last of these courses it is presumed the boat came athwart the chain and capsized, when the deceased was immersed in ten feet water. An immediate alarm having been given, consequent upon his cries for assistance, he was shortly recovered, but on being conveyed to the shore, where the usual means of resuscitation were employed, life was found to be extinct. Verdict, "Drowned by the upsetting of a boat."

MELANCHOLY CATASTROPHE.—About three o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday last, a terrific explosion of combustibles took place on the premises of Mr. W. Armitage, chemist and druggist, of the Market Place, Penrith (Cumberland). About two years ago, that gentleman invented an explosive signal, for the purpose of indicating any danger that might arise on a railway line, and having received orders of late from several companies for a considerable number, was engaged on the present occasion in the manufacture of them, in a warehouse immediately over the kitchen, which stood detached a few feet from his dwelling-house; and Mr. Armitage, his father, Mr. Thomas D. Armitage, a young man named Stephen Evans (the son of a farmer), and they' sons Evans, his sister, were employed. In the kitchen below were Eliza Wilson, Mr. Armitage's housekeeper, and a servant. When Mr. W. Armitage entered, and opened the door of an iron safe, to take out some paste of a combustible nature, of which the signals are made, and which had been placed there to bake or dry, from some cause or other it exploded with a terrific report, igniting the contents of the warehouse above, reducing the whole building to a heap of ruins, and burying the above-named persons under the burning mass, with the exception of the servant maid, Roberts, who miraculously escaped through a window. Such a little boy of Mr. Armitage's in her arms, and sustained little injury except from fright. The fire was quickly extinguished, and operations commenced for the extrication of the sufferers. The first who was got out was Eliza Wilson, who, besides bruises, also had her legs being so much crushed and her body having sustained so much injury from burns and bruises, that she gradually sank and died about three hours afterwards. The youth Evans was then taken out, and although he was very short time. The other three—Mr. Armitage, his father, and the girl Evans—were quickly and successively extricated, but were quite dead. All the poor sufferers presented a most horrible spectacle, being charred by the fire and mutilated by the fall of the building, almost beyond possibility of recognition, except from their dress, or that portion of it which remained unburned.

THE BRITANNIA BRIDGE.—We learn from Liverpool that a serious accident occurred on Tuesday to one of the cylinders in the course of the day the supports gave way, and the cylinder was precipitated to the bottom of the Channel, and two men were killed and many wounded.

THE TRIAL OF COURVOISIER AND MR. CHARLES PHILLIPS.—Some imputations on the professional character of Mr. Charles Phillips, in the conduct of Courvoisier's defence, when tried for the murder of William Russell some nine years ago, having been recently revived in a weekly contemporary, that gentleman has, in a long and indignant letter (published in the *Times* of Tuesday) to a friend, Mr. Serjeant Wrangham, effectually refuted the calumny, and done full justice to his own reputation. Addressing Mr. Warren, who had urged him to the explanation, he says:—"Your true kind letter induces me to break the continuous silence with which for nine years I have treated such accusations to which you allude. I am the more induced to this by the representations of some valued friends, that many honourable minds begin to believe the slander, because of its repetition without receiving a contradiction. It is no disgrace to a barrister, however, that, even thus solicited, I stoop to notice inventions too abominable, I had hoped, for any honest man to have believed." The learned gentleman then proceeds to lay down and refute *seriatim* the charges which constitute the imputation against him. It consisted, first, in the asserted retention of Courvoisier's brief, and the continuance of the defence after the criminal had confessed his guilt. This Mr. Phillips dismisses very shortly, by a simple reference to the rule of professional duty, recognised by the whole bar of his profession, and on this occasion specially confirmed by the dictum of Baron Parke, who, when consulted on the instant, declared that, as the prisoner insisted upon the defence being continued, his counsel had no alternative. The next point in the accusation is, that in the course of the defence, and after the confession had been received, Mr. Phillips "appealed to Heaven as to his belief in Courvoisier's innocence." This is met by a denial which, having regard to the weakness of the only evidence adduced in support of the accusation, closes the question for ever in Mr. Phillips's favour. He says:—"The trial terminated on Saturday evening. On Sunday, in a London newspaper the passage imputed to me. I took the paper to court on Monday, and, in the Aldermen's room, before all assembled, after reading the paragraph aloud, I thus addressed the Judges: 'I take the very first opportunity which offers, my Lords, of most respectfully inquiring of you whether I ever used any such expression?' 'You certainly did not, Phillips,' was the reply of the late lamented Lord Chief Justice, 'and I will be your voucher to that effect to the last hour.' 'And I,' said Mr. Baron Parke, happily still spared to us, 'had a reason which the Lord Chief Justice did not know for watching you narrowly, and he will remember me saying to him, when you sat down, "Depend upon it, did you observe how carefully Phillips abstained from giving any personal opinion in the case?" To this the learned Chief Justice instantly assented.' Lastly, it has been said that Mr. Phillips, knowing the guilty client silent, endeavoured to throw upon the female witness the odium of that innocence he was by the same means, equally well assured of. To this, also, a complete answer is given. The trial occupied three days: Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. The confession was known to him (for the first time) we said on Friday morning. Mr. Phillips had but two opportunities of doing that with which he is charged; the cross-examination of witnesses for the prosecution, and his address to the jury. The former took place on Thursday, before the confession: and so nothing that occurred then can be adduced in support of the charge. And as to the latter (his address to the Jury), Mr. Phillips denies the imputation—reiterates the statement of his having consulted Baron Parke as to the proper effect of the confession, and reminds us that that respected Judge was upon the bench when his address was delivered; and, finally, appeals to the columns of the *Times*, the *Chronicle*, the *Herald*, and the *Post*, as not only containing no such expressions as those asserted to have been used, but also as, one and all, reporting an express disavowal, by Mr. Phillips, of any design, on his part, to impute guilt to the fellow-servants of the prisoner.

POSTSCRIPT.

A deputation from the Lambeth Anti-Cholera and Dwellings Improvement Committee waited on Viscount Errington on Thursday, by appointment, at the office of the Poor Law Commissions, Somerset House, for the purpose of soliciting his Lordship's countenance, inspection, and advice as to their sanitory operations in that vast parish. The noble Viscount having entered fully into the various subjects connected with the movement, to which he gave his unqualified approbation, appointed to meet the gentlemen of the deputation in Church-street, Lambe h, at half-past eleven A M, on Wednesday next, for the purpose of inspecting the system of street, court, and alley cleansing lately adopted by the committee

CHELSEA HOSPITAL.—It has been decided by the Commander-in-Chief that Sir Colin Halkett is to be Governor, and Sir Andrew Barnard to be Deputy-Governor, of Chelsea Hospital.

Mr. Pine, who has been for nearly two years Acting Governor of Sierra Leone, during the absence of Mr. Macdonald, the Governor, is appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Natal. He was Queen's Advocate in August, 1841.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND ROBBERY.—A desperate attempt to rob and murder Mr. Davis, a member of Tattersall's, was made in Cromer-street, Brunswick-square, shortly after one o'clock on Thursday morning. One of a gang of three ruffians, it appears, approached from behind, and, seizing him by the throat, bade him as in a vice, while a second struck him on the head with a life-preserver three or four times, and killed him to the ground; he then commenced searching his pockets, but, before he could succeed in his object, the third, who had been on the look-out, gave the alarm, and they decamped, leaving their victim almost choked, and bleeding profusely from the wounds on his head. Mr. Davies, badly as he was hurt, immediately gave chase, but, as no policeman was to be met with for some minutes, the villains effected their escape. A reward of £100 has been offered for the conviction of the party who inflicted the wounds.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The scenes of violence which took place in the Assembly on Wednesday have produced two duels, and a third was to follow. As soon as the sitting closed, arrangements were entered into for hostile meetings between M. Segur d'Aguesseau (whose explanation about the Municipal Guards had caused the uproar) and M. Bertholon, and also between M. Brives and M. Berard. The former gentlemen fought immediately with pistols, but no injury was done, except to the coat of M. Bertholon, which received his adversary's ball, and the affair terminated. The latter fought on Thursday morning, and, after an exchange of shots, the belligerents quitted the field without either being wounded. The cause of the duel in the latter case was, that M. Brives reproved M. Berard for having pointed out to M. Dupin the persons he looked on as causing disorder. M. Berard replied that he only did his duty as Secretary of the Chamber, on which M. Brives retorted that, Secretary or no Secretary, he should not act as a spy or informer (*mouchard*). The third duel was to take place on Thursday evening, between M. Pierre Bonaparte and M. Rovigo, editor of the *Corsaire*.

The Republican journals are exceedingly indignant at the removal and dismissal of so many prefects, and complain that no Republican is now to be found occupying any station of importance.

M. Pierre Bonaparte has addressed an exculpatory address to the Minister of War, in which he seeks to justify his late conduct in leaving Algeria; and in the Assembly, on Thursday, he addressed some interpellations to the Minister of War concerning his dismissal, contending that he had fully discharged the duties of his mission before he left Africa for France, and that, being a representative, he was not compelled to remain longer with the army than he thought proper.

The Minister of War replied, denouncing the conduct of M. Pierre Bonaparte as contrary to military authority.

The Mountain party endeavoured to get up a scene similar to that of Wednesday, but the President speedily put an end to it, and the discussion soon terminated.

ITALIAN STATES.

The news from Piedmont is important. The Chamber has been suddenly, though not unexpectedly, prorogued by the King to the 20th inst. A dissolution of the Chamber is regarded as probable. The circumstances connected with this event occurred in the Chamber on the 16th inst., when M. Cadorna, an ex-Minister, moved that the debate on the treaty of peace entered into with Austria be suspended until a distinct law respecting outrages be agreed to in conformity with the honour of the state. The objector the motion was to pass a bul, granting civil and political rights to all Italian exiles. The Ministry opposed it most strenuously, but when the division was taken, they were left in a minority. The result caused the Government that they could not longer carry on public affairs with the Chamber as then constituted, and therefore, at the sitting of the 17th, the Minister of the Interior announced the resolution of the King to prorogue the Legislative Chamber.

IRELAND.

REORGANISATION OF THE YOUNG IRELAND AGITATION.

Mr. Duffy, of the *Nation*, and his adherents have again entered on the busy path of agitation. On Tuesday evening the "National Conference," which has been so much spoken of in the papers of late, was held at Dublin, in the Music Hall, Abbey-street, and the result of the formation of an association to be called "The Irish Alliance." Mr Feargus O'Connor was present, though regretted by the promoters of the movement to be absent.

The character of the association will be understood from the following resolution, which was unanimously agreed to :

Resolved—That legislative independence is the clear, eternal, and inalienable right of this country and that no settlement of the affairs of Ireland can be permanent until that right is conceded and established.

Mr. Corrie Connellan has resigned his office of Private Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Wednesday, an application was made for an absolute order to strike Mr. John Reynolds, M.P., off the burgess roll, the grant of which would, if complied with, be to deter that great man from serving the office of Lord Mayor, to which he had been elected. The Court only granted a conditional order, and the result is that the objection to Mr. Reynolds' name remaining on the roll cannot be discussed before the 1st of January, the first day of next term after he is installed as Lord Mayor.

The Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland met in Dublin on Tuesday, at Tommy's Hotel, Sackville-street. The proceedings were private. It is understood that the brethren were engaged in the consideration of Lord Clarendon's conduct in reference to their body.

POOR-LAW VALUATIONS.—The guardians of several unions are turning their attention to the reduction of the valuations, in proportion to the decline in prices The guardians of Macroom union have resolved upon a reduction of one third generally, previous to the striking of another rate.

The Poor-law Commissioners have dismissed the whole of the officers at the Carlow workhouse, in consequence of an investigation recently held into their conduct. A "rebellion" of 500 female paupers in the workhouse has been the consequence.

MOVEMENT AMONGST TENANT-FARMERS.—The movement commenced in the south is extending to the west. In the county of Roscommon there are still many extensive grazing farmers, who have suffered severely during the famine, and are now endeavouring to obtain a reduction of rent, as the only mode of enabling them to preserve the remnant of their property, and to remain upon the farms to which they are bound by lease. A circular has been issued, calling upon the tenant-farmers of a large district in that county to meet at dinner in the town of Castlerea, on Saturday (this day), for the purpose of taking into consideration "the position they are now placed in, from the great falling off in the price of all stock and agricultural produce."

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The usual weekly meeting of the association was held on Monday, at Conciliation Hall. The attendance was exceedingly thin, and the proceedings of little interest. Mr. John O'Connell warned the members against the "*Nation* party," as he designated those who style themselves the "National Conference." The amount of subscriptions for the week was £29.

EVICTIONS IN ULSTER.—The *Newry Telegraph* has an account of the eviction of fifteen families in Milltown, in the vicinity of Lough Neagh. It is stated that the evicted parties were very poor, utterly unable to pay rent, or till the land; and that the estate from which they were ejected is in Chancery.

MELANCHOLY DEATH.—Mr. Thomas Deasy lost his life on Friday evening week, from accidentally falling (whilst inspecting the process of brewing) into one of the vats in the extensive brewing concern in Clonakilty, near Cork, of which he was the senior partner. His understanding prompt efforts to rescue him from his perilous position, owing to the great quantity of fluid with which the vat was filled, when extricated, life was found to be extinct. Every possible effort was made by Drs. O'Hea and Fiollott to restore animation, but in vain.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.—Dr. Garrod has been appointed Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics at University College, vacant by the death of Dr. A. T. Thomson.

ROYAL DISPENSARY FOR DISEASES OF THE EAR.—The quarterly meeting of the institution (founded for the relief of indigent persons labouring under deafness and other diseases of the ear) was held on Wednesday, at the Dispensary, Dean-street, Soho-square Dr. Richards in the chair. The committee solicited the aid of the affluent for this useful charity, which was dependant on the voluntary subscriptions of the benevolent. The Dispensary, it is afforded relief to an increased number of applicants during the last quarter. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Harvey and to the chairman, and the meeting separated.

BROMPTON HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION.—On Thursday a very full meeting of the General Quarterly Board of Governors and Directors was held in the board-room; the Rev. Sir Henry Foulis, Bart., in the chair The most satisfactory report was made as to the progress of the chapel attached to the hospital. The report also stated that a legacy of £200 had been received from the executors of the late Miss Charlotta Christie, and also that the sum of £100 had been apportioned to the charity by Miss Rashout. As being part of some property left by the late Hon. Anne Rashout. It was also stated that since last August, there had been admitted to the wards of the hospital 103 patients. The report was received and adopted; and thanks having been cordially voted to the chairman, the meeting separated.

ICEBERGS OFF THE COAST OF LABRADOR.

ICEBERGS OFF THE COAST OF LABRADOR.

Not the least curious portion of the economy of Icebergs is the diversity of forms which they assume under varying circumstances. A Correspondent has favoured us with the accompanying Sketch of two Bergs, received from his relative, the Rev. Julian Moreton, Chaplain to the excellent Bishop of Newfoundland, whom he was accompanying to Labrador. They came in view as the vessel neared Battle Harbour. The Bishop and his Chaplain were the only passengers well enough to be on deck, there being at the time a heavy sea and very stiff head wind. One of the Bergs was sailing down to the south, slowly and majestically. It was, probably, more than 200 feet high, and was a very beautiful object.

Icebergs often fall to pieces in a moment, or turn completely over; a: there is only one-third of the mass seen above water. The distant specimen engraved was, at the first view of it, a low flat plain, of great length, with the head, as here shown, in the centre. "I began," says the Rev. Mr. Moreton, "to sketch the head first, of course, as the highest part; and, after a few seconds' hasty sketching, I looked up to my object, and found it suddenly changed by the two points at the extremity showing above water, the head having sunk almost level. The two points, at first, looked just like the upturned feet of a colossal figure. We went below for a quarter of an hour, and then returning on deck found only the toes remaining. The head and the other extremity shortly afterwards reappeared above water, at a considerable distance and were dashed to pieces on some reefs."

The Berg in front of the Sketch is still more striking in form.

SUPERB TAPESTRY PRESENTED BY LOUIS NAPOLEON TO THE ARMY AND NAVY CLUB.

GOBELIN TAPESTRY.

This superb production of the famed Gobelins manufactory was formerly in the possession of the Emperor Napoleon, as indicated by the Imperial insignia at the angles of the design. It subsequently came into the possession of his nephew, the President of the French Republic who has just presented the beautiful work to the Army and Navy Club. In size it is from 13 to 14 feet square. The subject is a sacrifice to Diana, highly artistic in composition; while the tapestry work, in tone and general effect, closely resembles an oil-painting, and is altogether worthy of the establishment of which the celebrated Lebrun was once director.

"Victoria Regia."—We are requested by Mr. G. E. Dennes honorary secretary to the Botanical Society of London, to state that the discovery of the *Victoria regia*, engraved in our Journal of Saturday last, was communicated to the above society in October, 1837, by Sir R. Schomburgk; and that the original drawing is in the possession of the society, having been presented by Sir R. Schomburgk, with the communication.

The Weather in Egypt.—The climate of Egypt at times furnishes convincing proof that there may be "too much of a good thing" even in matters appertaining to the weather. A correspondent writing at the close of the first week of the present month, says:—"After eight months of dust and sunshine, we think, in all fairness, we are entitled now to a shower; but it seems a vain hope. Alternate damp and dryness, heat and chill, impregnate the atmosphere, generating fevers and rheumatisms; yet still the change we look so anxiously for will not come. Our thermometrical range in the shade is still over 76 degrees, and necessity still forces the use of white costumes. What a contrast, doubtless, with England at this moment!"

Fatal Wreck.—The barque *L'Europe*, of Havre, has been lost, with the whole of the crew (except the second mate) and passengers, on the island of Guernsey. *L'Europe* was a vessel of nearly 400 tons burden, and was bound for Havre from Sagua la Grande, Cuba. She sailed on the 4th of October, and had a prosperous voyage till the morning of Thursday week, having safely passed the Lizard on the previous day with a fair wind from N.W. At two o'clock, when it was blowing a gale from the northward, accompanied by heavy showers of rain and hail, the master, reckoning that he had passed the Caskets, shaped his course for Barfleur Lighthouse; but, in an hour afterwards, land was seen on the larboard bow, and almost immediately rocks were perceived close at hand. An attempt was made to put the vessel about, but she missed stays, and in wearing ship much ground was lost. Two tacks were made to avoid the danger, which seemed imminent, and the best bower anchor was then let go very close to some rocks in proximity with the shore. The anchor, however, did not hold; and finally, about half-past five, the vessel was driven broadside on against a dangerous ridge of rocks a short distance below Hornet d'Albec, to the eastward of Vazon Bay, and shortly afterwards went to pieces. The second mate was the only one of the crew which gained the shore; all the rest perished, and a lady passenger and her two children. The bodies of the latter have been washed ashore with two of the crew, and were decently buried. Not a particle of her cargo was saved. The loss of the vessel and cargo is estimated at £5800. The *Guernsey Comet* states that the name of the lady passenger was Mdme. Dujardin, from Ghent, in Belgium, and the names of her children, Henry, aged about five, and Henrietta, three years. *L'Europe* was commanded by Captain Meheut, and she had a crew of nine men and a boy.

The Moon in Danger.—At a meeting, last week, of the Preston Improvement Commissioners (reported in the *Chronicle* of that town), Mr. German inquired "upon what principle the streets were lighted?" Mr Myers replied that "so soon as the sun was nine degrees below the horizon the lamps were lighted, and when he got twelve degrees above the horizon they were put out. That would answer very well," he said, "but the great difficulty was the moon. As to that lady, the following order had been made:—'On Sunday nights, and all other nights except moonlight nights, and then only during such hours as the moon shall be less than fifteen degrees below the horizon.'" Mr. German: "You had better throw the moon overboard. I believe she does no good." (Laughter.) Mr. Myers: "She is all at fault." (Laughter.) "On cloudy nights she gives no light at all." Mr. German moved that she be thrown overboard. (Laughter.) Seconded by Mr. Catterall. Carried unanimously. Moon thrown overboard—"man" and all.

F I N E A R T S.

THE RETURN FROM THE BEAR-HUNT.

THE TYROLESE BEAR-HUNTERS.

(From the German.)

THREE hunters went a-hunting
In wild-woods far away,
To chase the bear on mountain slopes
At dawning of the day.
They met dame Joris on the road,
Plump as a gourd was she,
And with her went her daughter bright,
The rose-red Margerie.

And it's whoop! oho! Hollo! alò!
The morn is shining fair
Whoop! Hollo! oy! and wish us joy
A-hunting of the bear.

"Get supper for us, Joris,
When we return to-night;
Good beer and wine, and crackling chine,
And a fire-side warm and bright.
Ere sets the sun, three hungry men
We'll seek your hostelry,
And Bruin dead in his old grey coat
Shall keep us company.

For it's whoop! oho! Hollo! alò!
The morn is shining fair.
Whoop! Hollo! oy! and wish us joy
A-hunting of the bear."

"I've got," quo' she, "a venison haunch,
A turkey served with brawn,
And foaming flagons of wine as good
As ever from cask was drawn.
And if you slay the shaggy bear
That prowls our forests through,
I'll share your meat, and help you drink,
And charge you ne'er a *sous*.

For it's whoop! oho! Hollo! alò!
The morn is shining fair.
Whoop! Hollo! oy! I wish you joy
A-hunting of the bear."

"What wilt *thou* give us, maiden?"
Said Reinhold, whispering low,
And clasped her by the yielding hand,
That nobody might know.
"I wish for something better than wine,
Better than golden fee,
A look, a smile, or a word of love,
My rose-red Margerie.

For it's whoop! oho! Hallo! alò!
The morn is shining fair.
Whoop! Hollo! oy! and wish me joy
A-hunting of the bear."

"I'll give," quo' she, "a squeezing hand
When nobody is by,
A whisper'd word, a favoring smile,
And a twinkle of the eye.
I'll give—but what have I to give,
Although I speak so free,
Unless it be a vow of truth
And the heart of Margerie?

For it's whoop! oho! Hollo! alò!
The morn is shining fair.
Whoop! Hollo! oy! 'tis ever joy
A-hunting of the bear."

They had their hunting on the hill,
And merry men were they,
And a beaten foe was Bruin the bold
At the closing of the day.
And Joris spread a regal feast,
The venison and the chine,
Turkey and brawn, and snow-white cheese,
And overflowing wine.

And 'twoss whoop! oho! Hollo! alò!
The wine-cup circles fair;
Whoop! hallo! oy! 'tis ever joy
A-hunting of the bear."

"We track'd his steps an hour ere noon—
'Twas up amid the snow;
And then we track'd him down again,
To the rocky gorge below.
And then our shots—one—two—and three—
Went whizzing in his side;
And the echoes raised a thunder tone
As he howl'd his last, and died!

And 'tis whoop! oho! Hollo! alò!
The wine-cup circles fair;
Whoop! Hollo! oy! 'tis ever joy
A-hunting of the bear!"

And Reinhold pledged the maiden
Again and yet again;
"I've woo'd thee, Margerie, many a month,
Oh, help me out of pain!"
"There, take my hand," said Margerie,
And wed me while you can,
But go no more a-hunting
When you're a married man.

For 'tis whoop! oho! Hollo! alò!
The bachelor may care,
But married men should stay at home
From the hunting of the bear!"—M.

MUSIC.

M. JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.

What was termed a "Beethoven Festival" took place on Tuesday night at Drury-lane Theatre, the whole of the music in the first part professedly gleaned from the works of the immortal composer. It was also insinuated that this festival was of a similar description to that glorious one which attended the inauguration of the statue of Beethoven in Bonn in 1845, an event duly recorded and illustrated at the time in the columns of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. It was stated in the bills that the scheme would "embrace some of the principal pieces performed at the celebrated Beethoven Festival at Cologne." This festival did not take place at Cologne, but at Bonn, and the only item in the Drury-lane programme to be found in the Bonn scheme was the C minor Symphony. M. Jullien should be more correct in his musical statistics. Another very important difference between M. Jullien's festival and that at Bonn must be explained. At the great German gathering there was the utmost reverence for the genius of the composer, and there was an artistical and conscientious execution of his works; whilst at the Drury-lane exhibition most unpardonable liberties were taken with the incipadrins of the mighty master-mind, and the interpretation, in many instances, was marked with coarseness and boisterousness. Will M. Jullien explain whether he found in the score of the C minor the parts for four ophicleides and a Saxophone, besides those of his favourite regiment of side-drums? The ordinary drums used at these concerts are woodeny, and the effect of many fine points is marred by this want of tone. Cleverly as M. Nadand has scored the sonata in F, it would have been preferable if Beethoven's work had been left in its primitive state. A fine Corregio requires no additional coloring. The practice of introducing detached movements from the Symphonies is in general objectionable, but it is not so offensive when the works of one composer form the items of an evening's programme; thus the Allegretto from the Eighth Symphony, and the Andante and Storm Allegro from the "Pastorale," were not unacceptable on Tuesday; but, when these movements are introduced between a Polka and a Waltz, nothing can be more repulsive. The marvellous execution by Saintou of De Beriot's "Il Tremolo"—a violin solo arranged from the celebrated "Kreutzer Sonata"—will not reconcile the true amateur to the impertinence of De Beriot in thus meddling with one of Beethoven's truest conceptions. Herr Konig's delicious singing of the "Adelaida", on the cornet-à-piston was a legitimate display, because the player confined himself to the exquisite imitation of the human voice in this incomparable ballad. The "Fidelio" overture commenced this odd selection, which, however, it is pleasant to record, was listened to from beginning to end with the greatest attention by the immense auditory filling the theatre, proving, whenever the time shall arrive (and it will come inevitably) that the grand instrumental productions of the classical composers shall be executed by an accomplished orchestra, with a first-rate conductor, at cheap prices, a large musical public will be found to patronize the undertaking. M. Jullien's speciality, it must be repeated, is dance, show, and comic descriptive music, such as his Army and Navy Quadrilles, and his newly-invented "Row" Polka, which last work peculiarly exhibits him in his own element. The "Row" Polka, to borrow M. Jullien's own analysis, is "on the follies of the day, introducing popular French comic airs:—1. Drin, Drin, and the March to California; 2. General Tom Thumb; 3. The Sea-Serpent; 4. Jenny Lind; 5. Lola Montes; Finale: The Sea-Serpent swallows up Lola Montes, Jenny Lind, Tom Thumb, and all the gold of California, and then, being nowhere to be found, is supposed to have swallowed himself." After this elegant extract from M. Jullien's explanation of his "Row Polka," perhaps it may be permitted for the intellectual amateurs to express a wish to hear the higher range of composition in another locality, as it would be as decorous to introduce between two of Handel's choruses in the "Messiah" the same "Row Polka," as to place it in the same bill with the works of Beethoven or Mendelssohn.

LONDON WEDNESDAY CONCERTS.

The second appearance of Ernst, at the fifth concert, on the 21st instant, attracted an immense auditory at Exeter Hall. He repeated his famed "Carnival of Venice" solo in the second part, introducing in the first his fantasia on Hungarian airs. In this last-mentioned composition, Ernst has soared so far into the regions of the impossible in execution, that it is no wonder his intonation should not always be found to be so certain as in his less flighty attempts. In the cantabile theme, his playing

was perfection; but his abuse of daring harmonies—so liable to be out of tune from the slightest nervousness, or from the temperature affecting the instruments—was too conspicuous in the rondo. The *furore* he excited was proportions; and, in the combination of all the great qualities to constitute the first violinist of the age, he can bid defiance to any rivalry. The other solo player was Mr T. Harper, on the cornet.

The vocal portion of the scheme was almost without a redeeming point. Formes (who was the star) singing remarkably bad. Harold's "Zampa" overture was spiritedly played, but the cymbals were offensively out of time. If these Concerts are to preserve their popularity, some better vocalists must be engaged; such a massacre as the "Don Giovanni" selection is unpardonable.

MUSICAL EVENTS.—The Cork and Limerick journals are filled with long notices of the singing of Miss Hayes, at four concerts in those cities, last week. In the last-mentioned town, in which she was born, her reception was partial utarly fervent. The prices of the tickets rose to the penny Lind tariff. Her singing of the native melodies seems to have driven the audiences and critics out of their senses. It will require the exercise of Miss Hayes's good sense to re ist the intoxication of such a triumph, especially when the *Cork Examiner* foolishly places this undeniably charming vocalist as one "who may fearlessly sing by the side of a Grisi or a Lind."——On Tuesday last, Miss Catherine Hayes sang in Handel's "Messiah" at the Drill Hall, Limerick, Mr Stewart; and on Thursday, in Mendelssohn's "Athalia" and Romberg's "Song of the Bell," with Mr. Benedict as conductor.——The Dublin papers mention the return of Mr. Gustavus Geary, a young Irish tenor, who has been studying in Italy under Sigr or Rossi. He has, it is stated, a remarkably fine tenor voice.——Mr. Sims Reeves has been singing in Belfast. The local papers condemn his style as displaying, from its extreme polish, the *forte*, and not the *piano* sensible in his *piano* singing.——The seventh of the Monday Evening Glee Concerts was given on the 19th, at the Western Literary and Scientific Institution, Leicester-square. Mr. H. S. May conducted. The vocalists were—*soprani*, Miss F. Kemble and Miss Pitt; *alti*, Mr. J. T. Hill and Master Gould; *tenors*, Messrs. Howe and Williams; and *bass*, Messrs Lee and H. Jones: the soloists were Mr. H. Griesbach, violin; Mr. H. S May, piano; and Messrs A. Sedgwick and E. Barton, concertinas. In the first part a selection from Handel's serenata, "Acis and Galatea," was performed; and in the second, glees, catches, and songs, by Bishop, Webbe, Spofforth, C. Glover, F. Romer, Perring, &c.——Handel's "Messiah" will be given next Friday, at Exeter Hall, by the Sacred Harmonic Society, conducted by Costa; Misses Birch and Dolby, Messrs. Lawler and Sharman Cr wse principal singers.——On the eighth and last of the Holborn Vocal Concerts took place on Wednesday, at the National Hall.——Amongst the arrivals in London is that of M. Stephen Heller, the celebrated pianist. M. Heller, who is of German origin, is a resident of Paris, where he has distinguished himself not only as a pianist of the first rank, but also as a classical composer, whose works, from their peculiar grace and marked originality, have created some sensation.

PROVINCIAL CONCERTS.—Mr. John Parry gave his new entertainment, "The Lights and Shadows of Social Life," by Mr. Albert Smith, with marked success, on Tuesday night, at the Athenæum, Manchester.——The performances of the "Messiah," on Thursday evening, at the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, was very efficient. The band and chorus comprised nearly 200 performers, conducted by Benedict, with Seymour as first violin. Miss Catherine Hayes, Miss Poole, Mr. Bennett, and Mr. Phillips were the principal vocalists. The local critics strongly eulogise Miss Hayes's singing. On Thursday night Mendelssohn's "Athalia" was performed, with the above singers, and with the addition of Mr. Bradbid and Herr Damcke.——Mdme Dulcken, Mdlle. Schloss, M de Kontski, Herr Schönhoff, and Mr. Hausmann performed at a concert, at Warrington last Saturday.——Mr. Ellis Roberts, the celebrated Welsh harpist, has given two entertainments, on the music of Wales, at the Mechanics' Institution, Manchester, assisted by Miss Vaughan in the vocal illustrations.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

(Private Correspondence.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

The Government Standing Committee of things theatrical, after divers meetings, has resolved that the resignation tendered by M. Duponchel, one of the bosses of the Grand French Opera House, be accepted. This resolution is reported to the Minister of the Interior, who approves or disapproves the acts of the Committee of Theatres. Whether M. Roqueplan will remain sole director, or whether he will be associated with a colleague, is not yet known. The only opera which draws money is "The Prophète," whenever Duprez's masterpiece is given, the receipts are immense.

Madame Viardot's popularity is, if possible, on the increase. She is just coming out as a composer, having written the melodies of an "Album of Singing for 1850." Some of these melodies, which I have heard, are destined to make no little sensation, from their piquant originality.

The "Prop..te" appears destined to make the round of the world, for the following places are mentioned as mounting it:—New Orleans, New York, Stockholm, Berlin, Munich, Vienna, St. Petersburg, Odessa, Lisbon, Madrid, Barcelona, the Hague, Amsterdam, Dresden, Darmstadt, Breslau, Frankfort, Konigsberg, Hamburg, &c.

The tenor Luchesi is expected soon to make his *début* at the Italian Opera-House in Paris. Something is wanted there, and Ivanhoff, the last arrival, who are not satisfied to pay a high price for a very inferior entertainment. Moriani's voice is all but extinguished, and Flavio is an intolerably tiresome tenor. Madame Persiani, Mario, and Ronconi are the attractions to make a *troupe*, and Barbieri-Nini and Labloche are looked for with anxiety.

Alboni has been singing in French at Antwerp and Brussels, in Donizetti's "Favorita" and Halévy's "Reine de Chypre," Pauline Garcia and Mademoiselle Stoltz. Alboni's beautiful contralto voice is suffering from singing soprano parts. Halévy's "Fée aux Roses" has produced to the Opéra Comique £3400 in sixteen representations. Massol, the new tenor, appeared as a benefit at the Théâtre Historique, some airs from Halévy's "Charles the Sixth," with the greatest success. It is anticipated he will be re-engaged at the Grand Opera. We learn from Frankfort that Mdlle. Lind has arrived in that city. She declined to sing on the stage, but will appear in concerts. Liszt lately performed at a concert at Bremen, and was recalled four times. A series of "Mendelssohn *soirées*" has been commenced in Vienna by the Musical Society, the first of which took place on the anniversary of the composer's death, when the choruses from "Athalia" were executed.

THE THEATRES.

HAYMARKET.

The performance of "Othello" attracted a large audience on Monday, to witness Mr. Macready's final representation in the character of the Moor. Less pathetic than Mr. Phelps, less grandiloquent than Mr. Brooke, the *Othello* of Mr. Macready is more intellectual than either. He is fact, distinguished for the predominance of the intellectual. You see in it more of the long-wedded husband than the newly-made bridegroom—more respect to honour than to love. *Othello* is tempted into the commission of the crime, and then, in fact, judge in his own cause; and in the death of *Desdemona* intends her punishment, not her murder. The moral of the tragedy lies in this. It sets forth the inconvenience of any man being a judge in his own cause. *Othello's* self-interest blinds his judgment, and his impatience to be avenged conducts him too fast on the road to conviction. Hence the over-tempted Moor neglects property to sift the evidence, and gives us "no light as air" the weight of substantial proof. Justice can only live in a state of calmness from all personal bias; and *Othello* ultimately finds that in undertaking his own advocacy he had had a goal for his client. "O fool, fool, fool!" is the self-conscious exclamation with which the spectator sympathises in the last sadness, pitying while he condemns. Not to jealousy, but to this false social position, *Othello* falls a victim. Mr. Macready's *Othello*, too exclusively perhaps taking this view of the character, is a noble one rather than a touching one. In acting, it begets admiration rather than compassion. But it ought to be recollected that this interpretation of the character, however just, is but a partial one that this whole man was capable of the jealousy as well as of the noble sentiment of honour. Though not naturally disposed to suspicion, once the temptation thoroughly planted upon *Othello*, his entire soul is upheaved from its depths, and he rages in all the storm and whirlwind of conflicting passions. It is with great judgment that Mr. Macready defers this terrible display to the latest moment. His latter scenes are accordingly exhibitions of power such as have been seldom excelled. If not so intense and pitying as those of Edmund Kean, they are more energetic, and, in their general effect, scarcely less impressive. It only remains to add that Mr Wallack performed *Iago* with his usual discrimination; and Mr. Howe reasoned some appreciable *Cassio*. Miss Reynolds made a very pleasant *Desdemona*; her last scene was particularly successful. Mrs. Warner's *Emilia* was, as usual, vehement and startling. The play is placed on the stage with taste and care.

ADELPHI.

On Thursday evening, Mr. Sheridan Knowles's celebrated comedy of "The Hunchback" was revived here, for the purpose of giving Miss Glyn an opportunity of appearing for the first time, in the character of *Julia*. It will be recollected that this character was originally made by Mrs. Butler, whose performance, previous to that we are now recording, had never yet been equalled in the part, even by Miss Faucit. Associated as the character has been with the Kemble name, it is natural to identify Miss Glyn with its classic school, and to compare her assumption with that of its primitive representative. Nor will it suffer in any degree from the comparison. The comedy of Miss Glyn's early scenes is as perfect as the tragedy of her later; both are genuine, first-rate portraits, imitative not copied from nature, and painted by an artist of unrivalled power and well-cultivated taste. Miss Glyn must now be ranked with the highest histrionic professors—as a lady to whom nature has been bountiful in a fine person and the requisite physical attributes for the stage; and for whom a long-continued practice has given the advantage of ripened teaching, has done the utmost to make her an actress of proved proficiency. The character of *Julia* is one peculiarly fitted for her style and qualifications. The easy scenes give ample room for the exercise of her humour, her more sportive vein, while in the sublimity of passion, such as marks the last act, she is a thrower unpreparable. Never was the famous "Do it" speech delivered with more power and effect. It was perfectly appalling in its earnestness, intensity, and force. It cannot be long before Miss Glyn is universally acknowledged to be the modern Siddons or the English Rachel. We ourselves incline to the latter denomination, from certain characteristics of her style, which clearly belong to a foreign school. Miss Glyn bears, indeed, a closer resemblance to the great historic *artistes* of the Continent than to any actress at present on the English boards. It is this which gives grace, dignity, and intensity to her general action; and, above all, that exquisite repose which throws into such bold relief the more vehement and transitional. Finally, her reception was finished, that not a syllable of her words is ever lost in any part of the house.

The applause of the audience testified their vivid apprehension of the extraordinary example of the acting art to which they were unexpectedly witnesses, as no piece had been in active preparation for representation. Every kind of call the *artiste* herself was called before the curtain to receive her well-merited ovation, which was, it is almost needless to add, accompanied with the most enthusiastic demonstrations.

NEW STRAND.

On Wednesday evening Mrs. Glover appeared as *Mrs. Candour*, in the "School for Scandal," Mr. Farren performing *Sir Peter Teazle*. The comedy was well acted.

MARYLEBONE.

The "Love Chase" was performed on Monday, with unusual success. Mrs. Mowatt's *Neighbour Constance* is one of her best assumptions, and was performed with exceeding spirit, medium, however, by her delicate *physique*, and tempered by her refined taste. This lady is decidedly and deservedly winning on the public good opinion; and, with her intelligence and beauty, must become an established favourite.

SURREY.

On Monday Mr. Creswick appeared as the hero of Mr Sheridan Knowles's play, "The Wife," and on Tuesday as "Werner." Both the audience and the houses are mightily improving; and Mr. Creswick, by his elegant and judicious acting, is evidently creating a box audience. Were he to modulate his tones in the more declamatory passages, he would get rid of a fault which, in the vehemence of his delivery, sometimes affects its intelligibility. We trust that our suggestion as to the second pieces has been taken.

LITERATURE.

LETTERS ADDRESSED to his Royal Highness the GRAND DUKE OF SAXE-COBURG and GOTHA, on the THEORY OF PROBABILITIES, as applied to the Moral and Political Sciences. By M. A. QUETELET. Translated from the French by OLINTHUS GREGORY DOWNES, of the Economic Life Assurance Society. Laytons.

The work of M. Quetelet has long been known in this country to statists, as well as to all inquirers into the application of the Theory of Probabilities to Social, Political, and Moral Laws, which has now almost become a popular study. Several years since, M. Quetelet perceived this, and, in his own words, "felt how desirable it was that this weighty science should be rendered popular, and that it should be brought down from the high regions of analysis, and placed within the reach of those who are often most obliged to make use of it. It is as itself, in reality, a science of observation, and of observation alone, that both the legislator and the man called to the management of public affairs: both are often under the necessity of reading statistics of the past, and of endeavouring to collect from that some whatever may be useful for the future; they feel the want of means to appreciate the results produced by modifications introduced into the laws, and, in a certain measure, to ascertain the weight that should be attached to arguments for and against the advantage or prosperity of the country."

M. Quetelet is an able reasoner, and chooses his illustrations very happily, so as to render an apparently abstruse subject of easy comprehension and attractive character. He divides his work into four parts—the Theory of Probabilities Means and Limits—Study of Causes and Statistics; the latter we agree with the author in estimating as "a science which is far from being understood, though its utility is generally recognised in proportion as it is cultivated with discernment." The framework of the treatise in the letter form, a barrowed addressed to the two Princes named in the title-page; the Demonstrations by Elementary Algebra being transferred to the notes, at the end of the volume.

It is altogether a misfortune to a previous acquaintance with the more abstruse parts of mathematics to be essential to the study of the Theory of Probabilities; and the present translation of Quetelet's work will do much to extend the knowledge of this fact, as well as the general applicability of the study. This admits of interesting variety as the chances of events, their return—illustrated by the tides and sunset and the periods of August's and Herschel's grapnels and births, and horizontal variations; mathematical expectations, as shown in betting, lotteries, and assurance societies; verification of the harmony between theory and practice, &c. Under Means and Limits, the temperatures, and the type of the human race, admit of even anecdotic illustration. The Study of Causes is shown in natural phenomena, such as the flowering of plants; and the probabilities of life, in the domestic superstition of the Sabbath-day's child—

THE OPENING OF THE COAL EXCHANGE TO THE TRADE.—On Wednesday, the Coal Exchange was opened for the transaction of the public business of the trade. Mr. John Wood, the chairman of the Coal, Corn, and Finance Committee, and most of the members, attended in the building, and when the clock struck twelve, the classes of the Act and the *Gazette* notice having been read, the entrances to the hall were thrown open. Cheers were given for the Queen, the City of London, the coal trade, the chairman, and the architect of the building. The whole of the arrangements seemed to give perfect satisfaction to the merchants and factors, and the business of the day was immediately commenced.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE.—The enlargement of Buckingham Palace is now completed, and the ornamental decorations of the wing fronting St. James's Park are entirely finished. On the extreme centre is a triumphal arch, the buttresses supported by emblematic representations of Learning and Wisdom, flanked by Britannia and St George and the Dragon; on the crown of the arch is placed a shield, inscribed "V. R., 1847," enclosed within the Rose, Shamrock, and Thistle, and surmounted by a wreath of laurel; on the front of the north turret is placed a copy of the celebrated group from the Palace of the Athenians, and on the south a copy of the Apollo Belvidere; either extremity being filled up with military trophies. There are three entrances to the quadrangle, which now comprises 4000 square yards, the central being for the exclusive use of her Majesty. The internal decorations of the new wing, on which £14,000 will be expended, are rapidly proceeding, and already a portion is occupied. The celebrated marble arch, the cost of which exceeded £30,000, is to be pulled down, and the materials sold to liquidate the cost of the enlargement of the palace. In this structure there are solid blocks of marble weigh.ng between 30 and 40 tons. The cost of its demolition will exceed £200.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—The frescoes, which are just completed, are highly interesting, if only because they show the degree of perfection attained in an art which but a very few years ago was quite new to this country. The colours have the brilliancy of oil, with a most delicate finish. Mr. Cope's fresco represents the story of Gascoigne, and Mr. Maclise has taken for his subject an allegorical representation of Justice, in which the arraignment of a prisoner at the bar is set forth with great force and a striking simplicity of composition. The "Lear" of Mr. Herbert, which was one of the most remarkable paintings in the last exhibition of the Royal Academy, is copied in fresco by the same artist on the wall of the "Hall of Poets," as a monument to Shakspeare.

ROMAN CATHOLIC DAY OF THANKSGIVING.—In all the Roman Catholic churches and chapels throughout the metropolis a letter was read on Sunday last from the Right Rev. Dr. Wiseman, Vicar Apostolic of the London district, appointing Sunday next, the 25th inst., as a solemn thanksgiving day for the withdrawal of the late dreadful pestilence. The "Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament," or, where that cannot be performed, the chanting of a "Te Deum," is ordered to be added, together with some other prayers, to the usual services at the day. The letter likewise states, as a fact which ought to be particularly gratifying to the faithful, that, although many Roman Catholic clergymen of the district had been visited with attacks of cholera, still not one of them had died from its effects.

NEWSVENDORS' BENEVOLENT AND PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.—On Wednesday the first anniversary dinner of this institution took place at the Albion Hotel, Aldersgate-street, Mr. Charles Dickens in the chair. The report for the past year stated that the funded property of the institution amounted to £1000, and that the contributions of parties who were unable to attend exceeded £100. The subscriptions collected in the course of the evening amounted to a considerable sum, and amongst the donations was one of five guineas from Mr. Charles Dickens.

REGISTRY OF FISHING VESSELS.—It having been represented to the Commissioners of Customs that it would be attended with hardship to the masters and owners of small fishing vessels if they were required to find a surety to the registry bond, upon the registering of their vessels, as required by a general order of the Board, dated the 29th August last, the Board have experienced their consent to fishing vessels of not under 20 tons burden being exempted from the conditions of the regulation mentioned.

DISCONTINUANCE OF MAIL PACKETS BETWEEN HULL, ALTONA, AND HAMBURG.—The General Post Office has just issued the following notice:—The contract entered into in May last, for the conveyance of mails by steam-packets between Hull and Altona and Hamburg, terminating on the 23rd of this month (Nov.), on and after the 24th instant, all letters and newspapers for Hamburg, Denmark, &c., specially addressed to be forwarded *viâ* Hull, will be sent by private ship, and will be liable to the rates of postage heretofore charged upon letters and newspapers for those places when conveyed by private ships.

ST. MARYLEBONE SAVINGS-BANK.—There has been a considerable increase in the sums invested, as well as in the open deposit accounts, in this bank, during the last year; the numbers being, 1848, 19,019 accounts, £291,386; 1849, 23,382, £331,094.

ILLEGALITY OF LETTING OUT NEWSPAPERS.—On Tuesday, in the City of London County Court, Guildhall, in a case Hollingsworth *v.* Rutadine, wherein a claim was made for hire of newspapers, the Judge (Mr. Commissioner Bullock) decided that, by the 23rd of George 3, cap. 80, the letting out of newspapers was illegal, and that any debt incurred for the hire of such papers was not recoverable in any court of law; and, further, the person so letting was liable to a fine of £5 for every such offence. The claim was disallowed, with costs.

SUICIDE AT THE SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY TERMINUS.—On Monday afternoon, at about half-past four o'clock, whilst several persons were waiting on the platform of the terminus for the making up of the 4h. 35m. down-train for Windsor, one of the number (a gentleman) cast himself under an engine, which was running along the metals in order to be attached to one of the carriages. The driver of the engine did all that was possible to stop the locomotive and tender, but without avail, and the engine caught the arm of the unfortunate man, and, after pushing him some distance, the wheel of the tender passed over the back of his neck, and nearly severed the head from the body. The body was removed to one of the offices, and, having been searched, a white cambric handkerchief was found in one of his pockets, on which was written "Dr. Allan, R.N. It was afterwards identified as that of Mr. Allen, a surgeon in the navy, lately lodging in Norfolk-street, Strand.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—On Tuesday evening, about six o'clock, as a young gentleman, named Conder, was returning from town to his residence at Brixton, he was attacked by three men in an unfrequented part lead ng from the vitriol manufactory, on Kennington-common, towards Camberwe.l-green. He was first seized round the throat by one of the villains, and then struck on the head with some heavy instrument; after which they robbed him of a silver double-bottomed watch, maker's name, "J. Cot, Geneva," a gold breqnet-chain and key; and rifled his pockets of their contents, which, fortunately, amounted to a few shillings only. The cowardly ruffians then struck him again, and made off. Though severely cut, it is hoped the injuries sustained are not of a serious nature. No clue has as yet been obtained to the perpetrators of this outrage; the night being dark, and the assault so sudden, Mr. Conder was unable to distinguish his assailants or to call for help. The pathway in question is favourable for such an attack, and ought not to be travelled after nightfall, unless the police keep watch over it.

FIRE AND DISCOVERY OF AN ILLICIT STILL.—On Sunday morning, about three o'clock, the premises of Mr. Austin, No. 6, King's-place, Camden-town, were discovered to be on fire. The flames having been extinguished, it was ascertained that part of the premises was used as a private still, the owners of which, upon hearing the alarm of fire given, succeeded in making their escape before the police came up. The whole plant was immediately seized by the authorities. The building was insured in the Phœnix Fire-office.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS, &c.—The number of births registered in the metropolis in the week ending Saturday last, Nov. 17, was—Males, 613; females, 613; total, 1226. The deaths from all causes were—Males, 427; females, 451; total, 878. This number exhibits a decrease of 54 from the weekly average of five previous autumns, corrected for increase of population; and the returns of the last ten years show that the present low rate of mortality is without example during the period of November. The number of deaths registered from 800 to upwards of 1200 deaths. The deaths registered last week from the zymotic or epidemic class of diseases were only 204, while the average is 307; those from diseases of the respiratory organs (exclusive of phthisis) were 134, while the average is 214. But the mortality from phthisis (or consumption) from bronchitis seems to increase, and is now about the average; and influenza was fatal to four young persons and an adult. The deaths from diarrhœa and dysentery in the week were 29, which is about the same as in former years at this season; those in the last four weeks have been successively 51, 40, 29, 22. From cholera, 8 deaths were registered, or two more than in the preceding week; the two cases the persons died of disease consequent on cholera, from which they had previously suffered. One of the 8 deaths occurred in Holland Cottages, St. John's, Westminster; one in Earl-street, Lisson-grove, Marylebone; one in Bond's Cottages, Hospital Fields; one in Bell-court, off Drury lane; one in St. John-street, Clerkenwell; one in Green-walk, Bermondsey; one in Lambeth; one in York-place, South Lambeth; and one in Nicholson-street, Bethnal-green. A boy, aged 6 years, died from hydrophobia from hours' illness, in Frederick-street, Bromley, an over-crowded and dirty neighbourhood, where cholera lately was rife

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—The mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.863. The mean daily height was above 30 inches on Sunday, Monday, and Saturday. The mean temperature of the week was 45°2°; on Saturday it was 39°30°. It was above the average of the same days of seven years on the first four days, and below it during the rest of the week.

CHURCH EXTENSION.—At a meeting, on Monday last, of the Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels, the Lord Bishop of London in the chair, grants of money were made in aid of the following objects: Building churches at St. Mary's district, Devonport; Croydon, Surrey; Hartlepool, Durham; Mumbury, in the parish of Whalley and Bury, Lancashire; Hucclecote, near Gloucester; and Hasland, in the parish of Chesterfield; rebuilding the church at Llanllawddog, near Carmarthen; enlarging or re-arranging the seats in the churches at Maiden Newton, Dorset; Aston Clinton, near Tring; Bridgwater (parish church); Caerhun, near Conway; Llangwnnadle, near Pwllheli, and St. Andrew's Worcester. A grant was also made in aid of the restoration of the church at Rochdale, recently damaged by fire. Two of the new churches are for districts recently constituted by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Greco.*"—*You will find an elaborate analysis of the opening mentioned (Ruy Lopez Knight's game) by the celebrated Russian author, Major Jaenisch, in the July, August, and September Numbers of the* Chess Player's Chronicle *for 1848: and we are gratified to learn that the accomplished writer has contributed another article on the subject to the same periodical for next month, which cannot fail to excite the liveliest interest among all classes of players.*

"*T. P. B. S.*"—*The King can Castle after having been checked.*

"*M. T. T.*"—*Mate cannot be given in the Problem No. 301 in the stipulated number of moves by playing as you suggest.*

"*Academicus*" *The Enigma named shall be looked to.*

"*Bellaria*"—*Your note are under consideration.*

"*L. M.*"—*It is not known. Sir Sir Frederick Madden's able article on the ancient Chess-men, "Archæologia," Vol. 24.*

"*Equus*."—*Your solution of Problem No. 301 was duly acknowledged as correct in our paper of last week. The same solution, which is the author's, has been received from at least fifty other correspondents.*

"*G. G.*"*Aberdeen. Try it once more. The Problem is perfectly right.*

"*Max. L.*"*Magdeburg.*—*The game received is highly acceptable, and we shall be much pleased to have the further contributions so politely proffered.*

"*D. L. R.*" "*X. Y. Z.*"—*It shall be given next week.*

"*Philadelphia.*"—*Would you be good enough to repeat the question. Your former communication probably miscarried.*

"*G. S.*" *Douglas.*—*A private communication has been forwarded.*

"*A Subscriber*"—*We must refer you to the dealers for the price of the Staunton Chess-men.*

"*A Reader,*" *Milford-Haven.*—*For the unfixing reason that White would take the Kt with R, giving mate at once.*

"*The Elder Tyro*" *are marked in both cases See our notices to "Omicron" and "Amateur," in the last Number*

"*Cardinal Wolsey.*"—*In your hand fide game, mate cannot be given in two moves.*

"*Oxford.*" *Oxford.*—*For further our standard.*

"*A Reader Abroad.*"—*The Rook at Black R 1st is a* Black *one. How then can it capture a Black Bishop?*

"*Presto.*"—*The additional facilities which the new Chess-men afford for the acquirement of a knowledge of the game, render them an invaluable acquisition to the young amateur. Fine players will play finely with almost any Chess-men; but the best can hardly fail to produce finer games with pieces so admirably distinct and expressive as the "Staunton Men." The "Test-Book" may be got through any bookseller, we suppose.*

"*Ernest.*"—*It is true, and we hail with no ordinary feelings of gratification the fact that Chess has at length taken root to the soil of all others best fitted for its productive development. Not in speak of Oxford and Cambridge, where Chessclubs are firmly established, the game is beginning to be cultivated with assiduity in all the most famous academical institutions in the country We are in possession of many admirable games contested lately among the* alumni *of Eton, Rugby, Harrow, Winchester, and Shrewsbury schools, with some of which we hope ere long to grace our columns. The game by correspondence between the amateurs of the last-named school and those of Brighton College is now under examination.*

"*B. H. T.*"—*In any way, provided it is comprehended according to the conditions.*

"*Mercia.*"*No. 301 cannot be solved as you propose.*

"*Short,*" *Birmingham.*—*Begin with volume VIII., and go through Cabel's "Lessons for Young Players."*

"*G. S.*"—*The rule you speak of obtains all over Europe at the present day. We cannot say when it was first introduced.*

Solutions by "*M. P.*" "*Valley-field.*" "*Rev. G. V. R.*" "*Rev. J. S.*" "*Rev. T. S. L.*" "*F. E. S.*" "*D. P.*" "*M. P.*" "*Carlo Pallero.*" "*T. B.*" *Liverpool,* "*Aberdon,*" "*Veronica,*" "*Academicus,*" "*S. U.*" "*F. G. R.*" "*Max L.*" *Magdeburg*; "*J. W. A.*" "*J. H.*" "*H. T.*" "*S. S.*" "*M. E. R.*" "*Elisa.*" "*Otho,*" *are correct. Those by* "*Brutus,*" "*Geo.*" "*A. A.*" "*T. B. S.*" *Flushing,* "*Carlisle C. C.*" "*Inertia,*" "*B. H. T.*," "*R. R.*," *are wrong.*

*** Communications not answered this week shall be replied to in our next.

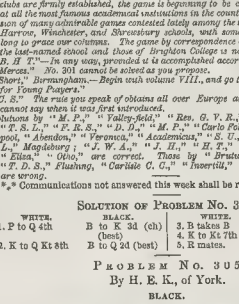
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 304.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. P to Q 4th	B to K 3d (ch) (best)	3. It takes B	K takes B
2. K to Q Kt 8th	B to Q 2d (best)	4. K to Kt 7th	K to Q 3d
		5. R mates.	

PROBLEM NO. 305.

By H. E. K., of York.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, mates in three moves.

CHESS IN PARIS.

Instructive specimen of the Evans' Gambit played between Messrs.

KIESERITZKY AND WITTONDS.

WHITE. (M. W.)	BLACK. (M. K.)	WHITE. (M. W.)	BLACK. (M. K.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	22. Q to Kt 2d	R K to Kt sq
2. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	23. Q R to Kt sq	Q to K R 4th
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	24. R B to K 2d	P to Q 3d
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P (a)	25. Q to her Kt 2d (e)	B to his 3d
5. P to Q B 3d	B to Q B 4th (c) (ch) (f)	26. Q to her Kt 8th (ch)	K to Q 2d
6. Castles	Q to K 2d	27. Q to her Kt 4th	Q R to Q Kt sq
7. P to Q 4th	Q Kt to Q sq	28. Q takes R	R takes Q
8. P takes P	B takes P	29. R takes R	P takes P
9. Kt takes B	Q takes Kt	30. K R to Q sq (ch)	K to his 3d
10. Q B to K 3d (b)	K Kt to B 3d	31. Q R to K 8th (ch)	K to his B 3d
11. Q B to Q 4th	Q to K B 5th	32. R to K to K B sq	Kt to K B 5th (ch)
12. P to K 5th	Kt to K 5th	33. P takes Kt	Q to K R 6th (ch)
13. P to K Kt 3d	Q to K R 3d	34. K to Kt sq	Kt takes B (ch)
14. P to K B 4th	Kt to K Kt 4th	35. B takes Kt	B takes B
15. P to K B 4th	Kt to K R 6th (ch)	36. P takes P (ch)	K to Kt 2d
16. K to Kt 2d	Q Kt to K 3d	37. K R to B 3d	Q to K Kt 4th (ch)
17. Q to Q Kt 2d (d)	Q to Q Kt 4th (d)	38. K to B sq	Q to her B 5th (ch)
18. B takes Kt P	Q B to Kt 2d (ch)	39. K to Kt sq	Q to her B 3d
19. Q Kt to K B 3d	P to K Kt 4th	40. Q R to Q 8th	Q to K Kt 3d (ch) and wins.
20. Q to K 3d	Q Kt takes P		
21. Q B to K 3d	Castles on Q side		

(a) This retreat of the Bishop has been shown, *negue sed mansecum*, to be a bad defence to the Evans' attack; and the honesty with which M. Kieseritzky still clings to it is therefore remarkable. For a good example of its inefficiency, see the game between M. K. and Mr. Horwitz, page 140 of the "Handbook."

(b) In the game referred to, Mr Horwitz have played Q to her 3d, and pursued the attack as follows:—

10 Q to her 3d	K Kt to B 3d	16. R takes P	P to K Kt 3d
11 P to K B 4th	Q takes K P	17. Q R to R 3d	K to B 2d
12 Q takes Q	Kt takes Q	18. Q R to K B sq	P to Q 3d
13. R to K sq	P to K B 4th	19 P to K Kt 4th	K to Kt sq
14. P to K to Kt 5th	Q Kt to Q 2d	20. Q R to K sq—And wins.	
15 Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt		

(c) Q to K Kt 4th would have won a piece.

(d) Better to have taken the P with the Rook, and then the Kt with Kt. 6th.

(e) Worse than useless.

(f) Well played.

MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE

BETWEEN THE CHESS CLUBS OF LONDON AND AMSTERDAM.

WHITE (Amsterdam).	BLACK (London).
47. B to Q Kt 4th	

Amsterdam to play.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 499.—By J. P., of Brighton.

White: K at B 2d, Q at K R 6th, R at K R 4th, Kt at Q R 3d.
Black: K at Q B 4th, P at Q 4th.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

No. 500.—By W. G., of York.

White: K at his B 5th, R at Q 3d, Kt at Q B 5th, P's at Q 2d and Q Kt 4th.
Black: K at Q 4th; P's at Q 2d and 3d, Q Kt 4th, and Q B 3d.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The total amount collected on the day of thanksgiving in the churches of the metropolis was £3160 18s. 2½d., exclusive of £260 contributed at the Great Synagogue.

A money purchase of £55,000. Consols was made on Tuesday by Mr. George Hudson, M.P.

The "Ex-Railway King," Mr. Hudson, has sold his Londesborough estate, his Seton Grange estate (bought for £70,000), and his Hutton Cranswick estate, comprising altogether about 16,000 acres of land in the East Riding of Yorkshire, to Lord Albert Denison (late Conyngham), the heir and executor of the late Mr. Denison. He retains now only his Baldersley estate, which cost about £125,000, and on which he has expended some £20,000, and Newby Park, which cost £30,000

The Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Benevolent Society has received an addition to its funds, which are distributed so judiciously and so beneficially—a donation of £200 from an anonymous benefactor, whose initials are "E. B."

Colonel Hawker is now at Birmingham, in order to superintend the forging, &c. for his new improvements in guns.

An invention of a novel character has been made in Paris. By a simple yet ingenious mechanism, the folding of newspapers, which has hitherto been performed by the hand, is now effected by a peculiar machine. With the assistance of one person to attend to it, this machine will fold 2000 newspapers in an hour.

The *Boston Emancipator* (United States) states that an inquest being held recently on the body of a female slave, whipped to death by her master, a jury of planters returned the following complaisant and considerate verdict:—"Died of apoplexy, *brought on by excitement!*"

A frightful storm occurred in Louisiana on the Bayou Lafourche, about the middle of October. The damage which it occasioned amounts to 150,000 dollars. Among the victims of the calamity was a planter named Gerbeau, and several Negroes were crushed to death.

The appointment of Master in Chancery, vacated by Mr. Wingfield, has been bestowed on John Elijah Blunt, Esq., the well-known equity draughtsman.

Messrs. George and Sir John Rennie has received orders to build and fit with their engines a handsome steam-yacht for his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia. She is to be 180 feet long, with a draught of water of only 8 feet, and calculated to run seventeen miles an hour.

Resolutions in favour of the annexation of Canada to the United States have been introduced into both houses of the Vermont Legislature United States.

Vessels arriving at New York lately from Liverpool and other parts of Europe have lost many of their passengers by cholera. The *Berlin* lost 43, the *Montezuma* 25, and several other ships from 10 to 20 each. The *St. George* 19.

There are now completed in the United States 8500 miles of railway, at a cost of 230,000,000 dollars 5000 miles more are in contemplation.

Charles John Bayley, Esq., is appointed colonial secretary at the Mauritius; Robert Carter, Esq., colonial treasurer at Newfoundland, and C. Lake, Esq., a stipendiary magistrate at Sierra Leone.

Mr. George Charles Moore is appointed her Britannic Majesty's Consul for the Society Islands, to reside at Tahiti, where he has been acting Consul for some time.

The removal of the British Consul (Mr. Niven Kerr), which we mentioned some time back, from Cyprus to Rhodes, is caused by the establishment, at the latter place, of an Insular Pachalic. All the Turkish islands in the Archipelago are to be subject to this new Government, instead of being under the rule of the Captain Pacha as hitherto. It has, therefore, been considered expedient that the representative of English interests should reside at the seat of Government, as fixed.

Earl Manvers has given up a beautiful field to the framework knitters and artisans of Carlton (Notts), for garden allotments. It contains about eight acres. The Earl of Chesterfield has promised at the earliest convenience a further portion of land, having given up twelve acres for the same purpose about six years ago.

A funeral took place at Dunbar lately, principally attended by sailors. The coffin had just been laid down, when a hare started up close at hand, and one of the sailors crying out, "A hare, a hare!" the mourners gave chase, and abandoned the corpse.

On Monday, two sermons were preached at St. Luke's Church, Berwick-street, in behalf of the Dorcas Visiting Society in the morning by the Lord Bishop of London, and in the evening by the Venerable Archdeacon Wigram. The collections amounted to upwards of £30.

The Government has recently added thirteen gentlemen to the commission of the peace for Birmingham. Of this numerous list, nine of the new magistrates are Whig-Radicals, and four Conservatives. In religion seven are Unitarians, and six members of the Established Church. No other church or sect is represented in the new batch.

The admiralty have determined to give Mr. Peacock's composition, for preserving the bottoms of iron ships, another trial, and have ordered that gentleman to send a sufficient quantity to Portsmouth Dockyard to cover the bottom of the *Vulcan* steam-frigate.

The Bishop of Hereford has declined to allow the enfranchisement of a piece of land near that city belonging to the see of Hereford for the purposes of a cemetery, on the ground that such an enfranchisement would be injurious to the see and to the Church. The Hereford Town Council, however, propose making an application to Parliament for an act authorising them to alienate it.

No less a sum than £151 18s. 1d. was collected at the Abbey Church, Great Malvern, on Thursday week, towards a new church to be erected at North Malvern.

A fatal instance of the unskilful employment of ether, as a sedative, occurred at Boston lately. A young lady, having occasion for a dentist's assistance, and fearing pain, consented to be etherised. Her wish was assented to and the sedative applied so effectually that she sank into eternal sleep. All efforts to restore her proved ineffectual.

There are numbers of English travellers on their way to Thebes and Upper Egypt, and considerable numbers *en route* at present. Last year, the usual intercourse was interrupted by the visitation of cholera, and it is expected the present year's numbers will experience an increase in consequence.

The Bishop of Jerusalem (Gobat) is at Cairo, where he intends remaining some weeks ere his return to the seat of his presidency.

The boilers to the two steam-engines at the General Post-office have just been furnished with an apparatus which supplies the furnace with coal without any care from the attendant, and at the same time consumes all or nearly all the smoke as fast as it is generated. The machinery is very simple, and said to be very effective. The invention, which is by Mr. Samuel Hall, of Basford, is patented.

A commission has been formed under the presidency of the French Minister of Commerce to report on the means of establishing at Paris, and in the large towns of France, public baths and washhouses, with the co-operation of the state, the departments, the communes, and private individuals.

Upwards of twenty-seven men, stone-gatherers and others, were on Monday last summoned before the county magistrates at petty sessions, Thorpe (Essex), for unlawfully entering the brig *Fleece*, wrecked on the main at Walton-on-the-Naze, against the consent of the master, and for unlawfully removing the cargo from the vessel. Four of the men were fined £4 each, or two months' imprisonment, and the remainder 40s. each, or one month. One was discharged.

The Egyptian Government has expressed a determination to suppress a local newspaper circulating among the European residents, under the title of the *Pard of Alexandria*. This hostility is said to arise from a desire to put down any agency calculated to diffuse inquiry or awaken intellectuality.

Late accounts from Egypt (November 9) represent the Government of Abbas Pacha as menaced by a false and economy. The pay of the soldiers is reduced, while the Pacha injures his health by extravagant indulgence in feasting. The Egyptian College at Paris has been dissolved, and there follows a general dissolution of the machinery of education set on foot by Mehemet Ali; for, in addition to the dispersion of the students from Abouzabel, the Polytechnic School at Cairo has been untenanted, and made over to the proprietor of the English Hotel, for the entertainment of overland travellers!

An Italian Opera has been opened in Alexandria to the great relief of the European community from the *ennui* that pervades all things in that monotonous place.

On Monday, a convict named Thomas Johnson escaped from Woolwich dockyard, disguised in the dress of a ship-wright. He was quickly missed, and in a short time was re-captured in the town.

The acceptance of the challenge of the Pacha of Egypt, conveyed by the Consul-General to the Jockey Club, is looked forward to with great interest in that country, where the feeling generally is, that, for the long distance, and on the loose footing the desert surface presents, the Arab horses will have the advantage—although there exists no manner of doubt as to the superior fleetness of the English race-horses. Ten miles of sand, four or five inches deep, are a very different matter from two or three miles of green turf on an English race-course.

The jurisdiction of the County Courts is expected to be increased to £50, in the next session of Parliament.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Israel de Wolf Andrews as Consul, in New Brunswick and Canada, for the United States of America.

On Sunday night some thieves took advantage of the darkness to steal about 50 of the brass handles from the carriages on the line of the London and North-western Company, at the station near Birmingham.

A vessel laden with timber, and abandoned by her crew, was discovered by a pilot-boat, off Loop-head Light, county Clare, on the morning of the 17th.

A coil of copper wire, 12,200 feet long, was delivered at the Gutta Percha Company's works, City-road, at 4 P.M. on Monday, the 19th, to be covered with sulphureted gutta percha for the Prussian Government, with a direct injunction that it must be despatched by the Hamburgh mail on the following day. Notwithstanding this short notice the extraordinary feat was accomplished, the coil being shipped within 24 hours of its arrival.

THE HUNTING SEASON.—ECONOMY OF THE KENNEL.

THE KENNEL.

A different hound for every different chase
Select with judgment.—SOMERVILLE.

The commencement of the Hunting Season has suggested the accompanying artistic Sketches of what is usually termed "the economy of the kennel;" in which the principal stages of the management of dogs are depicted from real life. The locality whence these scenes have been sketched is the kennel of C. Bateman, Esq., of the York and Ainsty Hounds, to whom our acknowledgments are due for his kindness in affording every facility to our artist, Mr. Snow, the animal painter, of York.

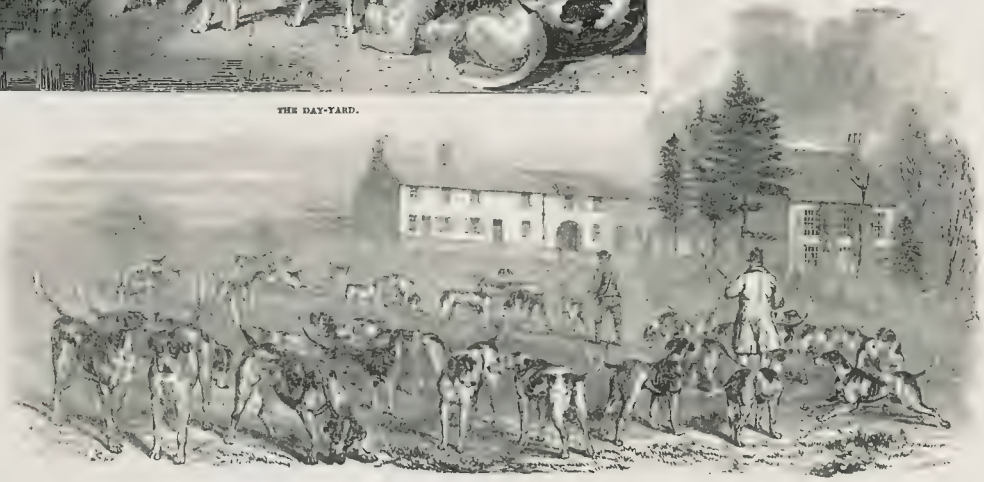
Without attempting to settle the much-vexed question of when the first regularly appointed pack of fox-hounds appeared among us, we shall proceed to the business of the scene before us; though we must quote, by way of epigraph Somerville's spirited description of a perfect hound:—

> Now there, with [illegible] breathe,
> And with a [illegible] round
> [illegible]
> I [illegible] eyes
> [illegible]
> His glossy skin [illegible]
> In lights or [illegible] brown,
> [illegible]
> [illegible]
> [illegible]
> [illegible]
> His [illegible] wide-spread thighs,
> And [illegible]
> [illegible]
> [illegible]
> [illegible]
> [illegible] and the nimble skill
> Of Phidias himself can't blame thy choice—
> Of such compose thy pack.

THE DAY-YARD.

The Kennel, the Day-yard, and the Keeper's House sufficiently bespeak their purposes.

Nimrod (Mr. Apperley) has vividly described the next scene—Drawing in to Feed. "See," he says, "sixty couple of hounds, all hungry as tigers, standing aloof in their yard (as is the practice in some kennels), and without even hearing, much less feeling, the whip, not daring to move until the order is given to them to move. And what is the order given? Why, at the words, 'Come over, bitches,' or 'Come over, dogs,' every hound of each individual sex comes forward, as the sex it belongs to may be called for, leaving those of the other sex in their places. Then the act of drawing them to the



THE KEEPER'S HOUSE.—"THE WALK-OUT."

THE HUNTING SEASON.—ECONOMY OF THE KENNEL.

DRAWING IN TO FEED.

feeding-troughs is an exceedingly interesting sight. Often, with the door wide open, and the savoury meat in their view, the huntsman has no use for his whip, having nothing to do but to call each hound by his name, which, of course, he readily answers to. The expression of countenance, too, at this time, is well worthy of notice; and that of earnest solicitation, of entreaty—we might almost say of importunity—cannot be more forcibly displayed than in the face of a hungry hound awaiting his turn to be drawn. He appears absolutely to watch the lips of the huntsman, anticipating his own name."

LITTER OF PUPS.

The full duties of the Huntsman and his Whips we shall not be expected to detail; but of that other important personage, the Feeder, some few words may be said: and they will suffice to convey a general idea of the kennel routine of his superiors in office.

The Feeder's business is to prepare the flesh and oatmea stirabout; to kill and skin the animals condemned to his shambles; to keep clean and in good order the kennel throughout; and to have in readiness at their stated times the meals. He is generally something of an original in his way, and, as a matter of course, very learned in all the mysteries of health and disease in the hounds for which he cooks. Supposing it to be a hunting day, he has all ready for the hunting hounds, which, if the meet is not too distant, generally return to kennel at four or five o'clock in the evening; notice having been given of their approach by a general chorus of the hounds at home, frequently heard in full song some minutes before the huntsman's horn. This is as singular a circumstance as it is common, for hounds whose kennel is in a quiet place to challenge the returning hounds at a distance of from two to three miles. On their arrival, the Huntsman and Whips give up their horses to the helpers, and proceed at once to feed.

It is beautiful to see eighteen or twenty brace of hounds, hungry and unfed since the preceding morning, and after a hard chase to boot, wait the calling of their names to "draw." Each has his individual mode of expressing his impatience. The older ones sit quietly, and all that escapes them is a low whine from a watery mouth. The younger ones are excessively fidgetty, but each waits till called to feed. They certainly make short work when at it; and the whole pack are full to repletion in a space of time which would astonish a *gourmand*. After feeding, they are let into one of the day-yards to clean themselves of the splashes of food with which they are plentifully endowed. This office one does for the other in all kindness, and with a sensible enjoyment of what may be called their dessert. After this, they are walked out for a quarter of an hour or so, and then to bed.

The lodging-house is well paved, thoroughly drained and ventilated, and supplied with raised benches, well littered with fresh dry straw, on which the hounds sleep—grouping themselves in the most singular manner. There appears to be a well-understood law amongst them as to the right of bench-room; so that, with the occasional occurrence of a growl and snap, the peace of the community is well kept. In the daytime they have the use of a dry, paved yard, well supplied with water.

The hounds in kennel are exercised thrice a day, and it is droll to see how they look for the usual "walk out" at its stated time—their airing-ground being a dry field, with, if possible, a southern aspect. Here they break off into groups, and enjoy themselves as they will for twenty minutes or half an hour, when they again return to kennel.

In one of the remaining illustrations we see a litter of pups. Their proper treatment requires that they be fed as soon as they will take nourishment; which, if they are numerous, will save the mother, and forward their own growth. Allow them air and room for exercise; and mark them in a way agreeable to fancy, so that each litter should be known by the register kept of these matters. When a month old, their dew-claws are taken off; and such breeders as steem their dogs at the same time take off the smallest piece of the tip of the tail.

With a portrait of the Earth-stopper, following his lonely occupation in some woodland in the still night, our series ends. Earth-stopping is a necessary preliminary to a fox-hunt; for by this means the foxes out prowling for game and poultry become shut out from their subterranean lodging, by having their *earths*, as they are called, stopped up. An Earth-stopper is usually attached to every fox-hunting establishment; and it is his business, in the night which precedes the hunt to stop up the various earths with thorn or furze-bushes, so intermingled with earth as to prevent the hunted fox from running to ground.

In the *hollow countries*, as they are called, where fox-earths are very numerous, several hands are required for the purpose: in Northamptonshire, for instance, the earth-stopping of a single hunt has cost £200 per annum. It is of the utmost importance, however, that the earths be unstopped as soon as the chase is over, as the foxes would otherwise be deprived of their natural kennel, and in seeking another they may be lost to that hunt. The earth-stopper attached to a fox-hunting establishment is often an old huntsman, whipper-in, or groom, past his riding day; and with his hobby, his terriers, lantern, and earthing utensils forms a characteristic group for the artist.

THE EARTH-STOPPER.

FEEDING.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

MEETINGS.

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN AND GREAT WESTERN.—A pamphlet has just been published, in the form of a letter to the proprietors of these companies, by "A Well-wisher of both Companies," in which the writer says—in order to put an end to the differences which have too long existed between the companies, the London and North-Western Company must become the owners of the Birmingham and Oxford, and Birmingham, Dudley, and Wolverhampton lines, and either the owners or lessees of the Oxford and Rugby line, and the war of the gauges become a mere historical reminiscence, by which a very large account would be saved in rent and the avoidance of duplicate stations at Birmingham, Leamington, and elsewhere. He proposes that the charges of these lines should be divided equally between the two companies, the London and North-Western Company having the sole control of the lines north of Oxford. He also suggests that the Paddington station of the Great Western Company should be given up to the London and North Western, a junction line between Ealing and Acton of the two companies near Wormwood Scrubs, where they are only half a mile apart, and lay down the mixed gauge from thence, so as to bring the Great Western traffic to Euston-square. The pamphlet has been forwarded to each shareholder, asking for his opinion on the subject.

AUDIT OF RAILWAY ACCOUNTS.—In pursuance of the resolutions passed at the recent meeting of the representatives of railway companies, communications in conformity with the instructions of the committee of railway chairmen appointed to prepare a bill for Parliament have been transmitted to the secretary of every railway company in the kingdom, calling their attention to the resolutions passed at the meeting, and to the suggested provisions of the proposed bill for the more efficient audit of railway accounts. Particular attention is called to the fourth resolution, recommending that those suggestions should be circulated among the shareholders of the parties most concerned in the efficiency of the audit, with a view to obtain their opinions on the outline of the bill.

DUBLIN AND BELFAST JUNCTION RAILWAY.—Mr. Dargan, the enterprising railway contractor, has taken the contract for the erection of the railway bridge over the Boyne. The span, one arch, is to be 200 feet wide and 90 feet above high-water mark

EXETER AND CREDITON.—Negotiations are understood to be going on between the London and South-Western and Bristol and Exeter Companies for the working on mutual terms of this line, the opening of which, but for disputes as to gauge, would have taken place twenty years ago.

SHREWSBURY AND CHESTER AND CHESTER AND BIRKENHEAD.—The disputes between these companies have been brought before the magistrates at Chester, and the terms proposed upon are, that the constituent company run without interruption, and that the booking-clerk of the Chester and Shrewsbury Railway is to have accommodation at the station for ten days. In the meanwhile an injunction is to be applied for to bring the legal points in dispute to a settlement, and to decide the question, whether the omnibuses driving in the direction of the Birkenhead Railway are not guilty, by bringing them into the railway-yard, of "wilfully impeding and obstructing the business of the station," within the meaning of the act of Parliament. The affair has created considerable excitement, both at Chester and Birkenhead. On the occasion of barricading the station against the entry of the omnibuses, a crowd was present cheering and shouting, and but for the interference of the magistrates, it was intended to take the station by storm.

THE HORRORS OF WAR.

A graphic letter in the *Times*, from a Correspondent at Temesvar, in Hungary, gives the following fearful picture of the sufferings of the besieged Austrian troops during the siege of that city last summer by the Magyars:—

"On the night of the 3rd of July the great bombardment began, when the whole of the remaining inhabitants fled into the cellars and casemates: sometimes 13 and 14 shells were seen in the air at one time; another *sortie* was therefore made by the garrison, when they spiked seven cannons and eleven mortars, but lost in killed and wounded 64 men. The heat of the weather had now, in the month of July, grown intense—30° of Reaumur, or 99° Fahrenheit. The casemate outer windows were all stuffed with wool and bags, and bags behind them, in case of elliptical cannon shot, for the works in front stood between the besiegers and the casemate windows, so as to guard against horizontal cannon balls; but those which, directed at too great an angle of elevation, were spent, occasionally entered these apertures. The atmosphere in these casemates was suffocating, from the crowd of human beings and the want of the circulation of air, and several children died of sheer terror in the arms of their parents. 'I shall remember it as long as I live,' said one of the citizens to me with a sigh; and then added, laughing, 'Long afterwards I used to dream it was still going on, and used to wake with such delight to find it was over.' As for the horses of the Uhlan regiment, they were ne'ther 'to hold nor to bind,' and were at last let loose, and in groups of 20 or 30 used to rush about the streets as if in the wilds of South America, and did no injury, as there was no one in the streets but those connected with the fire-engines. All those that were killed were at once eaten, for although there was abundance of corn in the fortress, and although at this moment the mill is the only construction in Temesvar that is standing, yet the people were put on short allowance of bread almost from the first all ate horse-flesh, except those soldiers that were of the Daco-Roman nation, who for a long time steadily refused; at last, an officer one day, entering a casemate, reproached one of these people with not communicating too much, for, said he, these others are too dainty soldiers to eat it. The Daco-Romans immediately answered 'Oh, yes, we can eat it,' and from that date they consumed horse-flesh like the others; and I was told by one that they made a very eatable salad out of the weeds that grew among the grass of the fortifications.

"On the 11th July another *sortie* was made in the night, in which 93 Austrians were killed and wounded. The houses now began to fall from the incessant bombardment, and the cellars were no longer safe. The governor had at first divided the garrison into three parts: one on duty at the ramparts, another in the walls and the fire-engines in the town, one-third in readiness under the cover of the casemates, and one-third in sleep; but, on the 14th, this arrangement was given up, all being put on active service, and sleep only as circumstances permitted. The fortified camp of the Bega was at the same time abandoned. The great powder magazine, immediately within the ramparts, was repeatedly struck by the shells—and is even now half unfilled—but they leaped off harmless as footballs, the roof having five feet of vaulted masonry above it, three feet of packed earth, and then a foot of masonry above. * * *

The fever now began to rage in the town, and on the 25th of July a quarter of the garrison had perished, a quarter was in the hospital, a quarter ailing and unserviceable, and only a quarter still efficient; and on that day alone five surrendered (!!!) rights. The bombardment had a terrible effect on the palace; even those who were in a fair way of recovery during the absence of the fire, no sooner heard the bursting of a shell and the fall of some neighbouring roof, than they would leap out of bed in a phrenzy, with fixed eyeballs, creep under the beds for shelter, and a couple of hours' attack of nerves fever usually finished them. In spite of the exertions of the fire-engine corps one edifice after another fell a prey to the flames. To the conflagration of a large convent of the Merciful Brothers, which served as a hospital, succeeded that of a range of sheds at the end of the 30th of July, of the two barracks at the Peterwardein gate, when the firemen, exhausted by twelve hours' previous exertions, allowed the whole mass to burn to the ground; and a loss, quite as great, was the consequence under such circumstances, was that of one of the only three engineer officers in the garrison, the brave Colonel Simonich, who, while making dispositions to have the fire extinguished, had his head carried off by a shell, and his body wholly proved fatal. The hospital was not only full, but in such a state that the air was pestilential. The sick and wounded preferring to remain without surgical assistance to entering the hospital.

"The Hungarians, now calculating that the garrison was exhausted, and anxious to anticipate the imperialist forces in an attempt to raise the siege, stormed the palisades, with a view to possess themselves of the town in front of the Peterwardein gate, but were beaten off, in spite of the extraordinary bravery and impetuosity with which the attack was made. A curious ruse on this night produced the retreat of the Magyars.—An imperialist (Captain Metz) going out to the left with the drummers and a few soldiers, they beat the drums, and made loud hurrahs, so that the Magyars, supposing they were taken in flank, retired in confusion. The day after, the cholera broke out in the town with the utmost violence, and Count Nugent, the garrison physician, died in a few days; some days the number of deaths being as high as 160; but Haynau was already in Szegedin, unknown to the garrison, who were now in a state of perfect ignorance if the state of the war. 'No man of us,' said one of the garrison bitterly, 'regarded his life as worth a day's purchase.' At length, on Aug. 6th, being the 100th day of the siege, Count Vecsey offered a capitulation, with all the honours of war, in consideration of he said, of the gallant defence. This was peremptorily rejected, with the announcement that the garrison would defend itself to the last man. Next morning the officer, looking from the tower of observation in the barracks, saw that several batteries were dismarked, and the low distant booming of artillery in the west announced to the garrison that a large and friendly force was not far off. The gallant Bakowics would fain have ordered a *sortie* as a diversion, but wounds and death, typhus and cholera, had reduced the once strong garrison to that 1233 infantry and 288 cavalry could be alone mustered, and to risk them was to surrender the garrison. On the 9th, the cannon being louder and louder, they knew that a battle was fought in the open field, the valley was covered all on the same evening Haynau, after his victory at Kis Beckakerek, entered Temesvar: and thus ended the siege of 107 days."

SYMPATHY FOR CHOLERA ORPHANS.—We learn with pleasure that it is intended by the committee of the Orphan Working School to recommend the governors, who meet on the 28th inst., to admit twenty additional children into the school in 1850, as a tribute of thanks to Almighty God for his prevalence of the establishment from the late visits on of cholera. There will thus be three elections during the next year of twenty children each, in January, April, and November.

A statue in memory of Lord Nelson is about to be erected at Norwi h, Norfolk being his native county. The proposal is a sais to be subscribed to the cost of which is to be defrayed by the sum of £ 1 a market-place has been chosen; that a pedestal be erected on it base, upon which it is said it would be placed; and that it be inclosed by a handsome palisading, with a gas lamp at each corner.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The only steeple-chase events of any interest on the *tapis*, for the ensuing week, are those to be decided on Tuesday and Wednesday, at Warwick. They have fair entries, and, with the aid of some well filled flat and hurdle stakes, will ensure a good meeting. The coursing meetings are as follows:—Monday, Wolverhampton; Tuesday, Ashdown Park and Malton; Wednesday, Spelthorne, (at Newmarket); and on Thursday, Clydesdale, Brampton, Hornby Park, and Lytham. The hunting season has commenced favourably as regards weather, but with several retirements, amongst them the Duke of Leeds and Lord Alford, whose stud have recently been disposed of at "the corner."

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—A slack day in every respect, only the two favourites for the Chester Cup, and Bolingbroke, The Knight of Avenel, The Italian, and The Nigger, being backed for any amount: the Derby investments were heavy.

LIVERPOOL STEEPLE-CHASE

6 to 1 agst Knight of Gwynne	6 to 1 agst Valo Hope	6 to 1 agst Proceed

CHESTER CUP

50 to 1 agst Peep-o'Day Boy (1)	66 to 1 agst Idle Boy (1)	100 to 1 agst Blucher (1)
50 to 1 — Lady Evelyn (1)	66 to 1 — Hermitage (1)	100 to 1 — Chatterer (1)
	80 to 1 — Kennington (1)	100 to 1 — Miss Ann (1)

DERBY

5 to 1 agst Kent's lot (t)	15 to 1 agst The Italian (1)	30 to 1 agst Voltigeur (1)
8 to 1 — B-lingbroke (1)	20 to 1 — Cyprus	30 to 1 — John-o-Gro's (1)
11 to 1 — Owl o'Galway (1)	20 to 1 — Sir Tatton (1)	30 to 1 — The Nigger (1)
12½ to 1 — Knight of Avenel (1)	25 to 1 — Clocher	33 to 1 — Moultan (1)
	25 to 1 — Dolphin	
	66 to 1 agst Blarney and Pitsford (1)	

THURSDAY.—Not above a dozen members present, and not a bet laid.

LIVERPOOL AUTUMN MEETING.—WEDNESDAY.

FREE HANDICAP HURDLE STAKES of 10 sovs each, and 50 added.—Mr. Ady's Mrs. James (Bradley), 1. Capt. Thompson's Venture (Canavan), 2.

The GRAND ANNUAL STEEPLE-CHASE FREE HANDICAP of 10 sovs each, and 100 added.—Lord Waterford's Sir John (J. Ryan), 1. Mr. Vever's Vain Hope (Archer), 2.

The OPTIONAL SELLING STAKES of 5 sovs each, and 30 added.—Mr. Ewbank's Fyrland, 1. Mr. T. Dawson's Fitzcharles, 2

THURSDAY.

The SELLING HURDLE STAKES of 5 sovs each.—Mr. J. Condron's Irish Ambassador, 1. Lord Lurgan's Sobriety, 2.

The SEFTON CUP HANDICAP of 15 sovs each.—Mr. Johnson's Priestess, 1. Mr. Meeson's Dart, 2.

The SELBY HANDICAP of 3 sovs each was won by Cauliflower.

The AINTREE PLATE of £30 was won by Mr. J. Condron's Peasant Girl.

MURDEROUS ATTEMPT.—The train which left Namur on Sunday last, at 4.30, with 400 passengers, attracted to Châtelet by the announcement of a game at ball to be given there, had arrived within sight of Charleroi, when the alarm whistle having been pulled, the driver at a short distance from the station, near the canal-bridge, no corresponding signal was hoisted by the guard at that point. After blowing his whistle repeatedly, the engine-driver, being extremely alarmed, slowed the engine, and looking down, walked on towards the station. There he found the unfortunate waykeeper lying on the ground, with a dagger wound inflicted on him, and several severe contusions on the head, evidently produced by some blunt instrument. Near this spot, the rails had been partially removed or loosened from the line. It appears, from the investigations which immediately took place, that the authors of this crime had proceeded to effect their work of destruction by means of hammers muffled with cloth, and that one of these instruments had been made use of to perpetrate the murderous attack on the waykeeper. Had the train continued its course, the rails thrown down would inevitably have been precipitated into the canal, and we should have had a repetition of the horrible disaster at Fampoux. The greatest praise is due to the presence of mind and cautious coolness by the engine-driver, by which a fearful accident was prevented.—*Brussels Herald*

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The past week in the English market has been as animated as the preceding was dull. Consols opened on Monday at 89¾, and on Tuesday, some scarcity of stock being apparent, added to the continued abundance of money, a rise of ¾ per cent. occurred, which was succeeded on Wednesday by a more important advance. Consols opened at 94 ¼; some extensive purchases on speculative accounts, and a rumour that the directors of the Bank of England intended to reduce the rate of interest on loans, caused an advance to 94⅝, afterwards receding to 94⅜ at the close. Yesterday, after the previous week's rise, a reaction would inevitably have been expected, but the minimum Bank rate would be Two-and-a-Half per Cent. No further improvement in prices, however, resulted, the business quotation being at 94⅜ for money, and 94⅜ for the account of the 6th inst. Exchequer Bills again quote 3 pm advance, and India Bonds also show improvement. Holders of the latter security are reminded that the last day for marking the Bonds for the present dividend is the 30th inst., after which no Bonds will be marked, they will be paid off, and the premium consequently sacrificed. At the close of the week prices were not quite so buoyant; the last quotations for the Bank Stock, 194; Reduced, 93¾; Consols, 94⅜; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Annuities, 94 ; Long Annuities, to expire January, 1860, 8 7-16; Ditto, thirty years, October 10, 1859, 8 3-16; Ditto, thirty years, Jan. 5, 1860, 8 11-16; India Stock, 260; India Bonds, £2,000, 8 pm; Ditto, small, 8 pm; South Sea Stock, 92; New Annuities, 92; Consols for Account, 94⅜; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 49 pm; Small, June, 48 pm.

The Foreign Market, although tolerably firm, has not been the scene of any extensive speculation. Business was not much extended at the beginning of the week, in consequence of the advices by the last American mail; 27½, however, being the highest quotation. This price has not been since maintained. Peninsula securities are a shade lower, but no sales of prices have been effected to any material limits. At the close of the Market Brazilian was 85; Buenos Ayres Bonds, 6 per Cent., 42; Danish Bonds, 1825, 3 per Cent., 72; Equador Bonds, 3¾; Mexican, 5 per Cent., 25¾; ex. int. Dumpos, 6¾; Portuguese, 4 per Cents., 42, Ditto, Account, 26½; Spanish, 5 per Cent., 1840, Account, 17¾; Ditto, 1841, 10; Ditto, 3 per Cent., 26½; Belgian, 4½ per Cent., 88½; Dutch, 2½ per Cent., 12 Gold., 54½; Ditto, 4 per Cent., Certificates, 92½.

The animation in the English market had not the slightest beneficial effect on the prices of Shares. Depression is still the predominant feeling of the public—in all cases coming into the market as sellers, whatever any advance of the most trifling character is registered. This added to heavy on the part of the speculators, whose operations it assists, readily explains the low quotations even the best lines are now obtainable at. The following list:—Aberdeen, 13; Ditto, Preference, 5½; Caledonian, 11; Ditto, New, £10, Preference, 7½; Chester and Holyhead, 10; Eastern Counties, 6½; Ditto, Extension, Five per Cent., No. 1, 2 pm; East Lancashire, 12½; Great Northern, 6½; Ditto, Five Half, A, Preference, 10; Ditto, Late-Half, B, Six per Cent., 5½; Great North of England, 214; Great Western, 56; Ditto, Half shares, 20½; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 10½; Ditto, New, £17, 6½; Hull and Selby, Half shares, 46; Lancashire and Yorkshire, Half shares, 84; Ditto, New, 8½; Ditto, Preston and Wyre, 37½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, New, £5, Guaranteed Six per Cent., 127½; London and North-Western, 112½; Ditto, New Quarters, 36½; Ditto, Fifths, 11½; Ditto, New, £11 Shares, 31; London and South-Western, 88; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, Quarters (No. 1), 11½; Ditto, New, £10, Preference, 9; Midland, 43; Ditto, £50 Shares, 8½; North Staffordshire, 8; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 31; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 4½; South Staffordsh re, 4½; South-Eastern, 18½; Ditto, Scrip, No. 4, 6½; South Wales, 17; Wear Valley, 6 per Cent. Guaranteed, 29½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 16½; York and North Midland, 18½; Ditto, Preference, 5½; Boulogne and Amiens, 6½; Northern of France, 2½ dis.; Sambre and Meuse, 1½.

On Friday the Consol Market was not quite so active as on the preceding day. The fall in prices, however, was trifling. The Three per Cents, were done at 94⅛, and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 93¾. Bank Stock, 193½; India ditto, 260; India Bonds, 8 to 8½ pm. Exchequer Bonds were taken freely firm. Brazilian, 85; Dutch Two-and-Half per Cents, 54½; Russian, 108; and Spanish Three per Cents, 26½. In Railway Shares only a moderate business was doing.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—A very moderate supply of English wheat having arrived for our market this week, the show of samples here to-day was small; nevertheless, owing to large imp rtations from abroad, the demand for all descriptions was in a very dull state, and prices barely equal to those obtained on Monday last. Upwards of [illegible] of wheat have reached us, and there was a considerably [illegible] to-day's market. Scarcely any free foreign arrived [illegible] during and since last week's decline of 1s per quarter since have been submitted to [illegible] of the day was exhausted. The first trading [illegible] rated about sixteenpence [illegible] quarter lower. Malt was in the same [illegible] as on Monday, and prices were [illegible] quarter. Owing to the increased supply of foreign oats [illegible] was sluggish, but that of Englis h was steady. The oat trade ru ed exceedingly heavy, at a fall in the quotations of quite 6d per quarter. Beans, peas, indian corn, and flour were dull in the extreme, at rather lower

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 2630; barley, 4850 malt, 4936; oats, 3190; flour, 6[illegible] beans, —; foreign wheat, 28,850 barley, 19,142; oats, 17,[illegible]; flour, [illegible]

Arrivals this week.—English: wheat, [illegible]; barley, [illegible]; malt, [illegible]; oats, [illegible]; flour, [illegible]; beans, [illegible]; peas, [illegible]. Foreign: wheat, [illegible]; barley, [illegible]; oats, [illegible]; flour, [illegible]; beans, [illegible]; peas, [illegible]; Indian corn, [illegible].

Average prices of the week.—Wheat, [illegible]; barley, [illegible]; malt, [illegible]; oats, [illegible]; rye, [illegible]; beans, [illegible]; peas, [illegible]; flour, [illegible].

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, [illegible]; barley, [illegible]; malt, [illegible]; oats, [illegible]; rye, [illegible]; beans, [illegible]; peas, [illegible]; flour, [illegible].

Tea.—[illegible] packages of Assam have been sold [illegible] at very full prices. On Wednesday [illegible] various kinds were offered. [illegible] changed hands at barely late rates. [illegible]

Sugar.—Only a limited business has been doing in raw, on somewhat lower terms. Refined goods dull. Brown grocery [illegible] per cwt.

Coffee.—Sales move off slowly, but we have no disposition to notice in prices. Good ordinary and fine Ceylons are wanted, and [illegible] 6d to 4s 6d per cwt.

Rice.—Dealers purchase cautiously. In prices we have no change to report. The supply offering is moderate.

Provisions.—The demand for Dutch butter is tolerably steady, at full prices. Fine singles, [illegible]. Holsteins, [illegible]. Friesland and Cork, [illegible] 6d to 1s per cwt. For most qualities of Irish butter—the supply of which is extensive—the buyers is very inactive. As most of the bo ders are not finished to prese as, late rates are fairly maintained. We quote Carlow, [illegible]; landed, [illegible]; Clonmel and Kilkenny [illegible]; Waterford, [illegible]; Cork, 60s to 68s; Waterford, 60s to 64s, and other kinds, 56s to 58s per cwt. Bacon is dull. Brown sides, [illegible] per cwt. Hams move off slowly, but we have no disposition to notice in prices. Good ordinary and fine [illegible] per cwt. Lard is [illegible] 6d to 4s 6d per cwt.

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"This is to certify that John Rahles, of 332, Oxford-street, is hereby appointed Hatter to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent."

"Given at Frogmore House, this 8th day of November, 1849

"Her Royal Highness's commands,

(signed) "C. COUPER."

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FALLEN RAILWAY ARCHES, AT CAMDEN TOWN.

FALL OF RAILWAY ARCHES.

On Sunday morning last, about half-past seven o'clock, seven of the newly-constructed arches of the East and West India Docks and Birmingham Junction Railway suddenly fell with a tremendous crash. They were situate on the western side of the Kentish Town-road, and but a short distance from the junction of the line with the London and North-Western Railway at the Camden station.

On Saturday night the whole of the works were left in an apparently safe condition, and the only indication of the approaching catastrophe was at about half-past five o'clock in the morning, when the watchman on duty was alarmed by hearing a cracking noise proceeding from the arches. The seventh arch from the bridge which crosses the Kentish Town-road gave way first, and the six others followed in rapid succession. The greatest fears were entertained that the large arch which crosses the Kentish Town-road would follow; but the solidity of the structure, with the exception of a slight cracking of the brick-work on the western side, withstood the shock. The state of the arch, however, is considered sufficiently dangerous to induce the contractor to adopt the precaution of preventing either foot-passengers or vehicles passing under it, barriers having been erected and police stationed on either side to prevent it. The arches which have fallen were from twenty to thirty feet span. The contractor, Mr. Hicks, and others are wholly unable to account for the catastrophe, as they allege that the construction was upon the most approved principle, and of the best materials and workmanship. It is fortunate that the occurrence did not take place on a week day, when the workmen were employed in placing the ballast over the arches, and in erecting the massive stone-work cornices along the spandril walls. On the Saturday night, at six o'clock, Mr. Hicks's men, 70 or 80 in number, were paid in a small wooden counting-house under the very arch which first gave way. Had the fall taken place at that time, the loss of life would have been immense. The loss sustained by the occurrence is estimated at about £2000.

MATLOCK RAILWAY.—HIGH TOR TUNNEL.

A portion of the Manchester, Buxton, and Midlands Junction Railway has lately been opened, and must have been a delightful boon to the pleasure-seeking tourists of the past season. It is that part of the line which extends from Ambergate to Rowsley, a distance of eleven miles and a half, but attractive for affording excursions to Matlock Bath, Chatsworth, and Haddon, to which celebrated places trains have incessantly poured in from all the principal towns of the midland counties. We agree with a correspondent of the *Derbyshire Courier*, in considering this portion of the line—from Ambergate to Rowsley—to lie through one of the most enchanting districts in the world, unsurpassable in boldness, grandeur, and magnificent character.

On starting from Ambergate there is nothing particularly worthy of notice, if we except the noble woods of Alderwasley. On approaching Whatstandwell-bridge the rails, canal, turnpike-road, and river being all in juxtaposition, is certainly rather extraordinary, and a circumstance seldom or never occurring.

With the appearance of a dwelling-house planted on the top of a masoned tunnel, the great and increased beauty of the scenery may be said to commence. The valley narrows, and as you pass over the chaste metal bridge, which crosses the Derwent, and approach the south entrance to the Lea Wood tunnel, the view around and in front is exquisitely grand. A metal aqueduct for the canal here crosses the rail. On emerging from the Lea Wood tunnel, at the north end, the country appears to open out a little more, and you pass Lea valleys and manufactories to the right, and the highly-cultivated and rich pastures of F. Arkwright to the left. Here, also, is the terminus of the High Peak Railway, an object of great curiosity, from its numerous inclined planes, and the manner it is worked by stationary engines and endless chains.

Further on, as you approach Willersley Tunnel, you see Willersley Castle, Rock House, Cromford Church, the Heights of Abraham. Willersley Tunnel is long and dreary; but you emerge from it to the Matlock Bath Station, where a majestic amphitheatre of scenery opens. To the left, on the opposite side of the river, is the celebrated Matlock Bath.

You next pass through the High Tor Tunnel, dry and comfortable, and the gloom much dissipated by an opening in the centre, wherein you enjoy daylight for a second or two, and a pretty view of the road and river. On emerging from the High Tor Tunnel, another picturesque amphitheatre strikes your view—the river and new bridge, neighbouring woods and rocks, the residence of John Greaves, Esq., Boat-house Inn, &c.—all tending to render this, perhaps, as interesting a scene as any of the foregoing.

The High Tor is one of the most remarkable rocks in England, in consequence of the immense mass of bare perpendicular rock exhibited to such an altitude. The limestones of the Jura, in Southern Germany, do not show so bold a face. The granite of the Alps have perpendicular faces or chasms to the depth of 2000 feet, but then no living being has ever been able to descend and look up to their gigantic forms; on the contrary, in Derbyshire, you can walk in amongst these masses, and admire and somewhat estimate their proportions. In Wales, Scotland, and on the Alps, the scale of altitude and breadth is vast and profound, requiring time to consider and estimate their vast proportions; but in Derbyshire the exquisitely beautiful prevails. The lofty rocks and bold crag, richly wooded; the magnificent upland and rounded knoll; the sweet valleys intersected with silver streams, such as the Derwent, the Wye, and the Dove, are comprised in one beautiful picture; whilst the attractions of either of these rivers, the lovers of the rod and line can well attest. They are, perhaps, the best for trout and grayling in the kingdom.

In our Illustration is shown the fissured face of the Tor, and its thickly-wooded base, through which the tunnel is cut.

We hope on some future occasion to resume our illustration of this delightful line of railway. The next portion to be executed is 14 miles to near about Calver.

Royal British Bank.—This institution, incorporated by Royal Charter, and established for the purpose of introducing into this metropolis the principles of the Scottish system of banking, commenced operations at the premises of the bank, Tokenhouse-yard, on Monday. In the evening the Governor and Deputy-Governor, together with a large company of the directors and shareholders, celebrated the inauguration of the undertaking by a dinner at Lovegrove's Hotel, Ludgate-hill. Mr. John M'Gregor, M.P., the Governor of the bank, presided.

THE HIGH TOR TUNNEL, MATLOCK, ON THE MANCHESTER, BUXTON, AND MIDLANDS JUNCTION RAILWAY.

London: Printed and Published at the office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, 198 Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday November, 24, 1849.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 401.—VOL. XV.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1849. [SIXPENCE.

THE GERMAN DIFFICULTY.

THE long-foreseen difficulty between Prussia and Austria has at length arisen upon the question of German Unity. Austria has officially declared that she will not recognize the proposed German Parliament which has been summoned to meet at Erfurt under the auspices of Prussia; and that, if necessity arise, she will be prepared to prevent its assembling by force of arms. The step thus taken is a serious one, and provocative of a civil war; and if such a civil war should unhappily break out, it is difficult to see how it can be prevented from embroiling Europe.

Yet the question of German Unity is one which the German people ought to be allowed to decide for themselves, and in which the rest of Europe has no other interest than that which each separate state of so mighty a commonwealth must always have in the peace, happiness, and prosperity of the whole. The west of Europe, more especially, can but desire that Germany should take the rank to which she is fairly entitled by the intelligence, the numbers, and the wealth of her people; and can but deplore that the rival ambitions of German Sovereigns, and the various personal and dynastic interests involved, should make the attempt to fuse into one homogeneous power the various petty states of Germany, a matter of such extreme peril to the rest of Europe.

There are, in reality, four classes of interests involved in the struggle which has been going on in Germany ever since the peace of 1815, and of which the final issue was only placed in a clear manner before the world in the months succeeding the French Revolution of 1848. The intellect as well as the sentiment of Germany has long brooded over the vision of a Germany united under one Government, and forming one large, prosperous, and free state. The late King of Prussia took the first step towards the realization of this great project. The scheme for the abolition of the various custom-houses, by which each small German state made a fiscal war upon its German neighbour, originated in Thuringia in 1816, and was warmly supported by the King of Prussia, not merely as a desirable and sensible reform of an absurd system, but possibly with those ambitious dynastic views of which he was accused at the time. "By persuasion, by coercion, and by the popularity of the scheme with the German people, and by its proved advantages," says Mr. Laing, in his "Notes of a Traveller," "the Zollverein, or German Customs Union, was extended over all the countries, from the Lake of Constance to the Baltic, from the Moselle to the Niemen, with the exception only of Hanover, Mecklenburg, the Hanse Towns, the Danish-German provinces of Holstein and Schleswig, and one or two small principalities." This great fiscal and political movement thus included Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, Wurtemburg, the principality of Hesse, the duchy of Hesse, and Hesse-Homburg, the Thuringer League, the Grand Duchy of Baden, Nassau, the town and territory of Frankfort, and the duchy of Brunswick, the population of the whole of which exceeded 30,000,000. Its object combined internal Free-Trade among the Germans of all these states, with protection to German industry against the rest of Europe and the world. "The enthusiasm and unanimity of all classes on all subjects connected with this League," continues Mr. Laing, "and the discussions of its importance and effects on the prosperity of all United Germany, exceeded any demonstration of the public mind ever known among the German people. The first object of Prussia, in taking up the League, was, no doubt, to advance her own power over the industry and commerce of all the rest of Germany—to secure an exclusive market for the productions of her manufacturing provinces on the Rhine; but her second was to interweave her influence with the material interests of all Germany, so as eventually to supplant Austria and the state machinery of the German Confederated States, and bring all the latter ultimately under the Prussian sceptre." Such was the steadily-pursued policy of Frederick William III. It gave the sentimental idea of unity a material footing among the people, and associated the great trading and commercial interests with the students and philosophers, the poets and romancers, amongst whom the theme had long been a favourite one. Frederick William IV. never lost sight of the policy of his father, and he took advantage of the effervescence of public feeling excited by the French Revolution of 1848, to advance a step further. The late King was slow and cautious in his projects for the aggrandisement of Prussia. The present Monarch has not been more ambitious, but more impulsive and hasty; and his famous declaration to his insurgent people in March, 1848, that, for the future, "Prussia should ascend into Germany"—*Das Preussen geht in Deutschland auf*—gave the whole of Europe to understand that he no longer thought it necessary to cover his pretensions with a veil; and that, failing other means of success, he would, if need were, use those of popular clamour and the revolutionary sentiment and excitement of the time.

This declaration brought Prussia into a direct antagonism with the Emperor of Austria. A large portion of the Austrian Empire is essentially German—which portion, if the King of Prussia succeeded in his design, would necessarily form part of the new Empire of Germany. Austria would, in this event, form the mere fragment of an Empire, composed of her Hungarian, Sclavonian, and Italian territories. These two great Powers are, therefore, the two first parties involved in the struggle for "German Unity." The third is composed of all the various Kings, Grand Dukes, Dukes, Princes, and small potentates, from the Kings of Hanover and Bavaria down to the Dukes of Nassau, Hesse, and Saxe-Coburg, who

THE BRITISH SQUADRON IN THE DARDANELLES.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

would be "mediatized," or, in other words, dethroned, and transformed into hereditary Peers of Germany, if this revolution should be accomplished. These Princes have no desire to be swallowed up in the devouring jaws of the ambition of Frederick William IV. The fourth party to the quarrel is Russia, who must foresee this danger, among many others, that, if Austria, by any turn of events, were deprived of her hold upon Germany, by the loss of all her German territory, she would be impelled, by the impulse of self-preservation, to become a Sclavonic, instead of a Teutonic state, and to gather under her wing all those scattered Sclavonian tribes and nations who bear no love to Russia—including those portions of ancient Poland which fell to the share of Russia and Prussia in the three successive dismemberments of that unhappy land. Russia will, therefore, should Prussia persist in her Erfurt Parliament, and Austria attempt to carry her threat into execution, throw her whole weight in favour of the *status quo* in Austria and in Germany; and the former parties will then resolve themselves into two: Russia and Austria will be fast allies, as they were in the Hungarian insurrection; and the small Princes of Germany will be compelled by the popular enthusiasm of the German States, to range themselves, *per fas aut nefas*, under the banners of the King of Prussia.

But Austria cannot be prepared for a war of this kin.l; and Russia can have no desire to precipitate such a catastrophe. Prussia cannot recede, but she may temporize; and it is her own interest, as well as that of all Germany, that she should do so. It may, therefore, be anticipated that these three Powers, though they may snarl at each other, will not at present attempt to bite. Besides, it is quite possible, although it may be somewhat difficult, to re-constitute Germany on a basis that would satisfy all interests, without the sacrifice of such a power as Austria to the personal ambition of the King of Prussia. It may be necessary that Germany should be united; but it is not at all essential that it should be united under the sceptre of the House of Brandenbourg. The actual position of the question has been ably stated by the Prince of Leiningen, half-brother of her Majesty Queen Victoria, in a memorial, at present exciting much interest in Germany. The Prince was chief of the Archduke John's first Cabinet, when the Frankfort Parliament of last year gave some countenance to the notion that the re-cons itution of Germany was a possible thing; and his opinions are entitled to all the respect which high position, proved intelligence, and opportunities of forming a correct judgment, can claim. He says: "Instead of that unity for which this time last year men were ready to sacrifice their substance and their blood, we now have a perfect dualism; in lieu of transcendant liberty, the military dictatorship of two great Powers. Germany, that was then on every lip and in every heart—for whose glory and greatness the very utmost was readily to be dared—the very thought of such a Germany has vanished now; the moment has been lost, never again to return. The changes and revulsion of circumstances are really astonishing. The will of the nation, if such it may be called, is broken and frittered away. The business of reconstructing Germany has slipped from the hands of the representatives general of the nation, and has passed into those of the diplomatists of Europe, into those of the superior Governments and their large armies. That Germany, which was the aim of the patriots, which was preliminarily enunciated in the well-known programme of Gagern, and which was at last ruined and mangled by the National Assembly—that Germany is now the figment of a dream. What is to be done now? An answer to this question is nowhere to be found. No one has courage to give a direct answer to it. First of all, it must be considered whether the Federal State is to be brought about by force of arms, or by a second revolution, or rather by both at once; and whether in this way the hindrances above mentioned are to be, or can be, removed."

The Prince concludes that neither Prussia nor Austria can or will go to war to decide the supremacy of Germany. He concludes, moreover, that the question is not ripe for immediate solution, and advises "all those who have hitherto numbered themselves among the German patriots, to direct their efforts—1. Towards the production of a union between Austria and Prussia, by the removal of all hindrances which can possibly stand in the way of such a union; and 2. Towards the defence, on the one hand, of true constitutional liberty." This is good advice; but, whether the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria be not too far involved to follow it, is a question that the future will show. It is quite clear, however, that war is not the interest of either.

THE MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON.

Upon the preceding page our Artist has pourtrayed the several vessels of the Squadron now at anchor in the Dardanelles, and consisting of the *Queen*, *Hosse. Calcdonia*, *Prince Regent*, *Powerful*, *Vengeance*, *Bellerophon*, *Vanguard*, *Vanguard*, *Vanguard

WEST INDIES.

We have news from Jamaica to the 23rd October. The island was healthy.

The course pursued by the Legislative Assembly appears to be anything but satisfactory to the public, being characterized by the grossest personalities.

The Import Duties Bill was passed into a law of the island on 20th October. It contains a clause levying duties on all goods imported into the island since the 5th of October. The tariff of this bill has been somewhat changed, the duty on salted pork having been increased 4s. per barrel; manufactured tobacco also had been raised, whilst unmanufactured had been decreased. The bill has been passed for fifteen months.

There was still a good deal of excitement regarding retrenchment, but nothing satisfactory had been done, more than the appointment of a committee, who would report to the House.

In proof of the deplorable state to which the island had been reduced, it is stated that the paupers of Kingston (numbering from 80 to 100 old and miserable creatures), to whom a small weekly allowance was made from the city funds, had for three weeks been dismissed without their usual pittance, there being no funds to relieve them. Crime was on the increase.

The African superstition of Obeeism was reviving at a fearful pace in several parts of the island. This is attributed, in a great measure, to the moral retrogression of the peasantry, owing to the abandonment, within the last two years, of schools in the rural districts, consequent on their present inability (from the discontinuance of planters' subscriptions and the low rate of wages) to contribute the necessary means for their support as heretofore.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE QUEEN v. WILLMER AND SMITH.

The Attorney-General, on Saturday, in the Bail Court, applied, upon the part of Mr. J. L. Ricardo, M.P., chairman of the Electric Telegraph Company, and of the directors of that company, for leave to file a criminal information against the defendants for a libel published in the *Morning Herald* of the 14th October last. The libel was very lengthy, containing various charges of undue partiality on the part of the company towards the Times and other papers, in the disposition of the *Morning Herald*; and in this libel Messrs. Willmer and Smith had taken occasion to allude to a communication made to London from Liverpool in July, 1848—a period of great excitement and disturbance here, and elsewhere, and they had accused the directors of having made that communication public in the neighbourhood of Capel-court for their own peculiar purposes—he supposed for purposes of stock-jobbing. He would read to the Court the passage to which he referred:—

> On the 27th of July, last year, a hoax was played upon us, by fictitious news from the south of Ireland being handed to us for publication in the London morning papers. The news was of a very startling description, and proved to be utterly untrue; but that fact is quite immaterial to the case at present. Upon taking it to the Electric Telegraph-office, the clerk said that the wires were engaged by their own business, and could not be disturbed; but that they forgot to forward it at once to the *Morning Herald* without charge, on the condition that they might afterwards use it themselves. This arrangement, we believe, was immediately acceded to. The conditions, however, were entirely broken by the company, for the intelligence was first made known in Capel-court, afterwards to Sir George Grey, in Downing-street, and the eleven o'clock was delivered at the *Morning Herald* office, though it had been given to them at Liverpool at a quarter-past seven. So much for good faith.

The Attorney-General explained what had really taken place on the occasion referred to. Mr. Ricardo, on the arrival of the message, was apprised of its peculiar importance, and that the following notice from the manager at Liverpool had accompanied it:

> The news just sent was received in Dublin last night, by special sustain to Mr. Conway, editor of the *Dublin Morning Post*. It was brought to this office to be sent, as a private message, to three of the London papers. Our express—which had no reference to this important news—was in course of transmission. I declined to stop our express, which had precedence to this important news—unless they allowed it to go to the company, assuring them that all the papers would be supplied. Rather than delay it until ours was finished, they agreed to do so. You can, therefore, make any use you think proper of it. Is it to be posted? It is known in the west, and will be in town to-night. Smith's clerk came together. I have the original report received from Mr. Conway, which I refused to send until I had seen Mr. Conway's letter in which the report was enclosed.

Fearing the extreme importance of the message, Mr. Ricardo at once went to the Home Secretary, and communicated to him the news received by the company; and he also placed the instruments of the company at the command of the Government, that they might ascertain the authenticity of the intelligence. Mr. Ricardo also stated to the Home Secretary the nature of the message, and informed him that, from the conditions on which the company had received it, they could not delay its transmission more than half an hour or three quarters of an hour. Having communicated the information to Sir G. Grey, and enabled him to give such orders as might be necessary in case any excitement should be caused in London by the publication of the intelligence, Mr. Ricardo went to the London office at Westminster, and gave directions that the information should be sent to the various papers, and should be posted in the company's news-room. He (the Attorney-General) had the most positive affidavit of Mr. Ricardo, and other gentlemen present at the company, declaring that they believed that Mr. Ricardo stated they had, neither on that nor on any other occasion, used that or any other news for their own purpose.

The Court granted the rule.

THE QUEEN *v.* THE DEAN AND CHAPTER OF ROCHESTER.

Sir F. Thesiger applied on Saturday last to Mr. Justice Patteson, in the Bail Court, for a rule, calling upon the Dean and Chapter of the cathedral church of Rochester to show cause why a writ of prohibition should not issue, to prohibit them from proceeding further in the matter of certain charges which had been preferred against the Rev. Robert Whiston, concerning a certain pamphlet which that gentleman had published, under the title of "Cathedral Trusts and their Fulfilment;" or in the matter of a certain citation under the seal of the Dean and Chapter, bearing date in August, 1849; or for carrying into execution a deprivation signed in a document of the like date, by which the sentence of deprivation appeared to have been pronounced and received by the Dean and Chapter, for the removal of Mr. Whiston from the head-mastership of the Free Grammar School of Rochester, or for the office of minor canon of the same church, &c. According to the affidavits and documents before him, it would appear that the cathedral church of Rochester was founded and endowed by Henry VIII. in the year 1541. By the same endowment the Dean and Chapter were created a corporation, and estates and possessions were given to them for divers purposes; but one material purpose was the foundation and endowment of a grammar school, which was to consist of a head-master and under-master, twenty free scholars, and other boys who might be educated at that school. The statute provided for the appointment of a head master and under-master; provision was also made for four students being sent to the University, and being maintained there out of the funds of the endowment. It therefore appeared by the statutes that there was to be a grammar school established; a head-master and an under-master, who were to be appointed by the Dean and Chapter; 20 free scholars, and four students who were to be sent to the Universities—the free scholars and the students to be maintained out of the funds of the Cathedral endowment. Stipends were fixed for all the parties. The Dean was to receive £100 a year; the Canons £20 a year, the free scholars a small sum (£2 13s. 4d.); and the students who were to be sent to the University were to receive, until they took the degree of Bachelor of Arts, £5 a year; and after taking that degree, until they took the degree of Master of Arts, £10 13s. 4d. a year. It was clear that the object of the endowment was, by these stipends, to exhaust the whole fund. In November, 1842, Mr. Whiston was appointed head-master of the Grammar School; he continued his office was for life, or during good conduct; and it appeared that his predecessor before the last had died in office; and his immediate predecessor had left only upon being presented to a living by the Dean and Chapter, which conferred him in his options. Mr. Whiston, finding that no provision had been made by the Dean and Chapter for the accommodation of boarders in the school, laid out £4000 in the purchase of a house and land for the purpose of providing the necessary accommodation, and in addition to the large sum of £2700 upon fitting up the house, £700 of which was for the accommodation of the boarders. This he would not have done had he not considered that his office was for life; and that he was not liable to be removed "for any cause whatever negligent, or unfit or inapt to teach," which were the words of the statute. At that time there was not a single free scholar in the school; but soon after his appointment he had not less than 20 boys, and only 20 free scholars, which would show that he was fit for his office. Mr. Whiston, having his attention called to the statutes of the founder, and finding reason to believe that the object of the founder was that all the different persons mentioned, and particularly the free scholars and the students, should be educated, he felt a respect pend allotted to them under the statutes, and that the whole of the possessions of the Dean and Chapter should be exhausted, in certain proportions, in the satisfaction of the different stipends; and finding that the Dean and Chapter had already had been allotted at £100 a year, had now been raised to the sum of £1500 a year, and that the canons, who were to receive £20 a year, now had £700 a year, but that the free scholars were still left at the original stipend of £2 13s. 4d., and that the students at the Universities received only £5 a year, believed that the Dean and Chapter were not following the intention of the founder, and were not performing their duty in that respect and students; he therefore wrote a letter to the Dean and Chapter upon the subject, requiring from them a more equitable appointment of the funds. A correspondence ensued, which terminated in the Dean and Chapter depriving Mr. Whiston of his office, on the ground of his having committed a grave offence, by publishing the above-named on the subject, viz. "Cathedral Trusts and their Fulfilment," in which he took a review of all the cathedrals under the new foundation. Complaint having included among them—and brought them to bear upon the question; expressing himself in strong and energetic language with regard to what he considered to be a most flagrant breach of trust with respect to all these different cathedrals of the new foundation. They, however, subsequently restored him to his office; and further proceedings on their part led to a protest from Mr. Whiston, which they rejected, and a second time removed him from his office.

The question is at present before the Lord Chancellor in the Court of Chancery; and, pending that appeal, the present application was made.

Mr. Justice Patteson had great doubts whether in this case a prohibition would lie. He thought it must be a *mandamus* to restore Mr. Whiston; but, if Sir Frederick had a strong opinion the other way, he had better adopt the course he thought best. It was only his (Mr. Justice Patteson's) first impression.

Sir F. Thesiger would rather take his Lordship's first impression than his own last.

Mr. Justice Patteson said, it seemed to him it would be better to have a *mandamus* to restore. He did not see how it was possible for the Dean and Chapter to deny that they had deprived this gentleman after their sentence

Rule for a *mandamus* granted.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

THE ATTEMPTED PARRICIDE AT CHISWICK.

On Wednesday, Henry Bathurst Monkhouse, 27, mariner, who was indicted for feloniously shooting at John Farmer Monkhouse, his father, with intent to murder him, was placed at the bar, but, on application of counsel for the prisoner, the trial was postponed to next session, to allow time to make inquiries with regard to the prisoner's state of mind

THE MURDER AT THE MILLBANK PENITENTIARY.

John Francis, aged 33, and described as a watchmaker, was placed in the dock on Thursday, charged with the wilful murder of Thomas Hall.

Mr. Bodkin stated the facts of the case, which, though but recently before the public, we may notice briefly. The prisoner at the bar was a convict confined in the Millbank Penitentiary, and on the 9th ult. he was calling out from his cell for one of the warders of the prison, when the deceased went to him and chided him, and threatened to inform the governor. The door of his cell was opened for the purpose of enabling the prisoner to bring out a large covered earthen pan which was in his cell, and, with another prisoner, he brought it down as usual to the water-closet, where he emptied the contents and returned, with the empty pan in one hand and the lid in another. Upon the prisoner coming back to the cell, where the deceased was standing, the prisoner struck him with the lid and knocked him down, and when down he struck the deceased several times; and when persons who were attracted by the noise came up, they found Mr. Hall nearly dead.

Evidence fully supporting the case having been adduced,

Mr. Ballantine addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner, and said that, upon the facts, he felt the jury could come to no other conclusion than that of returning a verdict of guilty against the prisoner. But he had to urge upon their attention the state of mind of the prisoner, which he would be able to show was from his youth upwards unsettled, and was at the time of the commission of the offence unquestionably in a state of insanity. The learned gentleman commented at some length upon the evidence, and endeavoured to show that even from that evidence there were certain signs of insanity, which those who were better acquainted with the prisoner would corroborate, and detail facts which would prove his insanity beyond all question

At the close of his address the learned counsel called his witnesses.

Mr. Nathan Constable, a surgeon, in St. Mary Axe, said he had known the family of the prisoner for many years, and had attended them professionally. Knew his sister Amelia, who died two or three years ago. He knew her from her birth—she was only two or three years younger than the prisoner. Disease was hysterical madness. I know that his aunt is in confinement. The whole family are of weak mind. A cousin of the prisoner attempted to commit suicide by throwing herself into the river.

Mr. Blyth, resident medical officer on board the hospital-ship *Unity*, at Woolwich, said: In March, 1846, the prisoner came on board, and I attended him; and both Mr. Bessey and myself considered him insane. He had a delusion that some one intended to hurt him, and at night he used to shout out that some one was murdering him. He remained several weeks insane, but gradually recovered. He was under my observation at the hospital, when he was suffering from dyspepsia and an ulcerated sore, which he thought might turn into an abscess. Hereditary insanity is very seldom cured.

Mr. Bodkin then called the following witnesses:

Dr. Sutherland, jun., said: I am a physician, confining my practice and attention to diseases of the mind. By the direction of the Governor, I visited the prisoner on two occasions in Newgate, when I had a conversation with him. I formed an opinion on the state of his mind. I asked him if he recollected when the murder was committed, and he said he did. I spoke to him about his hearing, and he said he was out of his mind in 1846, and that the convicts said if I had not been for the officers in the ship, he would have thrown himself overboard. I [illegible] said he did not recollect. If the prisoner was insane, or really mad, in 1846, from terror, I should think it very probable that the same cause would produce temporary insanity again

Mr. M'Murdo, surgeon of Newgate, said he had seen no symptoms of insanity exhibited by the prisoner while in the prison. He had been there early in part of 1845 was seized with temporary insanity from terror, and was sane for two years afterwards, but was subsequently affected by terror, I think insanity might again return.

Mr. Beddk.n then made a few observations in reply, but was interrupted by

Mr. Baron Alderson, who said there was really no question in the case; for, although there could be no doubt about the guilt of the prisoner, it was equally clear, from the evidence which had been given, that he was a person of weak intellect, who had been once mad, and who, at the time of the murder, might have been seized with a return of his madness by circumstances acting upon his mind, and thus become a certain irresponsible for his actions. If the Jury thought he was sane, they would find him guilty; and, if not, they would return a verdict of insanity.

The Jury, without leaving the box, returned a verdict of Not Guilty, and found that he was insane.

The prisoner was then removed.

IRELAND.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—At the weekly meeting on Monday, in Conciliation Hall, Mr. John O'Connell read the following letter from Mr. Bright, M.P., which was afterwards ordered to be inserted in the minutes of the Association:—

> Rochdale, 29th Nov., 1849.
>
> My dear Sir,—I duly received your letter of the 20th inst., and also your letter of the 22nd, enclosing a resolution of the Loyal National Repeal Association, expressive of their appreciation of my recent speech on Ireland. I can say with all truthfulness that I am not conscious of having stated the views I have formed and publicly explained with regard to the calamities which afflict your country have met with, the entire opinion of the Association. I have seen the land, and I have seen the people. I know the land is fertile, and that the people are industrious. With these elements, I propose to work out the salvation of Ireland; and my policy would so secure to industry its reward, and, by perfect justice in your political and ecclesiastical arrangements, so extract the zest of bitterness from your social system, that were it adopted I have faith that Irishmen would speedily effect the restoration of Ireland.
>
> I am delighted to learn that, using the constitutional means with you and with us on the great questions which so deeply interest both countries; and I shall especially rejoice if the coming session of Parliament exhibits a more cordial and united effort on the part of the English and Irish members to secure those wise legislative measures as shall be formed for the relief of your suffering country.
>
> I feel grateful to your association for the resolution they have passed, and to you personally for the very kind manner in which you conveyed it to me, and beg to subscribe myself
>
> My dear Sir,
>
> JOHN BRIGHT.
>
> Hon. Secretary, Loyal National Repeal Association of Ireland

The rent for the week was £21 6s. 2d.

THE COURT OF EXCHEQUER.—Sir John Romilly was recently in Dublin on the subject of a bill to be presented on the opening of Parliament for the abolition of the Court of Exchequer. The Chancellor of the Exchequer is aware of all equity business in the Court of Chancery. The amount of business in the Four Courts is far less than some time ago, suitors preferring the cheaper and more summary courts of the assistant-barristers.

AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT.—A meeting, attended by Sir R. Kane (the President of the Queen's College), Mr. Fagan, M.P., Colonel Chatterton, the High Sheriff, and several other gentlemen of distinction, was held in Cork, on Saturday last, for the purpose of establishing a model farm and school of industry in Munster, in connexion with the provincial college, "by the formation of an agricultural, botanical, and arboricultural garden, and experimental farm, and also a museum of materials connected with these important subjects, so as to secure to this locality the appropriation of the £5000, as set forth in the second section of the 11th and 12th Vic., chap. 115." The necessary steps to carry out the objects of the meeting were unanimously adopted.

INCREASE OF EJECTMENTS.—At the recent quarter sessions of Thurles, county of Tipperary, nearly 270 ejectment processes were entered for adjudication—many of them affecting several holdings derived under intermediate landlords, known by the designation of "middlemen," a class of half-proprietors which famine and poor-rates have nearly extinguished. In the Superior Courts at Dublin, also, an unprecedented number of ejectments have been brought during the present term, particularly in the Court of Queen's Bench, bearing out that court the forms are less expensive and tedious, inasmuch as the occupiers alone need be served with copies of the ejectment notices, whilst, in the Common Pleas and Exchequer, all parties interested in the property must receive notice of the proceedings. Those ejectments apply to almost all parts of the south and west.

SOUTH AFRICAN EMIGRATION.—From all parts of the country emigration is still in progress, and shopkeepers and small traders, as well as farmers, are going off, although some unfavourable accounts have been received from persons who had sailed last spring of the prospects for emigrants in the United States, whither the tide of emigration has been flowing. The *Clonmel Chronicle* has the following from a Cashel correspondent:—"Vast numbers are still emigrating to America from this locality and the adjacent parts of the country. Such is a strong opinion against going to any British colony, solely on the ground that taxation is expected in all such places. Some emigrants have a strong prediction for the mother colonies, but this is forced to yield to a sense of self-interest, and hence the preference has been to the United States. It is, and about this place, at a *maximum*, if any one can be found to take it. Thousands of acres are lying profitless; money is rapidly disappearing from amongst us; the farms are passing to all which tends, to enrich thereby a foreign land, where, they allege, no other barony constable nor rate collector will take their hard-earned gains."

THE COMTE DE MONTEMOLIN.—Letters dated the 17th ult. have been received from Venice; by them we learn that the Comte de Montemolin has conferred the order of Isabella the Catholic on Mr. George Merry, for his zealous and gallant services during the war, and his fidelity on all occasions and through all varieties of fortune.—*Morning Post.*

NATIONAL FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.

A meeting of the National Freehold Land Society was held at the London Tavern on Monday night. The chief object of this society is to qualify its members to vote at elections for counties. For that purpose freehold estates of considerable extent are to be divided into plots of sufficient value to confer the right of voting, and the qualifications so obtained are to be allotted to the members at cost price. The chair was taken by Mr. Samuel Morley. Amongst those on the platform were—Messrs. Richard Cobden, M.P., Wm. John Hall, Charles Gilpin, John Morland, W. S. Burdon, John Cassell, &c.

The hall was crowded in every part. Mr. Cobden's entrance was announced by loud cheering from the body of the meeting.

Mr. Cobden, M.P., proposed the first resolution as follows:—

> That this meeting is of opinion that the freehold-land movement, adapted as it is to the varied pecuniary circumstances of all classes of the people, is calculated to improve the parliamentary representation of the country

He said, if he understood the nature of the meeting, it was one for business purposes. They were met to support and promote the objects of the National Freehold Land Society—an association formed to enable individuals, by small monthly contributions, to accumulate a fund for the purchase of the county franchise. That association had a double object—it was at once a deposit for savings, and a means of procuring a vote. They did not meet as part of the Birmingham Freehold Union, which was formed of gentlemen from all parts of the country subscribing to stimulate by all legitimate and constitutional means the extension of the freehold franchise. Their object was to purchase large estates and divide them in small portions among the members of the association at cost price. In that consisted the force and the value of the principle of association. It was not a building society. It was registered and enrolled under the Building Societies Act, certified by Mr. Tidd Pratt, for the purpose of giving all the security of the act of Parliament to the members; but it was, in fact, a mutual benefit assurance society, which proposed to give other advantages as well. Building societies possessed no power of purchasing land dividing estates. It was true a bit that was proposed to be done at the risk and upon the responsibility of the directors of the association, who would purchase at their own peril, and give the refusal of such portions as were necessary to the members at cost, or wholesale price. A great deal of the success of a associations of this kind depended, first, on the correct calculations of those who had its formation; and, secondly, on the stability and character of those who had its responsible management. With regard to the calculations on which this society was founded, it had been stated that it was proposed to find a freehold qualification for £30—that was on the first prospectus but he (Mr C.) imitated it would be omitted. All he proposed to do himself was, that whatever property was bought, should be divided among the members at cost price; and he could not and would not pledge himself whether a vote would cost £20, £30, or even £40. He had certainly happened in Birmingham to hear that a number of votes were bought for as little as £20; but that might have been a lucky accident; and he (Mr. C.) would certainly not be a party to delude any one into the belief that he could vote regular price, having shared this principle. The next consideration was that which concerned the managers of the society. He was happy to see the chairman one of the trustees—he needed not to say that his friend stood well in Lombard-street—(hear)—and all the other trustees were men whom he would be happy to leave trustees in the event will for his family. That was the only test in public matters; and, if a man would not bear it, he (Mr. C.) would have nothing to do with him. Besides the trustees, however, there was to be a board of directors. In the first attempt every member of the board who he was in town, and could only say he would be very happy to meet any of the gentlemen composing it in private life and call him his friend. So far he firmly believed that the affairs of the society were in the very most respectable hands. It had been objected that the association would not be able to find freehold property of sufficient size and quantity in a convenient position. There was difficulty in everything; and those whose business it was to turn a green eye upon all things would, no doubt, find them in this. But he believed the difficulty in working out this plan was not insuperable. (Hear.) It was true that in seeking to purchase property they might not be able to get it at their own door; but in that case they would only have to go farther afield. He saw no difficulty in qualifying for any county. The land need not be land to build mansions on, but might be good enough for a night even be agricultural soil; but it would give a secure rent. If it was in the neighbourhood of a town, it was certain to increase in value, because, as the operation of the corn-law repeal would diminish the price of food, towns would grow more and more consequently ground in their neighbourhood would rise in price. The avidity of the peasantry for small plots of land was most surprising. In Wiltshire it was taken such advantage of that £7 per acre was paid for small holdings. Therefore, any member of the society wishing to let his purchase would be certain to get 40s. per annum per acre for it as garden-ground. Having explained the question practically, he should next go a little wider into the question, and look at it generally. They were assembled in the confident hope that the qualification they were no Red Republicans or Revolutionists, they were digging down to four centuries to find the origin of the freehold qualification. The question was—and it was not to be disguised—had a great change in the circumstances of the country of public power in this country? He avowed that his object in promoting the association was, by all legal and constitutional means, to place the political power of the country in the hands of the middle and industrious classes. (Cheers.) England had no occasion to fight in the streets. Their forefathers did that for them during the whole of the 17th century, in which England was in the same position as France

THE NEW DRAWING-OFFICE, AT THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

we rejoice to find that the Bank have thus done something for the art as well as the public and their proprietors.

HER MAJESTY'S SHIP "PLUMPER," AT HONDURAS.

We have been favoured by a Correspondent with the accompanying Sketch of her Majesty's steam screw sloop *Plumper*, on the occasion of her taking possession of the Fort at Truxillo, one of the harbours of the province of Honduras, under the following circumstances, on the morning of October 4:—

"It appears that the Government of Honduras has at different times borrowed from British merchants sums of money, and in other ways contracted a considerable debt, which it has shown great disinclination to liquidate. The *Plumper* was, accordingly, sent to insist on the immediate payment; and for this purpose, on arriving, on the evening of the 3d, she took up a position to command the batteries and landing-place, at Truxillo, and prepared for action. An officer was then sent to communicate with the Governor; but no satisfactory answer having been received, at dawn on the following day the *Plumper*, in the promptest manner, landed an armed party of sailors and marines, headed by the gallant Captain, with the first and second lieutenants, and Mr. Bush (mate). Forthwith they took possession of the strong fort, and by their intrepid daring, and the judicious manner in which the whole affair was conducted, prevented a shot being fired. The *Plumper* at this time, with the steam up, and anchored close abreast of the fort, in charge of the master, had all her guns loaded with shot and shell, and was fully prepared to support her landing party, if resistance had made it necessary; but the vigilant people left on board saw, with much satisfaction, the comparatively small band march into the fortress, at the gate of which a guard of above 30 soldiers laid down their arms and surrendered.

Having retained possession of the place until the Governor had, from the commissariat chest—besides laying an impost upon all the inhabitants, to the number of about 5000—met the debt to the utmost of his ability, the fort was evacuated, and the *Plumper* left the same evening for Jamaica.

CAPTURE OF FORT TRUXILLO, HONDURAS BY HER MAJESTY'S STEAMER "PLUMPER."

EXPOSITION OF FRENCH INDUSTRY.

A large collection of specimens of the industrial arts of France has lately been opened at 13, George-street, Hanover-square, and has proved very attractive as an exhibition. It has been admirably arranged under the direction of M. Sallendrouze de Lamornaix, ex-deputy and member of the Acting Council of Manufactures at Paris, and himself one of the largest and most distinguished manufacturers of France. The articles exhibited, it is understood, are the property of a body of manufacturers, and include a selection from the late National Exposition at Paris; out of which, and our own projected "Great Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations," in 1851, the anticipatory assemblage of M. Sallandrouze de Lamornaix has, doubtless, originated. It is not, however, strictly speaking, a National Exhibition, as our forthcoming one will be; but when we say that it contains some exquisite works from Sèvres, the Gobelins, and Beauvais, and the ancient Royal carpet manufactory of Aubusson, the reader will conclude it to partake largely of a national character.

The several articles are arranged with much taste and effect in a suite of seven rooms, besides galleries, staircases, and corridors; and when these are lighted with gas, in chandeliers of beautiful design (for the Exhibition is open until ten o'clock at night), the scene is a very splendid as well as interesting spectacle. Wherever the eye turns, specimens of art at once elaborate and beautiful arrest its gaze and invite scrutiny. Bronzes and other ornamental metal-work, of exquisite design and perfect finish; costly and luxurious cabinet-work; Sèvres porcelain, admirably painted and embellished; bookbinding, with which the illuminated missals of mediæval times cannot be compared; tapestry from the looms of the Gobelins; carpets from Aubusson; silks, satins, and velvets from Lyons; paper pattern of extraordinary beauty in design; lacework and cashmere shawls, which must ensure to the exhibition the patronage of the fair sex; specimens of jewellery, though not in such quantities as might have been expected; and last though not least remarkable, boots and shoes, in the soles of which sewing is dispensed with: these are the leading classes in which the articles are arranged with much artistic taste. In viewing the several rooms, it is impossible not to feel that in articles of ornamental luxury, in elegance of design, and splendour of material, the industrial ingenuity of France is guided in the right direction of art; and that nowhere is art studied in a greater variety of forms and appliances than by the French manufacturers. There is, however, a constant tendency to adaptation from the antique—in some instances objectionable, but generally exercised with skill and judgment.

SEVRES PORCELAIN.

The first room in the suite of apartments in Geo ge-street is principally occupied with bronzes; and that of most pretension is an allegorical representation of Shakspeare, by M. Emile Thomas. The most curious object in the apartment is a missal, the property of the Queen of Spain, and lent by her to be exhibited. it is bound in purple velvet, inlaid with gold and gems. Another interesting item is a specimen of bookbinding, of beautiful design, delicately carved in lime-wood.

CENTRE-PIECE, BY VILLEMSENS.

The second room is filled with specimens of cabinet-work and ornamental furniture by MM. Tahan and Laurent, and with a large collection of those artistic objects for which the establishment of M. Susse is so well known.

The staircase leading from the second room to the third is hung with decorative papers from the manufactory of MM. Madire and Genoux, which are of characteristic excellence of design.

The third room, in position and otherwise the most important, has its walls hung with immense Aubusson carpets, and tapestry from the looms of the Gobelins. The carpets represent happy combinations of fruit and flowers, and tesselated patterns, which are preferable to walking over mullions and Gothic tracery. We have engraved part of one of the Aubusson products. But most striking is a vast piece of tapestry hanging opposite the carpets, upon which Steubens' celebrated picture of "Peter the Great, saved at the shrine from the Strelitz conspiracy," is copied with marvellous effect. The colours have wonderful freshness and beauty, and the figures are of colossal boldness. Time was when tapestry was made at Mortlake, on the Thames, and used to hide clumsy joinery, and keep the wind from piercing through many a wainscot cranny; it is now hung up in palaces as a picture. We omitted, by the way, to mention a set of tapestry pictures in the second room, mistakable for paintings. To return to the large room, there are some beautiful specimens of Roman Catholic church furniture; and some chocolate sets of Sèvres porcelain, which really deserve to be carried from place to place in satin-lined cases. The portraits on some of the porcelain have the highest finish of miniatures; and mighty pretty women they are, too, as Peggy would have said.

The bronzes in this apartment are by Marchand and Charpentier, and attracted great attention at the Paris exhibition. The furniture, which is of a very costly and elegant description, is by MM. Grobé Frères, and has been arranged in the apartment with great taste. The chalices and other altar ornaments have been contributed by Villemsens. The pianos and other musical instruments are by Erard, Kriegelstein, and Jaulain. The last great feature in the exhibition of specimens in the third room is the collection of porcelain from Sèvres, conspicuous among which are three superb vases. The largest, which is of a tazza form, is a combination of bronze and porcelain, the body of a brilliant blue, with garlands of flowers beautifully painted by Jacobs; the other two are of remarkably elegant upright forms, with diapered gold grounds, and having in compartments the portraits of men illustrious in the arts of peace.

In the small corridor leading to the fourth room, are two exquisitely carved oak cabinets by Grobé.

BRONZES, BY CHARPENTIER AND SUSSE.

In the fourth room are specimens of ornamental mouldings in laminated zinc, by the "Société des Zincs de la Vieille Montagne," which gained the large gold medal at the late Paris Exposition. Another thing in this room worth notice is a new machine, exhibited by M. Schlumberger, of Mulhouse, for carding wool. It appears to act with great ease, and in a very effectual manner, and is stated to card from 50 lb. to 60 lb. of wool in the day.

In the fifth room, which is surrounded by a gallery, supported upon twisted columns, is a collection of optical instruments by the celebrated Lerebours, of Paris. Among these is an object-glass, said to be the largest and clearest yet manufactured. This apartment also contains specimens of silk, satin, and velvet manufactures from the looms of Lyons.

The staircase leading up to the gallery is ornamented by paper from the manufactory of Zuber, who recently received the decoration of the Legion of Honour for the improvements he has introduced into this branch of national industry. The gallery contains books published by Matthias, Plon, Paguerre, and others. The walls are ornamented with carpets, shawls, printed goods, lace, &c.

The sixth contains beautiful Cachmere shawls, by Gaussen, Heibert, and Denseirouze; lace from the manufactories of Delile and Deschamps; and of artistic jewellery from Froment Meurice, Rudolphi, Rouvenat, Philippe, and others.

PART OF AUBUSSON CARPET.

The seventh room is occupied by the manufactures of M. Sallandrouze de Lamornaix. Here are seen tapestry little inferior to that of the Gobelins; curtains destined for the reception-rooms at the Hôtel de Ville, Paris; *portières* in all the best styles; and a variety of other productions, for which M. Sallandrouze de Lamornaix has been honoured by the decoration of the Cross of the Legion of Honour, and medals at each Exposition from a very early period.

The specimens we have engraved comprise a group of Sèvres porcelain of the most exquisite form; a small group of bronzes by Charpentier; and a beautiful bronze, an ornamental centre-piece for the table, by Villemsens; besides the carpet, already mentioned.

The group of Sèvres comprises three vases of most beautiful form and decoration—the dark one, of deep blue, with gilt flowers, being in the style denominated the Egyptian: the central one, white, with blueish ornaments, Etruscan; and the third, covered with decorations in the richest cinque-cento style. A beautiful little figure of a satyr, in bisque, holding a basket intended for flowers on his head, forms part of the group, and it is impossible to express too high an opinion of the ability displayed in this elegant little model; the careless freedom of the position, and the sly merriment of the face, being most admirable. A small salt-cellar, supported on four dolphins, remarkable for the delicacy of the workmanship, though of questionable taste, completes the group.

Of the two bronzes by Charpentier, which we have engraved, one represents a figure in armour and surcoat, holding a lance with its pennon, the lance bearing on its shaft a trophy composed of the Ro-

man fasces, shields, swords, &c., branches for six lights being affixed to the fasces. This figure is remarkable for its characteristic modelling and picturesqueness, though a serious anachronism is committed in having a soldier clad in mediæval panoply, carrying a classic trophy. This candelabrum is extremely appropriate for a baronial hall. The figure by the side of the trophy-bearer is a beautifully executed man-at-arms. Most of the objects sent by Charpentier are of a chivalrous character, and a chandelier is of extreme richness and piquant design. We should observe that all Charpentier's bronzes are coloured, so as to carry the appearance of being formed of steel and bronze, and this has a very nice appearance. In the same Illustration with the knights just described, is a flower vase of bronze, by Susse, of excellent design and workmanship. The centre-piece, by Villemsens, is an effective and picturesque group, consisting of a shaft supporting a bowl of lotus leaves, from which are pendant festoons of vine, &c. On three sides of the shaft are figures emblematic of hunting, fishing, and agriculture, admirably modelled; and the base is of rich and pleasing character.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Dec. 2. First Sunday in Advent.
MONDAY, 3.—Belzoni died, 1823.
TUESDAY, 4.—Sun rises 7h. 49m., sets 3h. 51m.
WEDNESDAY, 5.—Mozart died, 1792.
THURSDAY, 6. Nicholas. Moon's Last Quarter 6h. 34m P M
FRIDAY, 7.—Sun rises 7h. 53m., sets 3h. 50m.
SATURDAY, 8. Conception of B. V. Mary.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 8.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. h m	M. h m	M. h m	M. h m	M. h m	M. h m	M. h m
3 10	3 39	4 8	4 35	5 10	5 45	6 20
A. h m	A. h m	A. h m	A. h m	A. h m	A. h m	A. h m
3 28	3 57	4 25	4 53	5 28	6 3	6 39
M. h m	M. h m	M. h m	M. h m	M. h m	M. h m	M. h m
3 45	4 14	4 42	5 10	5 45	6 20	6 57
A. h m	A. h m	A. h m	A. h m	A. h m	A. h m	A. h m
4 3	4 32	5 0	5 28	6 3	6 39	7 15

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Mr. BATTY has the honour to announce, that his BENEFIT will take place on MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 3rd, when, by desire of numerous Friends, a Popular Selection of the Most Famous Artistes of the establishment, the following gentlemen have, in the most handsome manner, announced their valuable services:—YOUNG HERCULES, the great American Equestrian. M. PAUL LANZAS will, in a manner, black more BEDA; and M. HENOIT PUCK will, in a highly original manner, display his performance. The whole will conclude with the BATTLE OF WATERLOO, concluding with a Look, Picture of Equestrian Novelties.

EXETER HALL.—WEDNESDAY CONCERTS.—WEDNESDAY NEXT, DEC. 5, will be the SECOND CONCERT when the celebrated Vocalist, FRANCESCO BERGER, will make his FIRST APPEARANCE for this season, and will sing, together with M. DUSSEK and SIGNOR ARCHETTI, the admired Duet by Rossini, "Ecco ridente in cielo." Leader, Mr. BLAGROVE. Conductor, Mr. COOPER. Stalls, 7s.; may be had of Mr. STAMMERS, at the office of the Concerts, 4, Exeter Hall, and of all music-sellers.

MR. WILLY'S CONCERTS, at the NEW MUSIC ROOMS, ST. MARTIN'S HALL, 86, LONG ACRE. The Second Concert will be given on MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 3rd, when Mr. WILLY will be assisted by Mr. BENNETT, the celebrated violoncellist Signor PIATTI, Miss DOLBY, Miss ELLEN LYON, Mr. W. H. HOGUIN, Messrs. PERSHING, SHARLAND, REED, PRATTEN, and other members of Mr. Willy's Quadrille Band, will perform at the First Concert on MONDAY Evening next, December 3rd. Commence at half-past Seven. Tickets 2s. 3s. and 5s each

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The First of a Series of Illustrated Lectures, by Dr Bachhoffner, on the Philosophy of Scientific Recreation, Daily at Two o'Clock, and on the Evenings of Tuesday and Thursday at Eight. An entirely New Set of Dissolving Views of London in the Nineteenth Century and as it now is, with a Descriptive Lecture, Daily at Half-past Four, and in the Evenings at a Quarter to Ten. The Views of Rome are shown Daily at One o'Clock. A Lecture on the Celebration of the Votes and on the Art of Singing, by Mr. G. Buckingham Ellis, Esq., on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at a Quarter to Four, and on the alternate Evenings at Eight. Lectures on Chemistry, by Mr Ashley. Exhibition of the Oxy-Hydrogen Microscope. Diver and Diving-Bell, &c. Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price.

WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE ON SATURDAY NEXT, DEC. 8TH,
THE MISSISSIPPI and MISSOURI RIVERS, exhibited, by command, to her Majesty the Queen, H.R.H. Prince Albert, and Royal Family, at Windsor Castle.—New Views, showing Western Towns of the Mississippi, Town, Towns, Villages, &c., to New Orleans. Exhibiting at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, every morning at half-past two, evening at half-past seven.—Admission, lower seats, 3s.; gallery, 1s.

THE NILE, RE-OPENED, with NEW TABLEAUX.—At the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, the New and Splendid MOVING PANORAMA of the NILE, exhibiting the whole of the Stupendous Works of Antiquity now remaining on its banks between Cairo, the Capital of Egypt, and the Second Cataract in Nubia. Painted by HENRY WARREN and JAMES FAHEY, from Drawings made by them on the spot, during a residence of many years in Egypt.—Afternoon Three; Evenings, Eight o'Clock.—Stalls, 3s.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.

NOTICE.—SMITHFIELD CLUB PRIZE CATTLE SHOW, and EXHIBITION of SEEDS, ROOTS, IMPLEMENTS, &c., for 1849, COMMENCES on TUESDAY, instead of Wednesday, and CLOSES on FRIDAY Evening, instead of Saturday, as heretofore, 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th DECEMBER.—Bazaar, King-street, Portman-square.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E. J. S., Romford—The usual charge for bidding volumes of our Journal is 5s. 6d., but we could undertake the order.

J. H. KENNEDY.—We can see nothing to do with pattern lotteries.

B.—Distance may be measured by a Perambulator, or surveying wheel, with a dial plate; or by a Pedometer, in the form of a watch.

NEMO.—If our Castle is, as we stated last week, ab. 40 feet miles north-west of Pennycuik.

S.—The issue of "Raising the Wind" is by the late Mr. Kenney; this is all we can reply to HENRY Oxford.—Both ladies are living: the Latter has not rel ired from the stage.

VERITAS.—The speech may be found in the newspapers for June, 1842

A SCHOOLBOY.—The italicised words in the Bible were supplied by the Translators

F. H. Bills of Exchange were invented by the Jews, as a means of removing their property to nations where they were perse-cuted.

CANUS.—Apply to Ackermann and Co., Strand.

F. M.—Sir Robert Should the Island be declared a destination, we will [illegible]

C. [illegible] and fow and far

B. [illegible]

M. [illegible] and it may be had in Parts at 2s. 6d. each.

W. H. [illegible] price 18s

An Old [illegible] Copy and The Centrifugal [illegible] some time, been exhibited in London

ESPANA.—Trudgeon's French and Spanish, and Spanish and French Dictionary (Longman and Co.) professes to be the most complete of all. Neuman, perhaps, comes next.

J. B. H., Huddersfield.—"De good by health, and blest to find it same," is by Pope.

L. M. N.—Legal.

VETUS.—We cannot precisely inform you.

HOMO, York.—Apply to Mr. Cubitt, engineer, Lomas-street, Southwark

WOOLBRIDGE.—Of Newcastle, Esho-square

T. R.—Fee views may be, blained of Messrs Evans, publishers, Lincoln's-inn-fields. The "Bear Hunt" is by Landseer.

R. S.—The address of Lord Ashley is 21 Upper South street, Grosvenor square.

BRAN.—We have no item in the machine.

WARLIKELY.—The price of M. Soyer's new Cookery Book is 7s. 6d.

W. G.—See the instructions in Wood Engraving, in No. 114 of our Journal.

AN EAST INDIAN, Edinburgh.—White's Curry-stuff is sold by Morel, Piccadilly.

W. H., near Chesterfield should apply to a private hor.

J. F., Cork.—See the article on "Canary-birds," in No. 241 of our Journal.

E. F. G.—The consenting reply is the accept-

R. J. W.—The foundation is an excellent one

W. M., Cork.—No Number in question may be had, by remitting the stamps

A. D., Derby.—You have been misinformed.

W. H.—Horse and Co., 178, St. Vincent-st.

F. G., Wolverhampton.—The address of Mr. Harry Perry, patentee of the [illegible] shower horses, a Look-yer-street [illegible]

A YOUNG AUTHOR.—The address is 23 Paternoster-row. The remuneration varies [illegible]

C. [illegible] Chemical Gazette, to be had [illegible] order of any bookseller.

M. [illegible] can neither confirm [illegible]

[illegible]

J. H. [illegible] the security [illegible]

CORA, should [illegible] to the Commissioners of Police about the morning [illegible] such a solicitor as to the liability of the landlord.

DOUBLE.—[illegible] X X. X. A. H., Gainsborough; T. C., Tunbridge Wells.

TYRO.—Burgess' Lithographs may be heard of at Ackermann's and Co, Strand

A. M., Clapton.—Financial

F. F., Hampstead.—We cannot give the recommendation in question.

F. F., Hampstead.—We cannot give the recommendation in question.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER, Plymouth.—The Columbian Debt has long since been divided into Grenada, Venezuela, Peruvina, and Guatemala Bonds. You are recommended to apply to a country banker or stockbroker, who will, on receipt of a letter, be able to inform you the best mode of proceeding

BETA, S. N.—The best course to charge anything you may choose to pay, you having the option of charging the bill or not, on the terms proposed

H. [illegible] Address the Vice-Chancellor of the [illegible]

A. [illegible] Prince of Leiningen, K.G., is [illegible] brother of Queen Victoria being son of the Duchess of Kent by her first husband [illegible] Edward Prit, Chief Secretary of Ireland, is son of Joseph Pearl, Esq., of Bowes near [illegible] and is consequently the late Sir Robert Peel, Bart

ABSENT.—S. S. Brighton.—You've five-pulses [illegible] of Jas II will not be on a premium [illegible] a very brilliant state

HERALDICUS TYRO.—The crest cannot be authentic [illegible] intermixed six generations [illegible] of the original grantee, [illegible] assumption by a stranger of the original grantee, [illegible] only satisfactory mode of establishing a pedigree is by parish registers, wills, and family papers. The heraldic charges on a shield of arms have no particular meaning, [illegible] The use of supporters [illegible] belongs to those families only whose right is acknowledged at the Heralds'-office. The only commoners who are entitled, legally to supporters, are Knights Grand Crosses of the Bath, and Knights Grand Crosses of St. Michael and St. George, the chiefs of the whole in scotland, and those to whom the honour appears as by specific grant. The popular definition of a gentleman is that stated by our Correspondent.

A CONSTANT READER.—We do not know of any authorised [illegible]

H. C. P. Messrs. Wrench, Sandeman, Kirk & William-street, London

J. S. S., Jedburg.—Received.

A.—Christianity According to the doctrine of the Catholic Church, each person of the Trinity is a distinct and real God yet the three are one mind.

SAPERE.—The General Board of Health are at Gwydyr House, Whitehall. See No. 237 of our Journal

A CONSTANT READER.—The Marquis of Waterford sits in the House of Lords as Baron Tyrone, of Haverfordwest, County Pembroke

MRS. BRIGHT.—Residence in this country will [illegible] natural-born subject. Apply at the Foreign Office

S. G.—The arms of [illegible] are "Ar, [illegible]

ANNIE AND [illegible] is nothing in [illegible] within a ribbon exhibiting his motto.

[illegible] Should her Majesty the Queen Dowager [illegible] Wm. Warren, College-street, [illegible]

[illegible] Illustrations," 2 vols., in Three Parts [illegible]

[illegible] ation on Bridges and Crests has reached us

A. LEGOBLEY St. Sidwells.—George Edward Knox are the Christian names of Lieutenant Knox

ROS, Todmorden.—Which family of Lockwood [illegible]

A TYRO.—It is not lawful for a [illegible] his deceased wife's sister, under any circumstances

BOOKS, &c. RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Swedenborg; a Biography.—The British Gazetteer.—Sullivan's Album for 1850.—The Circuiteer.—The Four Pilgrims.—The Family Friend. Vol. I. Napier's Excursion in Southern Africa.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1849.

THE news from California brought by the mail steam-ship *Hibernia* shows the progress that has been made in constituting the golden region into a state of the North American Union, and in providing for the due administration of its affairs. The State Convention of California has been engaged for some time in drawing up a Constitution. It was expected that the *questio vexata* of slavery would give rise to long and acrimonious debates, and that the settlers of California would not be scrupulous in recognising that "domestic institution" of the Southern States which considers oxen and black men in the same light of goods and chattels. It has turned out otherwise; and, much to its credit, the Californian Convention has agreed, without a division, that no slavery shall be permitted within the territories of the new state. A few members of the Convention spoke in favour of submitting the question to the separate vote of the whole people; but, as they did not propose an amendment to that effect, California was unanimously declared to be a free state. The Convention having established the principle, did not, however, carry it out to its full extent; but, on the question of the suffrage, decided that every male citizen of the United States, resident for six months in California, and 21 years of age, with the exception of Indians, Africans, and the descendents of Africans, should be entitled to the privilege of a vote.

The Legislature is to consist of two branches—an Assembly and a Senate, elected for two years. The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and the Executive department are to be elected in the same manner and for the same term; and generally the other details of the Constitution are based upon the model of those existing in the older states of the Union. San José has been chosen for the capital, instead of San Francisco. The new Constitution was to be submitted to the people on the 7th November, and, if adopted by them, as there was every reason to anticipate it would be, the Legislature was to assemble in the first week of December. It was expected that Colonel Fremont would be elected Governor. The present population of California exceeds 100,000 persons, of whom 25,000 are established in San Francisco and its immediate neighbourhood. The accounts from the "diggings" continue to be equally favourable, and, although possibly exaggerated, leave no room to doubt that the yield of the precious metal is exceedingly abundant.

THE progress of the bold experiment made by the President of the French Republic continues to be watched with much interest in this country, and in every part of Europe where the people are not involved in revolutions of their own. In France, the equanimity with which the great bulk of the people look on is somewhat extraordinary, and will, no doubt, encourage the President to pursue the straightforward, honest, and manly course which has so scared and scattered the various factions with which France is afflicted. He has risen greatly in popular estimation since the dismissal of the Odillon Barrot Ministry, and has displeased no other parties than those conflicting ambitions which sought to make a tool of him for their own purposes. They mistook their man when they speculated on making of him either a General Monk or a Richard Cromwell. The French caricaturist of the *Journal pour Rire* has happily expressed their confusion and the President's policy:—"*Messieurs*," he is represented as saying to Messrs. Molé, Thiers, and Barrot, "*on ne dit que vous avez promis de ne marcher sur le ventre; mais cet exercise ne me convient pas; l'état de ma santé est trop délicat. Sortez!* His energy, combined with his scrupulous adherence to the forms and spirit of the constitution under which he was elected, and which he has sworn to obey, and with the daily extending recognition of his tact and ability, have already produced a salutary effect upon the hostile Assembly. To judge from present appearances, the apprehended *coup d'état* will be rendered unnecessary, by the establishment of a better feeling between these two cognate powers. The great bulk of the Assembly consists of waverers—of men who will adhere to the winning cause, whatever it may happen to be; and large numbers of these have already expressed their adhesion to the policy of the President. A *coup d'état* could be a gain to no party; and the Assembly is as much interested in preventing it as the President. The French are not yet ripe for liberty. They do not even understand it. What they do understand, and, above all things, desire, are order and stability. They see no chance of either under any kind of restoration, or under the tender mercies of the Red Republicans; but they see something like a fair prospect of both under Louis Napoleon. The greater his honesty and courage, the fairer the prospect for the defeat of all the factions. Hence his present popularity, and hence the acquiescence of the great bulk of the people in a personal policy which would not have been endured under Louis Philippe. Hereafter, the bounds of French liberty will be extended. At present it requires a foundation; and that is the task upon which the President is employed. For the sake of France, we trust his experiment will have a fair trial.

A ROYAL COMMISSION has at length been appointed to inquire into and report upon the state of Smithfield Market. The constitution of the Commission will deprive the most obstinate stickler for the modern barbarism of a cattle market in the heart of a great city, of all pretext for accusing it of being drawn from amid men of one opinion. All interests are fairly represented in it. As jurymen upon this great question, we have Mr. Cornewall Lewis, M.P., and the Hon. F. Byng, as representing the interests of the people at large; Professor R. Owen, as representing science; Sir James Duke, M.P., and Mr. John Wood, of the Court of Common Council, as representing the pecuniary interests of the Corporation of London; and Mr. Wm. Miles, M.P., the celebrated agriculturist. In such hands as these all parties may be well contented to leave the question.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER.

We lament to announce the continued and increasing illness of this illustrious lady. The bulletins of the past week, we have no much reason to fear, leave no ground for hope of a favourable change in her Majesty's condition.

On Sunday her Majesty was described to have had little sleep during the previous night, and to be more feeble in consequence.

From Sunday to Thursday there was no favourable change; and on Friday her Majesty's health was thus reported:—

The Priory, Nov. 30.

"The Queen Dowager has passed an extremely restless night, and her Majesty shows symptoms of increased distress this morning.

"DAVID DAVIES, M.D."

Her Majesty is attended by her angust sister, the Duchess Ida of Saxe-Weimar and the Princesses Anne and Amelia, daughters of the latter, as well as by all the members of her household.

The Duchess of Kent paid a visit to her Majesty on Monday.

POSTCRIPT.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

CAPELL *v.* THE OVERSEERS OF ASTON AND OTHERS.—This was an appeal from a decision of the revising barrister of the North Staffordshire district, who decided that shareholders in Freehold Land Societies were not entitled to be placed upon the Parliamentary register. That decision excited great dissatisfaction amongst the numerous parties interested, and an appeal was made to the Court of Common Pleas. The case was argued at great length during the present term, and the Court took time to consider. Yesterday (Friday) the Court delivered judgment, reversing the decision of the Court below, and ordering the name of the appellant to be placed upon the register. There were several other cases of the same nature, in which the same judgment was pronounced. This decision will have the effect of greatly increasing the parliamentary constituency of the county.

CONSECRATION OF THE NEW BISHOPS.—Dr. Hinds, Bishop elect of Norwich, and Dr. Ollivant, Bishop elect of Llandaff, were consecrated on yesterday (Friday) morning, at St. Mary le Bow Church, Cheapside, with the usual solemnities. The Bishop of Madras (Dr. Dealtry) will be consecrated next Sunday.

We understand that the Master-General of the Ordnance has appointed George Butler, Esq. (Chief Clerk in the Secretary's office), to be Secretary to the Ordnance, in the room of the late R. Sykes, Esq.

Mr. George Bowyer, D.C.L., has been unanimously elected by the Benchers of the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple to the office of Lecturer of that Society. Mr. Bowyer was a candidate for the borough of Reading at the last election.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE POLISH REVOLUTION.—Thursday being the 19th anniversary of the Polish revolution of 1830, a great number of the Poles resident in London attended the funeral service performed in memory of those who fell in that national struggle. Mass was said by the Rev. Mr. Long in St. Patrick's Chapel, Sutton-street, Soho.

THE SCOTTISH HOSPITAL.—Yesterday (Friday) being St. Andrew's Day, the annual meeting of this excellent national society was held in the hall of the Corporation, Crane-court, Fleet-street, for the election of officers of the Corporation, and for the transaction of the ordinary business. Sir Walter Stirling, Bart., in the chair. The minutes of the previous quarterly meetings were confirmed. Major Adair, the secretary, then read the report and balance-sheet. Thanks were voted to the Duke of Montrose, for the dignified way in which he had sustained the office of president of the institution, as also to the Chisholm, and to the medical and other officers of the society, for their valuable services, and they were re-elected. The Marquis of Stafford, the son of the Duke of Sutherland, was elected in the room of the late Sir Charles Forbes, so also was the Lord James Stuart, in the room of the Right Hon. Fox Maule, whose period of office had expired. After an interesting discussion with respect to the condition and progress of the children in the school, during which it was resolved that the superintending clergyman of the schools should make an annual report of their condition, a vote of thanks was moved to the Chairman, and the meeting separated.

THE CITY POLICE ORDER AS TO DESTITUTE PERSONS.—The following order was communicated to the City police force on Thursday:—"The Commissioner orders that the sergeants and constables of the City Police take all persons found begging in the streets before a magistrate; and that all destitute persons be taken to the relieving officer of the district in which they may be found, and unless forthwith relieved, that the officer be summoned for neglect of duty."

FIRES.—On Thursday night, between eight and nine o'clock, two alarming fires broke out. The first was at the Albion, 23, Macclesfield-street, Soho-road, the property of Mr. Haswell, by which the upper part of the house was burned out, and the lower rooms much damaged.——The other fire happened on the premises of Mr. Graves, a staymaker, carrying on business at 81, Boswell-street. The flames were confined to a workshop in which the fire commenced, but great damage was done to the lower portions of the premises and the stock by water.——On Thursday morning, at half-past eleven o'clock, a fire broke out in the private residence of Mrs. Mary Fewtner, a lady of independent property, situate in Wells Lion-street, Pentonville. The flames originated in the back parlour, at which time Mrs. Fewtner was lying in the room asleep. The cries of the poor lady brought assistance, and by great exertions the fire was subdued, but not until nearly the whole of the building and wearing apparel in the room were destroyed, and Mrs. Fewtner so frightfully burned that little hopes are entertained of her recovery.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Paris journals of Thursday and Friday supply a few details (but they are of little interest) connected with the alleged Legitimist conspiracy. What whatever might have been its proposed object, neither the individuals engaged in it, nor the means they adopted to carry it into effect, gave it the appearance of a very formidable conspiracy. The persons apprehended at the Rue de Romfort are, as we have already stated, of no station, influence, or talent; and they seem to have exercised little or no discretion in endeavouring to conceal their operations.

M. Lamartine's constituents are not the only ones pleased at his long absence from his parliamentary duties, but that hon. member has written to say, that illness has been the principal cause. Feeling, however, that the electors of Loiret ought to be more efficiently represented in the Assembly, M. Lamartine promises, that if in three weeks his health should not improve, he will resign his seat into their hands

M. Proudhon has laid before the Assembly a proposition for a yearly tax of six per cent. on *rentes*.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

The reported rupture, which we have noticed in another place, between Austria and Prussia, turns out to be a false alarm. The *Berlin State Gazette* gives it an official contradiction, by declaring, upon authority, that Austria had not protested against the meeting of the Parliament at Erfurt, in December, and consequently that there could be no foundation for the other part of the rumour, that the Court of Vienna intended to enforce that protest by armed intervention, if necessary. Other German journals also confirm this statement. Private letters from Berlin of the 25th ult., however, assert that a dispatch had been received by the Prussian Government from Austrian Cabinet upon the subject, warning the former of the dangers that might arise from a collision between the Power at Erfurt and the Power at Frankfort; but that it contained neither protest nor menace. The misunderstanding appears to have arisen from the vagueness of phraseology employed in transmitting the substance of the dispatch in question through the electric telegraph, by which medium it was first communicated to the public.

ITALY.

The Grand Duke of Tuscany has granted an amnesty to all persons convicted of political offences, with a few exceptions specially mentioned.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CAMBRIDGE.

CHRIST'S COLLEGE.—Subjects for the Voluntary Classical Examination, 1849-50.—"Platonis Theæetetus," "Aristophanis Pax," "Cicero pro Cœlio Oratio," "Horati Satiræ." *Michaelmas Term*, 1849. Subject for Latin Prose Composition.—"Quorum ad forum humano generi permiciosum." Latin Lyrics: "Miltonus captus oculis divina poemata dictabat." Subject which a candidate who has not previously obtained a similar prize. The essays must be sent in to any one of the tutors before the end of term.

The Queen has been pleased to nominate the Rev. Brownlow Maitland to the Ministry of Brunswick Chapel, in the parish of St. Mary-le-bone, in the county of Middlesex, and diocese of London, void by the resignation of the Rev. Thomas Scott Smyth, M.A.

The Rev. Charles John Abraham, B.D., Fellow of King's College, and one of the Assistant Masters of Eton College, is about to give himself to the service of the Church in New Zealand, and for that purpose has to assume the chair of Vice-Principal of St. John's College, under the Bishop of the diocese. The pupils of the rev. gentleman are now engaged in raising a sum for the foundation of a scholarship in St. John's College, about £300 per annum, which has been contributed by the undergraduates of Christ Church, Oxford.—*Cambridge Chronicle.*

CONVERSIONS FROM DISSENT.—The Bishop of Hereford has just ordained two Dissenting ministers for the ministry of the Church of England; the Bishop of Chester has ordained two, who came over with their congregations, deeply impressed with reading "The Primitive Church in its Episcopacy." The Bishop of Lichfield has received nearly sixty applications from Dissenting preachers to be ordained ministers of the Church.—*Cheltenham Chronicle.*

PREFERMENTS.—The Rev. William Palmer, Vicar of Whitchurch Canonicorum and Rural Dean, has been appointed by the Lord Bishop of Salisbury to the Prebendal stall of Highworth, in the Cathedral Church of Sarum, vacant by the death of the Venerable Archdeacon Onslow. The Rev. John Faithful Grover Fortescue to the Rectory of Sarcoham, Essex. The Rev. Burleton J. J. Martin to the Rectory of Stockbridge, Hampshire. The Rev. W. G. Giles to Dungarvon Rectory. The Rev. Thomas Hincks to the Rectory of Donkeigan, Antrim. The Rev. Henry Murphy to Dunluce Rectory. The Rev. W. Clowes to the Vicarage of South Scarle, Notts. The Rev. W. B. Drewe to the Vicarage of Longstock, Hants. The Rev. E. Bridgeman to the Vicarage of Kinnerley, Salop. The Rev. T. U. Gibson to the Vicarage of Dacre, Cumberland. The Rev. George Masters, D.D., to the Vicarage of Compton Chamberlayne, Wilts.

PENITENTIARY SISTERHOOD.—A sisterhood is about to be established at Cowper, near Eton, under religious rule, to devote themselves to the reformation of the frail members of their own sex, under the patronage of the Bishop of Oxford, the Dean of Windsor, the Provost and Head Master of Eton College, and other clergy and gentry of the neighbourhood. About eighteen applicants have been already admitted.—*Bristol Journal.*

A few days since Mr. Henry Siviter, bookseller, Kingsland-road, purchased a lot of books at the Auction-room, Fleet-street. Amongst them was a quarto volume, entitled "Venables on Diabetes." On getting them home, for was his custom, he commenced arranging them for sale, and on inspecting the above work found some of the leaves pasted together, and on separating them discovered a £50, and two £10 Bank of England notes

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—At the ordinary meeting of this society, on Wednesday night, at the Institution, St. John-street, Adelphi, the essay, by M. J. A. Leon, upon "Improvements in the cultivation and manufacture of sagar," for which the Henry Highgate Prize, a silver gold medal was awarded in June, 1849, was read. Models of Mr. Mitchell's screw pile lighthouse, Mr. Marsden's sewer trap, and a series of specimens of enamelling and painting on earthenware, were also exhibited.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—From the report read on Wednesday, at a quarterly court of governors, held at the hospital, in Portugal-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, Lord Radstock in the chair, it appeared that the number of patients admitted into the hospital during the six months ending September 29, 1849, amounted to 664, and the out-patients to 11,588; that the number of patients since the opening of the hospital (in the year 1840) was 11,497; out-patients, 138,779; making a total of 140,276. The financial statements showed that the subscriptions and donations, from the 1st of January to the present time, amounted to £3039 7s. 5d., and the expenditure to £3871 0s. 7d. The expenses of the last quarter, as compared with those of the corresponding three months in the previous year, showed an increase of £300; and this increase was attributable to the prevalence of the cholera. A letter from the Duke of Sutherland was produced, announcing the Grace's resignation as president of the institution; but it appeared that circumstances had prevented the appointment of a successor. The Earl of Carlisle having expressed his willingness to become a vice-president, his lordship was elected by acclamation.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, HAVERSTOCK-HILL.—At the half-yearly meeting of governors of this charity, held at the London Tavern, on Wednesday, it appeared from the report which was read on the occasion, that there are at present in the school 187 children—120 boys and 67 girls; out of whom 8 boys will leave before the termination of the present year. The committee recommend the admission of 20 extra children this half-year, in addition to which there will be 9 vacancies in 1850. The state of the school is at present most satisfactory, and the progress of the children affords ample proof of the care bestowed on them by their teachers. An interesting legacy was announced, viz. £20 from Mr. Neal, who left the school to himself at a recent date. The committee further report the taking of a piece of ground in the City-road, for a chapel school. A collection in aid of the present election had already reached £195, and the meeting presided over by S. M. Peto, Esq., M.P., had produced £500. Altogether the institution was in a most promising and satisfactory condition. The committee concluded their report by recording the gratifying fact that during the recent epidemic not a single child was attacked with cholera at the institution at Haverstock-hill. The election of 20 extra children, pursuant to the recommendation of the report, closed the proceedings.

BUILDERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—A meeting of the members of this institution, for providing for decayed members of the building trade and their families) was held at the London Tavern on Thursday, when five pensioners were elected on the funds of the institution. It appears that, though the society has been established only two years, they are now in a position to grant pensions to the extent of £120 per annum; £500 has been invested towards building an asylum; £900 has been subscribed to the relief fund; the annual subscriptions amount to £80; and there is a balance at the bankers of £200.

SOUTHAMPTON DOCK COMPANY.—A special meeting of this company was held at the offices, in Bishopsgate-street, on Monday; Colonel Pratt Barlow in the chair; when it was resolved, that, in order to pay off the debentures now due in the course of next year, a stock not exceeding £50,000, entitled to a preference dividend of 5 per cent, should be created. It was also resolved that a further preference stock should be created, for the purpose of paying off debentures as they fall due, to the amount of £177,000, in such amounts, and upon such terms, as general meetings of the company may from time to time determine. The operation will be spread over a period of seven years, when the whole of the debt will be paid off, and the capital of the company will then consist exclusively of £600,000 stock, with power to create another £100,000 stock, should it be necessary to provide accommodation for increasing trade.

CHELSEA BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The eleventh anniversary of this society was observed on Wednesday evening, at a dinner at the Commercial-rooms, in the King's-road. The Rev. Dr. Wilson, the Rev. A. F. Pettigrew, and a large number of the principal inhabitants of the locality were present. As the chair was occupied by Dr. W. V. Pettigrew, who explained that the object of the society was, by means of the small contributions which benevolent persons in the parish supplied, to relieve that class of the suffering poor whom honesty pride would not permit to apply for relief at the workhouse. About eleven years ago, a person was found starved to death near that spot. Two or three of the jury-men who sat on the inquest conceived the idea of raising a subscription to assist those who, they would not get relief in the workhouse, were starving. This was his society. It had now existed eleven years, and, during that time, nearly 6000 individuals had been relieved either by pecuniary aid, coals, or other articles of which they stood in need; and this had been done by means of the small contributions raised from all classes, and ranging from one penny upwards, and with a total income under £30 a year. (Cheers.) The health of the founders of the society and other supporters and friends was given, and in the course of the evening a liberal subscription was made towards the objects of the charity.

CITY OF LONDON COMMITTEE OF HEALTH.—On Wednesday the City Board of Health assembled at Guildhall, Mr. Berkley in the chair. Mr. Simon, the officer of Health, read to the committee an abstract of the report, which it was resolved should be appended to the report to be prepared by the City Solicitor, detailing the proceedings of the committee since their appointment. The report will be presented to a general meeting of the Court of Common Council to be dissolved. The dissolution of the Committee of Health will, we believe, be a preparatory step to the formation of a committee invested with far greater powers, and permanently appointed for the sanitary protection of the health of the citizens of London. The subject of the remuneration of the medical officers of the City unions was then resumed, and the committee agreed to a resolution recommending the payment of a sum to the gentlemen who rendered assistance to Mr. Simon, proportioned to his labours.

ABOLITION OF BURIALS IN TOWNS.—At a very full meeting of this society, held in the society's rooms, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, on Wednesday, Mr. G. A. Walker, president, in the chair, several communications were read and discussed. Among a letter from Mr. Wilson, respecting his proposed scheme for a national cemeterial pyramid, and a voluminous report from the chairman, embodying his views on the subject of urban burials. The following is an abstract of the resolutions advocated by Mr. Walker. 1. That a general system of extramural sepulture shall be forthwith organised throughout Great Britain 2. That medical men be appointed to fill the ancient office of "searcher," to that no body be removed for interment without a certificate of death. 3. That the interment of the dead during the summer months within a period of 5 days be compulsory. 4. That for London, common land in the neighborhood of railways should be purchased for cemeterial purposes sidings or branch lines conveying the funeral trains into the ground itself, as proposed by Mr. Walker himself to the Select Committee on Interments in Town in 1842. 5. That a central administration be appointed to register every event (except religious) connected with the burial of the dead at fixed and specified charges, which latter shall not exceed certain maxima laid down therein. 6. That the duty of providing for the interment of the dead be confined to the parochial or other local administrations. The report received the hearty support of the meeting; and a motion was unanimously carried for its adoption, printing, and circulation, without delay.

RAGGED AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS AND REFUGE.—On Tuesday night the third annual meeting of the subscribers to these schools (which are situated in King Edward-street, Spitalfields) was held at the London Tavern—the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor in the chair. According to the report of the institution—which has now been in operation about two years—has produced the most satisfactory results. To show the necessity for such an establishment in the locality, the report stated, that 800 houses visited, there were found 1600 families and 3600 inhabitants of these, about 360 occasionally attended public worship, and 400 children attended the Sunday-school, one-half of whom only received daily instruction. In these 800 habitations there were found 400 Bibles and 400 Testaments. When the Industrial School was established, there were 12 boys admitted; but it had been found impossible properly to combine the two operations in the present premises. Of the original number in the Ragged School, only 7 remain. The average daily attendance at the infant school, opened in August last, is from 100 to 137, and at the evening school it is 50. At the classes for needlework the attendance frequently exceeds 40. Among the contributions received have been £50 from the Corporation, £20 from Lady Suffield, and £21 from Earl Manvers. The expenditure exceeded the income in the sum of £87, the former being £1064. Lord Radstock moved the adoption of the report, remarking that the Schools of the City of London were in a bad locality. The Rev. Charles Marshall, Chaplain to the Lord Mayor, seconded the motion, which passed unanimously.

DOAN'S SEWAGE MANURE PLAN.—A meeting was held on Tuesday evening, at the Literary Institution, Leicester-square, to hear Mr. Doan an explanation of his plan for deputrefying and disposing of the metropolitan sewage, so as not to permit of its contaminating the Thames. Mr. F. B. Daniel, M.D., having taken the chair, Mr. Doan proceeded to read his paper. In his preliminary observations he called attention to the fact that 120,000 persons died annually in this country of cholera, and that of this 125 who died daily in London, only 9 died of old age. Looking at the course of the late epidemic, it might be safely inferred that a great portion of the ordinary and extraordinary mortality of the country arose from bad sewage, and the use of contaminated water. The lecturer criticised severely the tardy proceedings of the Board of Health, and averred that satisfactory experiments for sewage might have been made for as many shillings as the Board of Health had spent pounds. Having glanced at the statistics of cholera, with which the public were familiar, Mr. Doan proceeded with his experiments, especially from that of sewage water taken from the Northumberland-street sewer. The following is an outline of his process. The water, to the amount of about a gallon, is poured into a glass vessel, and on it a small quantity of his disinfecting agent (the composition of which is kept secret). A sediment soon forms at the bottom of the receiver when the filtrated water flows out of a tube near the top of the vessel. It is then received into another filtering apparatus, containing what the lecturer describes as animal charcoal. The water is then strained through sea-sand, and is exhibited quite colourless, free from unpleasant odour, and, by those who tasted it, said to be tolerably pleasant to the palate. The matter which has been precipitated in the receiver, is then collected in a cloth, and becomes what is described as British guano. This substance answers to the tests by which Peruvian guano is proved to be genuine, and of its fertilising power proofs are cited from several farmers who have used it as a manure. Mr. Doan proposes to apply his principle to the deputrefying of London sewage, by arresting the fluid in its course and collecting it into dams, and thence pumping it into a series of tanks, in which the disinfecting agent has been previously placed. Here the water is to be purified, the grass collected, and the filtrated water allowed to flow into the Thames, which, as the lecturer alleges, will not be in the slightest degree contaminated by the contact. So far as the purification of the sewage water is concerned, the experiment appeared to be satisfactory The water was filtered very perfectly, and in a short space of time; but, as the disinfecting agent is kept a secret, it would be impossible to decide as to the efficacy of the process for sanitary purposes.

THE FAMILIES OF THE DECEASED CHARTISTS, WILLIAMS AND SHARPE.—On Wednesday evening, at a public meeting held at the City School-rooms, Cowper-street, City-road, for the purpose of making a provision for the widows and families of Williams and Sharpe, who, a short time since, died at the Westminster House of Correction, while undergoing the sentence of imprisonment for sedition, it was stated that a number of subscriptions had been already received. Amongst the contributors were—the chairman of the meeting, Mr. Luke Hansard, £5; Baron Rothschild, £5 5s.; Sir Joshua Walmsley, £2 2s.; Messrs Harmer and Bell, £3 3s.; Lord Dudley Stuart, £2 2s. Resolutions in accordance with the proposed object having been adopted, the meeting, after subscribing liberally, separated.

CHARTER HOUSE.—The Marquis of Lansdowne was elected a Governor of this Corporation on Thursday, in the room of the late Lord Bishop of Llandaff.

SMITHFIELD MARKET.—A Royal Commission, to consist of the following members, has been appointed to inquire into the live and dead meat markets of London:—Mr. G. Cornewall Lewis, M.P. chairman), Lord Feversham, Sir Harry Verney, Bart., M.P., Sir James Duke Bart., M.P., Mr. William Miles, M.P., Professor Richard Owen, Mr. John Wood (Common Council man of Cheapside Without).

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, appointing John Elijah Blunt, Esq., to be one of the masters in ordinary of the High Court of Chancery, in the room of William Wigram Field, Esq.

MUNIFICENT BEQUEST FOR A WORKING MAN'S HALL.—On Monday evening, Mr. Thomas Cooper, author of the "Purgatory of Suicides," announced, at the Literary Institution, John-street, Fitzroy-square, that a bequest of £10,000 for the erection of a working-man's hall in the metropolis had just been made by a Mr. Jenkins. The building is to be for the free use of working men of all denominations, under the control of five trustees (the names of four of whom were mentioned). Mr. Hall, the apologist, it was said, has expressed his intention, on the completion of the building, to present his fine museum to it; and, further, that a gentleman, whose name did not transpire, would furnish a library of 1000 volumes.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE.—On and after this day (Saturday, the 1st instant) a closed mail will be made up at this office for Holland, and transmitted daily (Sundays excepted) via Ostend, to Antwerp, and thence by railway to Cologne, which the public may desire to forward in this manner, should be addressed, "By Closed Mail *viâ* Belgium." The rates of postage to which such letters will be liable will be a combined British and foreign rate of 1s. 4d. the single letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight; 2s. 4d., when above half an ounce and not exceeding one ounce weight; and so on, according to the scale for charging inland letters. This postage may be paid in advance, or may remain unpaid, at the option of the sender. Newspapers and prices current will be chargeable with a postage of one penny each, which must be paid in advance.

William Long, Esq., of Queen-street, Cheapside, having placed, ten years ago, in the hands of trustees, £10,000 Three per Cent. Consols, £10,860 Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. ditto, and 3000 Bank stock, to become ultimately the property of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, after the decease of a small life, Mrs. Fowler his sister, and certain annuitants; and Mrs. Fowler (who has left to the society a bequest of £550), as well as Mr. Long, having died in January last, the society has come into possession of about £27,000, sufficient being retained to pay the salaries for the quarter to the annuitants. An anonymous donor has given £4000 Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Consols to the same society.

LONDON SPRING WATER COMPANY.—A company has just been provisionally registered, and is about to go to Parliament for an act of incorporation, having for its object the supply of London and the north-western suburbs with pure spring water, from wells to be sunk in the chalky strata found in the neighbourhood of Watford. The promoters are to be placed in a position at such an altitude above the metropolis as to ensure a constant supply of water by high pressure to its inhabitants, without the necessity of employing cisterns. The company also propose to supply water at Harrow, Pinner, and other districts, which are at present beyond the reach of the existing water companies, and where great inconvenience is experienced in obtaining that essential necessary of life. The proposed capital is £250,000, with power to raise it, if necessary, to £500,000, in shares of £25 each.

METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.—According to the last report of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, the amount of property under their control, [illegible] property valued for the purposes of the income-tax at £[illegible] 17s. 1d. in the United Kingdom, [illegible] £[illegible] 2s. 2d. in Scotland, and £[illegible] 13s. 8d. in Ireland. The gross receipts for the year ending Lady-day last were £[illegible], being an increase of £[illegible] 8s. 4d. on the receipts of the preceding year. The net receipts for the year ending Lady-day last were £[illegible], being an increase of £[illegible] 13s. 8d. on the net receipts of the preceding year, and the total amount paid into the Exchequer during the year ending Lady-day last was £[illegible], being an increase of £[illegible] 13s. 8d. on the total amount paid into the Exchequer during the year ending Lady-day last was £[illegible], being an increase of £[illegible] 13s. 8d. on the total £779,958.

BATTERSEA-PARK.—The Commissioners of Woods and Forests, in their report just issued, state that their proceedings for the acquisition of the property to form Battersea-park have been impeded by the refusal of the owners of property to form Battersea-park have been impeded by the refusal of the owners of property to form Battersea-park have been impeded by the refusal of the owners of

THE RETURN OF THE DOVE.

THERE was Hope in the Ark at the dawning of day,
When o'er the wide waters the Dove flew away;
But when ere the night she came wearily back
With the leaf she had pluck'd on her desolate track,

The children of Noah knelt down and adored,
And utter'd in anthems their praise to the Lord.
Oh bird of glad tidings! oh joy in our pain!
Beautiful Dove! thou art welcome again.

When peace has departed the care-stricken breast,
And the feet of the weary one languish for rest;
When the world is a wide-spreading ocean of grief,
How blest the return of the Bird and the Leaf!

Reliance on God is the Dove to our Ark,
And Peace is the olive she plucks in the dark.
The deluge abates, there is sun after rain—
Beautiful Dove! thou art welcome again!—C. M

SIR JAMES ROSS' EXPEDITION.

We this week present two additional Sketches of the Expedition.

The first shows an extraordinary appearance in the sky, whilst the explorers were in their winter quarters, in Port Leopold. The time is noon, and the sun is just visible above the horizon; this phenomenon was witnessed in November, 1848, a few days previous to the sun's total departure His upward ray shot into a huge column towards the zenith, and, at an altitude of 40°, burst into the flame-like appearance here depicted.

It will be recollected that after the cylinders were deposited at Cape York, ice was seen from this place, extending right across Prince Regent's Inlet; consequently, the ships stood towards the north, for Cape Fallbot, upon the north shore of Barrow's Straits; early in September, and on the 7th of that month, stood across to Leopold Island, the rendezvous; and here getting entangled in the ice, were swept past the island, but subsequently got free and entered Port Leopold, a spacious harbour, with excellent groundings and deep water on the 11th of September, 1848. Here were immediately deposited three months' provisions for each ship, on shore at Whaler's Point, at the entrance of the harbour. The harbour at that time was perfectly clear of ice.

The provisions were deposited with all despatch, under the impression that the Expedition would start the next morning; but on the 12th, from the significant appearance of the young ice setting in very sharp, and the probability of being frozen in at a more disadvantageous position, Sir James Ross was induced to delay his departure, and ultimately to make this anchorage his winter quarters, this being the most eligible point of departure in the ensuing spring. In the course of a few days Sir James's predictions were verified; the harbour continued to freeze over, alternately freezing and clearing until about the 24th when the ice became settled.

The crew were now employed to cut a canal forty feet wide, leading in towards the north-east side of the harbour, and protected by Whaler's Point from any heavy pressure of ice setting in from the inlet, or Barrow's Straits. This harbour was found to be most commodious and safe, with good depth of water and sandy bottom. The ice was perfectly flat, and frozen over with as plane a surface as the Serpentine in January. The ships were moored abreast each other, about two hundred yards apart. As soon as they were frozen in, they were housed over, from the forecastle to the mizen-mast, and the anchors were weighed and stowed.

The sun was not seen from the 9th of November until the 9th of February from the ship, but from the top of a hill, N.E. Cape Leopold, a sight was caught of him so early as the 26th January.

It was here that the white foxes, the "Twopenny Postmen," were caught and collared. The thermometer at this time was about 15° below zero; but the Sylvester stove apparatus, which answered admirably well, always kept the lower decks at a temperature of between 55 and 60 degrees. All around Leopold Harbour nothing was seen but snow rocks 1100 feet high, bounded on each side, and a narrow low ridge enclosed the harbour northward. There were very few icebergs seen from this point.

The companion Sketch represents a travelling party crossing Prince Regent's Inlet; the tent is pitched for the night, or rather day (for the explorers always travelled by night, on account of the snow-blindness), an officer is taking a look round with his glass, and the second sledge, drawn by two men, is just arriving.

The fourth of the detached parties sent out from Leopold Harbour consisted o four men, under Lieutenant Brown (*Enterprise*), and a fatigue party, com-

APPEARANCE OF THE SKY AT PORT LEOPOLD.

"NOAH'S SACRIFICE—THE ARK RESTETH ON ARARAT—THE BOW IS SET IN THE CLOUD."—PAINTED BY D. MACLISE, R.A.

NOAH'S SACRIFICIAL HYMN.

THINE awful judgments, mighty Lord,
Afflict the sinful earth no more.
Lo! on the skies Thy Light is pour'd,
To cheer her valleys as of yore.
Th' invading seas forsake the shore,
The green hills glitter to the day;
Lord! at thine altar we adore,
And bless Thy mercy as we pray

Behold us from Thy throne above,
And let our sacrifice reveal
The speechless gratitude and love,
The deep contrition that we feel.
Accept it, Lord, and kindly deal
With us, Thy children of the sod;—
In spirit as in flesh we kneel,
And praise Thy goodness, Lord our God.

Bright o'er the cloud Thy bow appears,
And spans the smiling arch of heaven;
The pledge to sorrow—born of tears—
That God has with his anger striven;
And that while mortal life is given,
No more shall downward floods be hurl'd,
Nor fountains of the deep be riven
To drown and desolate the world.

No more shall spring and autumn fail,
Nor skies refuse the needful showers;
And morns shall glow, and eves grow pale,
In due succession of the hours.
The ground shall yield its fruits and flowers
And labour cull its destined store;
And all the teeming earth be ours,
Freed of its curse for evermore.

Lord! we are grateful: hear our prayer!
Oh, never may our sons unborn,
With wicked hearts Thy judgments dare,
Or laugh Thy righteousness to scorn.
Break on the world, refulgent morn!
When men in all their wide increase,
No more by evil passions torn,
Shall live in Piety and Peace.

Lord! let it come! that Earth renew'd
In Beauty and in Love may glow;
And that with ceaseless gratitude
All human hearts may overflow;
That age succeeding age may know
Thy pure religion's heavenly light,
And countless generations show
Thy name, Thy goodness, and Thy might.

Join, children, join, the hymn of Love!
Shout, list'ning sky! ye planets sing.
Ye wond'rous firmaments above—
Thou Earth and every living thing—
Give praise to Heaven's Almighty King!
The bow of promise beams again,
While clear th' angelic voices ring—
"*Glory to God—Amen! Amen!*"

C. M.

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posed of Mr. Court (second master) and four seamen, accompanying them about ten miles, who set off in an easterly direction, across the ice, from the eastern nameless shore of Prince Regent's Inlet. They were absent seven days, and had exhausted all their provisions when they returned. They had very bad weather, so thick that no observations could be taken, and were obliged to steer by compass (Captain Cator's). The sun was only visible twice—just before midnight and just before morning. They went across to a place called the Peak, a remarkable peaked hill in Parry's chart. Here they erected a cairn as conspicuously as possible, and made the usual deposits. On the east coast they found a remarkable difference as compared with the west coast. On lifting the stones on the former coast they found small quantities of water. Half-way across the inlet the ice was perfectly smooth; but towards the eastern shore the ice got so exceedingly rough and "hummocky," that Mr. Brown was obliged to leave the sledges about seven miles off shore, and picked them up again on his return, after they had erected a cairn, &c. In the passage back they suffered from the snow-drift, and the temperature was down to 12° below zero. They saw a flock of gulls, and several bear tracks, during their expedition. During one night, or day rather, a bear must have passed close to their resting-place, as his track was fresh on the snow round the tent when the party awoke.

After Sir James Ross's return, the process of cutting through the ice was a most arduous one. The line having been marked out by the officers, fifteen and eighteen feet ice saws were set to work with triangles; and cut on an average 200 feet in a day; four saws, and sometimes six, were employed at once, the ice being from three feet to five feet thick.

The ships first moved a little down the canal, and then, watching and seizing every opportunity, they gradually got down to the entrance; the ice in the inlet having receded considerably from the harbour, created a little motion, which assisted in some degree in breaking up the ice at the entrance of the harbour.

The Expedition, in progressing southward, passed an immense multitude of gigantic icebergs, varying from 100 to 200 feet high, and from a quarter to half a mile in length. These tremendous bergs often came between and threatened the ships with destruction, and were a source of perpetual harass, often exciting much apprehension from their colour, or rather their colourless appearance. It was, indeed, a task of no ordinary skill and ability sometimes to steer clear of them.

TRAVELLING PARTY.—TENT PITCHED FOR THE DAY, IN PRINCE REGENT'S INLET.

A Correspondent of the *Athenæum* suggests, with respect to the Esquimaux report of the Expedition—

"Has it occurred to any one that in the rude sketch brought home by the whalers, the space between the ships which has been called 'sea,' and *ergo* Prince Regent's Inlet, may, after all, be the land and sea between the actual position of the *Enterprise* and *Investigator* last winter and the western coast of Banks's Land, or some other point beyond the extreme exploration of Sir James Ross?—and whether the disputed 'track' may not have been that of the exploring party's sledges which the Esquimaux had crossed in their wanderings? It has been an argument for the truthfulness of the report, that one of the ships in the drawing is apparently on her beam ends a peculiarity which would scarcely have occurred to the artistic genius of an Esquimaux. It would be interesting, therefore, to know if either of Ross' ships was in anything like this position; as the fact, if so, would be an additional reason for the adoption of the opinion which I have merely suggested."

MUSIC.

GRISI AND MARIO IN RUSSIA.

(Private Correspondence.)

ST. PETERSBURGH, Nov. 14.

The death of the Grand Duke Michael, the Emperor's brother, did not interfere with the opening of the theatres, the public mourning not exceeding three weeks. On the 13th of October the Italian Opera season commenced, and Grisi made her *début* in Russia in the part of *Semiramide*. She sang splendidly, and acted as she can act, and, of course, took the audience by storm. As soon as she came on the stage she was completely resistless, and she remained for some time before she was allowed to begin to sing, so deafening was the applause, which increased when she came forward. Every time she re-appeared on the stage was the signal of uproaring plaudit. It is the custom of the Russian public, when an *artiste* is successful, to call him or her before the curtain twelve or fifteen times, and Madame Grisi was completely tired at the end of this protracted ovation.

Mdlle. de Meric's *début* as *Arsace* was very successful. She sang very well, and has established herself as a favourite. "Semiramide" has been given three times, as every opera is here, because the subscription is not, as in London, for every night, but for any of the three performances given every week.

Mario's *début*, which was looked for as a great event, took place as *Arturo*, in Bellini's "Puritani," and it is needless to state how he was received, how he sang, and how he was applauded. The ladies threw their *bouquets* at him—a custom which would not be much approved of in London or elsewhere. Mdme Frezzolini was the *Elvira*. She sang very nicely; she rather disappointed us the first time of hearing, but she grows considerably on re-hearing, and it is very natural that her singing should sound thin and poor, after our London stars. Her upper notes are sweet, and in compass are as high as those of Persiani, but with much less *fioriture*. Mdme. Frezzolini's execution is always perfect, and her vocalisation, now that singing in tune is getting so much out of fashion with many singers The medium notes of Mdme. Frezzolini are some. Her histrionic powers do not equal those of Miss Catherine Hayes, or even of Mdlle. Corbari; but she has good taste, and in any characters not exacting dramatic power is a nice singer.

The next opera to the "Puritani" was "Norma." The excitement for this opera was immense. It is not only a favourite opera, but Grisi's name and fame are associated with the Druidical Priestess. The house was filled to overflow. The effect she produced in every part of the opera cannot be described; after the trio the public rose at once with a deafening applause, which lasted some minutes. In the last scene, the ladies wept aloud; certainly La Diva was never heard to such perfection before; her voice was in the finest condition, and her spirit and energy untiring. "Norma" has been given four times. At its last representation, Gardoni was replaced in *Pollio*, by Lavia. Gardoni has been very indisposed lately.

After "Norma," "Lucia" was given; and, despite of Rubini's great triumph here as *Edgardo*, Mario's success has been enormous. If you had heard Mdlle. Corbari sing *Lucia* with Mario and Coletti, you would form a higher notion of her capabilities. I was taken by surprise to hear her sing the cavatina and other pieces in a style to challenge comparison with first-rate artistes. She sang all the roulades and shakes, and played the character as well as Frezzolini. I am sorry to say, Mdlle Corbari has no intention to return to the Royal Italian Opera next season. She will not easily be replaced in Mdlle. Corbari's parts.

"Linda" has been performed with Mdme. Frezzolini, Mdlle. de Meric, Signori Gardoni, Tamburini, and Tagliafico. Although well executed, the opera is not appreciated here—the music is too simple. Mdlle. de Meric, on her return of the imperial Guard from Hungary, places cannot be found at the theatre, and the subscription was already sufficiently large. The Emperor and his family will be settled in town in a few days, and will visit the theatre at the end of the month.

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On Saturday "Lucrezia Borgia" will be given, with Grisi, Mdlle. de Meric, Mario, Tamburini, and Tagliafico. Every place is taken.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday

Adolphe Adam's two-act opera, "Le Fanal" (the Light-house), which was intended to have preceded the ballet of "La Fille de la Fées," has been found too long for the purpose, and has therefore been postponed. Cerito and St. Leon have arrived, and will soon commence their engagements; and Carlotta Grisi will then make a tour. M. Roqueplan is now sole director of the Grand Opera. M. Duponchel returning exclusively to his trade as a goldsmith. M. Duponchel's fame will remain at the Opera, as the engaging a great singer in the *mise en scène* of "La Juive," "Le Prophète," "La Fillende des Fées," "Gustave Adolphe," &c., all containing magnificent spectacles.

Amongst the *débûts* at the Italian Opera-house, have been those of Madame Rossetti (Madame Moriani), and Mdlle. Vera in *Adina*, in the "Elisir d'Amore," and M. Brignoli, a tenor, as the *Visconte* in "Linda," Madame Persiani being the heroine.——On Saturday night Lablache will appear for the first time this season, as *Magnifico*, with Mdlle. Angri as *Cenerentola*, another of her best parts.——Lucchesi, the new tenor, from La Scala, will appear in a few days as the *Conte* in Rossini's "Barbiere."——Halévy's "Fée aux Roses," with Madame Upsale and M. Bataille, continues to draw crowded houses to the Comique.——In the "Val d'Andorre" and "Les Mousquetaires de la Reine," by the same popular composer, being given in the alternate nights

The Earl of Westmoreland, the British Minister at Berlin, and, as the *Revue Musicale* justly states, "himself an *artiste*, and one of the most generous patrons of art and artists," has passed through here on his return to the Prussian capital.

Signora Fiorentini, who lately made such a successful *début* at the Italian Opera, in Berlin, in *Norma*, has since sung *Donna Anna*, in "Don Giovanni." She is a Spanish lady by birth, and married to a gentleman of the Englishman. She was a pupil in London of Signor Crivelli, and her first appearance on any stage was at Berlin. She is very handsome, and has a fine voice, but of course is, as yet, but a novice.——Balfe is in Berlin, superintending the production of German adaptations of his operas, the "Bon man" and "Kolatcha."——Mdlle. Lind sang at the Royal Concert at Potsdam, on the occasion of the Queen's birthday, at the express invitation of the King of Prussia; she sang her Swedish melodies, the air from the "Puritani," and in the duo "Ah! perdona ancora," with Rossini's "Stabat." She has left Berlin for Hamburgh, to sing in Haydn's "Creation," but was to return to the former capital in eight or ten days.——A new oratorio, by Naumann, called "Christ, the Messenger of Peace," was performed, under the composer's direction, by the Academy of Singing. The choruses made a great impression.——Labitzki, the well-known dance-composer, after having given concerts, à la Strauss, at the public gardens, the Kroll, and at Potsdam, has left for Hamburgh.——M. Niedermeyer's new "Mass," executed at the Church of Saint Eustache, St. Cecilia's-day, for the benefit of the Musical Association, although not produced under the most ideal circumstances, is a clever work.——Meyerbeer's "Prophète" will be produced at Vienna on the 1st of January, and, it is expected, under the composer's direction, although he has not yet left Paris.

MUSICAL EVENTS.—The Mendelssohnian night at Drury-lane Theatre, on Tuesday, was crowded to excess. The first part was devoted to Mendelssohn's works, of which the Allegro and Andante in D minor, the movement and rondo of his only violin concerto, admirably played by Sainton—the War March of Priests, from "Athalian," with Jullien's favourite body-guard of orchestraleides overpowering the others—the Scherzo, Scherzo, Notturno, Wedding March, and an interlude and Burlesque March not heard before in this country, from the music to the "Midsummer Night's Dream"—were the chief items. Ernst again stirred Essex's pulses at the end of the London Wednesday Concerts. He played a Nocturno and his Rondo Papagino, and the "Carnival of Venice." The other soloists were Maycock, corno bassetto; T. Harper, trumpet; and Richardson, flute. The vocalists were Mrs. A. Newton, Misses A. Nunn, the sisters Cole, R. Isaacs, Eyles, Messrs. Land and Godder, and Miss Formes. The spirited execution of Cherubini's "Anacreon" overture by the band, is worthy of mention.——The first of Mr. Willy's series of six classical concerts will be given on Monday, at the Beethoven Rooms, Hall, Long-acre.——Mr. Platt, the celebrated player on the horn, who, for the last quarter of a century, has been the chief orchestral performer on his instrument at the Philharmonic Society, Ancient Concerts, Royal Italian Opera, her Majesty's Theatre, and the principal provincial Festivals, is now compelled to retire, from physical inability to continue his valuable services. In acknowledgment of his steady performance of his duties, and of his great talents as an orchestral player, Sir George Smart, Sir Henry Bishop, Mr. Costa, and a numerous body of amateurs and professors, will, at the earliest favourable moment, organise a farewell concert for Mr. Platt's benefit.——Miss Catherine Hayes appears to have made a great impression at Manchester as at Limerick, Cork, and Dublin: her singing of the "Somnambula," of "Ah! non giunge," quite electrified her auditory at the Free Trade Hall; and her pathos in Wallace's ballad, "Why do I weep for thee," and in "Kathleen Mavourneen," elicited equal enthusiasm. "In an experience of some years," states the *Manchester Examiner*, "we do not remember (with one great exception) such a complete success. Proud should be the English musical world of such an acquisition."——Mr. Charles Halle's second classical chamber concert, at Manchester, was numerously attended. He was much applauded in the pianoforte works of Chopin, Mendelssohn, and Beethoven.——The Monday evening "Concerts of the People" continue to be well patronised.——Mr John Parry's entertainment has been given this week by him at Stafford, Newcastle-under-Lyne, Dudley, and Stourbridge. His success at Liverpool and Manchester, with "Lights and Shadows of Social Life," was prodigious.——Mdlle. Marie, the pianiste and vocalist, gave a concert at the Hanover-square Rooms on Wednesday night, assisted by Messrs. Watson, Wilhmann, Sharp, and Sedgwick.——Our notice of Handel's "Messiah," at Exeter Hall, on Friday night, conducted by Costa, must be given next week.

M. JULLIEN'S ANNUAL BAL MASQUE is announced for Friday next, with, among other novelties, "a superb cryst[illegible]

The Russian Scientific Academy has announced that, in obedience to the directions of the Emperor, a committee has been appointed to report on the project of the French chemist, M. Archerot, for lighting St. Petersburgh with electricity. Experiments are to be made on a large scale in several parts of the city.

THE THEATRES.

SADLER'S WELLS.

On Monday Mr. Phelps gave [illegible] new theatre opportunity of witnessing his remarkable impersonation of [illegible] Shakspeare's [illegible] "Henry IV." Nothing can better show the versatility of the actor's power. His range of characters is large; and, strange as it may appear, his *Falstaff* is one of his best: and yet it is a triumph over personal difficulties, which, indeed, make it proportionately greater, as the product of artistic labour—honourable both to the man and the actor.

LYCEUM.

Mr. Dance has adapted the French piece, "Brutus, lache Cæsar," most admirably, under the title of "De acate Ground" effectively acted by Madame Vestris, Mr. Charles Mathews, and Mr. Roxby. The dialogue and situations are sustained by clever wit, and the characters are refreshing, and it is very natural that her singing should sound thin and poor, after our London stars. Her upper notes are sweet, and in compass are as high as those of Persiani, but with much less *fioriture*. Mdme. Frezzolini's execution is always perfect, and her vocalisation, now that singing in tune is getting so much out of fashion with many singers The medium notes of Mdme. Frezzolini are some. Her histrionic powers do not equal those of Miss Catherine Hayes, or even of Mdlle. Corbari; but she has good taste, and in any characters not exacting dramatic power is a nice singer.

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RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

MEETINGS.

YORK AND NORTH MIDLAND.—Special Meeting: Nov. 29: York: H. T. Thompson, Esq., in the chair.—After a long discussion, the various recommendations contained in the third and fourth reports of the committee of investigation were agreed to, it being again decided that the chairman of this company ought not to be the direction of any other company. On the subject of preference shares, a committee, consisting of two of the committee of investigation, two preference shareholders, and two original shareholders) was appointed to consider the question. The meeting was further adjourned to the 21st December.

RAILWAY AUDIT.—Meeting of Railway Shareholders: Nov. 29: Liverpool: A. H. Wylie, Esq., in the chair.—This meeting was convened for the purpose of taking into consideration the question of railway audit. The chairman moved a resolution to the effect that the resolutions agreed to by the associated body of railway directors at the meeting in London, on the 5th of November, at which the Earl of Lonsdale presided, were not sufficient to meet the necessities of the case, nor calculated to effect a sufficiently satisfactory audit of railway accounts. This was carried, as also a resolution that a petition be presented to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, praying him to reduce the proxy stamp from 5s. 6d. to one penny, the present rate preventing a legitimate expression of opinion on the part of many shareholders.

SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE RAILWAY.—Special meeting: Nov. 29: Walsall: J. Foster, Esq., in the chair.—The terms of the proposed lease were laid before the proprietors. The lease was to be for 21 years; and the head capital of the company being taken at £668,375, or £8 10s. per share, the rent was to be at the rate of 2 per cent. for the first year, and 4 per cent. afterwards. Any further capital required to be raised by way of loan, the lessees paying the interest, not exceeding 4½ per cent. The lessees were to deposit £10,000 as guarantee for carrying out the lease, which was to become forfeited in the event of default in carrying out any of its provisions. At the end of 11 years the rent to become 4½ per cent. on the capital: unless the lessees gave notice of their intention to decline the lease on those terms, when the lessees may require them to continue on the original terms. The lessees were to set aside £1400 a year as a sinking fund for keeping up the line and for the repair of the same, and to be applied on being returned to the company at the conclusion of the lease. After a long discussion, a poll took place upon the propriety of leasing the line, which was decided in the negative at five minutes past nine, by a majority of 2253 against 774.

SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—On Wednesday, a special general meeting of the directors was held at Shire Elms, to determine on the propriety or otherwise of making application to Parliament in the ensuing session for an extension of the time for carrying out the provisions of the act for the extension of the line from the Waterloo Terminus to London-bridge. The chair was taken, at one o'clock, by Mr. Chaplin, M.P., who observed, respecting that question, that the company had not hitherto commanded the fruit trade of the Levant and the Peninsula, because of the loading and unloading at the Nine Elms; but it was thought that by the proposed means they might succeed in attaining it. They felt—or rather he felt personally, for the directors did not all take the same view (Hear, hear)—he felt that they would succeed. If the object could not be attained without going to London-bridge, it might be required two or three years hence that they had not gone there. (Cries of "Never.") The directors, having pledged themselves not to move without the shareholders, had been faithful to their promise. The last night's meeting, on the 31st August last, had the directors chosen to take that course; but the directors had preferred taking the opinion of the shareholders before proceeding any further. The powers having cost so much to obtain, they would certainly have been censurable had they not submitted to the proprietors the question of renewal. (Hear, hear.)—On the question of application to Parliament being put, together with an amendment, the latter was carried, the effect of their decision being to negative the proposition to apply to Parliament for an extension of time. The extension scheme itself is thus virtually abandoned.—On the subject of the audit of accounts, the following resolution was carried, viz.:—

That a committee be appointed to examine the question of audit, and to recommend, in a report to the shareholders, the plan they may deem best for procuring and establishing an efficient audit, and also such measures as they may think are essential to the protection of the interests of the shareholders

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN AND NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE RAILWAY COMPANIES. We are informed that the London and North-Western board have resolved to resist the claim of the North Staffordshire Company to have the Manchester through traffic pass over a portion of the North Staffordshire Railway.

GOVERNMENT AUDIT.—The returns from the shareholders of the London and North-Western Company show about *six per cent. only* in favour of Government audit.—The returns from the Midland shareholders are nearly in the same proportion.

CALEDONIAN RAILWAY.—We understand that this company are in treaty with an eminent contractor to lend £200,000 on their plant, at 5 to work the line for a term of years, subject to the matter being confirmed by the shareholders.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE "gathering" at Warwick on Tuesday last was fully as numerous as could have been expected at this season, and the sport, which, owing to the frost, was confined to flat racing, was unexceptionable. With the meeting which was to have come to a close; that it should have continued so long is a proof of the progress of innovation even in Turf affairs. The steeple chases were put off until Wednesday next. Of the events to come off on Tuesday, we have little to say; the Steeple Chase Calendar would have been "blank" but for the postponement of the Warwick and Leamington events. The Coursing fraternity, however, do not seem inclined to rest upon their oars; the fixtures embrace (weather permitting) Newmarket Champion (five days), on Tuesday; Snaith and Kenilworth on Wednesday, each two days; and Newcastle (two days), on Thursday. Those who wish to see coursing of the highest class will do well to patronise Newmarket.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—Many of the influentials having taken flight for Leamington, business was on a limited scale, at the undermentioned prices:—

WARWICK STAKES.

7 to 2 agst Doctrine	4 to 1 agst Priestess	5 to 1 agst Defaulter

LEAMINGTON STEEPLE-CHASE.

6 to 1 agst The Chandler	10 to 1 agst The Doctor	15 to 1 agst Abd-el-Kader
8 to 1 — Sir William Yeoman	14 to 1 — Venus	15 to 1 — Morris Day
10 to 1 — Knight of Gwynne		20 to 1 — Little Houghton

CHESTER CUP

50 to 1 each laid agst Pimp-o-Day-Boy, Wham colt, and Lady Evelyn; 1000 to 15 each agst Comack, Melody, Richard, and Vesta; and 1000 to 10 each agst Sibaddry and Deogh.

DERBY.

9 to 1 agst Bolingbroke (t)	22 to 1 agst Cyprus	35 to 1 agst Pitsford (t)
12 to 1 — Ghillie Callum	22 to 1 — Swordsman	35 to 1 — Sir Robert (t)
12 to 1 — Knight of Avenel	26 to 1 — Delicosa	35 to 1 — John o'Groat
16 to 1 — Italian (t)	26 to 1 — The Nigger (t)	

TUESDAY.—Some hearty betting was done this afternoon on the Derby, all the favorites being backed, and three of them, viz. Bolingbroke, Maldiw, and John-o'-Groat, for five or six hundred pounds each; Ghillie Callum and the Knight of Avenel were also in favour, although the outlay on them was not by any means extensive. There is every prospect of this being the best betting race known for many years.

CHESTER CUP

1000 to 15 each laid agst Melody, Lusmahago, Escodarius, Halo, and Chantinclere, and 1000 to 10 each agst the Baroness and Pendulum filly

DERBY.

9 to 1 agst Bolingbroke (t)	25 to 1 agst Chunder	30 to 1 agst John-o'-Groat (t)
12 to 1 — Ghillie Callum (t)	25 to 1 — Maldiw (t)	30 to 1 — Sir Robert
13 to 1 — Knight of Avenel	25 to 1 — The Nigger (t)	33 to 1 — Moultan (t)
	26 to 1 — William the Con- queror (t)	33 to 1 — Voltigeur
15 to 1 — The Italian	25 to 1 — Swordsman	50 to 1 — Little Boy (t)
22 to 1 — Cyprus	100 to 1 agst Rhux colt (t)	100 to 1 — Confidence (t)

WARWICK AND LEAMINGTON NOVEMBER MEETING.—TUESDAY.

MATCH of 25 sovs.—Mr. Smith's Faith (Dallimore), 1. Mr. Langley's Shamrock (Sharp), 2.

SWEEPSTAKES of 5 sovs each and 20 added.—Mr. Meiklam's Emma (Marwood), 1. Mr. Rose's Clothworker (Brooks), 2.

THE CORINTHIAN HANDICAP of 10 sovs each, and 20 added.—Mr. E. R. Clark's Gisella (Captain Little), 1. Mr. Jenning's Subduer (Owner), 2.

The WARWICK STAKES of 15 sovs each, and 50 added.—Mr. Dawson's Priestess (Arnold), 1. Mr. Smith's Master Downes (Payne), 2.

SWEEPSTAKES of 5 sovs each. Mr. Fowler's Cingari, 3 yrs, 6st 7lb, 1. Mr. Meiklam's Polonaise, 3 yrs, 6st 7lb, 2.

WARWICK AND LEAMINGTON STEEPLE-CHASE.—The continuance of the frost has rendered it necessary to postpone these races until Wednesday next.

WINTER FOR THE RICH AND POOR.—There were that night in many great mansions blazing fires and loud revelry—all in-door comforts being wondrously enhanced by a sense of triumph over the storm without. Sleet was on the window-panes, but cannot find entrance, and there were also on the bleak highway, and in the ruts on the skirts of villages, many torpid and famished wretches creeping for shelter under walls and hedges, and trying to sustain the bite-and-sup-a-law day should open upon their wretchedness. In the midst of contrasts of extremes does not always touch us so keenly as the strata of mixed existence that lie between wealth and poverty, in which the struggle to keep out the wolf that howls on the threshold is a harder and more wearying one than drawing down pauperism, which goes straight to its refuge in the charities of the world.—*The Ladder of Gold," by Robert Bell*, in bentley's Miscellany

STEAM SHIP-BUILDING.—The beautiful steam-yacht, sent by Messrs. Galloway to Egypt for his Highness Sayed Pasha, of which an illustration and account was given in our publication of October 13, has arrived at Alexandria, after an extraordinarily quick passage, although she encountered stormy weather throughout the voyage; and we are happy, for the sake of the increase of the reputation of English craft, to hear that this specimen of our productions has given satisfaction and produced general admiration, not merely from the Pasha of Egypt, but from the engineer and from ship builders, but also from the elegant style of her decoration. Captain Rooke, who conveyed her to Egypt, has returned to England, and speaks highly of the handsome treatment he received from his Highness Sayed Pasha, who presented him with a handsome cigrette of diamonds (worth at least £100) as a mark of his approbation.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A CONSTANT READER. By adopting the utility defence for pr. propos. Black, in Problem 298, we do contract into moves. What draws his opponent from taking the K bt with his Kt and giving mate at the second move?

WESTMORELANDENSIS.—The position is correct, but much too simple for publication.

X Y Z, Glasgow.—"The Chess Player's Text Book" contains as much information as a young player can digest for the first twelve months of his career.

W. P. H.—Entirely from memory.

J. B. H., Stuttgardt.—Many thanks. They shall be examined forthwith.

F. S., Finching.—Against two players as each boxed.

INVESTIGATOR.—In the beautiful Problem numbered 301, mate can only be accomplished in the way shown in our solution. If White, for his second move, play, as you propose, 2. Q to Sec 8 7th, Black may reply with, 2 Kt to Q 8 5, and delay the mate beyond the stipulated number of moves.

A PRIVATE PUPIL.—The Games and Problems of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS are not obtainable through any other chan 1

D. L. E.—The key move is 1 B to Q 2d

B. T. S.—The new Chess move may be got of Staunton, Bell, Ries, Queen-street, Norwich, we are to Appleton, 10a Paternoster-row, and of the Illustrated London News, 198 Strand

CAMILLA.—Apply to Mr. Patty, of Newport.

CAMILLA WOLSEY, TOT.—Black would simply take the P with P on passing

A CHESS-PLAYER.—In the first case Black cannot, in the second he can, Castle

R. V.—Thanks. It is very simple, though ingenious in idea.

OBSERVER.—To prevent fraud, there is a label on the outside, at the bottom, of each box, with the signature "H. Staunton;" and, before purchasing, the buyer should see that this label is duly attached.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 305.

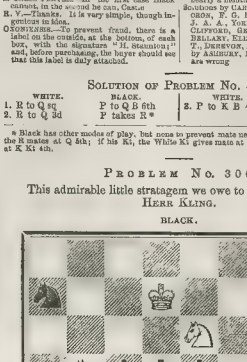
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to Q sq	P to Q B 6th	2. P to K B 4th	Mate.
2. R to Q 3d	P takes R *		

* Black has other modes of play, but none to prevent mate next move. If he move his B the R mates at Q 8th; if his Kt, the White Kt gives mate at Q 7th; and if his B Pawn at K Kt 4th.

PROBLEM NO. 306.

This admirable little stratagem we owe to the ingenuity of HERR KLING.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE

BETWEEN THE LONDON AND AMSTERDAM CHESS CLUBS.

WHITE (Amsterdam).	BLACK (London).
48. Kt to Q 7th	

London to play.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

An interesting specimen of the Evans Gambit, played between two distinguished Metropolitan players.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	19. Q R to K sq	Q to K Kt 3d
2. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	20. P to K R 4th (a)	Kt to K Kt 2d
3. B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	21. P to K R 3d	P to K R 3d
4. P to K Kt 4th	B takes P	22. P to K B 5th	Q to K R 3d
5. P to Q B 3d	B to Q R 4th	23. P to K R 4th	Q R to K sq
6. P to Q 4th	B to Q Kt 3d	24. Q to K R 2d	Q R to K 4th
7. P to Q 4th	P takes P	25. R to K B 3d	K R to K sq
8. P takes P	P to Q 3d	26. P to K Kt 5th	P takes P
9. P to Q 5th	Q Kt to K 2d	27. P to K B 6th (b)	Kt to K B 4th
10. B to Q Kt 2d	K Kt to B 3d	28. P to K B 7th (ch)	
11. B takes K Kt	P takes B	(c)	K tak s P
12. K Kt to Q 4th	Castles	29. Kt takes K Kt P	
13. Q Kt to B 3d	P to K B 4th	(ch)	K to Kt sq
14. K to R sq	P takes P	30. Q R to K Kt sq	R to K 8th
15. Q Kt takes P	P to K B 3d	31. Kt to K 6th (dis-	
16. P to K B 4th	B takes Kt	covering ch)	K to R sq (d)
17. Q takes B	Kt to K B 4th	32. R takes R and wins.	
18. Q to K B 2d	Q to K sq		

(a) The attack is played with remarkable correctness and ability

(b) We conceived. Black dare not take the Kt, or the Pawn marches on to B 7th, checking King and Rook.

(c) This is the right step.

(d) Black might apparently have made a much better play by taking the Rook with Rook (ch). Let us suppose:—

30.	B takes R (ch)	(If White at move 34, interpose his Q Black
31.	Q takes R (ch)	must obviously win by exchanging Queens,
32.	Q takes P (ch) [the	and then taking the Kt.)
	game is safe] takes	33. R to K Kt 3d Q to K 4th (ch)
	Kt, on account	34. K to R 2d (best) Q to K R 5th (ch and
	of its having al	draws the game
	ady moved	
33.	Kt to Kt 2d	(At move 26, if White interpose his Rook,
34.	K to Kt 2d	Black wins by playing R to K B sq, &c.)
	Q to K 5th (ch)	

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 601.—*Berliner Schachzeitung.*

White: K at Q R sq, Q at K R 4th, R at Q Kt 6th, Bs at K R 3d and K B 2d, Kts at Q B 3d and 8th, P at K B 6th.

Black: K at his 4th, Q at her R sq, R at K R 2d, B at K B 2d, Kts at K 5th and 7th, Ps at Q 6th and Q R 4th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 602.—By W. C., of Manchester.

White K at Q sq, Bs at K 7th and Q 5th, Ps at Q 2d and Q B 3d.

Black: K at Q 6th, Ps at Q 2d and Q B 5th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 603.—By an AMATEUR of St. Albans.

White: K at Q Kt 7th, R at Q 6th, Kt at K Kt 7th, B at K R 6th, Ps at K B 6th and K Kt 6th.

Black: K at Q sq, B at Q 2d, Ps at K 2d and K B 3d.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 604.—*Berliner Schachzeitung.*

White: K at his B 5th, R at Q B 4th, B at Q R 8th, Kt at Q B 6th, Ps at Q 3d and Q B 2d.

Black: K at Q Kt 4th, Ps at Q 3d and 5th, Q B 6th, and Q R 3d.

White mates in four moves.

THE REAL CAUSE OF CHOLERA.—The Rev. Dr. M'Neile thinks that the cholera is a judgment on this country for favouring "Popery;" the Rev. Mr. Toye, of Gateshead, that it is to deter people from marrying the sisters of their deceased wives; the Rev. Mr. Gutch, of Leicester, attributes it to parliamentary electors voting for Dissenters and Jews, instead of Church of England men, whilst others again attribute it to the omission of "Dei Gratia" from the new form.—*Gloucester Journal.*

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Lords of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council will commence their sittings on Wednesday, the 5th inst., at the Council-office, Whitehall, for the purpose of hearing appeals from the colonies and elsewhere.

We have much pleasure in announcing the accession of the Right Hon Fox Maule, M.P., to a seat in the Cabinet.

By the will of the late Mrs. Dreyer, lately deceased, the principal sum of £600 is bequeathed to each of the parishes of Bungay St. Mary and Holy Trinity, the interest of which is to be applied yearly for the benefit of the poor, at the discretion of the minister and churchwardens of the two parishes for the time being.

A good example to Irish landlords is set at Athlunkard (county of Limerick), the property of Captain Hamilton Jackson, where upwards of 300 labourers and tradesmen are daily employed in drainage, embanking, and constructing farm buildings.

On Tuesday last, the Right Rev. Bishop Wiseman administered confirmation to eight gentlemen converts to the Roman Catholic faith, at the Chapel of the Oratory in King William-street. The Bishop also previously administered adult baptism to one of the candidates, and subsequently the whole number received the holy communion. The number of converts included two barristers, but their names did not transpire.

The Chapter-house at Canterbury has been just roofed similarly to the Houses of Parliament, by galvanised iron.

Two very fine jack were caught at Marlow, Berks, on Saturday, by Mr. J. S. Wilkinson, one weighing 20 lb. and the other 8 lb. They were unusually fine feeders.

M. Francisque Bouvet, member of the Peace Congress, has given notice of a motion in the French Assembly for the reduction by one-half of the continental 80,000 soldiers demanded by the Government for 1850.

An elaborate glass window has just been placed in the north side of the communion aisle in Heavitree Church, near Exeter, by Richard Ford, Esq., of the Alhambra, as a memorial to his deceased wife. The figures of St. Mark and St. James are finely depicted on rich coloured glass from Italy.

At the meeting of the Bonapartist Club of the Beaux Arts, on Saturday night, at Paris, it was resolved that the object of the club is to assist in securing harmony between the National Assembly and the President of the Republic on the ground of the Constitution.

On Tuesday last, the new church of St. Mark, Ocker Hill, Tipton, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Lichfield, in the presence of most of the clergymen of the neighbourhood. The Bishop in his robes, and the clergy in surplices and hoods, &c., walked in procession from Gospel Oak House, the residence of Messrs. Walker, to the church, preceded by the children of the National and Sunday Schools, the teachers, a band of music, and eighteen choristers in surplices, from the adjoining parish of St. James's, Wednesbury, singing the Old Hundredth Psalm

A serious accident occurred on Monday morning, about eight o'clock, on the East Lancashire Railway, when the luggage train belonging to the Lancashire and Yorkshire Company approached the Walton junction just as the East Lancasaire passenger train from Liverpool reached the spot. Before the respective engines could be stopped, the former train ran into the latter, and, although, happily, no lives were lost, several persons were severely wounded.

We learn by the arrival of her Majesty's ship *Constance* at Spithead, that previously to her departure from Valparaiso on the 28th of August, Admiral Hornby had started her Majesty's frigate *Inconstant*, directly to San Francisco, on the coast of California, to protect British subjects. Everything at California, is described as being in a very unsettled state; the American Commodore Jones, in the *Ohio*, had stopped all arrivals of provisions by sea, as the inhabitants had refused to obey the Government orders, and were too strong for him to use force on shore.

Lord Reidhaven, the Hon. Lewis Grant, the Hon. George Grant, and G. Orred, Esq., enjoyed several days of first-rate shooting in the covers at Ballachastle, Inverness-shire, during last week. In one day no less than 434 head of game fell to their guns, and in six days the party bagged 834 head.

A stormy petrel (Mother Carey's chicken) was found on Friday week in the parish of Bawdrip, near Bridgewater. This is unusually early, and betokens a hard winter.

Mr. W. M. Praed, judge of the Newton Abbott County Court, last week, dismissed the high bailiff of that court from his office, in consequence of discovering that several sums of money received by that functionary in various cases had not been paid over by him to the persons entitled to them.

On Monday evening a fire broke out in the crucible manufactory of Mr. Cleghorn, Weavers lane, Horsleydown, and in spite of the most strenuous exertions, the flames could not be conquered until the factory in which the disaster commenced was nearly destroyed. The escape of the adjacent premises may be ascribed wholly to the indefatigable exertions of the Firemen.

The vessel *Minnins* arrived at the port of Liverpool, from Hong Kong, has brought 2290 pigs of iron, as a portion of her cargo, consigned to a firm of commerce. This is a very interesting importation from the Chinese empire.

During the last fortnight there have been some half-dozen incendiary fires in the neighbourhood of Pudsey and Hatton, in Derbyshire; haystacks, sheds, and other buildings have been set on fire, and in some cases considerable damage has been done.

At the recent rent audit of Henry Seymour, Esq., at Knoyle House, Wilts, he kindly made liberal abatements to the tenantry, with a view, as a landlord, to meet the present high prices, and thereby to enable them to cope profitably with him in endeavours to render assistance to the deserving peasantry during the pressure of the approaching winter.

The election to the office of Rugby Head-mastership, vacant by the appointment of Dr. Tait to the Deanery of Carlisle, will take place at Rugby, on the 17th inst. Several Oxford clergymen of the highest distinction have been announced as candidates.

The vessel *Urania*, arrived in the Docks from Bassora, has brought several packages of marbles as a portion of her cargo. These marbles are a further portion of the Assyrian sculptures brought to this country for the purpose of being deposited in the British Museum.

On Tuesday last, the Lord Bishop of Winchester consecrated the new church of St. Mary, in Andover. The service of the day was read by the Rev. C H. Ridding, after which a most eloquent sermon was preached by the Lord Bishop, from the 83rd Psalm, verse 6, "Holiness becometh thy house for ever."

A metallic plug for boats, &c., having been projected and introduced to the Admiralty, their Lordships have ordered a trial of the invention to be made in the boats of her Majesty's ship *Blenheim*, at Portsmouth, and to be reported upon.

The following official notice has just been posted in the hall of the Trinity House of Marine: "No naval officer, whatever his rank may be, shall, upon any consideration, be permitted to enter this department without first obtaining a special letter of introduction from the Minister of Marine." What a commentary on Republican Liberty, Equality, Fraternity!"

The Hon. Mr. Stanley, M.P. for the borough of King's Lynn, the eldest son of Lord Stanley, and the grandson of the Earl of Derby, arrived at Georgetown, Demerara, on the 13th of October last, and was received with every mark of respect and consideration. The object of his visit is said to be to acquire information concerning the West India possessions of the Crown.

A valuable library and museum have been offered by an ardent lover of the arts to the corporation and inhabitants of Plympton, as being the birthplace of Sir Joshua Reynolds, provided a suitable building be erected for its reception, and a curator appointed for the care of the same

It is said that Lord Alexander Lennox, a second younger son of the Duke of Richmond, will offer himself as a candidate for the representation of the Rape of Bramber.

At a recent meeting of the Sunderland Town-Council, Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart., M.P., was unanimously re-elected an alderman. The office was declared vacant at a previous meeting of the council, in consequence of the absence of Sir Hedworth for more than six months from the borough.

Mr. Hamnett, of New York, has offered Jenny Lind 1000 dollars per night, for 200 nights, and made a further offer to place a carriage at her disposal, and to pay every description of expenses attending the concerts or operas. He has also proposed to place £10,000 in the hands of her bankers in London to secure the fulfilment of his proposa.

Lieutenant-General Richard Pigot has been appointed to the Colonelcy of the 4th Dragoon Guards, vice Sir G. Anson, G.C.B., deceased. Lieut.-General Pigot was formerly of the 21st Dragoons

The Marquis of Westminster, on Friday week, called together several aged and infirm labourers who have been employed for years in the gardens and other parts of the estate at Eaton Hall, and awarded them pensions for the remainder of their days. This act of benevolence was most justly appreciated by the Marquis, in sums averaging from 3s. to 6s. each, according to the age and inability of each individual to follow any employment.

It is announced that Government has decided on establishing a penal colony for convicts in Western Australia.

John Naylor, Esq., of Liverpool, has purchased Hooton Hall estate, late the residence of Sir William Massey Stanley. The price is about £80,000, and the timber to be taken at a valuation. The estate comprises 900 acres.

In consequence of the eminent services rendered to the cause of Mechanics' Institutes by the Dean of Ripon, the friends of the Yorkshire Mechanics' Institutes have determined to mark their sense of his valuable aid and assistance by presenting to his family a well-executed and full-length portrait of the rev Dean, as a lasting memorial of the affection and esteem in which his character is regarded by the members of these several institutions.

The police corps of Liverpool now numbers considerably above a thousand, the men being consecutively numbered. There are amongst the force six superintendents, and a number of inspectors, brisewk keepers, and their assistants, &c. The boys has latterly been slightly reduced, and in round numbers is at present about 1150 strong.

Two monster trains went into Birmingham on Monday, conveying persons from Leicester, Derby, Nottingham, Stamford, Peterborough, and the adjacent districts, to view the exhibition of Hunters' and Cobs at Bingley Hall. Each train was drawn by two engines, and the visitors who thronged the exhibition conducted themselves with great decorum.

OSBORNE, ISLE OF WIGHT.

The Views which we this week give of her Majesty's Marine Residence comprise a representation of the entrance front, and an alcove in the pleasure-ground. In the former, the lofty campanile, from the summit of which floats the Royal standard, in a most conspicuous feature; and the portion of building to which the campanile is attached, denominated the Pavilion, is the part built for the especial accomodation of her Majesty and Prince Albert, whilst the old mansion of Osborne was reserved for the suite and attendants. The old house being found inconvenient for the purpose assigned, it was pulled down, and an extensive pile containing a great number of apartments erected on its site, the Pavilion still being devoted to her Majesty's use.

Though not a pile of huge character, Osborne is an extremely spacious and elegant building, and in every part shows that refined taste has presided over its erection. The entrance doorway is under a porch, whence the great staircase in the central portion of the Pavilion is attained. The campanile contains several apartments; the upper one having three windows on each face, forming a delightful observatory whence superb views of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight are obtained. Corridors, covered and open, connect the Pavilion with the main building, thus affording easy access between the two buildings, and breaking, with good effect, their general architectural features.

The alcove is a pretty little bit, at the end of the main building, and looking towards the pleasure-grounds. Within the alcove, two Grecian busts, and a small figure of a man falling from a horse, are the decorations, the arched ceiling being simply panelled. The alcove is very elegant in character, and partakes of the same simplicity and unostentatiousness of character that pervades the whole of the architectural arrangements of Osborne.

ALCOVE, OSBORNE.

Singular Cavern in Illyria.—The Kaurt formation in the maritime district of Illyria consists principally of limestone, which rests on sandstone. It presents a curious appearance, being full of holes and fissures. The whole rock is so traversed, and, as it were, sown over with deep funnel-shaped and crateriform abysses, and the mass of strata, 1000 feet thick, is described as being fuller of pores than a sponge. Hence, the rain speedily sinks into the interior of the mountain, and the only water seen on the surface is at most a few small pools. In the region of the sandstone and slate, on the contrary, running water is not wanting; but, immediately on reaching the limestone formation, the water falls into it, often through highly romantic, portico-like openings, and continues its course under ground, returning to the light only when the sand-stone again appears. In heavy storms of rain the water accumulates in the interior of the mountains, and, swelling up to a great height, drives out the air frequently with much violence through the narrow fissures and caverns connected with them above. This circumstance shows that holes, which on the surface are very small, are yet often continued deep into the interior. The want of water in Trieste has long been felt, and an examination of many of these holes in the vicinity of that town was made with the view of discovering some subterraneau stream which might supply the inhabitants with water. At length an opening of no great width, but sinking perpendicularly into the ground, was discovered at Trebich, and followed with great perseverance. The fissure sometimes expanded into a wide cavern, sometimes contracted to a rent of scarce a finger's breadth, and required great labour on the part part of the workmen in blasting, &c., to follow up the chasm. Once, in a wide of the opening, all trace of its continuation was lost, when suddenly an intelligent miner from Carinthia heard a loud roaring and howling, and concluded that the water in the interior, rising in consequence of heavy rain, was forcing the air through some narrow opening. He then found, near the roof of the cave, a small fissure which again led in the right direction. At length, after eleven months of hard labour, he discovered a very capacious cavern or grotto, 370 feet high, at the bottom of which, 1023 feet below the surface of the earth, and 63 feet above the surface of the sea level, a considerable stream of running water was found. The water enters the cavern by a low vault, and flowing among the numerous large blocks which have fallen from the roof, expands into a long narrow lake. The lake was explored by means of a raft, and was found to pass under a vault which descended below the surface of the water. This put a stop to the investigation. During heavy rain, the water has already been seen to rise 260 feet; but, judging from an old float of a mill-wheel found in a higher part of the cavern, it must sometimes attain to a height of 300 feet above its usual level.—*Journal of the Geological Society.*

The Council of University College, London, have received notice of two legacies—one of £500 for the hospital, by Mr. Lewis Morris Cuthbert, of Lyon-terrace, Maida-hill; the other for the college, £100, free of duty, by Mr. Wilkins, of Mackworth, Derbyshire.

Mural Paintings.—During the recent alterations in Brooke Church, Norfolk, several interesting frescoes were discovered upon the walls of the building. They were completely hidden by repeated coats of whitewash and colouring; and it was with great difficulty that the subjects themselves could be deciphered. The parable of the Prodigal Son was represented in great beauty and detail. In an arcade beneath, the ecclesiastics of St. Edmundsbury, who no doubt were the limners, had figured the Deadly Sins, not in full, as in Canfield Church, but in the act of descending into the open jaws of the monster of hell. Superbia, Ira, Avaritia, and Gula were the only four that could be discovered. These paintings, with others in different parts of the church, whose subjects are not known, were probably as old as the fourteenth century. Tracings and drawings of the whole, by Mrs. Beal, were exhibited lately at the Thetford Aggregate Meeting of the Norfolk and Suffolk Archæological Associations.

Ancient Coins.—An important discovery of ancient coins has lately been made near the village of Hahnweiler, in the district of St. Wendel. A peasant found an earthen jar filled with 82 silver coins, in excellent preservation, and to the weight of 2½lb.; 28 of these coins are of the size of the old Brabant dollar. There are among them 19 Saxish and Thuringian coins, of from 1574 to 1608; 3 Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel coins, of from 1594 to 1615; 2 struck by the Archduke Ferdinand of Austria and Count of the Tyrol, without date; of Rudolph II., of the years 1603 and 1605; 1 of the Emperor Maximilian, of the year 1566; and 1 of Albert and Elizabeth, "Archiduc. Austriæ, Duc. Burgund. et Brabant." 54 coins are of the reign of Philip II., King of Spain and of the Netherlands.—*Cologne Gazette.*

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT OSBORNE.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort have again sought their quiet retreat in the Isle of Wight. The Court left Windsor Castle on Friday week, and travelling by the Great Western Railway to Reading and Basingstoke, proceeded thence by the South-Western Railway to Gosport, where they embarked in the *Fairy* Royal steam yacht, under a Royal salute, and steamed across the Solent to Osborne. The Princess Royal and Prince Alfred were prevented from accompanying their august parents, in consequence of a slight attack of chicken-pox, which, since the illness of the Queen, has affected all the Royal children except the Princess Louisa. There Royal Highnesses were, however, sufficiently recovered on Wednesday to proceed to Osborne, under charge of Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. A. Gordon and Miss Hildyard.

The Court attended divine service on Sunday in Whippenham Church, where the Rev. Mr. Prothero officiated.

There has been no addition to the Royal circle during the week.

The fineness of the weather has enabled both her Majesty and the Prince to take their accustomed early walkng exercise in the park and grounds of Osborne daily, and the Royal children have frequently accompanied their august parents.

The ex-Queen of the French, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, and the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale, visited the Exposition des Produits de l'Industrie Française, in George-street, on Friday week.

The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, and the Princess Mary, returned to Kew on Wednesday, from Brighton, where their Royal Highnesses have been visiting the Duchess of Gloucester during the past week.

Their Royal Highnesses the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz have left the Duke of Cambridge's residence at Kew, on their return to Strelitz, *viâ* Calais.

The Prince Poniatowski, Minister Plenipotentiary from the Grand Duke of Tuscany, has arrived in town.

The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, the Marquis and Marchioness of Stafford, and the other members of the family, have arrived at Trentham. The Marquis of Stafford attains his majority on the 19th inst.

The Duke of Devonshire arrived in town on Monday, from Chatsworth.

The Duke of Wellington has left Apsley House for Strathfieldsaye.

The Marchioness of Blandford left town on Tuesday for Wynyard Park, on a visit to her noble parents, the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry.

The Earl of Westmoreland left Harley-street on Sunday last for Berlin, *viâ* Paris. The Countess embarked on Tuesday, and is gone direct to Berlin. Lord Burgherah and his young bride are gone to Ireland.

The Earl Grey has taken a mansion on Carlton House-terrace.

The Earl of Carnarvon, we regret to hear, has been lately suffering from severe indisposition at his seat in Berks.

The Earl and Countess of St. Germans, and Lady Louisa Eliot arrived in town on Thursday, from a visiting tour in Scotland.

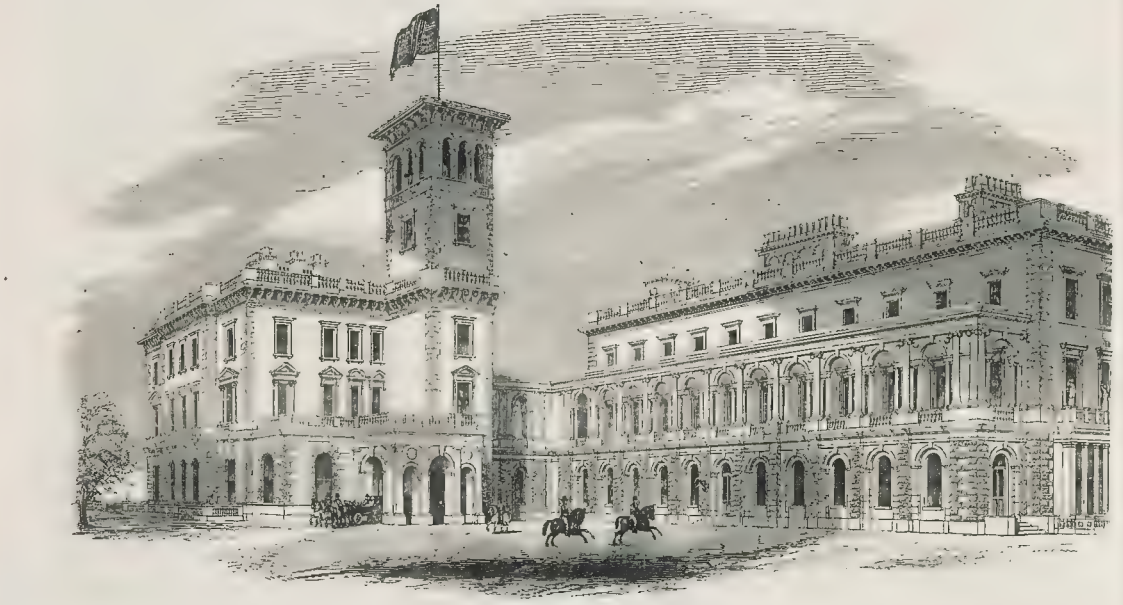
Lord Thomas and Lady Sophia Cecil have just returned to London from a tour in Germany.

His Excellency M. Drouyn de Lhuys arrived at the French Embassy on Wednesday from Paris.

Major-General Fox has returned to town from Paris. Lady Mary Fox remains for the winter in the French capital.

Marriage in High Life.—The marriage of the Hon. Gertrude Duncombe, second daughter of Lord and Lady Feversham, with Francis Horatio FitzRoy, Esq., only son of Admiral Lord William FitzRoy, was solemnised on Tuesday, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, in the presence of a very numerous circle of relatives and friends of both noble families. The bride was magnificently attired in a dress-corsage-ouverte of white glacé silk, trimmed with rich Honiton lace over a veil of the same material, and a wreath of orange-flowers, with a bouquet of the same, completing the costume. In attendance upon the bride was a train of six young ladies; viz. the Hon. Helen Duncombe, younger sister of the bride; the Misses FitzRoy, sisters of the bridegroom; the Lady Charlotte Scott, daughter of the Countess of Eldon; Miss Caroline Paget, and Miss Tighe. The bride was led to the altar by her noble father; and the various parties to the interesting ceremony having taken their respective places, the religious service was duly performed. After the usual attestation had been made in the parochial register, the bride and bridegroom left the church in a handsome new chariot, for Lord Feversham's residence in Belgrave-square, where the event was subsequently celebrated by a grand breakfast, given by Lady Feversham, at which all those present at the church assembled. The happy pair left town at two o'clock for Hillyers, on the Sussex coast.

Lord Burgherah, whose marriage with Miss Locke was recently announced, has been in Kerry during the past week, visiting the Locke estates. His Lordship was approaching Tralee from O'Dorney, accompanied by Major Fairfield and Mr. Day, when his carriage was upset and thrown into a river. His Lordship and company escaped with a few bruises.



OSBORNE.—ENTRANCE FRONT.

PLATE PRESENTED TO CAPTAIN LITCHFIELD, R.A.

This handsome testimonial has just been presented by the proprietors of the Cheltenham College to their Honorary Secretary, for his able services on behalf of the institution.

The Plate consists of a magnificent Centre-Piece, nearly two feet in height, designed and manufactured by Messrs. Martin, Baskett, and Martin, of Cheltenham, to whom great credit is due for the manner in which the whole is executed. From a richly ornamented tripod rises a centre, formed of lotus and acanthus leaves, and supporting a vase for flowers or fruit. On each side is placed a beautifully modelled allegorical figure, representing Science being crowned by Prosperity. On one side of the tripod is a view of the Cheltenham College; the second panel contains the family arms; and the third bears the following inscription:—

PLATE PRESENTED TO CAPT. LITCHFIELD.

"Presented by the unanimous vote of the Proprietors of the Cheltenham College, at their annual meeting on the 19th of June, 1849, to Captain Richard Litchfield, R.A., in testimony of their gratitude for his unwearied and invaluable services for a period of eight years as their Honorary Secretary."

PLATE PRESENTED TO THE EX-MAYOR OF SOUTHAMPTON.

This superb piece of plate was presented, on the 2nd ult., to George Laishley, Esq., at the close of his Mayoralty of Southampton. The presentation took place in the Victoria Rooms: R. Andrews, Esq., the Mayor, in the chair—and was witnessed by nearly 1000 persons.

The testimonial consists of a handsome silver candelabrum, nearly three feet high, with six branches, and a large glass centre, containing a beautiful bouquet of flowers. The base is a tripod, representing rocks, from each angle of which flows a stream, with water flowers. The base supports three figures, emblematical of Friendship, Hospitality, and Generosity—the British Lion standing out in bold relief near the latter figure. There is a shield on each part of the base, on which are engraven respectively the arms of the town of Southampton, the arms of George Laishley, Esq., and on the third the inscription. The candelabrum weighs nearly 400 ounces, and the details and workmanship are very elaborately executed. It was supplied by Mr. Alfred Fegier, of the High-street, at a cost of upwards of £250. The testimonial bears the following inscription:—

PLATE PRESENTED TO THE EX-MAYOR OF SOUTHAMPTON.

"Presented to George Laishley, Esq., by his fellow-townsmen, as a testimonial of their hearty esteem of his conduct throughout his Mayoralty—his devotedness to its duties—his well-directed energetic diligence—his reverence for religion—his earnest and active humanity during the prevalence of Cholera—and the public-spirited, generous, and conciliatory hospitality, by which he has done honour to the town, to his office, and to himself. England expects every man to do his duty; and England honours every man who fulfils it.—Southampton, November 9th, 1849."

MR. WALLACK AS "OTHELLO," AND MR. MACREADY AS "IAGO," AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

On Monday, the tragedy of "Othello" was repeated, with an exchange of characters; Mr. Macready enacting *Iago*, and Mr. Wallack *Othello*. The part of *Iago*, as played by Mr. Macready, is an unique performance. It has never been done justice to by the public; though never popular, it is, in our opinion, his very best character. Mr. Macready aims in it at an immense variety. *Iago*, according to his conception, is one who, not to write it profanely, becomes all things to all men, in order that he may win them over to his purposes. His intellect is fertile in invention, and his assumption of character is that of the per-

PARIS FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

fect *artiste* in real life, who has, by whatever means, to make his fortune out of the infirmity of his associates. Marked differences and surprising contrasts distinguish Mr. Macready's *Iago*, in his intercourse with *Rodrigo*, with *Cassio*, with *Desdemona*, with *Emilia*, and with *Othello*. He is frivolous, or moody, sympathetic or contemptuous, polite or irascible, according to the occasion and the person. The part, therefore, as Mr. Macready performs it, is not one, but manifold. It is many characters artistically harmonised in an intelligible unity; and, as such, presents an amount of ability and an extent of resources almost astonishing. It has always been to us a topic of surprise, that the critics, and the public opinion of the day, should have suffered such a performance to pass without especial comment. But so it has been: its very excellence, perhaps, being the principal reason why it was never adequately appreciated.

But, though thus "various and contrarious" in his relation with others, to himself *Iago* is intensely individualised. In his soliloquies, Mr. Macready is, indeed, mighty. *Iago's* jealous, revengeful, cunning, and unscrupulous disposition—with all its subtle traits and intricate intentions—is brought out and interpreted with wonderful intelligence, power, and effect. There are also minor beauties, which it would be well to particularise, but that the investigation would lead to an extensive analysis of the character, for which we have at present no proper opportunity.

One scene, however, must be particularised—the great scene of Temptation in the third act. As a whole, this scene is one of the very most difficult in Shakspere. In acting, every thing depends on *Iago* maintaining such a deportment towards *Othello*, that the Moor should have no reason to suspect his designs. Here it was that Young, elsewhere so excellent as *Iago* on the old pattern, used to fail. Mr. Macready performs it with exquisite judgment and fine artistic tact. He hits it exactly between wind and water. It is a triumph of histrionic skill. The exceeding subtlety of the temptation becomes even painful to the observer; but we can but point it finally pointed, without any apology for *Othello's* contrition of *Iago's* honesty and his wife's guilt.

It would be unjust to close this notice without a word of commendation to Mr. Wallack for his careful and poetical delivery of the text of *Othello*. If deficient in passion, his rhetorical points had frequently extraordinary merit; and sometimes a passage was enounced with equally remarkable energy and precision. Miss Reynolds, as *Desdemona*, was likewise deserving of high praise: an elegant actress, she mightily improves with study and practice, and will ultimately secure an enviable position on the English stage. At the conclusion of the tragedy she was deservedly summoned before the curtain with Mr. Macready, Mr. Wallack, and Mrs. Warner, whose *Emilia* was in great force.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.

THERE are but few novelties to mention for this month. The cold weather compels ladies to wrap themselves up in furs and wadded mantles; and the season for balls not having arrived, evening toilets are not yet thought of. More attention is, therefore, paid to morning dresses than any others. There is but little alteration in dresses, the bodies being worn very high and plain; the skirts are not so full as last year, and most of them are trimmed in front with either bows of ribbon or very light passementerie of the same colour as the dress.

Our Engraving illustrates a morning dress in *levantine*, made close to the waist. The sleeves are very large, falling two inches over the wrist, and trimmed with a wide *plissé à la vieille*. A French cambric pelerine, with the embroidered jockeys sculped, and a small embroidered collar ornamented with a bow, worn on the body, completes this very neat morning toilet. The *casaquins* are very fashionable and very becoming; they are worn in black and coloured velvets, trimmed with black lace, furs, or *plissé*, according to the different hours of the day in which they are intended to be worn.

The morning caps are elegantly made, with rich *dentelles* flat on the top of the head, gathered at the two ears, and at the back of the hair. A wreath of ribbon bows is placed on the top

The bonnets retain their autumnal shape; in velvet their ornaments are extremely simple, and are generally made of a small black lace, ribbons and no bugs so much worn as they were last year. Net trimmings or flowers are no longer fashionable under the front of the bonnet: they are replaced by a small flat cap trimmed with a narrow *point plissé*, which is most becoming.

At no period have the cuffs been worn larger or wider. For morning toilets they are in embroidered muslin

Aprons for ladies are very much trimmed, richly embroidered in coloured silks, and trimmed with small lace flounces. In Paris they are very fashionable, and always worn with morning *négligés*

Blouses for boys are made in black velvet, cut square on the shoulders, with large falling sleeves, as first introduced in our Engraving. The shirt is of fine cambric, extremely wide, and finished at the wrist by a wristband.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

FRAMING OF CHARGES BY COURTS-MARTIAL.—The following important order has just been issued from the Adjutant-General's office:—

Circular Memorandum.

Horse Guards, Nov. 19, 1849.

It appearing that the term "disgraceful conduct" has been employed in framing charges in many instances in relation to offences not contemplated by the 29th clause of the Mutiny Act, and the corresponding Articles of War (from the 7th to the 12th), and are liable to the penal consequences of offence coming under that designation: and it being evident that the indiscriminate use of the term "disgraceful conduct" must affect the Commander-in-Chief desires that, in all cases in which any one or other of the legal descriptions of "disgraceful conduct" are specified in the aforesaid clause and Articles of War, it shall not be characterised as such in the charge by the term "disgraceful conduct" shall be incorrect, and applied to those offences only on conviction of which the offender is liable to be deprived by the sentence of the Court of the benefit of his service. By command,

JOHN MACDONALD, Adjutant-General.

NEW VESSELS.—Two three-deckers, to be named respectively the *Royal Sovereign* and *Mercury*, each of 121 guns, are intended to be built on the slips at present occupied by the steam-sloops *Argus* and *Furious*, in Portsmouth Dockyard. The following are the ordered dimensions of each:—

	Ft. In.
Length between the perpendiculars	210 0
Length of the keel for tonnage	171 1
Breadth extreme	60 0
Breadth for tonnage	59 2
Breadth moulded	58 4
Depth of hold	24 8

Burden in tons, 3183 87-94

They are both after the lines of the *Prince of Wales*, 120, designed by Captain Sir William Symonds, now building in this dockyard.

WITHDRAWAL OF SIR W. PARKER'S SQUADRON FROM THE DARDANELLES.—Orders have been sent out to Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker, Bart., G.C.B., to retire from the Dardanelles with the fleet under his command, and proceed to Malta.

Admiral Sir Charles Ogle, Bart., has given £1372 10s. 6d. Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Consols, to the Portsmouth, Gosport, and Forton Hospital, established during the period of the gallant Admiral's service as commander-in-chief at Portsmouth; and a similar amount to the *Dreadnought* Seaman's Hospital, off Greenwich; the proceeds having been placed at Sir Charles Ogle's disposal for the benefit of any casualty hospital.

A number of shipwrights have commenced laying the blocks under the new ship at the east side of Portsmouth Dockyard Parade-ground for supporting the keel of the large steam-frigate ordered to be built for a screw-propeller, and to carry 80 guns.

Her Majesty's ship *Constance*, 50 guns, Captain W. C. Courtney, arrived at Portsmouth, on Saturday last, from the South Pacific, with Australian gold, and other freight, to the amount of 1,750,000 dollars, or thereabouts, on behalf of mercantile interests.

During the past week the *Lord Gambier* and the *Abram* have arrived at Hull from Davis's Straits, but neither of them bring any intelligence respecting the Arctic Expedition.

DUELS IN FRANCE.—A duel was fought on Saturday between M. Pierre Bonaparte and the Duke of Bovigo, editor of the Legitimist journal *Gazette*. The police having interfered, prevented the meeting in the morning, but in the afternoon they repaired to the wood of Boulogne, where the duel took place. The weapon chosen was the sword. M. Bonaparte was slightly wounded in the hand and breast; he, however, succeeded in disarming his adversary, who asked to continue the combat with small swords. To this the seconds of M. Bonaparte objected, and proposed pistols. It was understanding having been come to by the friends of both parties, a declaration was signed, and they left the ground. M. de la Valette, editor of the *Assemblée Nationale*, who had been challenged by M. Pierre Bonaparte to-day, a meeting, encounter, awaited in the Salle des Pas Perdus with his seconds the issue of the duel, to place himself at the disposal of M. Bonaparte. The second duel was fought on Sunday morning, in a field near the railroad station at St. Germain, between the parties, viz. M. Pierre Bonaparte and M. Adrien de la Valette. This meeting grew out of a letter by M. Pierre Bonaparte to M. de la Valette on the subject of an article which had appeared in his journal, of which he was not the author, but of which he had assumed the responsibility. The terms of the letter being considered insulting, M. de la Valette demanded satisfaction of M. Bonaparte. After firing a shot each, at twenty paces, the affair was declared terminated, and the parties left the ground. In consequence of these frequent duels arising out of disputes in the Assembly, it is said the Attorney-General will demand authority to prosecute.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.—By the brig *Thomas Snoade*, we have received accounts from Cape Coast Castle to the 1st of October. The station had not been visited by any English ship of war for six months, and only one foreign (an American) had been off the place in the same period. The members of the Missionary Society were actively employed in their duties or no business calling attended their lab urs. The house occupied by the bishop (a black) is described as a most splendid building. The Ashantees continually arrive in the town with parties of slaves, half of whom they sell at the rate of two doubloons per slave, taking the amount out in goods, which are carried back into the country by the portion of slaves not sold. Those sold soon find new owners, and if any questions are put as to their absence, the Europeans are told that they have run away to the bush. In fact, the station is no check to slave trading: it affords no supplies to slipping, and is very unhealthy. The troops and officers of the present relief of the 1st West India Regiment are all well, being a favourable contrast with last year's relief, of which all the officers died. Capt. G. Robeson, commanding the detachment now at Cape Coast, is come home on sick leave. Lieut. Robeson remaining in command.

FINANCIAL AND PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

The missionaries of reform busily ply their *propaganda*. On Monday evening last, Sir Joshua Walmsley, M.P., and Mr. G. Thompson, M.P., appeared before the citizens of Glasgow, as a deputation from the National Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association, and entered into full explanations of the principles of that body.

Mr. Hastie, M.P., presided; and the following resolution having been agreed to, a committee was appointed to form a district branch association, viz.:—

That, considering that the national expenditure is excessive, and may be very much reduced without injury to the efficient public services of the State, the finances, and that a reform in the Commons House of Parliament is necessary, this meeting approves of the objects of the National Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association, and cordially welcomes to the city the deputation from that body now present, consisting of Sir Joshua Walmsley, M.P., and George Thompson, Esq., M.P., who have been invited by a preliminary meeting to address the present assembly.

In the metropolis a meeting of the Southwark Branch Association was held on Tuesday evening, at the Literary Institution, in the Borough-road, for the purpose of advancing the interests of the parent body. Mr. Apsley Pellatt, Esq., occupied the chair; and amongst the gentlemen by whom the meeting was addressed, were, Colonel Thompson, M.P., and Mr. C. Pearson, M.P.

The following resolution was agreed to, viz

That this meeting, convinced of the reckless extravagance that exists in the national expenditure, and of the utter impossibility of managing the present unjust and vexatious Income-tax, or of ever pressing as it does on the middle and labouring classes of the community, had with the question the establishment and progress of the National Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association, and Judge Bennett, in the only constitutional means to support the principles and measures recommended by that body, to secure a sweeping reduction in the public expenditure, even if it involve a large and extensive change in the electoral franchise, as being the only remedy for abuses so deeply affecting the moral and social condition of the people.

ERUPTION OF A VOLCANO IN JAVA.—A letter from Batavia (Java), of the 26th of September, gives some account of a late eruption of Mount Merapi, a volcano in the district of Kadoe, believed to be extinct. The eruption began on the morning of the 14th of September, during a violent hurricane, and lasted until the evening of the 17th, that is to say, more than three days. The mountain vomited forth immense quantities of stones and ashes in every direction. This matter, impelled by the action of the wind, was spread through the whole district of Kadoe, and also those of Djokjokarta and Soerakarta. At several points the soil was covered with ashes to the depth of three inches. The river of Blongkeng was almost wholly filled up, and it is feared that its waters must overflow in the rainy season. The inhabitants fled, and no life was lost; but the loss of property, including crops of rice, tobacco, and indigo, with whole fields of corn, was immense.

Birmingham was visited on Tuesday by one of the densest fogs witnessed in that town for several years. It commenced about twelve o'clock, and gradually increased until four, when the whole town became enveloped in the most uncomfortable darkness. Towards six o'clock in the evening it seemed to be gradually disappearing.

Captain Hosken, late of the *Great Britain*, and who since accompanied Rajah Brooke to Borneo, has returned to Bristol for a short time. Captain Hosken, however, we are informed, intends again to go out to Borneo.

ANALYSIS OF BANKRUPTCIES.—In the year from November 7, 1845, to November 3, 1846, there were 1296 bankruptcies gazetted. We select the numbers of manufacturing trades:—Calico printers, 2; carpet manufacturers, 2; cotton manufacturers, 35; dyers, 8, woollen manufacturers and dealers, 24. The following are the numbers in other trades:—Bankers, 21; coal-merchants, 26; corn-merchants, 33; commission-agents and factors, 21; farmers, 17; ironmongers and founders, 39; Hundrapers, 27; merchants, 33; millers, 28; stock and share-brokers, 11; tailors, 30; timber-merchants, 29; victuallers, 87; wine and spirit-merchants, 34.

ACCIDENT TO SIR NORTON KNATCHBULL, BART.—On Saturday last, on the arrival of the 4.39 down train at Ashford station, on the Dover line, Sir Norton Knatchbull, in attempting to leave the carriage before the train had stopped, lost his balance, and was thrown with such force upon the platform that his collar-bone was dislocated and his arm broken. He was immediately taken to his own residence, Mystole, where he was met by Mr. Whitfield, surgeon, who rendered him every professional assistance, after which he left for Mersham Hatch, where he is now progressing favourably.

Major-General Bowles, who was at the siege of Copenhagen, 1807, and was served at the passage of the Douro, Bidassoa, Nivelle, Nive, and Adour; at the battles of Talavera, Salamanca, and Vittoria; at the sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajos, Burgos, and San Sebastian; at the capture of Madrid, at the investment of Bayonne, and at the battles of Quatre Bras and Waterloo, and the subsequent capture of Paris, has succeeded to the distinguished service pay of 25s. per diem.

MASTER OF THE CEREMONIES AT BATH.—Mr. Nugent has been chosen master of the ceremonies, by a large majority over the other competitors.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The market has been again buoyant, prices having not only been well maintained, but steadily advancing. Consols on Monday opened at 94¼ to ¾, and receded to 95, fluctuating within that quotation, notwithstanding a large amount of money stock was brought into the market. On Tuesday a further rise occurred, the market being very buoyant. Consols touched 96¾, at which price a large purchases was made. Towards the end of business, a slight reaction, however set prices firm at 95¾ ¾. This excitement was succeeded by a quiet day on Wednesday, prices fluctuating barely one quarter per cent, Consols closing at 95¾ for money. Again, on Thursday, the market became weaker, and some realised, reduced prices 95¼ ¾ for money, but on Friday, the last day, the market rallied. Exchequer Bills have declined in consequence of an es for investment in Consols. A slight improvement in prices took place, however, on Thursday; Exchequer Bills remarked a fluctuation of 5s. between the highest and lowest prices were firm, but the speculative excitement had apparently subsided. Prices last stood at Bank Stock, 209¾; Reduced, 94¾; Consols, 95¾; New Three per Cent. Annuities, 94¾; Long Annuities to expire in Jan. 1860, 8 7-16; Ditto, 20 years, Oct. 10, 1859, 8¼; Ditto, 30 years, Jan. 5, 1860, 8⅝; India Stock, 262; India Bonds, £1000, 63 p; Ditto under £1000, 63 p, Consols for Account, 95¾; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 48 p; £500, June, 48 p; Small, June, 51 p.

There has been an increase of business in the Foreign Market, Spanish having been in some demand, in consequence of a reported intention of the Government to take an early opportunity of offering some compromise for the overdue interest on the Five per Cent. Stock, as well as an arrangement with regard to the Passive Stock. Portuguese are quoted as advancing, in consequence of the advertisement announcing the payment of a dividend for the first half-year of 1848 on the Five per Cent Stock of 1841, and the Four per Cent. Stock of 1845, as well as on the New Three per Cent Stock. Mexican quotes a slight improvement, from the nature of the last American advices, and the prospect of the current operations were, for Brazilian Bonds, Account, 87; Ditto, Small, 86¾; Buenos Ayres Bonds, Six per Cent., 46; Ditto, Account, 44¾; Danish Bonds, 1825, Three per Cent, 71¾; Greek Bonds, Five per Cents, 1824, 16; Ditto, 1825, 16; Ditto, 1846, Account, 27⅝; Peruvian Bonds, Four per Cent., 52½; Ditto, Account, 50¾; Ditto, Deferred, 17¾; Portuguese, Five per Cents, Small, 85; Ditto, Four per Cent., 39¾; Ditto, Account, 39¾; Russian Bonds, 1822, Five per Cents, 104; Ditto, Account, 103⅝; Ditto, 1849, 11¾; Ditto, Coupons, 8⅝; Ditto, Passive, 3⅝; Ditto, Three per Cent., 37½; Venezuela Bonds, Two-and-a-Quarter per Cent., Deferred, 7¾; French Rentes, Five per Cents, 89f 50c; Exchequer, 20f 50c; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent, 12 guild., 55; Ditto, Four per Cent., Certificates, 83.

Shares have been comparatively steady, and as the Account progressed, in some instances showed an advance. As previously reported, the absence of public purchases leaves the market open to *bearing* operations, and the rise in prices now at the close of the Account, proves that the belief in heavy *bearing* operations, expressed in the LEADER and LONDON NEWS of last week, was well founded. The last prices are, for Aberdeen, 13; Bristol and Exeter, 54; Ditto, Thres, 15⅝; Caledonian, 12⅝; Ditto, New £10 Preference, 8⅝; Chester and Holyhead, Preference, 4⅛; Eastern Counties, 7⅛; Ditto, New, Quartered 6 per Cent., 11¼; East Lincolnshire, 28; Great Northern, 7⅞; Ditto, B, 6 per Cent., 4¼; Do, 5 per Cent., Pref., 7⅛; Great South, and West, (Ireland), 3; Great Western, 59; Do, 4 Shares, 11¼; Do, Fifths, 1⅛; Do, New, £5 8⅝; Lancashire and Yorkshire, Fifths, 2⅞; North Midland, 19¼; Ditto, Preference, 6; Boulogne and Ardres, 5⅝; Namur and Liege, 6¼; Northern of France, 2⅝; Orleans and Boulonais, 8; West Flanders, 1¾.

SATURDAY MORNING.—There was considerable agitation in the market yesterday; Consols opened at 95¾ ¾, and receded to 95⅝ ½, but closed at 95¾ ¾. In the Foreign Market Spanish was the favourite [illegible] Portuguese, Five per Cent., 39. Mexican Bonds [illegible]

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—Exclusive of those of flour and some other articles, the total imports of foreign grain into London this week have exceeded 20,000 quarters, as will be seen by the returns below. To-day the show of English wheat was small, the arrivals coastwise having been only 1200 quarters, while the supply of foreign was also very limited. The business of foreign qualities was exceedingly heavy, at barely Monday's decline in the quotations From abroad, 16,000 quarters have arrived, but the whole of the parcels which only little business was transacted—were mostly held at full prices; but the middling and inferior kinds were somewhat lower. The trade ruled heavy, and barley was quoted 1s. per quarter less money. Malt was extensively supplied with foreign oats, owing to which the trade ruled heavy, and [illegible] were somewhat lower. In beans, peas, Indian corn, and flour, next to nothing doing.

English.—Wheat, 1390 barley, 1780; malt, 1870; oats, 1230; flour, 2060 [illegible] 740. Foreign, wheat, 16,270; barley, 31,080; malt, ——; oats, 84,8.0 quarters [illegible] flour, 1200 sacks and 2000 barrels.

Mark-lane Express.—Monday, Nov. 26.—There was a very limited supply of wheat this week coastwise, and the trade was heavy, at 1s to 2s per quarter less money. Foreign was in large supply, and the trade was heavy, at 1s to 2s per quarter less money. Flour was in good request, at 1s per barrel higher. Barley was in large supply, and the trade was heavy, at 1s per quarter less money. Malt was in good request, at 1s per quarter higher. Oats were in large supply, and the trade was heavy, at 1s per quarter less money. Beans and peas were in good request, at 1s per quarter higher.

ENGLISH WHEAT, per imperial quarter.

	s.	s.
Essex and Kent, red	36	40
Ditto white	38	42
Ditto, rye	36	40
Ditto, grey	34	38
Ditto, Chevalier	40	44
Ditto, Talavera	38	42
Ditto, Lincoln and Norfolk, red	34	38
Ditto white	36	40
Ditto, rye	34	38
Ditto, grey	32	36
Ditto, Chevalier	38	42
Ditto, Talavera	36	40
Scotch, red	34	38
Ditto white	36	40
Ditto, rye	34	38
Ditto, grey	32	36
Ditto, Chevalier	38	42
Ditto, Talavera	36	40
Irish, red	32	36
Ditto white	34	38
Ditto, rye	32	36
Ditto, grey	30	34
Ditto, Chevalier	36	40
Ditto, Talavera	34	38

FOREIGN WHEAT, per imperial quarter.

	s.	s.
Dantzic, Konigsberg, and Pomeranian, red	36	40
Ditto white	38	42
Marianopoli	38	42
Odessa	36	40
Taganrog	36	40
Egyptian	32	36
Salonica and Smyrna, white	38	42
Ditto red	36	40
Baltic, red	36	40
Ditto white	38	42
Petersburgh	36	40
Archangel	36	40
Riga, Elsineur, and Memel	36	40
Danish and Holstein	36	40
Pomeranian and Prussian	36	40
Rostock	36	40
Hamburgh	36	40
Oldenburgh	36	40
Holland	36	40
Belgian, Mons, and Ghent	36	40
Ditto, Antwerp	36	40
Ditto, Ostend	36	40
French, Dunkirk, Boulogne, and Calais	36	40
Ditto, Rouen	36	40
Ditto, Nantz	36	40
Ditto, Bordeaux	36	40
Spanish	36	40
Portugal	36	40
Genoa, Leghorn, and Naples	36	40
Trieste and Venice	36	40
Gibraltar	36	40
Malta	36	40
Barbary	36	40
Brazil	36	40
Chilian	36	40
Mexican	36	40
Peruvian	36	40
Columbian	36	40
Monte Video	36	40
Buenos Ayres	36	40
Canada	36	40
New Brunswick	36	40
Nova Scotia	36	40
United States	36	40

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Petersburgh	36	40
Archangel	36	40
Riga, Elsineur, and Memel	36	40
Danish and Holstein	36	40
Pomeranian and Prussian	36	40
Rostock	36	40
Hamburgh	36	40
Oldenburgh	36	40
Holland	36	40
Belgian, Mons, and Ghent	36	40
Ditto, Antwerp	36	40
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Trieste and Venice	36	40
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Ditto, rye	34	38
Ditto, grey	32	36
Ditto, Chevalier	38	42
Ditto, Talavera	36	40
Scotch, red	34	38
Ditto white	36	40
Ditto, rye	34	38
Ditto, grey	32	36
Ditto, Chevalier	38	42
Ditto, Talavera	36	40
Irish, red	32	36
Ditto white	34	38
Ditto, rye	32	36
Ditto, grey	30	34
Ditto, Chevalier	36	40
Ditto, Talavera	34	38

BARLEY, per imperial quarter.

	s.	s.
Essex and Kent, grinding	22	24
Ditto, malting	24	26
Ditto, Chevalier	26	28
Ditto, Talavera	24	26
Lincoln and Norfolk, grinding	22	24
Ditto, malting	24	26
Ditto, Chevalier	26	28
Ditto, Talavera	24	26
Scotch, grinding	22	24
Ditto, malting	24	26
Ditto, Chevalier	26	28
Ditto, Talavera	24	26
Irish, grinding	22	24
Ditto, malting	24	26
Ditto, Chevalier	26	28
Ditto, Talavera	24	26

MALT, per imperial quarter.

	s.	s.
Suffolk, pale	56	60
Essex and Kent, pale	56	60
Chevalier	60	64
Talavera	58	62
Ware, pale	56	60
Chevalier	60	64
Talavera	58	62
Norfolk and Lincoln, pale	56	60
Chevalier	60	64
Talavera	58	62
Scotch, pale	56	60
Chevalier	60	64
Talavera	58	62
Irish, pale	56	60
Chevalier	60	64
Talavera	58	62

OATS, per imperial quarter.

	s.	s.
Essex and Kent, feed	22	24
Ditto, potato	24	26
Ditto, Poland	26	28
Ditto, Angus	24	26
Lincoln and Norfolk, feed	22	24
Ditto, potato	24	26
Ditto, Poland	26	28
Ditto, Angus	24	26
Scotch, feed	22	24
Ditto, potato	24	26
Ditto, Poland	26	28
Ditto, Angus	24	26
Irish, feed	22	24
Ditto, potato	24	26
Ditto, Poland	26	28
Ditto, Angus	24	26

BEANS, per imperial quarter.

	s.	s.
Essex and Kent, small	32	36
Ditto, large	34	38
Ditto, Tick	30	34
Lincoln and Norfolk, small	32	36
Ditto, large	34	38
Ditto, Tick	30	34
Scotch, small	32	36
Ditto, large	34	38
Ditto, Tick	30	34
Irish, small	32	36
Ditto, large	34	38
Ditto, Tick	30	34

PEAS, per imperial quarter.

	s.	s.
Essex and Kent, hog	32	36
Ditto, maple	34	38
Ditto, white	36	40
Ditto, boilers	36	40
Suffolk, hog	32	36
Ditto, maple	34	38
Ditto, white	36	40
Ditto, boilers	36	40
Scotch	32	36
Ditto, maple	34	38
Ditto, white	36	40
Ditto, boilers	36	40
Irish	32	36
Ditto, maple	34	38
Ditto, white	36	40
Ditto, boilers	36	40

SEEDS, per bushel.

	s.	s.
Clover, red	36	40
Ditto, white	36	40
Rapeseed	36	40
Linseed, English, sowing	36	40
Ditto, Baltic, crushing	36	40
Ditto, Odessa	36	40
Coriander	16	20
Carraway	36	40
Tares, old	36	40
Ditto, new	36	40
Trefoil	36	40
Mustard, white	36	40
Ditto, brown	36	40

HOPS, per cwt.

	£	s.	£	s.
Sussex, pockets	4	0	5	0
Weald of Kent, ditto	4	0	5	0
Mid ditto	4	0	5	0
East ditto	4	0	5	0
Farnham	4	0	5	0
Yearling Kents	4	0	5	0
Sussex	4	0	5	0
Yearling ditto	4	0	5	0
Bags	3	0	4	0

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, Nov. 27.

PRIZE MONEY.

Notice is hereby given to the officers and crew of her Majesty's sloop *Heroine*, Charles Edmunds, Esq. Commander, that they will be paid, on Wednesday, the 19th of December, at No. 24, Admiral-street, Stepney, in proportion to their respective bounties for the Christian slave-ship *Zephyr*o, seized on the 28th of March, 1848; and that the last will be by cash, at the same place, on Wednesdays and Thursdays, for the three following months

ADMIRALTY, Nov. 16

Corps of Royal Marines.—Captain and Brevet Major J Ashmore to be Lieutenant-Colonel, and Brevet Major W Parker to be Major, vice Ross, who exchanges

Second Lieut W F Burton to be First Lieutenant, vice Foote.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED

J D HARWOOD, Liverpool, ironmonger. J BROGDEN, Bradford, Yorkshire, woolstapler

BANKRUPTS.

W EDWARDS, Liverpool-street, City, merchant. G HAYLOCK, March, Cambridgeshire, cabinet maker. ELIZABETH RUST, Founders, Essex, brickmaker N PATTISON, Crutch, Worcestershire, dealer and chapman. J WOODHOUSE, Sheffield, commission agent. H BRIDGES, Oxford-street, cabinet maker. A WOOLFREY, Poole, auctioneer. R H GOULD, Strand, tea merchant. J MASON, Nottingham, boot and shoemaker. W GILES, sonne, Liverpool, commission-agent. S INMAN, Ashton-under-Lyne, cotton spinner and paper manufacturer

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

R HENDERSON, Greenock, paper-maker. J HOUSTON, Paisley, merchant. D M'KIE, Calnicie, farmer.

WAR-OFFICE, Nov. 30.

2d Life Guards: Lieut Hon G Maude to be Captain, vice Naylor; Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant J G Adam to be Lieutenant, vice Maude

4th Dragoon Guards: Lieut-Gen R Pigot to be Colonel, vice Gen Sir G Anson, G C B

Coldstream Foot Guards: Lieut-Colonel Hon G A Spencer to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Meiklam

3d Foot: Cadet A L Coussmaker to be Ensign, vice Lukis 17th: Lieut J F O Conner to be Capt, vice Edwards, Ensign G T Rose to be Lieut, vice O Conor. 18th: Lieut J Swinburn to be Capt, vice Sclater, Ensign W Clarke to be Sec Lieut, vice Bentinck. 23rd: Brev Major F J George to be Major, vice Pooley, Lieut R P Pigott to be Captain, vice George, Ensign F G King to be Lieut vice Dashwood, Cadet W Markham to be Ensign, vice King. 31st: Cadet A Schreiber to be Ensign, vice Burke. 39th: Lieut B McKee to be Lieut, vice Swinburn; F G Stapleton to be Ensign, vice Birkwhistle. 37th: Capt and Lieut-Col E C W M Mansfield to be Lieut-Colonel, vice Bourchier, Lieut-Col Hon G F Berry to be Lieutenant, vice Parker; Ensign F P Drought to be Lieutenant, vice Ashton. 45th: Lieut E J T Montresor to be Captain, vice Mackay, Ensign L Rimes to be Lieutenant, vice Montresor. 64th: V Ryan to be Ensign, vice Shirley. 70th: G H Grosvenor to be Ensign, vice Perry 84th: Lieut A Campbell to be Lieutenant, vice Gallagher, Ensign J Cumming to be Lieutenant, vice Campbell. R A S Todd to be Ensign vice Wyatt. 97th: Brevet Major W M Hamerton to be Captain, vice Searle; Lieut R E Jones to be Captain, vice Hamerton; Ensign E K Jones to be Lieutenant, vice Dillon. 98th: Ensign W E Cunningham to be Lieutenant, vice Hamilton

The undermentioned Officers to be Lieutenant-Colonels in the Army: Brevet Major W M Hamerton to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army.

The undermentioned Officers to be Captains in the Army: Lieut R Dalton, 104th, Lieut-General Sir G Anson, G C B, Lieut-General Sir A F Barnard, G C B, to be Lieutenant-Governor, vice General Sir G Anson, G C B.

The following appointments, inserted in the *Gazette* of the 23d inst, have been cancelled.

78th Foot: Lieut Hon G A Lockhart to be Captain, vice Hamilton; Ensign J S Fitzroy to be Lieutenant, vice Lockhart.

ADMIRALTY, Nov. 24.

Corps of Royal Marines: First Lieut C F Cooke to be Captain, vice Capt T Park; Second Lieut O P Smith to be First Lieut, vice Cooke

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED

J WHITEWAY, Chudleigh, Devonshire, innkeeper.

BANKRUPTS.

F C CHRISTY, F ADAMS, and J P CHRISTY, Manchester, engineers. G WETHERILT, Downstreet, Piccadilly, ironmonger. T GILL, Castle-street, Leicester-square, retailer of beer. B DIMSDALE, Oxford-street, saddler. R SKINNER, West Stalling, Kent, brickmaker. S FREEMAN, Bridgewater, Somersetshire, victualler. B BENNETT, Chelsea, corn-dealer J and J COWLISHAW, Derby, railway-carriage builders. J BEER, Exeter, shoemaker. J NEWTON, Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire, cotton-spinner. J SCHOLEFIELD, Manchester-square, timber-merchant. W STEANE, Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, grocer W and J BAKER, Birmingham, brass-founders. HENRY Ashton, Wiltshire, grocer. W G BARTLETT, Rosemary-lane, Whitechapel, pastry-cook and confectioner. H ALLEN, Bristol, victualler. J HOLLAND, Bristol, builder. H FINCH, S WILSON, J CLARKE, and J COATES, Sunningley, Yorkshire, scribbling millers. R NOBLE, Leadenhall-street, City, tailor. J BOWLER, of the Crescent, Southwark-bridge-road, Southwark, hat-manufacturer

BIRTHS.

At Calverley Park, Tunbridge Wells, the wife of Captain Brenton von Donop, Royal Navy, of a daughter. At Ardtornish, Morvern, Argyllshire, the wife of the Rev J H Hamilton, of a daughter. At Edinburgh, the wife of Sir J S Stirling, of a daughter. At Corby

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ELEGANT GIFT-BOOK FOR THE SEASON.
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NEWTON'S GLOBES.—Patronised by her Majesty and Prince Albert.—The nobility, gentry, and public in general are respectfully informed that Messrs. NEWTON have constantly on sale a large assortment of GLOBES of all sizes and kinds of mounting, varying in price from 2 to 42 guineas per pair; smaller sizes, suitable for presents, at from 2s to 30s each; School Globes, 12 inches in diameter, on an improved principle, 3 guineas per pair. Manufactory, 66, Chancery-lane.

PISTOLS.—The best and most complete Stock of every description of Holster, Belt, and Pocket Pistols, reduced according Prices, from 45s; Improved Double-Action ditto, 84s; Single ditto, from 50s a pair; Improved Air Canes, 50s.
REILLY, Gun Maker, New Oxford-street.

STANDARD or NATURAL SHERRY, pure, fine, and delicate, at 30s per dozen. Rich fruity Port, firmly crusted, 40s; also, at 48s, with aroma profuse, and becoming mellow and ready. Old Pale, 50s 1842 Claret, a delicious wine—a one-dozen cases, 45s; pints, 24s. Cash. Carriage-free. TUDMAS and DUTTA, 30, Lawrence-lane, Cheapside, City.—Mile Punch, 9s.

STOUT and PORTER.—JENNER, WICKING, and JENNER are now delivering, for CASH, to private families, their celebrated Porter at 1s; and Imperia. Stout at 16d; per Gallon. Can be had in casks of 4½, 9, 18, and 36 Gallons.
South London Brewery, Southwark Bridge-road

ALPACA UMBRELLAS.—The economy both in the cost and wear of this umbrella, has been fully proved during the last eight months, and which is testified by the very great patronage which continues to be conferred upon it. It may be obtained of most umbrella dealers in the United Kingdom, from 10s. 6d.—W. and J. SANGSTER), 140, Regent-street, 94, Fleet-street; 10, Royal Exchange, Cheapside

French Cambric Handkerchiefs, at 6s 6d per dozen
The Finest Qualities, from 10s 6d to 18s 6d the dozen.
Address,

KING and CO., 243, REGENT-STREET, LONDON.
SAMPLES of the above will be forwarded to any part of the United Kingdom, on receipt of 8, 12, or 20 Postage Stamps, according to the quality required.
KING and CO. beg to announce that they are selling wide Black and White

LACE FLOUNCINGS,
at 2s 6d per yard, usually sold at 5s 6d
White Mechlin and Valenciennes Lace,
at 3s 6d per yard, usually sold at 7s 6d.
Patterns sent Postage Free.—KING and CO., 243, Regent-street.

A PURCHASE BY TENDER
KING and COMPANY beg to announce that they have purchased
In Dublin Fifteen Hundred Dresses of
BROADED POPLINS,
at 1s 6d per yard, or 2s 6d the Full Dress.
The above Goods are as effective as those usually sold at 5s 6d per yard
sent for inspection to any part of the United Kingdom or the Colonies
Address,
KING and COMPANY,
243, Regent-street,
London

N.B. All Parcels exceeding the value of £5 will be forwarded carriage-free. All Patterns sent can be made by Post-office Orders, payable to WILLIAM KING.

THE LADY'S NEW POLKA JACKET (Registered, 6 & 7 Victoria, cap. 65).—W. FORD, Riding Habit Maker to the Royal Family, all orders for the fashions of the Ladies to this new and useful Jacket, made of mohair cloth, especially for cold weather. Price 21s Guineas. Forwarded Free. For Riding or driving, the article of dress is unequalled. A drawing, pattern of measure, and directions for self-measurement, will be sent on application to the Patentee, W. FORD, 10, Hosier-street, Cavendish-square, London; or to Mr. Ford, 36, Princes-street, Brighton, and Mr. WHITTY, 3, College-green, Dublin

BEECH and BERRALL, 63 and 64, Edgeware-road, respectfully apprise their numerous patrons and the public, that they have just received, for the approaching AUTUMN and WINTER SILKS; and, as these Goods are bought under very unusual circumstances, they confidently assert advantage may be obtained in selecting from this Stock.
Rich Striped Glacés, Brocaded, and Glace Silks, at 1s 9d, 1s 11d, 2s and 2s 6d per yard.
Rich Plain, Shot, and White Satins, for Slips, at 2s 9d per yard.
Rich Striped Satins, for Trimmings, at 2s 6d, 2s 9d, 3s 6d per yard.
Beautifully Watered ditto, 2s 6d to 3s 11d per yard.
For the convenience of Ladies residing in the country, patterns will be sent postage free.
Address, BEECH and BERRALL, 63 and 64, Edgeware-road.
N.B. The Newest Shapes in rich Velvet Mantles, lined with silk, and trimmed with Lace, Velvet, Black, Waterloo Blue, Greens, Adelaides, and Rose, at Two Guineas each.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS in real FRENCH MERINOES, at BEECH and BERRALL'S, 63 and 64, Edgeware-road.
275 Pieces in Black and all colours, at 2s 4½d per yard.
150 ditto, very fine, at 2s 11d.
539 ditto, finest imported, at 3s 6d.
Also, a Purchase of Remnants for any Part Pongee Free.
Address, BEECH and BERRALL, 63 and 64, Edgeware-road.

BONNETS.—PARISIAN MILLINERY.—To Cash Purchasers, wishing to avoid the charges of Private Milliners, consequent upon the following prices:—Rich Crinoline Silk Velvet Bonnets, all colours, Cap, &c., complete, One Guinea each. Rich Velvet Bonnets, all colours, Cap, &c., complete, 15s 6d each. Morning Satin or Duraze, richly trimmed. Patent Crape, 10s 6d to 15s 6d. Velvet Bonnets, Cap, &c., complete, 7s 6d to 10s 6d each. Fine White Sewn Chips, for Brides, 10s 6d each. Dunstable Whole Straws, the new shape, 2s 11d to 5s 11d. More fashionable or more becoming Bonnets cannot be worn. Also the largest Stock in London to select from. Country Milliners supplied with pattern Bonnets, at a small profit.—ELLIS, 39, CORNHILL HOUSE, 39, Cornhill, 3 doors-street, Leicester-square. Proprietors, E. WOOKEY and CO

LINENDRAPERS TO THE QUEEN.
LADIES' READY-MADE LINEN, and WEDDING and GENERAL OUTFITS for HOME, EXPORTATION and the COLONIES, are supplied by
JOHN CAPPER and SONS, 77, Cheapside-church-street, LONDON,
in a Separate Department,
under competent Female Superintendence, where prices are economical, the materials and needlework excellent.
BABY LINEN.
of superior work, doubtfully cheap.
Parcels of £5 and upwards forwarded to the railway carriage.
LISTS, with PRICES, sent POST-PAID
to Ladies, on application.

DAMASK TABLE-LINEN, as EXHIBITED at the QUEEN'S and ROYAL ARCADE, at the LINEN-HALL, BELFAST, on the 11th of August, 1849.
The Linen-Hall, Regent-street, Bloomsbury-square, are now receiving their firs. supply of Damask Table-Linen from Patterns exhibited to her Majesty at Belfast, and will continue to import the other Patterns as they arrive.
Household Linen, including Sheetings of ENGLISH, IRISH and SCOTCH MANUFACTURE, at 30 per cent. less than the best fabrics in Ward's Establishments. Depôt for Damask and other Towelling.
Linen-Hall, Regent-street.

METCALFE and CO.'S NEW PATTERN TOOTH-BRUSH and SMYRNA SPONGES.—The Tooth-brush searches thoroughly into the divisions, and cleanses them in the most effectual manner. Sponges, Hair-brushes, Combs, Nail-brushes, Shaving Hair-brushes, with the durable unbleached Russia bristles, which will not scrape the enamel from the teeth, and are recommended by the dentists as infinitely less hard than the ordinary hair-brushes.—An immense Stock of genuine unbleached Smyrna Sponges.—METCALFE and CO., the largest Stock in London to select from. Country Hillers supplied with pattern Sponges, at a small profit.—METCALFE and CO., 130, NEW BOND-STREET, 3 doors-street, Leicester-square. Proprietors, E. WOOKEY and CO

THE TOILET of BEAUTY furnishes innumerable proofs of the high estimation in which ROWLAND'S LOTION is held by the most distinguished possessors of brilliant complexions, luxuriant hair, and pearly teeth. Warm, powerful, yet delicate, it retains a good supply of its natural unguent, the power of the saline particles to absorb moisture is counteracted, the hair will run in curls, and a sufficient supply is, however, rarely sufficient.
MILTON'S HAIR LUBRICANT is the only railroad preparation for producing and preserving curly hair. It nourishes the hair, preserves its natural curliness for any length of time either in the hot-room or during exercise in damp weather; it also renders it silky, added by brushing, beautifully clean and silky.
Milton's Hair Lubricant is sold in wrapped stout pots, 2s each. Any Bookseller in the country can procure it in his weekly parcel. The Wholesale Agents in London are Messrs Barclay and Co., Farringdon-street.

FOUR FIRES FOR ONE PENNY, by EDWARDS'S PATENT FIREWOOD.—Sold by all oilmen and grocers. Sold delivered to the carrier, on receipt of a post-office order for 10s, payable to THOMAS STEVENSON.—19, Wharf-road, City-road.

TRELOAR'S COCOA-NUT-FIBRE MATTING WAREHOUSE, 42, Ludgate-hill.—There are many worthless imitations; but the best and only genuine fabric is that manufactured and sold by J. TRELOAR, 42, Ludgate-hill

CHUBB'S LOCKS and FIREPROOF SAFES.—CHUBB'S PATENT LOCKS give perfect security from false keys, and are so fitted any attempt to open them. CHUBB'S PATENT FIREPROOF SAFES and BOXES are the best preservatives of deeds, books, plate, &c. from fire and thieves. Cash-boxes and Japan Deed-boxes, and Street Door-Latches.—C. CHUBB and SON, 57, St. Paul's-churchyard, London

PATENT IMPROVED RESPIRATOR; the only pure WARM AIR Breather.—Persons with Difficulty of Diseased Lungs should not be without Mr. MOSELY'S Respirator, for the use of which restores health, rendering the risk of going to a warmer climate unnecessary. It is under regular consulting and respirating, and is worn without objection. Depot, 183, Strand.—Descriptives sent on application

FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS, 30s. the Half-dozen.—"The Shirt before us (Mr. Ford's Eureka) appears in every way calculated to fit, and fully bears out the inventor's statement, as the most unique and the most perfect fitting Shirt made."—Observer, October 7th, 1849.—List of Prices, with Directions for Self-Measurement, sent Free by Post. Patterns of the new Fronts and Wristbands forwarded to select from, on receipt of Six Postage Stamps.—RICHARD FORD, 185, Strand, London.

SIX VERY SUPERIOR SHIRTS for 26s., from the best and largest stock in London. A choice of 200 patterns in coloured Shirts. Six for £1; or Six best quality, made to measure, 30s. Satisfaction (as usual) guaranteed, or the money returned. Printed prized lists, with directions for self-measurement, post-free.—RODGER and Co., Shirt-makers and Inventors of the "British Shirt," 32a, for 24s. (the best fitting shirt in the world), 59, St. Martin's-le-Grand (corner of Newgate-street).—Established 1828.

THE CORAZZA SHIRT.—CAPPER and WATERS having given great attention to perfecting the Shirt, can recommend it for fitting with a precision and ease hitherto unknown. Any gentleman sending his last Shirt, Drawers, or Dressing Gown of Shirt, by sending measures taken tight—1, round the neck; 2, round the chest; 3, round the waist; 4, round the wrist; 5, the length of the wearer. Fine-best Cotton Shirts, with fine linen fronts, re-tare, and wristbands, for 12s each; or three for 34s. Also for 10s 6d each, additional charges for Dress Shirts, from 32 to 45 each.—26, Regent-street, St. James's, London.

BEARER'S SUPERIOR OVER-COATS, First-rate Garments at Reduced Charges, and guaranteed to resist any amount of rain. A very large Stock to select from. To be had at London, at 69, Fleet-street, and 69, Cornhill.

HUNTING COATS.—HOLLAND'S now Coat, combining great style, superior quality, and of great durability, namely THE BERKELEY, at the reduced price of Three Guineas. Also the improved and well-known CLUB FROCK, for Hunting Wardrobe.—HOLLAND'S, 150, Strand, Lists of reduced prices for cash, to meet the present urgent demand forwarded by two doors west of Somerset House

A NOVELTY for the approaching Season is in preparation, to which a distinguishing name has not yet been given, but which the Inventor, Mr. NICOLL, has been assured by Lords and Gentlemen of the highest rank, will be most comfortable, and great acquisition to Gentlemen's Attire every professional and private. Specimens can be seen at 114, 116, and 120, Regent-street, and 22, Cornhill; as also the TREBLE GABARDINE, or FALETOT, called THE NICOLL, which contains all the characteristics of the famed Paletot (registered 6 and 7 Vic., cap. 65) in the most improved form, and additional advantages for being convertible from a warm to a light Overcoat, or vice versa, at the pleasure of the wearer, or as the mild or cold nature of the weather may require (the garment can be seen worn to be perfectly free from pressure). It will be found, perhaps, the best preservative of health in this variable climate. THE NICOLL has been secured by Royal Letters Patent in ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, and the COLONIES, and is protected by the Provisional Registration of the Designs Act, and of Messrs. NICOLL'S (the Patentees) recognised AGENTS, and in LONDON only at Messrs. NICOLL'S, viz. at 114, 116, and 120, REGENT-STREET, and 22, CORNHILL.

THE NICOLL PALETOT (Registered 6 and 7 Victoria, c. 65) WATERPROOFS, 114, 116, 120, REGENT-STREET, and 22, CORNHILL.—Messrs. NICOLL, of Merchant Taylors' Company, now in almost universal request, for the Country, Riding or Walking, Seaside, &c. Shooting Jackets, adapted for the season. Messrs. NICOLL announced the use of the word PALETOT, but Messrs NICOLL are the sole inventors of the above-named Garments.

MESSRS. NICOLL'S Wholesale and Country-House Departments for the London Branches in the Shipping and Woollen Trades are in CHANGE-ALLEY, CORNHILL, and 130, REGENT-STREET.

A USTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, and the COLONIES.
GOOD HOPE, NATAL, &c.
PASSENGERS to the COLONIES generally, may obtain their OUTFITS from S. W. SILVER and Co.'s, OUTFITTERS, 66 and 67, CORNHILL, at wholesale prices. SILVER and Co make nearly the whole of the articles required for an outfit themselves, and particularly so that the Cabin Folding Furniture may become permanent Household Furniture on their return.
They also engage PASSAGES, and give shipping INFORMATION, but they deliberately recommend all persons not having friends being to give PASSENGERS who place themselves in their hands every possible attention, and pledge themselves for their customers (gratis) through their AGENTS in the COLONIES.
SILVER and Co. give PASSAGE MONEY on AUSTRALIA, at sixty days sight, of £20 for every adult proceeding to Port Phillip.
The EMIGRANT Fitting-out Branch is at No 4, BISHOPSGATE-STREET, opposite the London Tavern, and contains every article, including bedding, may be obtained for FOUR POUNDS.
A Branch of each at ST. GEORGE'S-CHAMBERS, LIVERPOOL

NONE LIKE IT!—None like it, for Economy, either in its Original Cost, or its Consumption of Fuel. None like it, for its beautiful Ventilating Principle, by which it purifies the air in a room to that degree that it is the most healthful. None like it for its universal applicability, suiting the Smallest Apartment and the Largest Hall, Church, Chapel, Counting-house, Public Building, Shop, &c. This is no Stove and the PATENT PORTABLE VENTILATING CAST-IRON REGISTER GRATE, which has been for several years sold with a few seasons. In operation daily at GEORGE and JOHN DEANE'S Wholesale Ironmongery, opening to the Monument, King William-street, London-bridge.

THE REGISTERED IRON COT.—These Cots are made with moveable sides of perforated metal, in imitation of cane, forming a perfectly safe and very pleasant bed for Children of all ages. They are strongly recommended for the adoption of Cots generally, on their great solidity, and their not easily getting over the youngest children. A large Assortment of Iron and Brass Bedsteads, made with the Patent Dovetail Joints, and all the latest Improvements. The German Spring Mattress, for the easy adaptation of Bedding.—TYLOR and PAGE, Patentees and Manufacturers, 313, Oxford-street, adjoining Hanover-square Rooms, and 42, Cheapside.—Price Lists, with Engravings, forwarded on application.

IMPROVED SECURITY for LETTERS.—The Public are cautioned against the use of any kind can be so seized upon by the application of steam, as to render it impossible to the purpose intended. Thus it is with the adhesive envelope (however apparently secure), which can be opened and closed by the vessel containing boiling water, or even by breathing on) be opened with ease, and closed with perfect security, by the application of steam for the dishonest and the curious. To remedy which, LEOPOLD ANELLANG begs to acquaint Solicitors, Merchants, and the Public in general, that he has introduced an article in SEALING-WAX, which, for its attractive appearance, and its durability, for general use, is to be the best security ever yet offered to the Public. To be had, wholesale and retail, at his Manufactory (only), No. 84, Red Lion-street, Clerkenwell, where parties may see HARD WAX manufactured expressly for foreign correspondence. Dealers supplied on liberal terms.—Observe, 84, Red Lion-street, Clerkenwell.—N.B. Sold also by all respectable Stationers in town and country.

DEAFNESS.—NEW DISCOVERY.—The ORGANIC VIBRATOR, an entirely new, extraordinary, powerful, small, newly invented Instrument for Deafness, entirely different from all others, to surpass any thing of the kind that ever has been produced; it is modelled to the ear and so little remarked when in use, invisible, and, being of the same colour as the skin, is not perceptible. It enables even the most extreme cases of deafness to hear distinctly in all the most public assemblies; the naturalness sensation of singing noises in the ears is entirely removed, and it affords all the advantages of a natural ear to be derived. Also invaluable newly-invented Spectacles. S. and S. BRITTAIN, Patentees and Chemists, 4, Coventry-street, Piccadilly.

BRITISH COLLEGE of HEALTH, New-road, London.—People of England! if you desire to retain yourselves of the awful working of the poisons introduced by doctors as medicine, in order to avoid being as their victims, read Dr. Coxe's beautiful "Of the 20th October, page 342. Oh, oh, the quacks

We see by the newspapers that the man who received the £50 for Sandy Brush's gymnastic exercises, is a most mysterious character. Pray have any drops or pieces of money or articles been quietly given to him? Oh, oh, the quacks trade!

Society is [illegible] and [illegible] Dr. Coxe's [illegible]

also also the case of Miss Abercrombie, reported by Mr Justice Talfourd, on the final examination of Charles Dodd, vol. p. 7.

We have also quoted out of the world with strychnine, in order to [illegible] insurance offices of large sums of money. Oh oh, the gutses trade!

No wonder, fellow countrymen, that with all these poisons of doctors [illegible] so many people are dying, and that the [illegible] consumed, the very blood of the people is poisoned by these poisons of doctors just as it is by tobacco, gin, and opium.

At the world goes round and round.

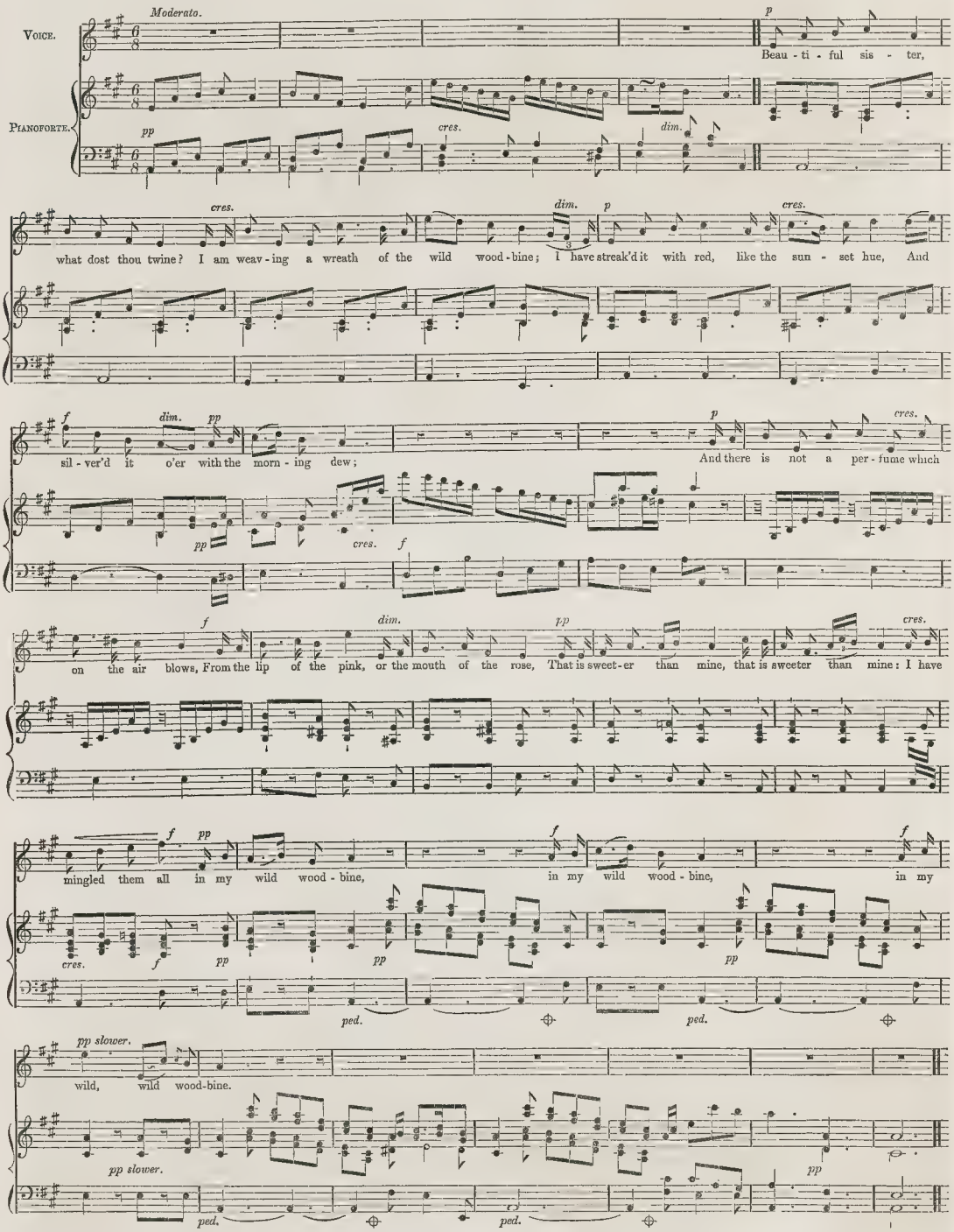
The British College of Health and Society of Hygeists again remind all parties, however high their position may be, that they are responsible to God, for supporting, either directly or indirectly such an odious system as that of poisons being [illegible] in order to put gold into the pockets of a particular class the doctors

THE LECTURE on the HYGEIAN SYSTEM of JAMES MORISON, the Hygeist, delivered at the Public Reading-room, Exeter, by HUGH SMITHSON, on Wednesday Evening, the 27th of June, 1849, is just published, price 2d, or by post. May be had at the British College of Health, New-

THE FLOWER SPIRITS.

WORDS BY THOMAS MILLER.

MUSIC BY J. SMITH, ESQ., MUS. DOC.,
STATE COMPOSER FOR IRELAND.



2.

White watcher of blossoms! what weavest thou?
I am stringing the hawthorn-buds on a green bough;
I have dyed them with pearl, and stolen a flush
Of the dawn from the hills in the morning's first blush;
For the odours they breathe all were brought unto me
By the breeze, and the birds, and the murmuring bee:
And Love, when he utters his tenderest tale,
Will tell how they perfumed the May of the vale.

3.

Golden hair'd sister! why dost thou sigh?
Sad thoughts float around me, like clouds on the sky:
I think of the false vows that oftimes are sworn,
Of the rose that will wither, and leave but the thorn;
Of the hopes that live on, when love long is dead,
Like the stem left behind when the blossom is shed;
And that is the cause why I sigh—why I sigh—
To think that the heart must be broken and die.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, December 1, 1849

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 402.—VOL. XV.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1849. [SIXPENCE.

THE NEEDLEWOMEN OF LONDON, AND THE REMEDY FOR THEIR DISTRESS.

PUBLIC attention has, for some weeks past, been directed with painful intensity to the deplorable condition of the labouring poor of the metropolis. The *Morning Chronicle*, with a clear perception of the fact that social evils are not only the most perilous and the most widely spread, but the least understood of all the ills which afflict large communities, has despatched its Commissioner to investigate and report upon "the condition of the people." The statements put forth by the gentleman upon whom has devolved the task of making the world acquainted with the privations, the struggles, the all but hopeless misery of the poor of the metropolis, have been of a nature to startle the most apathetic, and confound the wisdom of the best-informed amongst us. The chord of public sympathy has been touched, and men have asked themselves, not simply whether it was *just* or *Christian-like*, but whether it was SAFE, to permit the continuance of such misery without some attempt to relieve or to remove it. A great writer once said that the most dreadful of all spectacles that the world could offer, was that of a strong and hungry man willing to work but finding none to employ and feed him. We have seen, however, in our day, a still more deplorable spectacle than that—the spectacle of thousands of the most interesting and the most helpless of our kind working from day to day, and from year to year, for pittances barely sufficient to support life, and utterly insufficient to provide for the decencies of civilisation, as understood even by the poorest, most ignorant, and most degraded amongst us—working without hope and without ceasing, and with the full knowledge that the prolongation of life is but the prolongation of a misery upon which no light can shine.

But, while every one admits the evils which afflict such large classes of our population, and while the humane, the generous, and the charitable open their hearts and their purses to mitigate the pressure of the distress, none come forward with a remedy. We want a cure, not an alleviation; but we seek for it in vain. If, for instance, we take the case of the needlewomen of London—the most numerous and the most distressed of the unhappy workers of this metropolis—and ask ourselves what society or the Legislature can do for them, we find that nothing can be done, except in the way of mitigation. Thirty-three thousand five hundred women are engaged in London in slop-work and needle-work, of whom twenty-eight thousand five hundred are under twenty years of age, and they live, or attempt to live, on sums varying from 4½d. to 2½d. a day. About twelve hundred of these poor creatures assembled on Monday night last, to give whatever information might be required of them to the gentleman who is engaged in the investigation of their condition. Those amongst the twelve hundred who were possessed of under-clothing—indispensable alike to health and to decency—were requested to hold up their hands. Four persons alone made the expected reply. Those amongst them who had gained seven shillings during the week were asked to make the customary sign. Not one hand was held up. Ninety-eight had earned only one shilling; eighty-two had earned one-and-sixpence; only five had earned as much as six shillings; whilst two hundred and eighty-three had earned nothing whatever. No language can exaggerate such misery as this. It tells its own tale better than all the studied eloquence that could be brought to strengthen and to elucidate it; and will work, or has already worked, its way to the hearts of thousands of those who can feel for the sorrows of humanity.

But some men, more earnest or more practical than others, ask themselves what is to be done to remove from amongst us a misery like this. Amid many attempts to solve this problem and to arrive at the causes of the evil, we have seen none that can approach the simple but energetic appeal of the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, a gentleman whose heart seems to be in every good cause, and who appears to unite the tact of a man of business and the practical wisdom of statesmanship, with philanthropy and Christian charity, which are far better than either. "Let us see," he says, in an admirable letter, "what are the causes of the evil. 'The cause,' says every one, 'is the mania for cheap goods, which drives down profits and wages to the starvation point.' But a mania for cheapness would not, in itself, enable the purchaser to get goods cheap, unless other causes operated to their cheap production. The will of the purchaser has, in fact, much less to do with the matter than the position of the salesman and the producer. Every capitalist—by which I mean every man embarking his money in any trade or calling, with a view to get his living—is trying to attract custom to himself by underselling his neighbour. Every labourer—*i. e.* every man, woman, and child working for wages—is trying to secure employment by accepting lower wages than his neighbour; and every purchaser, as a matter of course, prefers the cheapest article. The truth is, our wealth and our population have both outgrown the narrow area of our country. We want more room. We have too much capital and too many people—more capital than we can employ with profit—more people than we can maintain in comfort. All reports tell the same tale in a greater or less degree. In the mine, in the field, in the factory, everywhere a fierce competion between money and money—between man and man."

And what is the remedy? Shall we declare that there shall be no underselling of labour or of goods? and that man shall no longer

> Compete with brother man as foe with foe.

We might as well attempt to declare, by an act of the Legislature, that in England two and two shall no longer be considered as four, or any other impossible and preposterous thing. Shall we forbid people to buy cheap? The idea is equally ridiculous. Or shall we forbid the employers to employ, and the workers to work, under a certain rate of wages? Yes! when we repeal the law of gravitation, or any other fundamental law of life and the universe—but not until then. Or are we, to use the words of Mr. Sidney Herbert,

ARREST OF LEGITIMISTS, IN THE RUE RUMFORT, PARIS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

"to *persuade* people, as a matter of duty, to give more for a thing than they can get it for—the tradesman to pay for Parliament, the consumer for his goods, more than the market price? Is all bargain to become a matter of charity?"

No; social evils are neither to be cured by act of Parliament, nor by attempting to contravene the laws of nature.

What, then, is to be done? There is but one course possible—which is to convey the surplus female labour of England to those parts of our empire where female labour is at a premium, because it is scarce. "The number of women in Great Britain," we again quote the words of Mr. Herbert, "greatly exceeds the number of men. In 1831, the females out-numbered the males, in round numbers, by 117,000; in 1831, by 213,000; in 1841, by 320,000; and at this moment, so great has been the male emigration in the last nine years, that there cannot be less than half a million more females than males in Great Britain. But in the southern hemisphere is a vast continent, which is as much a part of the British Empire as Wales, but in which the disproportion of the sexes is enormous. Philanthropists have been shocked at the results upon society. In 1847 there were in South Australia 31,862 females to 17,531 males, including children, the disproportion among adults being, of course, greater. In New South Wales, in 1847, of the adult population 83,572 were males, and only 41,809 were females."

The obvious remedy is to equalise the female labour market of Great Britain and Australia. We cannot raise female wages by act of Parliament; we cannot create new trades and professions in which women may labour at home for a more decent recompense than they now obtain; we cannot compel linendrapers to discharge the strong-limbed loungers who now serve behind their counters in vast troops, to the displacement of so much female labour: but we can confer a boon upon hundreds and thousands of poor women, by providing them with the means to seek a happier country, where the day's labour is sure to meet the day's reward, and where every human being with strength and ability to work is a blessing to society, and not a curse, as in this old and over-peopled region. "Let us not," as Mr. Sidney Herbert recommends, "be scared by the magnitude of the evil with which we have to contend; but rather let us make our efforts commensurate with it. We must have vigorous action and large means. Let those who cannot give a large sum down, give it in instalments in three, four, or five years. Let those who have much give much, and let all give generously according to their ability. Neither time nor money can be wasted which is devoted to such a work."

Though we shall not cure by these means an evil which admits of no thought, if of any cure, we shall, at all events, relieve the miseries of thousands of patient, humble, and deserving people, who have strong and peculiar claims upon our sympathy and regard; we shall lighten the pressure upon the labour market at home; we shall increase the wealth and the happiness of a splendid colony; we shall carry joy and light into hundreds of unhappy homes; we shall make the widow's heart to sing with gladness; we shall pour balm into the spirit of the dejected and the forlorn; we shall raise the fallen, fill the despairing with hope, and we shall show the reality and the earnestness of our Christianity, by our good deeds rather than by our loud professions. Great as is the evil, its magnitude is not such as to deter the men who have determined to grapple with it. Religion and philanthropy, statesmanship and policy, the instinct of charity, and that of self-preservation, will all combine in the good work, and we will not doubt that ere many months have passed over our heads a beginning will have been made in this cause of sufficient importance to call for the united exertions the charitable who have already resolved to aid it, and to swell their ranks by many hundreds and thousands of those who "watch and wait." No Utopia is dreamed of. The result is calculable and within reach. It requires no aid from Governments or Legislatures. It only requires the organisation of the charitable, who fortunately abound in Great Britain, and the leadership of men of heart and head. All these things have been found, and the good work—being well begun—is already half accomplished.

ARREST OF LEGITIMISTS IN PARIS.

On the night of Sunday week, a number of Legitimists, assembled at a house in the Rue Rumfort, near the Madeleine, were arrested by a body of city sergeants, supported by a company of the line. The outline of the plot of the "conspirators" is thus described:—Every one is aware that the city of Paris is divided into twelve arrondissements, and that each arrondissement is subdivided into four *quartiers*, or districts, making forty-eight in all. Each quarter had its representative. As two persons were missing on the night in question—there being only forty-six arrested—the council was not complete. The mission of each of the forty-eight was to propagate his cause in the quarter he was patriotic enough to take under his charge, and in which he was bound to have a certain number of men, furnished with arms, and ready to turn out at the first signal in the cause and name of Henry V. A sum of money was intrusted to each representative for the same purpose; and it is stated that, for some days past, several men, in some of the low quarters of the city, were paid from twenty to forty sous per day in the shape of bounty money. The members of the council were also remunerated for their attendance. That money, though not large in amount, was furnished by some person or persons, is clear. Three thousand francs in gold were found in the possession of one of the parties arrested, but that does not prove much. Not a single name of the many high and influential persons who constitute the recognised Legitimist party, has been discovered as implicated, directly or indirectly, in this affair. Search has been made in the houses of the prisoners, where some arms, ammunition, and papers were found. The whole of the prisoners were transferred to the Conciergerie, and placed at the disposal of the Procureur of the Republic.

The arrest was a strange scene. It was night, forty-six gentlemen emerged from a door, numbered 16, and were escorted to hackney-coaches which had been sent for by commissaries of police and their agents. Soldiers, cavalry and foot, surrounded the carriages. Two rows of soldiers of the line were formed, between which the noble chevaliers defiled, in a very resigned attitude as gentlemen conscious of their rank and privileges. About the conclusion of this comedy, the great body of the *drames* appeared—a host of policemen and *sergens de ville*, in their cloaks—playing the parts of the servants in the first act of "Il Barbière di Siviglia," which they had been performing, *pendant* for weeks, under the windows of this amiable and very inoffensive little assembly.

THE LORDS' REPORT ON THE SLAVE TRADE.

The following document has just been published:—"Report by the Lords' Committee appointed a select committee to consider the best means which Great Britain can adopt for the final extinction of the African slave trade.—Ordered to report.—That the committee have met and have considered the subject-matter to them referred, and have come to the following resolutions, viz.:—'That the evidence which has been given before this committee has led them to the conclusion, that, although the efforts of Great Britain have suppressed the slave trade, and although it is doubtful whether the number of slaves exported during the last two years is not greater than in some preceding years, that upon the whole a large reduction of the trade has been effected, and its probable increase has been prevented. That all the evidence goes to prove that the prevalent impression as to the general unhealthiness of the cruising squadron is without foundation; and, further, that the withdrawal of the squadron from the coast of Africa would cause a great immediate increase in the slave trade, and would inflict most serious injury on the legitimate commerce of Africa. That the committee see reason to believe that certain alterations in the equipment and directions of the cruising squadron, which would be attended with little or no additional expense, would greatly add to its efficiency.' But on this and other points the committee are of opinion that further evidence should be taken, before any practical suggestions can be offered to the House; they have, therefore, resolved, on account of the advanced period of the session, to report to your Lordships the foregoing resolutions, and to recommend that the committee should be re-appointed in the next session, to pursue the consideration of the subject, and to report the same to the House. And the committee have directed the minutes of evidence taken before them, together with an appendix and index thereto, to be laid before your Lordships.—23rd July, 1849."

On Monday afternoon, about half-past three, the railway-bridge which has been recently constructed over the new cut of the canal, near Messrs. Norton's mill, in Walverhampton, suddenly gave way, without any warning, and fell with a tremendous crash, a heap of ruins, into the hollow below. The bridge had been erected for the purpose of connecting the road leading from the entrance to the new railway station of the Shrewsbury and Birmingham and Shrewsbury Railways with the station itself, about to be erected on the other side of the new cut. Its span was between forty and fifty feet. There was no person hurt.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The only feature that marks the news from Paris this week is the return from Belle-Isle of the 400 political prisoners lately pardoned by the President of the Republic. Upon the vessel coming to anchor at Havre they raised the shout of "*Vive la République!*" and "*Vive le Président!*" when M. Parchet, who was present on the part of the Government, addressed them, and said that the past was forgiven, but it would be expected that they would hereafter show by their conduct that they had deserved the clemency of the Government. The cry was uttered was seditious, which led two individuals to severe punishment, and he wished to ascertain whether they were still inclined to repeat that exclamation? Only one of the number answered the illegal shout, when he was immediately seized, and conveyed back to prison at Belle-Isle. The 399 behaved extreme well; and when their liberation was given to them at Paris on Monday, they quietly repaired to their own homes.

M. P.-ais's proposition, to abolish the exhibition on the pillory of the names of those who had fled from trial, was rejected by the Assembly on Monday evening.

The President of the Republic and his suite, accompanied by the Minister M. Fould, visited the theatre Variétés on Monday evening, which convinced the audience that the report of a difference existing between them was without foundation. The former was loudly cheered, both on his entrance and his exit.

Twenty-seven of the forty-eight persons arrested in the Rue Rumford, for a Legitimist conspiracy, and calling themselves the Legion St. Hubert, have been set at liberty; nineteen have been detained for further examination, as being designated for the post of ministers in the projected army of the Loire.

A man of the name of Pernet, formerly a pupil in the Polytechnic School, was tried on Tuesday for exciting the people to take arms on the 13th June. He was found guilty, and ordered to be imprisoned for five years.

In the latter part of the week the President of the Republic was unwell, but has indisposition was not of a serious character.

It is in contemplation to put a stamp upon newspapers

M. de Persigny is to go to Berlin as Ambassador Extraordinary for three months.

A statement of the receipts and expenditure of the year has just been published, from which it appears that the expenditure to the present time amounts to 1,653,340,587f., while the receipts are given at 1,411,732,017f. The additional credits demanded, though not yet voted, and amounting to 3,293,735f., and the additional duties on stamps and registrations, are not, however, included in the total just given. The deficit for the present year consequently amounts to 239,600,315f.

Favourable news has been received from Algeria. A telegraphic despatch from Marseilles announces that General d'Herbillon, who had been sent to chastise the nomade tribes south of Zaatcha, had come up with them on the 16th of November, at day-break, at a place called Oumal, and beaten them, after killing 200 men, and capturing 3000 camels and 15,000 sheep. An immense booty had been taken in the shape of tents and ammunition. All the chiefs had also united. It was supposed that this success would lead to the quick surrender of Zaatcha.

ITALIAN STATES.

Neither from the Austrian or the other provinces of Italy does there come any news. From Rome, accounts of the 27th ult. state that it was quite uncertain when the Pope would make his entrance into the Eternal City, and his ecclesiastical government.

General Baraguay d'Hilliers, the French Commander-in-Chief, had published no proclamation since his arrival in Rome. His time was chiefly occupied in reviewing his troops. The last exception from Civita Vecchia had consisted of 1200 men, for the purpose of presenting his letters of credence to the Pope.

PRUSSIA.

The public attention in Berlin has been recently absorbed by the trial of Mr. Waldeck, one of the most eminent lawyers and statesmen in Prussia, and late Judge of the chief tribunal of the kingdom, on a charge of "a criminally knowledge of a treasonable design," without giving information of it to the legal authorities. He had a fellow-accused, named Ohm, a Jew adventurer, who was the person who had denounced him on the occasion of the Polish rebellion conspiracies.

On Monday the jury acquitted M. Waldeck, after a short consultation, of the charge. The prosecution admitted that the evidence had failed, and not only abandoned the case, but gave the jury to understand that of No Guilty. The Attorney General confined himself to justifying the authorities for carrying on the case, stating that it had been mixed up the forgeries of the accused Ohm, against whom his prosecution was charged of forging

the books of the bank at all. Haworth appropriated this money to his own purposes, and it is supposed that before the investigation, which is still holding, is concluded, the amount embezzled will be found to exceed the sum of £35,000.

DREADFUL LOSS OF LIFE.—A melancholy accident, resulting in the sudden destruction of twenty lives, occurred on Tuesday morning last, near the mouth of the Tyne. It appears that about nine o'clock A.M., the *Betsey*, of Littlehampton, timber laden from the Baltic, was obliged to put into the Tyne from stress of weather; in making for the harbour she struck upon the Herd Sand, which stretches a considerable distance along the south side of the river from the entrance. A life-boat was manned, and with a crew of twenty-four persons proceeded to the stranded ship for the purpose of saving her crew. On hailing the ship it is the practice to lash the life-boat alongside the distressed vessel by means of ropes both from the stern and the stem. In this instance, unfortunately, only one end of the life-boat had been so secured, when she swung round with the tide, and a heavy sea taking her in midships, she was instantly upset, and the whole of the crew, with the exception of four men, met with a watery grave. Only one of these lives as yet has been recovered—that of a man named Isaac Robson. The disaster was observed from the shore, and two boats put off to render assistance. They arrived in time to save the four survivors, three of whom were picked off the life-boat; and they also succeeded in saving the crew of the *Betsey*. The vessel was expected to be got off without serious damage.

PRISON BREAKING EXTRAORDINARY.—On Monday morning, at five o'clock, the governor of the Worcester city gaol was aroused by the police, who had found a number of prisoners assembled together, hanging from the wall of the prison next Friar-street. On search being made, it was discovered that a notorious character, named Evans, *alias* Phillips, *alias* Bradshaw, who was awaiting his trial at the next spring assizes, on several charges of burglary, was missing from his cell, and had escaped from the prison. On further search it was also discovered that the governor's sitting-room had been broken into, and a number of silver spoons and other articles of plate taken from the plate chest, which had been forced open. The prisoner's escape was a most extraordinary one. The turnkey had seen him in his cell and locked him up at four o'clock the previous evening. The door of his cell was secured by a massive bolt and staple on the outside, and it is supposed that the prisoner had previously succeeded in unscrewing the four nuts from the screws which held the staple, by which means he very easily forced open the door, from thence he traversed a passage to the day-room, the door of which he forced by removing the staple in a similar way to the one attached to his cell door; he had then to encounter another door leading into the day-yard, having a lock and staple still more massive than the preceding ones: this he also forced by removing the staple, and he was met by a high wall, surmounted by a most formidable *chevaux de frise*. This he is supposed to have scaled by means of towels, supplied him by some of the female prisoners; this feat brought him into the women's yard, out of which he got by climbing some tall palisading, and alighted in the prison yard adjoining the governor's house. He then forced open the window of the governor's sitting-room, which he ransacked, and took from the governor's plate chest every article in it. From this spot it would appear he went round the prison yard to the infirmary, which adjoins the prison wall, and here he performed the most desperate feat of all. This building is about eighteen feet high, and has three windows placed in a triangular position, about six feet apart, looking into the prison yard. He succeeded in climbing up the building from one window to the other (in which he is supposed to have aided himself by the towels), and from thence to the top of the outer wall of the prison. There he drove a strong nail into the wall, and attached to it a piece of stout string, to which he also attached several towels, by which means he let himself down into the street, got clear off, and no clue has as yet been obtained to his whereabouts. The man is 30 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches in height, brown hair, gray eyes, pale complexion, slender make, with three small moles on the left arm.

IRELAND.

The election of Mr. John Reynolds, M.P., to the office of Lord Mayor of Dublin for the ensuing year, was confirmed on Saturday last.

Patrick Mathews, Esq., has been elected to serve as Mayor of Drogheda; and Mr. Shea for Cork

THE IRISH POST-OFFICE.—Mr. Augustus Godby, head of the Irish Post office, retires on full pension of £800 a year. Mr. Godby is to be succeeded by Mr. Cornwall, private secretary to the Postmaster-General. Lord Clanricarde Mr Cornwall is to be succeeded by Mr. Blake, of Portumna.

RETRENCHMENT.—The different Government offices in Dublin have received orders to return a list of expected contingencies for next year, on the most economical terms, in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Commons in last June.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The usual weekly meeting of this association was held at Conciliation Hall, on Monday. Mr John O'Connell, referring to the Young Ireland party, observed that, at the late meeting of the Irish Alliance, sentiments had been uttered, and even rules had been adopted, which were wholly irreconcileable with the declarations which had been made at the late resignation of the wild doctrines of physical force. He (Mr. O'Connell) greatly feared that his duty to the people of Ireland would compel him to withhold his consent from any union between Conciliation Hall and the Alliance, unless on the fundamental principle of peaceful, legal, and constitutional agitation was in the first instance conceded to them. The rent was announced to be £13 10s.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Major-General Prince George of Cambridge has assumed the command of the troops in Ireland during the absence of Sir Edward Blakeney, who has been summoned to the council of the Commander-in-Chief upon an important military question which has been discussed at the Horse Guards during the week. The matter is said to have reference to the command of one of the regiments in Ireland.

THE SLAVE TRADE.—We learn that on the 4th September last her Majesty's ship *Kingfisher* captured, after a chase of seven hours, the Brazilian brig *Augusta do Rio*, of four guns and twenty-nine men, fully equipped for the slave trade.

THE LATE QUEEN DOWAGER.—The following circular memorandum has been addressed by the Lords of the Admiralty to the respective commanders-in-chief on the home stations, respecting the mourning in the fleet for the late Queen Dowager: "Admiralty, December 3. It is with great regret that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty announce the death of the Queen Dowager, who departed this life at seven minutes to two o'clock on the morning of the 21 instant. The flag of the commander-in-chief is to be shifted from her Majesty's ship —— to her Majesty's ship ——, and the Royal standard is to be hoisted half-mast high on board her Majesty's ship —— (the flag ship). The ensigns, jacks, and pendants of all ships and vessels are also to be hoisted half-mast high. The Royal standard and the colours of her Majesty's ships and vessels are to continue thus hoisted until the day after the interment of her Majesty. On that day each ship is to fire in succession 30 minute guns."

THE SQUADRON OF EVOLUTION.—Her Majesty's ships *La Hogue*, 60, Captain Montagu; *Leander*, 50, Captain S. C. Jones; *Arrogant*, 46, Captain Fitzroy; *Encounter*, 14, Captain Gordon; *Scourge*, 8, Commander Lord H. F. Kerr; and the *Conflict*, 6, Commander Drake, were off Lisbon on the 29th ult.

The *Ganges*, 84, Captain Smith, C.B., passed through the Straits of Gibraltar on the 23rd ult., eleven days from Plymouth, *en route* to Malta.

AN EMIGRANT SHIP ON FIRE.—NARROW ESCAPE OF FOUR HUNDRED PERSONS. The *Tay* (with the West India mail) brings an account of the total loss of the emigrant ship *Caleb Grimshaw*, Captain Hoxie, by fire, 15 miles S.E. of the island of Flores, one of the Azores. The emigrants, 350 in number, with the crew, were providentially saved from being burnt to death. The fire was raging at about eight o'clock on the night of the 12th ult. The decks were immediately flooded. On raising one of the fore-hatches the fire was discovered abreast of the chain cable. The heat was so intense that no one could approach it, and the immense quantities of water poured into the ship by the crew and passengers generated steam, and the heat at length became insufferable. But this was the only means by which the fire was kept from being speedily communicated. The boats were towed astern of the burning vessel for five days and nights, filled with poor emigrants bewailing their fate, while about 60 were on a raft, when a ship was seen bearing towards them, and we just proceed to call on the Captain, Captain Cook, bound from London to New Brunswick, in ballast. As soon as the captain of the *Sarah* saw the signal of distress he immediately approached the *Caleb Grimshaw*, but was only able to get on board, during the night of the 17th, three hundred of passengers, owing to the wind blowing hard. The next day, the 18th, he got on board about 150 passengers. Night approaching, and the wind still increasing, he was obliged to lay to. On the 19th there was a heavy sea, and no more could be got off. On the 20th about 10 persons, who had escaped from the burning ship, volunteered to return and relieve those who were on board at work, as by this time there was no water or provisions to be got without raising the hatches. The mainmast was now set low down, and the upper deck was working each way. On this day the ship boats, to the steward of Flores into smooth water, and during the night all the passengers that remained on board were got off. Before the last of the crew left, they lifted the hatches, and immediately the ship burst into a terrific blaze. The escape of all the persons, 399 in number, was most miraculous, the ship being on fire for eight days and nights. Nothing but the continual flooding the ship prevented her from being burnt to the water's edge, and every one on board perishing before relief could be had. The men and crew worked like heroes. The conduct of the master of the *Sarah* was beyond praise. For the three days and nights did he hover about the burning ship, amidst the most imminent peril, with never-tiring every opportunity to lower his boats to save some of the passengers. Nothing could exceed his heroism and coolness. The *Sarah*, under Divine Providence, the unhappy emigrants owe their preservation. Although perpetually obliged by the tempestuous wind and heavy sea to leave them apparently to a dreadful fate, he always endeavoured to keep in sight, and cheer their aching hearts with a prospect of escape. The *Sarah* arrived at Fayal with the crew and passengers of the *Caleb Grimshaw* in safety. The passengers had lost everything on board, and were perfectly destitute, for they had the greatest difficulty to get food from the burning ship to keep them alive. Capt. Hoxie chartered the *Sarah* to take on the passengers to New York. The *Sarah* had not left Fayal when the *Tay* took her departure, but the American Consul was using the most strenuous efforts to arrange everything for her leaving. The *Caleb Grimshaw* belonged to Messrs. Grimshaw, of Liverpool. The origin of the fire was not known.

NEW ROUTES AND MAIL CONTRACTS.

In the month of September, 1603, Captain James Lancaster arrived in the Downs, "having made the first voyage to India," says the historian, "in two years and seven months." About 1803, one of the King's ships went to Calcutta in the short space of seven months. In that time so far as the speed of a single vessel sailed two centuries before, allowing the latter to have remained four months at anchor to trade, in twenty-three months. The voyage to India is now performed in a still shorter period; and by the Isthmus of Suez, travellers and light goods are transmitted to Bombay in a month, and Hong Kong, at the mouth of the Canton river, in seven or eight weeks. Taking the average of voyages two centuries and a half ago at one year out and one year home, since that period the time necessary to communicate between England and India has been shortened from one year to one month.

The progress thus indicated is still going on, and the communication between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans is shortly to be facilitated by several new routes to be made across the continent of America. The first to be achieved, and the most important, is the Panama Railroad. It will be forty-six miles long, uniting the Bay of Panama, in the Pacific, and the port of Chagres, on the Atlantic. A portion of it, comprised between the Bay and the river Chagres, a distance of twenty-one miles, has been contracted for, and the work was to be commenced on December 1. The other portion to Linson Bay, a distance of twenty-five miles, is also in hand; and when the whole is completed, which it will be in two years, a traveller, to use the language of an American journal, "may light his cigar as he is leaving the Atlantic steamer, and before he has smoked it to an end, may ascend the ship's side in the Pacific."

This route is the shortest proposed; but it passes through a district that has

generally been described as swampy and unwholesome, being within 9° of the Line. The eagerness now displayed in constructing it, and the great expedition formed from its success, do great honour to the sagacity of Mr. William Paterson, the projector of the Bank of England, and his associates, who attempted, in 1698, to found a colony on the Isthmus at Darien, for the very purpose of promoting a communication between the two oceans. They then regarded that point as the highest on the globe, and proposed to make it the route between England and China. They expected to shorten the voyage so much as to be enabled to undersell all their competitors. The colony was opposed with great acrimony by many jealous rivals, and failed; but the present plan restores its projectors to high honour, and excites regret that they were not allowed to confer on commerce and their country the great advantages they so clearly foresaw. Perhaps it is for the general advantage that they did not succeed. Established then, the route would have been monopolized by one European nation; now, being established in a territory belonging to one of the noble governments of America, which will derive equal advantages from the traffic of all nations, it will probably be equally open to all. Sir G. Napier, at the meeting of the Scottish Hospital, on the 30th ult., mistakingly spoke of the work as undertaken by the Government of the United States; but was corrected by Mr. Laurence, the American Minister, who said that the United States would ask this country to subscribe with themselves, and sought no exclusive privileges. The road is in fact making by private individuals, sanctioned by the Government of New Grenada; and we may trust to the mutual jealousy of the governments of the great nations of the world to protect the independence of the little State that holds this great pass.

Another route proposed is across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, in the dominions of Mexico. A highway has already been constructed from the Gulf of Mexico to the Gulf of Tehuantepec, by Messrs. Geary, Manning, and Mackintosh, and Hargon and Co., to whom the privilege has been conceded. The distance is 144 miles, and it is expected that a railway, which can be made for £2,000,000 sterling, will, ere long, supersede the highway. In the meantime, steamers are about to run from the termination in the Gulf of Mexico to New Orleans, and from the termination in the Pacific to San Francisco. This route will be shorter from New Orleans to San Francisco than the Panama route by 1000 miles, and shorter from New York, when the railway projected across the Peninsula of Florida shall be completed, by 2000 miles. Besides being so much shorter, it passes through a better climate, being from 9° to 16° north of Panama; and should a railway be constructed across Tehuantepec, it promises to be a great highway between the United States on the Atlantic and on the Pacific.

Another scheme in progress is a great ship canal, which an American company has undertaken to make, from the mouth of the River San Juan, in the Gulf of Mexico, through the Lakes of Nicaragua and Leon, to the Pacific. Occupying a very large portion of the whole distance between the two oceans, and requiring only a canal of about twenty miles in length to connect them, these great Lakes seem destined by nature to form a water communication between them. The project is highly favoured by the Governments of the United States and of Nicaragua, and will, there is now no doubt, be carried into effect. This route lies between Panama and Tehuantepec, but nearer the former than the latter. It passes through a fertile and picturesque country, and will enable vessels of light draught of water to pass from one sea to the other. Before five years have elapsed, three lines of communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific, beyond the territories of the United States, will be completed. After that is accomplished, few ships, perhaps, will sail to China by the Cape of Good Hope, and still fewer will go round Cape Horn.

Within the United States it is proposed to connect the upper part of the valley of the Mississippi by a railroad with California. The line will run between 35° and 39° north latitude. Starting from St. Louis, on the Mississippi, it will proceed by the valley of the Kansas to the valley of the Upper Arkansas; and then, passing into the valley of the Rio del Norte, it will cross the Sierra Madre and the Rocky Mountains. Deflecting to the north, it will afterwards enter the Great Basin, and, touching the new-founded settlement of the Mormons on the Great Salt Lake, will run straight to San Francisco. The length of this railroad is about 2000 miles; but there is no doubt the work will be achieved. At a Convention from all the States of the Union, held at Memphis, which closed its labours on October 26, it was resolved to call on the Government to provide at the early period for the construction of a national railroad to the Pacific, in the best and cheapest manner, applying the money obtained by the sale of the national lands to defray the expense. At the same time, the Convention recommended the Government, by the appropriation of the public domains, to aid in the formation of branch lines from the great trunk to the Northern Lakes, to the great thoroughfares leading to the Atlantic, and to suitable points on the Gulf of Mexico. Already, as General Cass stated in a letter read to the Convention, the United States are rendered by the telegraph more compact than they were at the time the Constitution was adopted. And this new work of railways connecting the Great Northern Lakes with the Gulf of Mexico, the Atlantic with the Pacific Ocean, will unite the many millions of people for whom the vast territory of the United States is destined to be a home, as closely as we are united in England by the railways. Such great enterprises in constructing the Panama, Tehuantepec, and Nicaragua routes, the Convention recommended that the Peninsular Generals of the United States, and the Secretaries of War and of the Navy *should make contracts for the transportation of the mails*, of troops, and of naval and military stores from the Atlantic to the Pacific *by the shortest, speediest, and cheapest route*. They keep the end of communication steadily in view, and while they exert themselves to produce a railroad, connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific within their own territory, they promote cheap communication by the formation of railways across the continent beyond them.

To harness all the vast changes which will ensue from opening these new routes, particularly that across the Isthmus of Panama, is impossible. They will, probably, far exceed those which ensued from the discovery of America, and from reaching India by the Cape of Good Hope. One obvious consequence of shortening sea voyages by intermediate stages, will be to facilitate [illegible] pel the employment of steam-vessels to a much greater [illegible] and for this contingency the Americans are preparing, by building [illegible] number. By using them, while the route is considerably shortened, we may expect that the time necessary to carry goods to China will be speedily reduced to something less than the time now required to transmit passengers by the Isthmus of Suez. By the route across the Isthmus of Panama, though the long sea voyage from that port to New Zealand will make it difficult, we shall reach our possessions in the South Sea in fifty or sixty days. Commerce is sure, in the end, to follow the safest and speediest route; and it will probably all pass from China, and all the Islands and places in the Pacific Ocean, including our own colonies, to Europe, across the continent of America. As that continent becomes peopled, as the communication increases between it and Asia, already crowded with inhabitants, the trade will become so immense, that the seas for the route of Europe, including that of England, will become, perhaps, insignificant and subordinate. As a part of the commerce of the world, our commerce may continue to flourish; but to isolate it, and not draw supplies from the general stream, will probably dry it up for ever

The Panama Railroad has a practical bearing. To continue our success, we must raise all the facilities the continent of America, with all its railroads and steamboats, offers us. Our merchants be no cosmopolites, will not neglect these advantages, but our Government may. All our mails, however, to be carried quickly and cheaply, must be carried by the common and generally used routes. Every weekly arrival from N. York now brings intelligence from Jamaica and other places further south two days or a fortnight later than is brought by our West India mail packets, which come direct. Political objections ought not to interfere with transmitting our mails by the shortest route; and in all future contracts for carrying them, we must profit by the conveniences, whether of railroad or steamship, which the continent of America is preparing for the country requires that not a single farthing of money should be misapplied, and by transmitting our mails by the shortest sea voyages to America, and forwarding them by its railroads and steamboats, and by our own steam ships passing to and from the colonies, we may speedily save the expense of the West India and Rio Plata lines of packets. By and by we shall communicate with China by the same means, and be spared the expense of maintaining a communication by the Mediterranean and the Isthmus of Suez

The accompanying Engraving represents the lines of the two most important routes we have briefly described—the railroad over the Isthmus of Panama, and the ship-canal across Nicaragua.

CAPTURE OF CHINESE PIRATICAL JUNKS.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

H.M.S. *Medea*. WHAMPOA, Sept. 16, 1849.

I SEND you a Sketch and detail of proceedings in this quarter, which may not be uninteresting.

Her Majesty's ship *Medea* left Hong-Kong on the evening of the 8th instant, and arrived at a place called Tienpak early on the morning of the 7th, when the commander immediately pulled in towards the harbour, with the view of obtaining a pilot for the coast of Hainan; and, if possible, some information regarding the *Sylph* and *Cossack Family*, both of which vessels, not having been heard of for several months, were supposed to have been taken by the pirates who infest that part of the China Sea.

The harbour was found to be filled with heavily-armed junks, to the number of fifty or threescore, fifteen or twenty of which were very large, and mounting upwards of twenty-two guns each, full of men, and answering exactly to the description of the piratical vessels which have been making great havoc in these seas lately. There were also from 100 to 150 cargo junks, several of which were boarded for the purpose of ascertaining the residence of the Mandarin on shore. From them the commander learned that he had retreated some distance in shore; and they themselves were detained until ransom was paid for their liberation.

The appearance of the *Medea* in the roads, and the approach of her gig into the harbour, caused great excitement among the armed junks. They hung red flags over their guns, and displayed a variety of other warlike demonstrations. It was therefore considered prudent to return on board, without landing, as the town was some distance inland.

As soon as the gig left the harbour, five large junks were observed to weigh and stand out, but shortly anchored in a small creek on the right-hand entrance of the harbour, about three miles from the main body of their comrades, and about a mile and half nearer the ship. Commander Lockyer, not conceiving that he possessed sufficient evidence of these vessels being pirates, did not feel justified in making an attack upon them, and accordingly left the roads at 6 P.M. that evening, in further search of the missing ship's.

Having passed Taifoong Island, the *Medea* came up with a junk which had been seen bearing about a league to windward of the harbour. She was hailed to send a boat, when a Chinese, who stated himself to be the chief officer, came on board, and said that another vessel had been in company with him, but was separated by squalls; and that his own captain had been taken to the eastward, and was also detained a prisoner until a ransom of twenty taels of silver should be paid. He was examined in the cabin, when he described the vessels that took his consort, gave the name of his owners, and asserted his capability of pointing the pirates out amongst those in the harbour. On receiving this man's deposition, his junk was taken in tow, and the *Medea* returned to and anchored at Tienpak about 8 P.M.

The commander resolved to take a force in, and endeavour to re-capture the vessel the said to have been seized. The following morning, at six o'clock, the gig, cutter, and the two paddle-box boats pulled in, manned and armed. On their rounding the point of sand, which partly composed the narrow creek, and whilst the Chinaman was pointing out the piratical vessels which had seized his consort, the five armed junks above-mentioned brought their broadsides to bear upon the mouth of the creek in a most seaman-like manner, triced up their boarding-nettings, and commenced a heavy fire upon the boats, which was immediately returned with grape and musketry at the distance of 200 yards. Orders were then given to pull alongside and board, which was most gallantly done; the boats being received by a heavy shower of spears and smoke-balls, which latter burst several of the men very severely. However, in about twenty minutes the vessels were captured, with a very considerable loss on the part of the Chinese, from the boats' fire of grape and musketry, besides several who were drowned endeavouring to swim ashore.

It was considered impracticable to bring these junks out of the creek, as the wind was foul, and the whole pirate fleet was getting under weigh, evidently with the view of cutting off the boats on their return. The prizes were, therefore, set fire to, and soon blew up; and the expedition pulled back to the ship, under a heavy fire from nine of the largest junks, who had already got well within range. The boats at this period were in a very critical position, as the ammunition was nearly expended, many men being *hors de combat*, and upwards of thirty junks in the background endeavouring to come up with the boats; and there is little doubt, that, had they succeeded in cutting off their retreat, not one of the party would have returned to tell the tale, the men being greatly exhausted by the five miles pull in, and the severe exercise in a broiling sun, besides the pull on board.

The *Medea* engaged twelve junks of about 230 tons, mounting two long 18-pounders, and eight 12-pounders, with more than fifty men each; and the other two were of 150 tons, with two long 18-pounders, and six 12 pounders, and forty men each. The total expended, in guns and men; besides a great many spears, jingals, and matchlocks; which all were well provided with powder and

Medea's force on this occasion was as follows:

Gig, Acting Commander Lockyer; Dr. Hastings, Acting Surgeon; Mr Spong, Clerk; and 18 seamen.

Cutter, Mr. Walker, Acting Mate; Mr Ansell Master's Assistant; and ten seamen.

First Paddle-Box Boat (one 18-lb. carronade), Lieutenant W. H. Wood, Mate; Midshipman; Mr. Harwood, Midshipman, and twenty-three seamen and marines.

Second Paddle-Box Boat (one 18-lb. carronade), Mr. W. B. Sim, Acting Master, Mr. Wilkinson, Midshipman, Mr. Prowse, Midshipman; and twenty-three seamen and marines.

Making a total of twenty-two officers and men. One seaman was killed by a round shot, and [illegible] Chinese who had given information at the pirates; and Mr. Wilkinson, midshipman, and ten men, were wounded.

Two men found in chains on board one of the pirates were taken to Hong-Kong. A woman and her child, who had jumped overboard from the [illegible] men, were saved, and landed by the gig.

This will be a wholesome lesson to these pirates. A small steamer that could cross the bar would effectually exterminate this powerful nest. It seems they thought the boats would not follow them in, as that is their method when they have been cut off by the large junks. Lucky it was they did not.

AN EYE-WITNESS.

ATTACK BY BOATS OF H.M.S. "MEDEA" ON ARMED PIRATICAL JUNKS, IN TIENPAK HARBOUR, ON THE SOUTH-WEST COAST OF CHINA.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

CONVENT OF ST. GEROSIMUS, NEAR THE BLACK MOUNTAIN.

THE INSURRECTION IN CEPHALONIA.

The revolt that has lately disturbed the peace of Cephalonia has had the natural consequence of drawing our attention to that island, and of investing with interest many particulars that otherwise would be disregarded. But it is not by virtue of any such contingency that Cephalonia becomes worthy of notice. It is the largest, and in some respects the most important constituent member of the Septinsular Republic; and though, as things go at present, this does not involve the exercise of much political significance, yet, in the event of European war, we could not afford to be careless of these our possessions. There must always be a close relationship between the protectorate of these islands, and the naval command of the Mediterranean. Cephalonia especially is in this respect valuable, because she has an harbour sufficiently capacious for the entire fleet of Great Britain. Between Argostoli and Lixuri there is abundant room for all our first-rates to swing at anchor, and withal excellent holding ground; and here it was that the French fleet sought refuge from the search of Nelson. The harbour is so deep, and so protected by the land, that, with topmasts struck, large ships would not be discernible till the search had been pushed well round the point, about half way down the harbour. Thus the French men-of-war managed to escape the frigates that were sent in to reconnoitre; and emerged eventually to fight the battle in Abonkir Bay!

Perhaps to the possession of this magnificent harbour must be partly attributed the spirit of mercantile adventure which distinguishes the Cephalonists. We say partly, because beyond doubt much of this honourable distinction is due to the superior development of general industry which marks them—an industry which shows itself in matters unconnected with this peculiar advantage. They show, in daily life, an energy which constitutes a clear difference between them and any of the other islanders. The Corfuites, for instance, though enjoying many inducements to diligence, are certainly to be reckoned amongst the idlest of people. The fables of the Golden Age are almost realized in their agricultural experience, if we may speak of *agriculture* where the labours of the field are unknown. Their olive trees, on which they chiefly depend for produce, yield their crops almost untended; and the ground gives them a vintage with no further solicitation than the mere planting of the vine. They are, in fact, ruined by the very exuberance of their soil. Enough for the support of existence is attainable without trouble; and with this sufficiency they live contented, seldom or never entering into the toil of industrial or commercial competition. Corfu has no indigenous manufactures, nor does she export any produce, nor, indeed, boast of any craft beyond the dignity of a tabaccolo. Now, Cephalonia has a large fleet of merchantmen, that every year trade to the Black Sea for corn. They are well built and well found in every respect, as it behoves vessels to be that undertake the navigation of the stormy Euxine. Besides this a very busy trade is driven in their own produce, which is exported chiefly in English bottoms, this produce being currants. Zante has monopolized the credit of furnishing us with this delicate condiment, but at present quite as many are grown at Cephalonia. We may remark the same truth in the instance of these islanders that political economists have established on general grounds, viz. that the hardihood engendered by the necessity of struggling with disadvantages of soil and circumstance is the saving of a people. The Cephalonists have to work hard for their crops, the soil being disposed to a great extent on steep mountain declivities; but the consequence is, that they are a hardy and industrious community. Unhappily, they have not learned to set aside the besetting evils of Ionian morality, as we learn by the atrocious and cowardly exhibitions with which their occasional outbreaks are marked.

They who have attended to the accounts published of the late disturbances must have been struck with the atrocities brought to light. Some license may be conceded to the fury of popular excitement, but no excuse can be devised for the malefactions that have lately disgraced Cephalonia. The defence of Theodore Vlacco is quite a curiosity, aiming as it does at the exculpation of himself by the incriminating of all the witnesses, and speaking so coolly of the horrible crimes which he had been bribed to commit.

The patron saint of Cephalonia is St. Gerosimus. In giving an account of these communities, it is quite necessary to notice the tutelary saint. Saint Spiro at Corfu; St. Dionysius, at Zante; and St. Gerosimus, at Cephalonia, have almost superseded the worship of Him for whose sake professedly they are venerated. There is a Convent of St. Gerosimus at a short distance from Argostoli Of this building we give a Sketch—not because it is itself a very picturesque object, but because here it was that, according to the confession of Vlacc., the Lord High Commissioner was to have been assassinated. It lies nearly at the foot of the Marro Vouno, or Black Mountain.

Cephalonia, like St. Maura, has extensive Cyclopean remains. Krani, near Argostoli, presents some of the finest specimens of this kind to be found anywhere. The architecture is of the primitive order, the stones being of irregular shapes, unwrought by the chisel, and cohering only by the force of gravity. But the more picturesque remains are to be found at Samos, on the other side of the island. This town was destroyed by the Romans, in consequence of the inveterate addiction to piracy which rendered the Samians the pests of commerce. Great pains were taken to remove the vestiges of the town, but in some parts the architecture is so massive as to have defied the effort. All over the beach, and on the slopes of the hill, massive stones bear witness to the magnitude of the structures from which they must have been rolled down. In one particular place so much of the original walls remain, that a modern superstructure has been raised upon them, so as to furnish accommodation to the present generation. Once upon a time this building was a convent; it now is occupied as a police-station. The modern village of Samos is close down by the beach, and is of the same general appearance as any other small fishing village. The Bay of Samos is the most beautiful part of the island and is shut in by the shores of Ithaco.

In this island is a natural curiosity which deserves notice. Near Argostoli is a spot where the water runs inland in a continuous stream, but only for a short distance. The course of the stream cannot be traced, and, to all appearance, it terminates abruptly, at the end of a channel only a few yards long, which it has worn for itself in the rock. The rate at which the water enters has been computed to be about 1100 tons a day; what becomes of it subsequently to its entrance, no one can say. This natural curiosity has been turned to good use, in the way of a mill-stream. A mill has been erected here, which does good work for the Cephalonians. Its situation is picturesque, at the entrance of the harbour, commanding a view of Lixuri, on the opposite side. It was at this village that Vlacco was executed by sentence of court-martial.

MILL AT ARGOSTOLI, WITH LIXURI IN THE DISTANCE.

BARON HAYNAU.

The Baron Haynau, whose conduct in the late Hungarian war was stained with such acts of atrocity as will long cause his name to be held in execration throughout Europe, is stated to be a natural son of the Duke of Hesse, by a goldsmith's daughter. He was born at Cassel, in the year 1786, and appears to have been long notorious for his eccentricities, which, when he was for some time in military command at Grätz, led to his being considered insane.

In May last, upon the recal of Baron Welden from the superior command of the Austrian troops, he was replaced by Baron Haynau, who was appointed under the style and title of Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian army in the kingdom of Hungary and the principality of Transylvania; he being, at the same time, charged with the direction of the Government in both those countries, declared in a state of siege. He, probably, may have been considered to have gained this distinction by his cruelties, when, on the 30th of March, he arrived with an Imperial force and a battering-train before Brescia, which had revolted against the Austrians. After a six hours' bombardment, the city was entered, the barricades in the streets carried with great slaughter, and the beautiful city almost razed to the ground. In August, he added to his inglorious conquest the capture of Szegedin; and, within a week, he led the Imperial army to Temeswar, where a sanguinary conflict ensued, which terminated in the utter defeat of the Hungarians.

At the close of the war, Haynau carried into effect the exactions from the Hungarians with such unsparing cruelty, that he received the Imperial command to retire to less active service. Nevertheless, so strange is human nature in some of its phases, and so notorious are his Imperial Majesty's huge subjects for their inconsistency, that we find this execrated commander's conduct receiving their approval; and within the last month a deputation, consisting of a number of the most distinguished citizens of Pesth, has presented a most beautiful album to General Haynau, as a "token of gratitude!"

The General has since occupied a better position, though it will take a multitude of good actions to wash the blood-stains from his evil reputation. Another proof has just been given that it is the intention of Government to treat the Hungarian insurgents as mildly as circumstances will permit. Baron Haynau had issued orders to the courts-martial to carry on the proceedings against all those implicated in the late rebellion who, in obedience to his proclamation of the 1st of September, surrendered themselves to the authorities, without depriving them of their liberty, except where there are existing proofs of their having been guilty of some flagrant crime. The consequence is, that all those who voluntarily surrendered themselves are now at liberty, and those who may in future do so will enjoy the same privilege.

GENERAL HAYNAU.

EDINBURGH CORN EXCHANGE.

CURIOSITIES.—X.

BRONZE FOUND AT SILCHESTER.

This presumed relic of Roman art was found, about seven years since, by a woman reaping in a field at Silchester, situated on the borders of Hampshire, adjoining the county of Berks. Silchester is the Caer Segont of the Britons, and the Vindonum of the Romans. It is one of the most perfect Roman stations in the south of England. The foundations of the streets may still be traced, running in parallel lines across the area. Constantine was invested with the purple in this city in 407. Ælla, the Saxon chief, destroyed this place on his march from the Sussex coast to Bath in 493. A great number of coins—many of which are in the possession of the holder of the above relic of antiquity—have been discovered here, at different periods. The present bronze is cast hollow, of beautiful execution, spirited in character, and in excellent preservation. It is in the possession of Mr. Charles Havell, Waterloo-place, King's-road, Reading.

An Aid to Early Rising.—A mechanic residing at Newcastle, street, Hulme, has constructed a little machine for the purpose of awaking himself early in a morning. To a Dutch clock in the kitchen he has attached a lever, from which a wire communicates through the ceiling to the bed-room above, in which he has fixed his novel invention. Having set the lever to any hour at which he may wish to be awakened, when the time arrives is is released by the clock, and the machinery up-stairs rings a bell, then strikes a match, which lights an oil-lamp. This lamp runs upon four wheels, and is at the same instant propelled through a tin tube on a miniature railway, about five feet long, which is raised by small iron supports a few inches above the bedroom floor. Near the end of the "line" is fixed an elevated iron stand upon which a small teakettle is placed (holding about a pint); and immediately under it, by the aid of a spring, the lamp is stopped, and its flame boils the water in the kettle in twenty minutes—thus enabling him to take a cup of tea or coffee prior to going to work. The bell attached is so powerful that it awakes his neighbour, and the machine altogether is of a very neat appearance, the mechanism being of polished iron. The inventor has made it during his leisure hours, and has been about eighteen months in bringing it to a state of completion. He has also combined economy with utility, as the working of it does not cost more than a halpenny per week.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway.—A committee of shareholders has been formed at Manchester, at a meeting held on Thursday week, at which a resolution was passed to the effect, that the present position of the company requires the adoption of measures for effecting a thorough and unrestricted inquiry into its affairs.

Winding up of Joint-Stock Companies.—Peremptory orders have been issued by the Master in Chancery, Sir George Rose, on William Frederick Hill and William Revell Vigers, contributories, for the payment by them several y of £1305 and £300 to the official manager, by twelve o'clock on the 25th of February, 1850, towards the winding-up and discharge of the liabilities of the Godolphin Mining Company.

Opening of the Eastern Union Railway to Norwich.—On Monday the extension to Norwich was opened to the public for the conveyance of cattle, goods, &c. This precaution is deemed necessary in order that the line may be properly consolidated for the running of passenger trains.

Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire.—On Tuesday, at the Star Hotel, Manchester, a meeting of shareholders in the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway took place, to call for an investigation into the affairs of the company. There were about fifty gentlemen present, Mr. Samuel Lees, of Southport, presiding; and resolutions were passed in favour of another investigation of the company's financial position and into the policy of the management. The meeting also condemned the policy of management in seeking to create new capital before the borrowing powers of the company were exhausted. The proceedings were not over at five o'clock.

Strike of Engine-drivers.—The engine-drivers on the East Lancashire Railway have for nearly two months past been in dispute with the directors of the company, about grievances which they allege to exist; and on Saturday last they all struck work. The company has been obliged, consequently, to entrust their trains to the pilotage of such hands as they had been able to pick up within the week from other lines, and by the promotion of such men from among their own remaining servants as were deemed capable. We have heard of no accident; and, from the measures which the directors and managers have taken, in their anxiety to guard against any fatality, it is probable that they will rub on smoothly.

The Audit Question.—The whole of the answers received from the London and North-Western shareholders give about twelve per cent. in favour of a Government audit. The stock represented by those who are against a Government audit amounts to about £8,500,000

York and North Midland Railway.—The directors of this company, and the committee appointed to confer with them as to the best mode of dealing with the question of the Hull and Selby purchase, and the preference shares created for that purpose, have resolved to recommend that 4½ per cent. in perpetuity, instead of the 4 per cent. recommended in the report of the committee of investigation, be guaranteed on the £10 per share already paid on the Hull and Selby shares, and 5 per cent. on the remaining £15 per share, in case the directors should hereafter deem it necessary to call up that sum.

Cameron's Coalbrook Steam Coal, and Swansea and Loughor.—Extraordinary General Meeting: Dec. 6: Edward G. Winthrop, Esq., in the chair. The objects of this meeting were threefold: 1st, to confirm a recommendation of the directors for calling up the remaining £4 of the capital of the company; 2ndly, for the construction of a railway to Llanelly; and, 3rdly, to confirm the contracts entered into between this company and the parties who had come forward and advanced money to relieve them from their present difficulties. After considerable discussion, resolutions in support of these purposes were unanimously carried, and a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman and directors concluded the business of the meeting.

NEW CORN EXCHANGE, EDINBURGH.

This building, just completed from the designs of David Cousins, Esq., architect, of Edinburgh, is a great addition to the many architectural beauties of "Auld Reekie."

The area of the building, within walls, is 152 feet in length by 93 feet 6 inches in width. The main front is 96 feet in length, and it is 39 feet in height to the top of the main cornice. The receding portions at either end are occupied as staircases; and that at the west end is continued as a campanile, or bell tower, to the height of 93 feet.

The style of architecture adopted is the Italian, and (as our Engraving shows) the front is a very effective and varied building—the mouldings rich and elegant, without being expensively laboured, and the designs of the windows different on each story. There is a handsome Doric portico to the door, which opens to the front portion of the ground-floor, occupied as a vestibule to the Corn Exchange, or great hall at the back, within which the grain is exposed for sale both in sample and in stock. This hall is lighted entirely from the roof, which is divided into three compartments, the greater portion being covered with patent glass tiles; and the vertical sashes of the centre compartments are hinged for ventilation.

The roofing of the hall is considerably lower than the front of the building; it is supported by two rows of iron pillars of ornamental design; though in this portion of the edifice, as in the front, more attention has been paid to general harmony of effect, produced by good proportion, than to trust to unnecessary ornateness of parts.

The first, or one-pair floor, over the vestibule, provides accommodation for a bank, for the convenience of parties attending the market. A hall, sixty-six feet in length, occupies the remainder of this floor, in which these parties may meet for the settlement of their accounts. The second floor over these apartments is laid out as a granary, for storing corn or other seeds which may not have been disposed of at the market.

INTERIOR OF THE EDINBURGH CORN EXCHANGE.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Dec 9.—Second Sunday in Advent.
MONDAY, 10.—Grouse shooting ends.
TUESDAY, 1.—Terrible slaugh er of British troops in Affghanistan; 17,000 Hyde., 1842
WEDNESDAY, 12 Phœbe H sel, the woman-sold.er, died, 1821, aged 108.
THURSDAY 13.—St. Lu.. Sun rises, 8h. 0m.; sets, 3h. 49m.
FRIDAY 14.—Sir ... John P.M. Isaak Walton died, 1683, aged 90.
SATURDAY, 15.—L.. ... died, 1816, aged 53.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC 15, 1849.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.
h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m
0 50 1 12	1 25 1 51	2 1 2 30	3 0 3 33	4 1 4 38	5 2 5 43	6 3 6 48

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager Mr. W. BATTY.—In consequence of the continued success of Mr. Bill's Pantomime, which, being most positively his Last Six Nights, Wonders will never cease. On Monday, and during the week, the following accomplished Performers:—Mlle Louise Tournaire, Mlle Josephine, Mlle Jeannette Josephine, Mesdames Dawson, Austin, and Bridges, Messrs. Powell, James Bridges, and Mr. Tourniaire. On Monday, Mr. Batty's Juvenile Establishment will commence at a Quarter to Seven, with the Pony Act, and the Battle of the Alma. Mr. Batty will appear in the Roman Gymnast. His original Character. To be succeeded by Batty's Inimitable SCENES OF THE ARENA. Clowns Messrs T. Barry, Jackson, and Wheale. To conclude with (the Last Night) MR BRIDGES, or, the Disasters of Housekeeping and Horsekeeping.—Box-office open from Eleven till Five.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER-HALL.—Conductor, Mr. COSTA. NEXT FRIDAY, DEC 14, Handel's MESSIAH (preceded by the "Dead March in Saul"). Vocalists: Miss Birch, Miss Dolby, Mr. Lockey, and Mr. H. Phillips. Tickets to admission 7s 6d; to the Gallery, and the 6d each, at 6, Exeter-Hall. Mr. Hullah's 2d Concert of Vocal Music will be given on the three following Tuesday evenings. Tickets for the previous performance will be furnished with two for this occasion. Persons notified as the course of practice of secular Choruses for this performance, are requested to forward their applications to No. 6, Exeter Hall, accompanied by a Post-office order for the amount, payable to Mr. HOPE BOWLEY.

EXETER HALL.—WEDNESDAY CONCERTS.—WEDNESDAY NEXT, Dec 12, will be held the EIGHTH CONCERT, when the following, among other artistes, will appear:—Mrs. Alexander Newton, Miss Poole, Mr. Bridge (Pupil's first appearance), Mr. Leffler, Herr Formes, M. Distin and Sons, and the celebrated Violinist, Herr Ernst.—Tickets, 10s 6d, 7s, 5s, 3s, and 2s; stalls, 7s; may be had of Mr. Summers, 4 Exeter Hall, and of all music sellers.

MR. WILLY'S CONCERTS, at the NEW MUSIC-ROOM, 28, ST. MARTIN'S HALL, 859, LONG-ACRE.—The eminent Pianist, Mr. Sievrak's Benefit, and celebrated Violoncellist, Signor Piatti, the Misses Williams, Messrs. Zerbini, Weiske, Reed, Prate, and other members of Mr. Wily's Concert Band, will perform at the SECOND CONCERT, on MONDAY, Dec. 17th.—Tickets, 3s and 2s each. Reserved seats, 5s.

MISS DOLBY begs to announce, that, in consequence of the Payment of her late honoured Majesty the Queen Dowager being fixed to take place on Tuesday next (not 11th, as before announced), her LAST SOIREE is POSTPONED until the TUESDAY following, the 18 h inst.—2, Rhode street, Manchester-square.

BANVARD'S PANORAMA, by particular request, will remain OPEN for FOUR DAYS longer, at the EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY.—To accommodate a numerous visiting the Metropolis during the coming Cattle Show, the celebrated Painting of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, lately exhibited at Windsor Castle, an view over 3000 miles of American scenery, will be exhibited Monday, Dec. 10th, Tuesday 11th, Wednesday, 12th, and Thursday, 13th, when it will positively close.—Morning Exhibitions, Admission, 1s; Lower Seats, 2s.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The First of Twelve Courses of Lectures, by Dr Bachhoffner, on the Philosophy of Scientific Recreations, will commence, and on the Evenings of Tuesday and Thursday at Eight. A Descriptive Lecture, Daily at Half-past Four, and in the Evenings at a Quarter to Ten. The Views of Rome are shown Daily at One o'Clock. A Lecture on the Cultivation of the Voice, and on the Art of singing, by Mr. Gaffney, Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday, at a Quarter to Four, and on the alternate Evenings at Eight. Lectures on Chemistry, by Mr Ashley. Exhibition of the Oxy-Hydrogen Microscope. River and Diving-Bell, &c.—Admission, 1s; Schools, Half-price.

NOTICE.—SMITHFIELD CLUB PRIZE CATTLE SHOW, and EXHIBITION of SEEDS ROOTS IMPLEMENTS, &c., for 1849, COMMENCES on TUESDAY, the 11th inst., and not on Monday, the 10th DAY Evening, instead of Saturday, as before announced, in consequence of the Queen Dowager's funeral.—Baker-street Entrance to remain as before.—By order of the Executive Committee, JOHN THOMAS BARRAUD, Secretary.

GREAT EXHIBITION OF INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS, 1851.

The FIRST LIST of the Names of Promoters and Subscribers is now being made up, to be reported forthwith to H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT, President of the Society of Arts. Persons desirous of subscribing to the Guarantee Fund are requested to intimate the same immediately to the Chairmen of the Local Committees, which have been formed in

Aberystwith	Devonport	Launceston	Stroud
St Austell	Dover	Lancaster	Swansea
Bath	Dublin	Leeds	Stafford
Bristol	Dudley	Liverpool	Shrewsbury
Bodmin	Exeter	Manchester	Stoke-upon-Trent
Bradford	Falmouth	Middlesbro'	Stockbridge
Brighton	Guildford	Norwich	Truro
Birmingham	Gloucester	Newport	Walsall
Barnstaple	Hereford	Newcastle-upon-Tyne	Wakefield
Leeds	Hadersfield	Tyne	Wexford
Coventry	Halifax	Nor hampton	Worcester
Carlisle	Ipswich	Nottingham	Wolverhampton
Canterbury	Kidderminster	Plymouth	Great Yarmouth
Dartmouth	Limerick	Penzance	York
Derby	London	Sheffield	

or to the Executive Committee, 1, Old Palace-yard, Westminster.

DIGBY WYATT, Secretary

GREAT EXHIBITION OF INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS, 1851.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that important Town and District Places which have not been visited by a deputation from his Royal Highness the Prince Albert, President of the Society of Arts, will be visited in the course of the present week, as suitable arrangements can be made. In the meantime, it is requested, that the formation of the Local Committees in such places may be expedited forthwith to the Secretary of the Executive Committee, 1, Old Palace-yard, Westminster.

DIGBY WYATT, Secretary.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A Z—The question, and, probably, now the only way of obtaining complete naturalisation, as a matter of right, is by memorial to the Secretary of State under the recent statute, the 7 and 8 Vict., c. 66. Any fee may be demanded by that act with the exception of his being compelled to take the oath of allegiance. The expense and mode of proceeding may be known by inquiry at the Home Office or the Treasury. A person may be naturalised also by special act of Parliament or be made a denizen by letters-patent. But these courses will be beyond us.

ALICE—Your name is not in the Directory, as is residing at his cottage in Wilts

J. W. of Hull—Your report has been received, and is under consideration.

INVENTOR—We are not aware that it has been patented. Apply to Carpmael and Co. Strand

J. M.—No portion in question would be affected by the notice, had they not been justified by law.

A SUBSCRIBER, Lancaster, should apply at the secretary of the society

M. T.—See the Maps of the Stars published by Knight, 1840. For second-hand

A SUBSCRIBER—would find such a work in Bohn's edition of Barrow's Tour in Ireland."

W. H.—Lace is not to be cleaned

T. J.—Your communication has been received, and will be attended to.

Rebuilt at Ilkley, Yorkshire, A.D. 1849 or 1850, when the

W. M.—Apply respecting the old copy to Mr Pickering, publisher, Piccadilly

VICTORIA should apply to Watkins and Hill, Charing-cross.

A SUBSCRIBER, near Chesterham, has not mentioned

AN ARCHITECT, Birmingham.—If the design Mr. Mudie has was designed by Mr Cunningham

W. S. Cape Town, is thanked for the [illegible] in the matter, however, settled

N. O. A.—Specimens have not yet been adopted by reason of other prizes having been awarded

W. S.—Apply to Mr. [illegible] by work on glass painting

C. B.—[illegible] to recommend himself apply to the corporation

CHAS. SCOTT—[illegible] to the Secretary of the Society of Arts

VIATOR—[illegible] Farm Accounts.—Mr. [illegible] Survey—have no knowledge

PHILIP NEVILL—[illegible] Highway, published

N. A. C.—[illegible] Secretary for Foreign Affairs, [illegible] Commander-in-Chief

W. F. B.—Should apply at the Office of Stamps and Taxes in Somerset-house, by a Memorial addressed to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue.

PHILOMATH—[illegible] Dynamic Electricity.

A CONSTANT READER—The [illegible] is sent from a Roman bulla, worn in all probability by a female.

J. T.—Back numbers of our Journal can be had, unless published within a month

A FARMER, Ireland.—Your letter of [illegible] a question of [illegible]

L. S.—We may enter into any agreement that pleases him, if he has not the regular apprenticeship to serve to it.

X. Y. Z.—For how to make a Christmas Tree, see No. 360 of our Journal

R. H., Jun.—Application at the office of [illegible] Sunderland, has obtained a considerable [illegible] of the Tyne, and [illegible] in great Britain for, estimating its depth from [illegible]

T. Jacob.—The shaft [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Gallery, near Baldock, has attained a depth of 360 feet, and is [illegible] in great Britain for, estimating its depth from [illegible]

C. M.—[illegible] Short-hand, improved by Harding

W. F. B.—Should apply at the Office of Stamps and Taxes

D. P.—[illegible] consult our Treatise on Painting

A SUBSCRIBER, Chipping-Campden.—The [illegible] sent is from a Roman bulla, worn in all [illegible] Roman people

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

The American Literary Society.—The members and friends of this society on Tuesday night had a *conversazione*, the first since it was instituted, about twelve months ago, at the Clarence Hotel, Aldersgate-street. George Cornewall Lewis, Esq., M.P., occupied the chair; and in introducing the business of the evening said that the objects of the society were by means of a library and free intercourse of mind on literary subjects, to form a point of attraction and a centre to which the philosophically living in London. In commending the purposes of the society, a considerable gentleman took occasion to remind the members and their friends a worthy cultivation of the English language, and, we must add, standing from the ass of the Welsh, he added it was by no means a literary language, and might be a barrier in the way of advancement. Mr. Sheridan Knowles, taking up the same subject, improved upon them with the necessity of not loving their native language too well. For himself, in wandering through their romantic country, and in following the footsteps of Irish Walton from river to lake, he had no difficulty to make himself understood in the peasantry, a thought they were often his only guides. In speaking to Welsh men, he could not help the fact which he owned them, that his first literary effort was attended by their country. It was the first time he had read his own self in print. When he was a boy of fourteen, animated by the romantic scenery, the hill and dale, of their country, he wrote a little song, called "The Welsh Harper;" and he had also thought that production not bad, although in his latter written plays which had met with approbation, he confessed he had never read London streets with so proud a step as when the music-seller put that in print into his hand. The meeting was also addressed by Messrs. Wynn, Hughes, J. Wynn Edwards, Roberts, and M. Lloyd, barristers; Rev. J. Mills (in Welsh), Rev. R. Jones, Rev. B. Williams, and other gentlemen. Many of them dwelt on the language of their country as copious and capable of all the purposes of literature. The meeting was well attended, and the influential position of many present augured well for the society. Mr. Pulesion, honorary secretary, read a number of letters from gentlemen in high station, expressing their approbation of the objects for which it had been founded.

The Exeter-buildings Ragged Schools—Emigration.—On Tuesday, a meeting of the friends of these schools was held in the Cadogan Rooms, Sloane-street, it being the first anniversary of their formation. Lord Ashley was in the chair, and expressed his high gratification at their meeting, after an absence of little more than a year, to celebrate their second anniversary, and his regret at the absence which had crowned their exertions with success. [illegible] difficulty, if not impossible, to urge anything new in favour of the great [illegible] which had called them together, and therefore he could only hope to convince the friends present, on the good cause, and next year he hoped to congratulate them on the increased good they had accomplished. These schools were singularly adapted to the wants of the people and the wants of the [illegible] had been in the public for years, and he hoped soon to see them in every quarter of this great economy. He had made a proposition to Government to connect emigration with them, so that the best-conducted of the schools are shown, by a Government grant and the aid of the friends of the cause, be enabled to emigrate, but he had been refused. He did not complain of this, for he knew only urge them to greater exertions on their own part. And here he might mention, that on the day before he had been speaking to a lady as to the title of the school in which she was employed. She replied, "Don't call it a Refuge School, for that will bear with its name the idea that all who are congregated in it are those you wish to get rid of;" name it the Colonial Training School." (Hear.) Nothing could have been a better suggestion that lady had established one here if, and seen the working of many others, and all had been attended with success. The noble Lord next adverted to the dreadful condition of the neighbourhood of the metropolis, and to a meeting of theirs which he had attended on the previous night, where he pointed out to them the advantages which would accrue to them by a system of emigration, seeing that, of the last census, the female population of this country was 247 000 above the males, whilst in our Australian colonies the male population was predominant where persons of good character could earn from £20 to £50 a year, and in two or three years hardly can do them in better terms, and gladly would give them but for a week, and if their wages were raised from present sympathy, they would be lowered again when the public voice was lulled. This seemed certainly to be his views of an emigration scheme, and although he had the promoters of ragged schools to send out much younger children than as yet they could do, for amongst these hard-boiled and ill-paid women, were some of the most virtuous who would be a protection to their younger companions, and he hoped those present would assist him in that work. (Hear, hear.) The noble Lord concluded by saying that there never was a time more fitted for these actions, for all were now in their favour; hands were all that were required, and these, he trusted, would speedily be supplied. (Hear, hear.) The noble Lord read a favourable view of the proceedings of the society, but showing only a balance of 17s. 6d. in hand, and a debt of £18 12s. on the building account, arising from the erection of additional schools.

Court of Aldermen.—Death of the Queen Dowager.—At a court held on Tuesday, Sir Peter Laurie, in an address suitable to the occasion, moved the following resolution:—"That this Court deeply sympathises with the most gracious Majesty, Prince Albert, the Royal Family, and the nation, in their affliction occasioned by the demise of her Majesty Adelaide Queen Dowager, who by the attractive consistency of her character, and unceasing endeavours to promote the cause of charity, her urbanity and condescension, had justly endeared herself to all classes of society, and whose memory will be revered to the latest posterity." Alderman Humphrey said it would give him the highest gratification to second the resolution. He had a great veneration for the memory of Queen Adelaide to the Mansion House, for he had attended as one of the Sheriffs during the Mayoralty of Sir Peter Laurie, when Queen Adelaide partook of a *déjeûner* at that scene of civic festivity. (Hear, hear.) The resolution was then agreed to unanimously.

Industrial Home for Gentlewomen.—The title of this society, perhaps, requires explanation. It explains its objects as a new experiment, in that the institution is intended to meet the case of such as, by the death of a farmer or a husband are thrown on the world, and seek refuge from destitution in an asylum, for which their previous condition of life had, in the majority of such cases, rendered them unfit. Many subscriptions, we see, have been gathered towards the support of this worthy design. The site chosen for the "industrial home" is No. 3, Harley-street, Red-lion square; where, on Wednesday, a public meeting was held, the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird in the chair. The objects of the institution were eloquently enforced on a highly respectable and numerous assembly. Among the speakers on the occasion was Mr. Samuel Carter Hall, who moved a resolution in favour of the ladies, who had been, it seems, mainly instrumental in founding the institution. The Rev. Mr. Short, the clergyman of the district, undertook, also, to visit the inmates of the establishment. The design, in fact, promises well, and merits public support.

London Association for the Relief of the Poor.—At the annual meeting of this association, established in 1789 to supply the poor of the City and surrounding districts with coals cheap during the severe winter months, which was held at the London Coffee-house, Ludgate-hill, on Wednesday evening—the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor in the chair—it appeared from the report, that this year was the jubilee of the establishment of the association, during which period the founders had dropped off one by one, till now only two of them remained (Mr. Alderman Wilson, who believe, who has been on the committee of management thirty-two years). The operations of the society during the past winter were so far successful that the committee were enabled to pay off the debt of £2.00, which existed at the period of the last annual meeting; and, although the subscriptions had not run united to so much as in former years, through the establishment of many similar societies, yet the exertions of the committee having made a very favourable contrast for coals, the relief to the poor had been very little diminished. Under the circumstances to which he had referred, that the committee were unable

DR. DEALTRY, BISHOP OF MADRAS. DR. HINDS BISHOP OF NORWICH. DR. OLLIVANT, BISHOP OF LLANDAFF.

saries. The ceremony commenced at eleven o'clock, in the presence of a select but crowded congregation. The Lord Primate having taken his seat on the throne, and the several Bishops appointed to officiate being placed at his right hand, the prayers were read by the Rev. J. Thomas, and the lessons by the Rev. G. Elliot.

Immediately after the conclusion of the prayers preceding the Litany, the Rev. R. Boultbee, B.D., delivered a sermon appropriate to the occasion, taking his text from the 10th chapter of the Gospel of St. Mark, and part of the 43rd and 44th verses:—"Whosoever will be great among you shall be your minister, and whosoever of you shall be the chiefest, shall be servant of all." The rev. gentleman concluded a very impressive discourse by praying that this solemn occasion might point out to all the important duties they were about to engage in. He prayed that the teachings suggested by his text might be impressed upon all in this consecration of Fathers in the Church; and that the newly-elected Prelates, in their several capacities, might receive from on high efficacy in their holy office, and that they might find cheerful submission to wholesome discipline.

At the conclusion of this part of the service, the Archbishop advanced to the altar, accompanied by the five attendant Bishops, and proceeded with the Communion service; the Bishop of Hereford reading the Epistle from the 20th chapter of Acts, 17th verse, and the Bishop of Manchester the Gospel, from the 21st chapter of St. John, 15th verse.

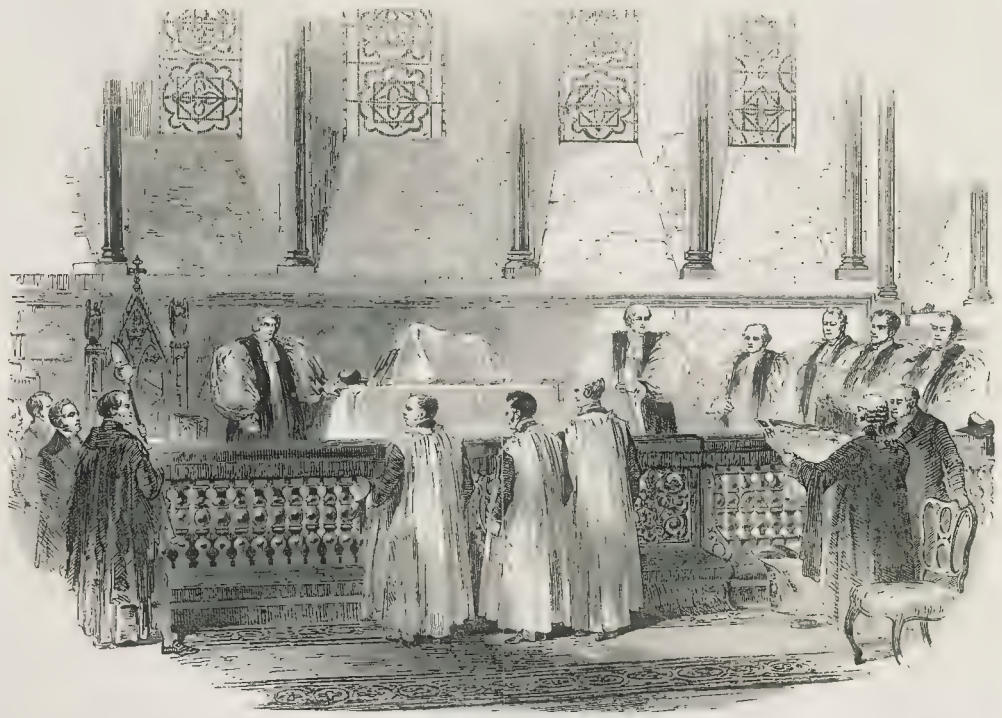
The Nicene Creed having been read, the Bishops of Lincoln and Carlisle left the altar, and proceeded to the vestry, shortly returning with the Bishops elect robed in their rochets, whom they presented to the Archbishop in the following form:—"Most Reverend Father in God, we present unto you these godly and well-learned men to be ordained and consecrated Bishops."

The Archbishop then demanded the Queen's mandates for consecration, which were produced and read by Mr. F. H. Dyke, the Registrar. The oaths of allegiance, supremacy, and due obedience to the Archbishop having been administered to the new prelates respectively, by Mr. Felix Knyvett, the secretary, the Litany was read, and immediately afterwards the Lord Primate addressed the usual questions to the new Bishops, who remained outside the altar. This part of the ceremony over, the Bishops elect retired again to the vestry, and put on the rest of their episcopal robes; and returning to the front of the altar the "Veni Creator Spiritus" ("Come, Holy Ghost, our souls inspire") was read by the Archbishop, Bishops, and congregation.

The Bishops elect were then consecrated; the Archbishop presenting a Bible to each, with the following impressive exhortation:—"Give heed unto reading, exhortation, and doctrine. Think upon the things contained in this Book—be diligent in them, that the increase coming thereby may be manifest unto all men. Take heed unto thyself and to doctrine, and be diligent in doing them; for by so doing, thou shalt both save thyself and them that hear thee. Be to the flock of Christ a shepherd, not a wolf; feed them, devour them not. Hold up the weak, heal the sick, bind up the broken, bring again the outcast, seek the lost. Be so merciful, that ye be not too remiss, so minister discipline, that ye forget not mercy; that when the Chief Shepherd shall appear, ye may receive the never-fading crown of glory, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

The new Bishops then took their seats with the other Bishops attending; and, with a large portion of the congregation, partook of the Holy Sacrament from the hands of the Lord Primate.

The ceremony occupied upwards of three hours.



THE READING OF THE QUEEN'S MANDATES.

THE LATE QUEEN DOWAGER.

THE LATE QUEEN DOWAGER ADELAIDE; FROM A PORTRAIT BY SIR W. C. ROSS, R.A.

Barely have we been called upon to announce an event appealing more forcibly to the sympathies of all classes of the community than that which it is our painful duty to record—the death of Adelaide, late Queen Consort of William IV., and Queen Dowager of England.

Let us now review the circumstances which more than her high lineage have given to the truly feminine character of this illustrious lady, not only a record in history, but a home in the hearts of her own generation.

It may be truly said of her Majesty, that we owe to her the revival and perpetuation of that beautiful system of domesticity in regal life which had already given such infinite credit and charm to the court of George III., and which was happily to pass (with increased splendour to our present gracious Sovereign and her family. In the loss of the admirable lady whose death we here mourn, the rich and the noble have parted with a pattern whom it was a pride and a pleasure to imitate, the poor have been deprived of a friend who never forsook them. As is usual with the virtuous, the biography of the Queen presents little or nothing of a stirring or eventful character: her path of life lay through one unvarying course of domestic piety and private charity, pious birth, alliance, and fortune were, with her, only additional aids and incentives in doing good.

Amelia Adelaide Louisa Theresa Caroline, Queen Dowager, was the elder daughter of George Frederic Charles, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Meiningen, by Louisa Ulrica, daughter of Christian Albert Lewis, Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg. The issue of this marriage were—first, her lamented Majesty, who was born on the 13th day of August, 1792; secondly, Ida, born in 1794, and married, in 1816, to Bernard, son of the Archduke Charles of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, by whom she has had issue; and, thirdly, Bernard Henry, the reigning Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, born in 1800, and married, in 1823, to Mary, daughter of Prince William of Hesse.

Her Majesty's father died on the 24th of December, 1814, at the early age of forty-two, and by his last will left the guardianship of his children, and the administration of his estates to the Duchess Dowager, as Regent. Under this excellent and accomplished woman, the children were educated in great retirement, and with a strict regard to moral principles. From earliest childhood, the Princess Adelaide, in particular, was remarkable for her sedate disposition and retired habits. The greatest portion of her time, it is said, was devoted to her studies, and though perfectly cheerful with her intimate companions, she took little pleasure in the gaieties of courtly life. When arrived at more mature years, she manifested a strong repugnance to that laxity of morals and contempt for religious feeling which had sprung out of the French Revolution, and infested almost all the Courts in Germany. That of Meiningen, fortunately, by its seclusion and apparent insignificance, but, above all, by the prudent vigilance of the Dowager Regent, escaped the moral contagion: thus the Regent Duchess was left in undisturbed possession of her authority, and the tranquil enjoyment of domestic comfort. So favoured by Providence, the little Court of Meiningen was distinguished by its purity of principles, and its two Princesses were objects of admiration from their exemplary conduct. Their chief delight was in establishing and superintending schools for the education of the humbler classes of the community, and in providing food and clothing for the aged, helpless, and destitute. The Princess Adelaide, above all, was the main support of every institution which had for its object the amelioration of the condition of her fellow-creatures; and in this devout exercise it was that her Majesty first imbibed those exalted qualities of mind and heart which, in a more extended sphere, have since been so extensively displayed for the advantage and happiness of the British people.

After the death of the lamented Princess Charlotte, in 1817, it became indispensably necessary that the Princes of the blood Royal should enter into the married state. His late Majesty King William IV., then Duke of Clarence, selected for his future partner the Princess Adelaide of Saxe-Meiningen. On the 11th July, 1818, the Duchess Dowager of Saxe-Meiningen and her daughter the Princess Adelaide, having previously arrived in England, the marriage took place in the Palace at Kew. The Duke and Duchess of Kent were at the same time re-married according to the rites of the Established Church. Both the brides were given away by the Prince Regent, the Archbishop of Canterbury performing the ceremony. The Duke and Duchess of Clarence took leave of the Royal Family in a few days after their marriage, and proceeded to Hanover, in the capital of which kingdom they passed the winter of 1818, and the spring of 1819.

While on the Continent, her Royal Highness prematurely gave birth to a princess, who was christened on the day of her birth, but died very soon afterwards, and was interred in the royal vault at Hanover. The Duchess' recovery was gradual, and for change of air, she proceeded to Meiningen, visiting Göttingen and Hesse Phillipsthal *en route*.

The joy of the people of Saxony on again beholding their beloved Princess knew no bounds, and from the moment she entered the precincts of the Duchy, she was met and welcomed by the vassals of her brother, and carried in triumph for a distance of nearly thirty miles to the capital, where Holyday was kept for a month. The Royal Duke, too, by his kind and condescending manner, and devoted attention to his amiable consort, soon won the hearts of the people of Meiningen, and became as popular as one of their own Princes. After a residence of six weeks in the castle, the Court removed to Liebenstein, where, by aid of its mineral springs, in the course of the summer, the Duchess received her health.

In October, 1819, the Royal pair left Meiningen, on their return to England. They landed at Dover, and a residence on the sea-coast being recommended, the Earl of Liverpool, then Warden of the Cinque Ports, kindly offered the Duke the use of Walmer Castle, near Deal, where the Duke and Duchess sojourned for six weeks. The winter of this year was passed in London, where her Royal Highness gave birth to a fine healthy princess, who, by special desire of George IV., was christened Elizabeth, but when about three months old, the Princess was carried off by sudden illness. The calm resignation of the bereaved parents in this moment of severe trial, and their humble submission to the Divine will, is described as one of those scenes that give dignity to rank, and impress deeply upon the mind the truth and value of the Christian faith.

In 1826 the Duke and Duchess of Clarence terminated their usual travelling on the Continent, and came to reside permanently at Bushy. The domestic life of the Duke and Duchess at this period is thus described by Dr. Beattie, who was for some years his Royal Highness's private physician:—

> To his illustrious partner, whose many and exalted virtues his Royal Highness so duly appreciates, no man can possibly evince more delicate and uniform attentions. There are not, perhaps, of the present day, two personages of similar station, in whom the virtues of domestic life are more pleasingly exemplified. With those excellent qualities of mind and heart so eminently possessed by the Royal Duchess, it is not surprising that her Royal Highness should have won and should retain the esteem and affection of her illustrious consort. His mind is fully alive to their vital importance as regards his present happiness, and to the influence they must exercise over his future prospects.

The death of the Duke of York, in 1827, made the Duke of Clarence heir presumptive to the throne; and, on the death of George IV., he became King, under the title of William IV., and the Duchess a Queen Consort. Their coronation took place on the 8th of September, 1831.

It was during their residence at Bushy Park, namely, in June, 1830,

KING WILLIAM NAVAL ASYLUM, AT PECKF, BUILT AT THE EXPENSE OF THE LATE QUEEN DOWAGER.

that the melancholy tidings of the death of George IV., at Windsor Castle, were brought to the Royal Duke and Duchess. It is related, that, upon receiving the intelligence, her Royal Highness burst into tears; but that, recovering her presence of mind, she immediately requested that the messenger who had brought the tidings would accept a prayer-book which lay upon the table, with her name written therein, as the first gift of the Queen of England.

We believe the first introduction of Queen Adelaide in public after her husband came to the throne, was on the 17th of July, when the late King received the deputations from the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, when, after the rev. and learned members had had the honour of kissing hands, the King, to their agreeable surprise, requested them to remain till they had been introduced to the Queen, who soon after made her appearance, and gave a gracious reception to the academical dignitaries.

Queen Adelaide accompanied the King to Bushy Park on the 29th of July, on which occasion the rangership of that Royal domain was bestowed on her Majesty for life by the King. Her Majesty, from her long residence there, had previously expressed a strong attachment to the place.

The popularity previously enjoyed by the Duchess was very much increased on her elevation. The sphere of usefulness which she had hitherto so worthily filled was greatly enlarged when she became Queen; and the regard for her many amiable and excellent qualities was correspondingly increased. After sojourning a short period at Windsor Castle, the King and Queen proceeded to Brighton for the benefit of the sea air. While on this coast, their Majesties made excursions to several places in the vicinity, and, among the rest, to Lewes, where an address was presented, and his Majesty entertained at a *déjeuner*. In his Majesty's reply, on his health being drunk, the following passage, referring to his beloved consort, occurred:—"There is, gentlemen, one point which I have passed over, but of which it was my intention to have taken notice. You have drunk the health of her Majesty the Queen, and, in returning you my thanks, I meant to have done the same on her part also. Among the many favourable circumstances under which Providence has called me to ascend the throne of this country, there is none which I look upon as of greater importance to set a higher value, than that I have personally been the happy fortune to be married to an individual so excellent in every amiable and good feeling. In this country character finds its way forth into the world, and is always known; I have no doubt, therefore, that you are already well aware of what I would say; but I must take the opportunity of speaking what I am most sincerely convinced of—that her Majesty, who sits before you, possesses every estimable quality calculated to give worth and lustre to her exalted station. Of this I am satisfied also, that a great share of that good and kind feeling which has been so largely manifested towards me since I have occupied the throne has not only been due to her estimable qualities, but has strictly tended to have been exhibited and paid on account of that sense which is entertained of them." This speech was listened to with great attention, and made a deep impression on the company. The Queen was much affected by the manner in which the King spoke of his domestic happiness.

The conduct of her Majesty towards the children of her husband, when she was Duchess of Clarence, is known to have been extremely kind; and that kindness in her manner became but the more conspicuous by the elevation in her position. They were all retained in the closest intimacy with her Court. She witnessed with pleasure their being ennobled; and she felt delight in beholding the King distributing all the private income he could command among them.

It may also be mentioned here, that her Majesty delighted in treating and regarding the Princess Victoria as the heiress to the Throne; and her last act, it may be said, as Queen Consort, was in the command for a ball of unequalled magnificence, given at St. James's Palace on the 26th May, 1837, in honour of the Princess Victoria attaining her eighteenth year—at last, attaining that age when it became eligible for her at once to ascend the throne, upon the demise of William IV.

It is unnecessary to detail Queen Adelaide's married life further than to state that it was passed in the society of her relatives, and of the King, with whom she appeared, and was well loved, up at almost every public ceremonial. One circumstance, however, cannot be passed over without notice. In November, 1834, the break-up of the Melbourne Administration, and the dissolution of Parliament by the King, renewed the political excitement which, since the passing of the Reform Bill, had comparatively subsided. At this period a rude outburst of feeling was directed against the Queen, which, to the disgrace of others who form an opinion on the gross injustice of the attack, was participate' in by many parties in a better sphere of society. The removal of Lord Melbourne from his post of Premier was attributed to her Majesty's influence, although it was not even known to the Queen until it had been publicly announced. The mis-statement was instantly contradicted; but it created a popular prejudice which it required years of generous actions to efface. Her Majesty felt the stigma so unjustly affixed to her character. On the occasion of the customary address of the Bishops on his Majesty's birthday, in 1832, after the King had returned his reply, his Royal Consort, in performing her part in the ceremonial, could not master herself with this very touching sentence: "My Lords, I am particularly obliged to you for this declaration of attachment, at a period when I am most cruelly and undeservedly insulted and calumniated on many occasions."

The spring of 1837 was one of mourning for the Court. The Queen Adelaide received the distressing information of the demise of her venerated mother, whose health had been on the decay several months, during the 29th of April, having attained the age of 68 years.

Before the Queen had recovered from that bereavement, the health of William IV. began to fail, and those best acquainted with his Majesty's symptoms at once anticipated a fatal result. He was sensible of all that passed around to the last moment of his existence, and expressed the most heartfelt grief at the constant attendance which he received from the affectionate members of his family. Queen Adelaide set an example to her sex of patient assiduity and attention to her illustrious consort.

Her Majesty remained in close attendance on the King until the moment of his death (the 25th June, 1837). The transition was easy, and unattended with any apparent effort or struggle; his arm rested upon the Queen's shoulder, and his faithful partner's hands supported his breast—a position which her Majesty had maintained for upwards of an hour previous to the fatal event.

At the time, as the King lay in St. James's Chapel, the Queen Dowager was prostrated with illness, and was unable to attend the funeral.

After King William's death, the Queen Dowager received the pecuniary provision which had been settled upon her, under which she for a time resided with the Royal Family, with Marlborough House and Bushy for her residences.

The Queen Dowager passed the following autumn and winter at St. Leonard's-at-Sea. In October, 1838, having been ordered by her medical attendant to resort to a more genial climate for the winter, her Majesty embarked at Portsmouth on board the *Hastings*, for Malta. On her arrival there, she was enthusiastically welcomed by the population, and received by the authorities with all the honours due to her exalted rank and highest possible dignities. At this period, the want of church accommodation was much complained of at Malta by the British residents there, amounting to about 2000; whilst the only place of worship was the Government Palace Chapel, which only afforded 300 sittings. The Queen Dowager, on being informed of this spiritual destitution, resolved to supply the want by the erection of a new church. The first stone was laid by her Majesty on the 20th of March, 1839, and the [illegible] was completed at a cost of [illegible], exceeding by more than the amount of her Majesty's original grant. The dimensions of this church exceed those of any of the modern churches of London; the length of the area being 110 feet, breadth 67 feet, and height 60 feet. The front of the edifice, facing N.E., has an Ionic portico, with a bas-relief of St. Paul casting the viper off his hand into the fire, the inhabitants of Melita (see Acts xxviii.). The wings have statues of St. Peter and St. Paul; and the tower and steeple are 130 feet high, terminating with a cross.

Her Majesty returned to England in May, 1839, and in the autumn made a tour in the provinces, visiting the Earl of Denbigh, at Newnham Paddocks; the Earl Howe, at Gopsall Hall; the Earl of Warwick, at Warwick Castle; Sir Robert Peel, at Drayton Manor; and the Duke of Rutland, at Belvoir Castle; returning to London in November, and passing the winter.

In 1840, her Majesty made the tour of the Lakes of Cumberland and Westmoreland, on her way visiting the Earl and Countess of Brownlow, at Belton House, near Grantham; the Earl of Harewood, at Harewood House, near Leeds; and, after a progress of the Lakes, the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury, at Alton Towers, from whence she proceeded to Matlock; and subsequently went to view Sudbury Hall (Lord Vernon's seat), in the same county, which her Majesty afterwards engaged as her winter residence. The Queen Dowager arrived at Sudbury in September (28th), and remained there until the 5th of February in the following year, when her Majesty came to London in November, to visit the Queen after the birth of the Princess Royal. Queen Adelaide returned in the following winter to Sudbury Hall, and, while resident there, became alarmingly ill, her life having been for some time despaired of by her medical attendants.

In the winter of 1842, her Majesty took up her abode at Canford House, the seat of Lord De Mauley, in Dorsetshire, and left for Marlborough House in the spring.

In August, 1843, her Majesty repaired to Witley Court, Lord Ward's seat, near Worcester, which princely seat she took for three years, and during her residence there enjoyed very good health. Here her Majesty performed innumerable acts of private charity; and the name of Adelaide will long live in the grateful remembrance of the inhabitants of Worcestershire. (An Engraving of Witley Court appeared in No. 66 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

In September, 1846, the Queen Dowager took Cassiobury, the seat of the Earl of Essex, near Watford, where her Majesty was honoured by the company, for three days, of the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert. In 1847, her Majesty paid a short visit to Germany, embarking at Ramsgate, in June, for Ostend, and returning in August. (Engravings of her Majesty's visit to Cassiobury appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, N°. 234.)

In October, 1847, her Majesty, accompanied by their Serene Highnesses the Duchess Ida, Prince Edward, and the Princesses of Saxe-Weimar, embarked on board the *Hone*, 120, at Portsmouth, for Madeira, and on her way to that island put in at the Tagus, and was there received by the Queen and Prince Consort of Portugal. On the morning of April 2 in the following year, the Queen returned to Spithead, visited the Queen and Prince Albert at Osborne, the same night sleeping on board the *Hone*, and the next day returning to London. The succeeding winter was passed at Bentley Priory, near Stanmore, which Queen Adelaide had taken of the Marquis of Abercorn; here her Majesty expired on Sunday last

The character of the late Queen Dowager was pre-eminently distinguished by pious munificence and benevolent sympathy. Her Majesty is understood to have distributed from her yearly income the large amount of £20,000 "in public charities," and £10,000 in privately relieving the wants and sufferings of a numerous class of applicants. The building and endowment of the church at Malta may head the list. She contributed to the funds of nearly all the societies engaged in the advancement of religion; amongst which are the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, the Colonial Bishopric Fund, the Sons of the Clergy, the churches in Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, the Emigrants' Episcopal Fund, the churches in Australia and Cape Town; the cathedral at Adelaide, and that also at Newfoundland; the London Diocesan Board of Education, the Ragged Schools Fund, the National Society, the Christian Knowledge Society, the Church Building Society, the Church Missionary Society, the Metropolis Churches Fund: but the enumeration would be endless, and it would prove no easy task to detail any useful institution which had not had the benefit of her liberal aid. It was the practice also of her Majesty to subscribe largely to all the charities in every place where she happened even for a time to reside, especially to those of the parish of St. Martin, in which her town mansion stands. The late Queen Dowager was also a munificent patroness of the fine arts. Her taste was admirable in estimating the productions of the pencil and the chisel. There were few ladies in England, even amongst those most devoted to these refined enjoyments, whose opinion upon the productions of the painter and sculptor was superior to hers. In her choice and appointment of artists, and in the commissions which she so liberally gave, the same taste and discrimination were conspicuous. Such was she who has now departed from amongst us—a Princess and a model of piety—a Queen, full of gentleness—a widow, superabounding in deeds of beneficence. To all, the loss is great—so great, that it is felt and lamented in every corner of the land; but to the poor, it is irreparable.

The accompanying Portrait of the lamented lady is copied by permission from a fine print engraved by Ryall, from a miniature by Sir W. C. Ross, R.A., and published by Mr. M'Lean, Haymarket.

A few words referential to the illustrious family from which Queen Adelaide derived descent may not be inappropriate. The House of Saxe-Meiningen is a scion of that of Saxe-Gotha, her Majesty's great-grandfather, Bernard, Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, having been fourth son of Ernest the Pious, Duke of Saxe-Gotha, and elder brother of Duke Ernest, Duke of Saxe-Saalfeld, from whom descends Prince Albert. The family of Saxe is one of the most ancient and illustrious of the Sovereign Houses of Europe. Its Princes, who frequently commanded armies and acquired great military renown, were as eminent in peace as the munificent patrons of art, science, and literature. The present chief of the race is the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, who, but for the institutions of Hanover, would have succeeded to the throne of England. Had he done so, he would have been the fourth sovereign of Saxony. The next branch of seniority is that of Saxe-Meiningen; the third, Saxe-Altenburg; the fourth, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; and the fifth, the Royal House of Saxony. By female descent, Queen Adelaide connected, in direct line, from our famous English Monarch, the great and good king Alfred.

HER MAJESTY'S LAST ILLNESS.

Her Majesty's health, always delicate, became alarmingly so during her residence at Bushy in the spring of the present year—indeed, symptoms of dropsy manifesting themselves, Drs. Seare and Chambers were accosted by her Majesty's medical advisers, with the view of combating the disease and fortifying the failing strength of the Royal patient against a crisis that might occur. The result has been [illegible] as the Queen Dowager proceeded to Worthing, where she remained about a fortnight without deriving any substantial benefit from the change. Her Majesty then proceeded to Tunbridge Wells for a short period, where the Queen and the Prince Consort paid their Royal relative a visit. At the latter end of June the Queen Dowager returned to her residence at Bushy-park, in a very unsatisfactory condition. It was evident that her frame was on the decline, change of air not having proved, as it always had done previously, in her case of great benefit.

[illegible] Her Majesty [illegible] Bushy-park to Bentley Priory. In the meantime, her relatives in Germany were apprised of the feeble condition of her continued delicate health; and the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Meiningen and the Princess Mary arrived from Germany on the 6th of September, and were followed by the Prince Hereditary. The Serene Highnesses remained a week to her Majesty until the 20th of September, and on the 29th of the same month their Serene Highnesses the Duchess of Saxe-Weimar, and the princesses Anne and Amelia arrived; and by the [illegible] Queen Adelaide rose with great composure.

Her Majesty, up to the 6th of October, was, notwithstanding her increasing weakness, enabled to take frequent carriage airings, but that was the last day she was enabled to go out on any excursion.

Her Majesty then took to her chamber, and since that period her health rapidly declined. On the 12th of October, the Queen and Prince Albert, on their return from Osborne, visited their illustrious relatives, and, in the same week, the Duchess of Kent, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, the Duchess of Gloucester, and the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz, paid visits to the Queen Dowager.

The Bishop of London attended at the Priory on the 18th of October, at her Majesty's desire, and administered the Holy Sacrament to the Royal sufferer.

The Queen and Prince Albert paid their last visit to their illustrious relative on the 22nd ult., [illegible] of October, and during the week previous to Queen Adelaide's decease her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent twice visited her Majesty. Since Monday week, the bulletins issued by her Majesty's physicians denoted that little if any hopes remained of her prolonged existence, and on the following Friday her condition excited the greatest alarm. On the forenoon of that day a distressing change took place, and the immediate relatives of her Majesty were instantly summoned to her chamber. Her Majesty, however, rallied, and on the next morning (Saturday) was apparently more cheerful. At seven o'clock in the evening another serious change took place, which denoted beyond any doubt the approach of death. From this time her Majesty never rallied, but passed from life in a calm slumber, after a feeble cough, which occasioned the bursting of one of the vessels of the lungs. Her Majesty expired at seven minutes before two o'clock.

Their Serene Highnesses the Duchess Ida of Saxe-Weimar, the Princes Edward and Gustave, and the Princesses Anne and Amelia were present at the dissolution of their illustrious relative. The Earl and Countess Howe, Sir David Davies, the Rev. Canon Wood, the Rev. G. P. Hudson, Sir Andrew Barnard, Colonel and Mrs. Cornwall, and Miss Lindson were also in attendance.

On Saturday, the following bulletin of her Majesty's health was issued:—

"The Priory, Dec. 1, 1849.

"The Queen Dowager has not passed a good night, though less restless than the previous one

"Her Majesty continues in a weak state. "DAVID DAVIES, M.D."

Dr. Bright arrived at the Priory on the Saturday night, and remained in attendance until her Majesty's decease.

Her Majesty's physicians issued the following bulletin:—

"The Priory, Dec. 2, 1849.

"Her Majesty the Queen Dowager expired at seven minutes before two o'clock on Sunday morning, the 2d of December, without any appearance of suffering, and retaining her composure of mind to the last. "DAVID DAVIES, M.D.

"RICHARD BRIGHT, M.D."

At a later hour, a *London Gazette Extraordinary* was published, containing the melancholy announcement in the following terms:—

"Whitehall, Dec 2, 1849.

"This morning, at seven minutes before two o'clock, her Majesty the Queen Dowager [illegible] Queen Adelaide, [illegible] Majesty and all the Royal Family, after a painful and protracted illness, which she bore with extraordinary patience. The loss of this most excellent Princess will be deeply mourned by all classes of her Majesty's subjects, to whom her many eminent virtues rendered her the object of universal respect and affection."

Captain Bedford, Gentleman-Usher to her late Majesty, left the Priory at an early hour on Sunday morning for town. Expresses were forwarded to her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert; to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, at Frogmore House; and to their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, at Kew.

Intelligence of the mournful event was also communicated, on Sunday forenoon, to the Right Hon. George Grey, her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, and to the Lord Mayor.

The great bell of St. Paul's, as is customary on the demise of a member of the Royal family, tolled soon after the news was received in the City.

A deep gloom was cast over the village of Stanmore from the mournful death of her Majesty, whose liberal charities to the poor of that district, as well as her paternally unostentatious deportment, had rendered her deeply beloved by all classes of the inhabitants. The bell of the parish church of Stanmore tolled heavily during the afternoon.

FUNERAL OF HER LATE MAJESTY THE QUEEN DOWAGER.

The funeral of the late Queen Dowager is definitively fixed to take place on Tuesday next.

The remains of her Majesty will be deposited in the Royal Vault in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, but will not be interred in the state and with any of those ceremonials which for many centuries past have accompanied the interment of the Princes of the Blood Royal of Great Britain.

The ceremony of "lying in state" is to be altogether dispensed with on this occasion; and, contrary to all former precedent, the funeral will take place a mid-day, instead of, as usual, by torchlight, in the evening.

Another deviation, which from the usual custom will be observed, members of the Royal Family, is the omission of the process of embalming the body, which has been dispensed with, it is said, by express desire of her late lamented Majesty.

The procession will leave Bentley Priory at an early hour on Tuesday morning, and proceed, *viâ* Rickmansworth, Uxbridge, and Slough, to Windsor. At Slough the corpse will be joined by the Prince Consort and other members of the Royal Family, who will accompany it to St. George's Chapel.

The distance to be travelled from Bentley Priory to Windsor is about twenty miles.

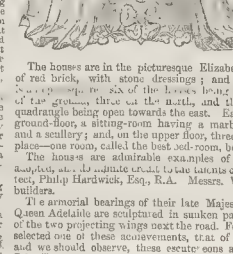
The inner coffin was sent down to the Priory on Monday morning, and the mortal remains of her late Majesty were placed therein the same afternoon by partners of the firm of Messrs. Bailey, also lead, will enclose the Royal funeral. The second coffin, which is lined throughout with lead, was sent down to Stanmore on Wednesday. The coffin is nearly completed, and will be exhibited at Messrs. Banting's premises in St. James's-street this day (Saturday).

With reference to the omissions above noticed, it is stated that an objection exists to the ceremony of lying in state taking place at Bentley Priory, in consequence of that mansion not being Royal property. The removal of the late Queen's remains to London for the purpose is also thought undesirable on many accounts, not the least of which is said to be the great risk of accident from the rush of spectators who would inevitably endeavour to obtain admission to view the ceremonial.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Messrs. Tapprell, Holland, and Son, for a copy of the inscription on the State Coffin, which is as follows:

DEPOSITUM
Serenissimæ Principissæ
ADELAIDE,
REGINA DOTARIÆ.
OBIIT IIDO DIE DECEMBRIS,
ANNO DOMINI M.D.CCC.XLIX.
ÆTATIS SUÆ LVIII.

KING WILLIAM NAVAL ASYLUM, AT PENGE.



HIS interesting foundation is one of the many testimonials of the late Queen Dowager to the revered memory of her Royal Consort, William IV. About 8½ acres of ground were purchased at Penge, of Dudin Browne, Esq., by her Majesty; and, at her expense, 12 dwelling-houses have been there erected, and just completed. These asylums are intended for the widows of Commanders, Lieutenants, Masters, and Pursers in the Royal Navy,—three for each class; and each widow will have an endowment of about £30 per annum, besides the residence.

The houses are in the picturesque Elizabethan style of architecture, of red brick, with stone dressings; and the plan of the Asylum [illegible] the six of the houses being situated on two west side [illegible] and the other three on the south side, the quadrangle being open towards the east. Each house contains, on the ground floor, a sitting-room having a marble mantelpiece, a kitchen, and a scullery; and, on the upper floor, three rooms, each with a fireplace—one room, called the best bed-room, being larger than the others. The houses are admirable examples of the style of architecture adopted, and do infinite credit to the talents of their accomplished architect, Philip Hardwick, Esq., R.A. Messrs. Ward and Nixon were the builders.

The armorial bearings of their late Majesty, King William IV. and Queen Adelaide are sculptured in sunken panels against the gable ends of the two projecting wings next the road. For our initial letter we have selected one of these achievements, that of the late Queen Dowager; and we should observe, these escutcheons are from the studio of Mr. John Thomas, and are in his most picturesque and effective style.

A very deep well has been sunk in the grounds of the Asylum, affording a capital supply of water.

LITERATURE.

EXCURSIONS IN SOUTHERN AFRICA. By Lieutenant-Colonel E. ELERS NAPIER. 2 vols. Shoberl.

The author of this work was lately on royal on special services in Kaffirland, and, therefore, may fairly be presumed to have possessed opportunities for collecting information which rarely present themselves to private individuals. At this era, it is peculiarly that he had prepared for publication a mass of evidence, wherein the misgovernment of the Cape, its wrongs, and their unprincipled authors, were unflinchingly exposed. Its bold statements, however, deterred publishers, and the Colonel kept his MS. by him, resolving that he would some time taken out of his grievance. However, one day he resented; and a friend undertook to modify the evidence, and make the work suitable more seasonable by adding some hints on the now engrossing topic of emigration, besides much valuable information on the missionary and convict systems in Southern Africa.

The Colonel seems to have had some difficulty in determining on his plan; but, ultimately, he set to work in a perfectly business-like manner, by noting all the various tribes of Southern Africa—past and present, abroad and at home, and this, with what he himself witnessed in the country, forms the staple of the work. He then touches upon the "Convict Question at the Cape," which, very clearly proves these wars originated in the most mistaken course of policy, obstinately pursued towards a set of faithless and rapacious savages, who were constantly tempted to plunder the colonists with impunity, owing to the unprotected state in which the whole extent of the eastern frontier has invariably been left.

"Now, as to the 'Convict Case' itself, it stands briefly as follows: When the question was first mooted of converting the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope into a penal settlement, Sir Harry Smith strongly remonstrated against such a step. In reply, he received an assurance from the Colonial Secretary of State, that his measure should be carried into effect without the concurrence of the inhabitants; which assurance was accordingly communicated to them, and apparently quieted their apprehensions; for their dissent to the proposed 'experiment' has been openly and unanimously manifested. However, we are the expression of such sentiments had possibly time to reach England, a vessel was thence despatched to Bermuda, with instructions to convey from that island a certain number of convicted felons, for the purpose of being deported and landed at the Cape of Good Hope."

The first volume of Colonel Napier's work is chiefly occupied with the details of his voyage out to Cape Town, and the earlier part of the campaign against the Kaffir War of 1834-35. These chapters show great di igence to have been laid in the collection of materials, as well as excellent observat on of what the Colonel experienced in his journey itself. There is a lively intelligence about this volume, which is very attractive.

In the second volume, more strictly speaking, the "EXCURSIONS" commence; and we have "treks" and waggon mishaps, gallops, broussas, forays, skirmishings, and other varied movements—all, doubtless, excellent opportunities for witnessing the life and manners of the people, and especially the romance of savage life. At the same time, the towns and villages, forts and ports, are agreeably described. By the way, we perceive that in one of the chapters the author bears tes imony to the characteristic spirit of one of a series of Lucrayings gi en in our Journal, by saying of two full-grown Kaffirs, "I wish the TRAVELS LONDON has so faithfully portrayed the boys' gentleman in black,' that I shall waste no more time on the subject."

These sketches of the lives of the chiefs in this volume are very interesting; especially the account of Macomo and Sandilla. The excursions are spiced with some entertaining chase adventures and bush life; and, altogether, the work is the most copious, complete, and attractive which has appeared for some years on the Cape colony. It is written throughout with great spirit, a keen eye to time and circumstances, and an acute knowledge of "what to observe."

The volumes are handsomely printed, and embellished with portraits of the late Sir B. D'Urban, and the present Governor, Sir Harry Smith, besides some cleverly executed landscape illustrations.

A NEW MODE OF TREATING DEAFNESS. By JAMES YEARSLEY, Surgeon to the Metropolitan Ear Institution. Churchill.

This pamphlet is a reprint from the *Lancet*, of Mr. Yearsley's mode of treating "deafness when attended with partial or entire loss of the Membrana Tympani, associated or not with discharge from the ear." Cases are detailed, and the following is the remedy:

"A very small quantity of wool is sufficient. It must be moistened in some fluid (distilled water), without any compression, and gently pushed down the passage with the point of a probe. I have had constructed for the purpose a set of instruments which are calculated to meet and overcome every difficulty; for I need scarcely say that it is very easy to talk of passing a foreign body down the meatus, but it is not so easily done. Besides, it is not sufficient to merely pass it down to the site of the membrane; but when there, the spot must be found which it is indispensable the wool should occupy and cover: for then only, and not till then, will success attend the operation, and the patient regain the hearing. I would the rules, which, of course, vary with the case, the patient may be taught to manipulate upon himself, and all that is required is, to renew the cotton, night and morning, or morning only." This is quite sufficient to maintain the improved hearing in the intervals."

AFFAIRS OF HUNGARY.

The subjoined memorial has been drawn up and presented to Lord John Russell, First Lord of the Treasury, and to Viscount Palmerston, principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, with a view to the friendly intervention of her Majesty's Government with regard to the future position of Hungary towards Austria. The signatures belong to members of either House of Parliament —

"We, the undersigned, desire to express to your Lordships, and, through your Lordships, to the rest of her Majesty's confidential servants, the deep interest which we have taken in the contest which has been recently carried on between the Hungarian nation and the Emperor of Austria. Not less deep is the interest which we now take in the final settlement of the question at issue between them, and in the permanent pacification of that great country. Sincerely attached to the liberties of our own country, the final establishment of which is due to the successful termination of struggles analogous to those which have been made from time to time in Hungary with equal sincerity desirous of maintaining the peace of Europe, we are fully sensible of the great importance, that the settlement of the questions at issue should be effected in a manner, and upon terms, satisfactory to the Hungarian nation, not only for the sake of Hungary herself, but because we apprehend that a settlement unsatisfactory to the country will sow the seed of renewed discontent, may lead to fresh local disturbances, and by the local disturbance of so large an element of the system may endanger the tranquility of the whole.

"The object of the undersigned is internal liberty, national independence —European peace. For the attainment of these objects we trust the Court of Vienna will bear in mind that the satisfaction and contentment of Hungary will afford the greatest security. Hungary, however, the means by which the authority of the House of Hapsburg has been re-established, the undersigned are of opinion that the occasion p rmits, even if it does not call for, the intervention of Great Britain, in counselling the Austrian Government to exercise of its restored executive power With respect to the mode and opportunity of interfering, the undersigned offer no specific opinion, but we hops that her Majesty's Government will not shrink from suggesting and pressing the following Republican France has abolished capital punishment for political offences, it will not be wise to allow a contrast to be drawn unfavourable to the clemency of monarchical governments.

(Signed)

"Fitzwilliam, Northampton, Zetland, Beaumont, Kinnaird, Hatherton, Conyngham, Gosford, Stanley of Alderley, Dudley, Radnor, R. M. Carew, Berkeley Cavendish, Robert Grosvenor, Harry Verney, Thomas Slingsby Duncombe, T. Perronet Thompson, Thomas Wakley, John Sadleir, Pierce Somerset Butler, William Scholefield, John Bargus, Robert A. Slaney, Thomas E. Headlam, Joseph Reynolds, E. K. Tenison, Michael Sullivan, T. Chisholm Anstey, James Heywood, Fr. Mowatt, George Thompson, John O'Brien, James Kershaw, Henry Salwey, Joseph Locke, William Caffin, William Ralph Cosens, Francis P. Dunne, Nicholas M. Fenwick, Torrens M'Cullagh, T. G. Marshall, D. Jophson Norreys, T. Dawson Rawdon, James Wyld, Savile C. K. Ogle, Charles Pearson, Lawrence Heyworth, James Clay, H. A. Aglionby, the O'Gorman Mahon, B. M. Willcox, William Pinney, A. E. Cockburn, Richard M. Fox, W. Sharman Crawford, Alexander Hastie, W. J. Fox, John Twiseil Wawn, John Pilkington, Pryse Loveden, William Hutt, William Evans, Thomas Sidney, B. Hall, P. Crampton, Joseph Brotherton, J. MacGregor, W. Marshall, T. Twisden Hodges, John Williams, T. A. Mitchell, Charles Cowen, Edward N. Buxton, Dudley Coutts Stuart, De Lucy Evans, Maurice O'Connell, William Ewart, R. Perfect, M. Forster, E. H. Carter, William Clay, G. W. Fitzwilliam, W. Lockyer Freeman, T. Milner Gibson."

MUNIFICENT BEQUESTS.—The late Mr. Lewis Morris Cuthbert, of No. 7, Lyon-terrace, Maida Hill, by his will and testament, bequeaths the following sums for benevolent purposes:—To the Westminster Hospital, at Brompton, £3000; Royal Free Hospital, £7000; University College Hospital, £500; Committee for Promoting the Establishment of Baths and Washhouses for the Labouring Classes, £100; School of Industry, Paddington, £100; National Benevolent Institution, £100; Scripture Readers' Society (England), £900: Law Clerks' Society, £200; Officiating Minister at Endell street Church, St. Giles's, for the purpose of the pew at that district, £100; Christ Chapel (Maida Hill) National and Infant Schools, over Pay, £2.00; Western General Dispensary, £100; Poor-box of eleven of the Metropolitan and City Police Courts £100. The above sums are to be paid by instalments of £10 annually £650 (making in all £6500). Mr. Cuthbert held an appointment in the Court of Chancery as clerk to Master the Hon. Sir George Rose.

The system of reduction in the Customs department is still being carried into effect in the various ports in the United Kingdom, although of comparatively small amount in each case, will, in the aggregate, form an important item in the financial estimates.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

PHRONE—You are quite right, and the suggestion causes opportunely. A more elegant and effective Christmas present than a set of the new Chess-men, with their beautiful box, could hardly be chosen.

LOVELACE 1. For the volumes you mention. 5, 6, 7, and 8 of the *Chess Player's Chronicle* you should apply to Hastings, of Carey-street. We doubt if they are to be had of any other bookseller. 2. The Chess column in the *Illustrated London News* is not conducted by Lewis, but by Mr. Staunton, who is not now at Stockholm, he returned to Berlin early. A copy of the diagram sent, at the George and Vulture Hotel, Cornhill.

LONDON, Camberwell—Your proper plan is to screw yourself a member of the New Suburban Chess Club in that neighbourhood. If you propose you should apply to the President, the Rev J S Sweet, 6, Grange-street, Hampstead-road

HENRY—It is White's 4th move which is inaccurate; that of course, the game being an "Evans Gambit" should be 4. P to Q Kt 4th, not 4. P to K Kt 4th

BELLAIR—We will endeavour to our solution of Enigma No 501.

BELGRAVIA—A list of members composing the St George's Chess Club can be obtained on application to Mr R Longbottom the secretary of the Polygon Chess Club

PHANTASMA, Oxford—They are addressed to post office, Salisbury. The Chess column is conducted by the two communications of Horton and D'Orville, and not by Lewis, as you suppose.

NON-PAREIL, Portsmouth—Your solution of Problem No 505 is correct. Address Mr. Staunton, No. 1 of the plates of h. rg yphics published by Messrs. Bell and Daldy, York-street, Covent Garden. Members and Visitors of the Ancient Egyptians." We are not aware that Layard's magnificent discoveries have yet brought to light any evidence of tabular amusements among the ancient Assyrians

J T K The problem to which you allude appeared in *La Regence*, and is as follows:—White King at his B 6th, B at Q Kt 5th, Kts at K 6th and Q 4th, P at Q B 6th Black King at his sq, P at Q 3d White to play, and mate in two moves. It is very neat indeed

THE GAMESTER. Problem 30 cannot be solved in the way you suppose, depend on it.

S B A. YOUNG PLAYER, and NOVICE—See the notice above to W E J.

AN OLD IRISH GENTLEMAN. M K P. Tschebigeff. A NOVICE.—Impossible. Black would take the Pawn with his K a Pawn en passe of

OMICRON. An impossible "trifle," we fear. Instead, if Black interpose his free Kt at the second move, J F S—White's 4th move should be 4. P to Q Kt 4th, and Black then takes that Pawn with his Q Bsq

R M—The two Kings must always have an intervening square between them

CARLISLE C C—Apply to the Hon Secretary of the Brighton Chess-club, Clarke Pier, Brighton, for the rules and regulations of that club. When your club is fairly established, will you favour us with a list of members, and the days and place of assemblage?

H S. Birmingham; J R. Lenham. W J G. Hastings—An egregious mistake; you forgot that in each case Black would take the Pawn with his Pawn en passe.

X Y Z—The game between the London Club and the Club of Gentlemen is expected to terminate every move. Upon its conclusion we purpose giving it in full, with copious notes and variations

CARLO FOLIERO—It shall have an early place

E H G. Your reply in the paper of yesterday.

ARTHUR H. The game duly received by correspondence between the celebrated Shrewsbury and Wyvern Clubs. Can give back, if required, as we have a copy apart from yours.

SEA, Lincolnshire—Through any Chess-men dealer. But, *beyond moderate and wearisome analysis*, there are none to be had so cheap as the newly-registered Pieces. The highly ornamental ones for them is alone worth a guinea, as a most elegant drawing-room ornament

MAX L. Magdeburgh—We shall be glad to hear again from our courteous consultant of Magdeburgh

Solutions by the Rev J T. PAYNE, F G W E. ARENDON, HUBERT MAGAHEE, MAZARIN, P G B, OTHO HELLARY, HUGHESTON, GESU, LEICESTRIUS, LANCET, CARLISLE C C, DERVEON, V S B, W G, Manchester, E H G, CARLO FOLIERO, Rev T R S, Rev W H, and several Young Players.

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*** Answers to a host of Correspondents are unavoidably deferred until next week

The gentlemen of the King's College *School* will have great pleasure in settling the preliminaries, before the Christmas vacation, for a game of chess by correspondence with any other school, to be commenced immediately after the vacation. Address Mr C B Clarke, King's College *School*, Somerset House, Strand, London (previous to Dec 15, or after Jan 2.)

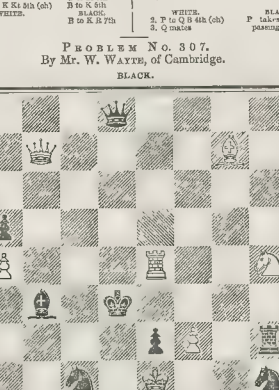
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 306.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to K 3d	P to Q B 5th, or (a), (b), (c).	2. P takes P (ch)	K takes P
		3. Q mates.	

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(a) 1.	B to K 1 7th	3. Q mates	
2 Kt to K B 4th (ch)	P takes Kt		
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(b) 1.	P to K 6th	2. Kt mates	
2. Q to K Kt 5th (ch)	B to K 8th		
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(c) 1.	B to K 8 7th	2. P to Q B 4th (ch)	P takes P in passing
		3. Q mates	

PROBLEM NO. 307.
By Mr. W. WAYTE, of Cambridge.

BLACK.



WHITE

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS AT LIVERPOOL.

The following finely-contested example of the good old solid "Giuoco Piano," is one of the latest games played by Mr. Spreckley prior to his regretted departure for China.

WHITE (Mr. Spreckley.)	BLACK (Mr. Mongredien.)	WHITE. (Mr. Spreckley).	BLACK (Mr Mongredien).
1 P to K 4th	P to K 4th	28 B takes B	Q takes B
2 K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	29. Kt to Q 4	Kt to B 3d
3 K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	30. K Kt to Q B 4th	Q to B 4th
4. P to Q B 3d	P to Q 3d	31. Q Kt to R 4th (c)	Q takes Q P
5 P to K R 3rd	P to K R 3d	32 Q takes Q	Kt takes Q
6. Castles	K Kt to B 3d	33. Q Kt to B 6th	Kt takes Kt
7. P to Q 4th	P takes P	34. Kt takes Kt	R to Q sq
8 P takes P	B to Q Kt 3d	35. R to Q sq	R to B sq
9. Kt to Q B 3d	Castles	36. R takes B	R takes R
10. K to K P sq	Kt to Q R 4th	37. Kt takes it (ch)	K to his 2d
11. K B to Q 3d (a)	P to Q B 4th	38. Kt to Q B 6th	P to Q Kt 3d
12. P to Q 5th	P to Q B 5th	39. Kt to Q 6th	K to Q 3d
13. B to Q 3 2d	B to Q B 2d	40. K to Kt sq	K to Q 4th
14. P to Q Kt 4th	P takes P (in passing)	41. K to B 2d	K to B 5th
15. P takes P	Q B to Q 2d	42. Kt takes P (ch)	K takes P
16. P to Q Kt 4th (b)	Kt to Q B 5th	43 Kt to Q 6th	K to B 4th
17. P to Q Kt 3th	Q Kt to K 6th	44. Kt to K 8d	P to Q 5 5th
19. P to Q Kt 3th	Q to K 2d	45 K to his 3d	P to K Kt 4th
20 P to K B 4th	Kt takes B	46. K to Q 3d	K to K Kt 4th
21 Q takes Kt	K R to K sq	47. K to Q 2d	P to K R 5th
22. P to K 5th	P takes P	50. P to K Kt 4th	P to K R 6th
23. K to Q R 3d	P to Q 3d	51. K to Q 3d	P to Q R 6th
24. K to Q R 2d	Q takes P	52 K to Q 2d	P to Q R 7th
25. Kt to K B 3d	Q to K 2d	53 Kt to B 2d	K to Kt 7th
26. K R to K sq	Q to K B sq	54. P to Q Kt 5th	K takes Kt (g)
27. K takes R	P takes R (d)	And White mates in seven moves.	

(a) This opening is a mod l of some extensively studied and defence

(b) Hardly so strong as B to Q 3d, intending to win the Kt next move

(c) We should have supported his Kt with Kt, and then playing P to K B 4th

(d) By taking with the R he would clearly have lost his Q R Pawn.

(e) This first step of a profound and masterly combination.

(f) Compelled; Black to exhaust his moves

(g) the only chance of drawing remained in playing the King to Kt 8th, instead of taking the Kt; and even that was a forlorn hope.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 503.—By Mr. W. CAWLEY, of Manchester.

White's K at his 2d, B at Q B 6th, Kts at Q 8th and Q Kt 4th, Ps at K Kt 3d, and Q B 3d.

Black's K at his 5th, Q at K B 3d, Kts at Q B 5th and Q K 3d, P at K 4th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No 504.—By the same.

White's K at Q sq, R at K B 5th, B at K B sq; Ps at K B 6th, Q 6th, Q B 3d, Q Kt 2d and Q B 2d.

Black's K at his 6th, Ps at K B 3d, K 5th, Q 3d, Q B 4th, and Q R 3d.

White to play, and mate in five moves

No 507.—By Mr. G. S. JELLICOE, of Oxford.

White: K at his R 3d, Rs at K Kt 4th and Q Kt 2d, Kt at K B 6th; Ps at K R 2d and 5th, and K B 2d

Black: K at his R sq, R at Q R 3d, B at K B 2d; Ps at K R 5th and 2d, K B 6th, Q B 3d, Q Kt 4th, and Q R 6th.

White to mate in four moves.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The appeal of Mr. Gorham against the Bishop of Exeter from the Court of Arches has been announced for hearing before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on the 11th inst. The Archbishops of Canterbury and of York, and the Bishop of London, will attend the hearing as Privy Councillors; and all the members of the Judicial Committee are expected to be present on this occasion.

The installation of the newly-appointed Dean of St. Paul's, the Rev. H. H. Milman, took place on Friday week, at St. Paul's Cathedral

Explosions, by which a number of colliers—amounting in the whole to about 60—sustained more or less injuries, occurred on Wednesday and Thursday week, at the Eskyr Colliery, on the Eaglesnush estate, worked by Messrs. Penrose and Evans.

Lieutenant Graham and Mr. Elliott, late officers of her Majesty's ship *Chilvers*, undergoing imprisonment in the Devon county gaol, pursuant to a court martial, were, on Monday, by order of the Lords of the Admiralty, removed to the Queen's Prison, London.

The Queen has conferred a pension of £100 per annum, from the civil list, upon Mr. George Petrie, one of the honorary secretaries of the Royal Irish Academy, who is well known for his extensive antiquarian research s

Sir Joshua Walmsley, M.P., and Mr. G. Thompson, M.P., continue to hold meetings in Perth, Greenock, and the p rts of Scotland, in furtherance of their scheme of financial and Parliamentary Reform.

It is stated that the large property possessed by the late Colonel Latouche, who died in London about three weeks since, will fall into the possession of the Knight of Kerry. A great portion of this property is situate in the county of Dublin

There is at present a vacancy in the Penge Asylum, founded by her late Majesty the Queen Dowager for the widows of naval officers, caused by the death of Mrs. Fisher, the widow of a paymaster and purser. Applications for vacancies are made through Captain Bedford, R.N., late Gentleman Usher to the lamented Queen Adelaide.

The imports into Liverpool, for the two weeks ending the 28th of November, were:—102,688 bushels of wheat, 2334 bags of wheat, 8313 barrel of flour, 9543 bags of flour, 13,040 bushels of oats, 143,483 bushels of Indian corn, 70,840 bags of Indian corn, 6480 bus hels of peas, 4590 bags of peas, 15,020 bushels of beans, 110 bags of barley, 3996 boxes of cheese, 513 loose cheese.

In the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Court of Bankruptcy, the certificate of Mr. Cuthbert Grey, formerly M.P. for Gateshead, was recently suspended for twelve months. The judge observed that the bankrupt was open to the charge of culpable extravagance and reckless proceedings. The debts are £155,000, and the assets are barely recoverable.

The two Misses Bathurst, grand-daughters of the late Dr. Bathurst, Bishop of Norwich, were received into the Roman Church a few days since; one of them by the Rev Father Ludwig, Redemptorist at Great Marlow, and the other by the chaplain of the Good Shepherd, at Hammersmith.

Mr. Trelawny, M.P., delivered a lecture at the Plymouth Mechanics' Institution on Wednesday evening week, on "The Elevation of the Working Classes." The hall was honored to attentively by a large and respectable audience

On Monday, some fishermen of Exmouth caught a shark. The monster was more than seven feet in length, and about three feet round in the largest part. The appearance of its serried ranks of teeth was truly formidable.

A letter has been addressed to the council by Lord John Russell, offering to place at the disposal of the Royal Society, for scientific purposes, this year, £1000, and probably the same amount in successive years. The offer has been accepted

On Saturday the members of the Oxfordshire Association for the Protection of Agriculture held a meeting at the Star Hotel, Oxford, when it was resolved to dissolve the society, it being no longer useful, and it was further resolved to present the funds in hand, amounting to £440, to the Radcliff Infirmary

Mr. Gordon, the Government Inspector of Schools for the Church of Scotland, has resigned that office, on being appointed Secretary to the Education Committee and Inspector of the Schools of the General Assembly. Mr. Gordon does not enter on the duties of his new situation until January next

New South Wales provincial papers, viz. the *Maitland Mercury* and *Hunter River Advertiser* to August 15 inclusive, mention that the statement of quarterly exports of wool, tallow, &c. showed a considerable increase.

A very handsome tablet is about to be erected in little Marlow Church to the memory of the late Field-Marshal Sir George Nugent. His remains were interred in the same grave with those of his equally distinguished brother, Admiral Nugent.

The estate in Perthshire, known as Solierzie, and formerly in the possession of the celebrated Duncan Ferguson, who, with his untiring but valiant son, was killed during the late campaign in India, is about to be disposed of by public auction.

The King of the Belgians has conferred the cross of the Commander of the Order of Leopold on Prince Callimak, Minister of the Porte at Paris and Brussels. His Majesty has also sent the Grand Cross of the same Order to Ali Pasha, Minister of Foreign Affairs at Constantinople

In consequence of the lamented illness of the Queen Dowager, the play, as announced for the 10th, 13th, and 17th of December, at Westminster School, will not take place

By the supplementary charter recently granted, the powers of the University of London have been considerably extended; and it is now authorised to receive certificates in arts and laws from all the Universities of the United Kingdom, as well as from the respective Colleges of Oxford and Cambridge, in addition to those institutions which were previously empowered by the Crown to issue such certificates.

The "rowing man" will be interested in learning that a boat-race, between picked crews of Oxford and Cambridge, will take place on the Thames on the 15th inst. Boats have been ordered at Searle's, and the crews are in active training

A letter from Philadelphia says that a box of gold-dust, directed from San Francisco to New York, had been opened with an augur by some ingenious and curious rogue, and 10,000 dollars' value abstracted from it.

A gift of £2500 has been made by W. Laslett, Esq., to the parish of St. Nicholas, Worcester.

Eastern, near Wokingham, Berks, the beautiful seat of Admiral Sir John Sinclair, Bart., has been purchased by John Walter, Esq., M.P. for Nottingham. The property fetched nearly £60,000.

During the last summer no fewer than 8520 dogs were killed in the streets of New York, and 6760 dollars were paid as premiums to the killers.

Last week a fatal affray took place near Aldersey-road, in Cheshire, between poachers and gamekeepers, one of the former being killed on the spot. So deeply has the disturbance in the locality affected Mr. Aldersey, of Aldersey-hall, that he has instructed his tenant, George Lightfoot, to destroy all the game on his manor, and to give away his greyhounds.

Russia continues to construct war vessels; seven new ones, two being men of war, were to be launched on the 23rd and 24th ult., at Nikolajew

According to an Imperial ukase, dated the 23rd of November, the exportation of gold and silver, which has been prohibited since May, 1848, will again be allowed from St. Petersburgh on and after the 12th of the present month.

The Adelaide (South Australia) papers of June 9 report the arrival there of the *Royal Sovereign* and *Childe Harold*, from Plymouth (February 17th), the *Inconstant* also last from Plymouth (February 18th), the *Garland Grove*, last from Port Philip (May 29th), and the *Dorothy*, which sailed from Plymouth on the 4th March

The Procureur de la République at Paris, on Monday, soon after its publ cation, ordered the seizure of the pamphlet entitled "Le 13 Juin, par Ledru Rollin," printed by M. Schneider. Proceedings are instituted against the printer and all the publishers of the work. In the Assemblée Législative, on Monday, a scene occurred in the evening by the customary festival dinner at which Mr. Newsgate, M.P., supported by Mr. Spooner, M.P., presided.

The Paris papers mention the death of Mme. Sister of the late Prince Bishop of Hohenloe, the Princess Eleanora Henriette, Canoness of Innsprunk, on the 17th of November, as had been predicted by her brother, the Prince Bishop on his death-bed only a few days before.

An eel was caught in the Conan, near the mouth of the river, at Inverness, a few days ago, of an unusual size. When deprived of head and entrails, it weighed no less than 35lb. This sea serpent on a small scale occasioned considerable trouble in the cook.

The *Magyar Hirlap* announces that Bishop Horvath, ex-Minister of Hungary, has arrived in France, under the assumed name of Morand

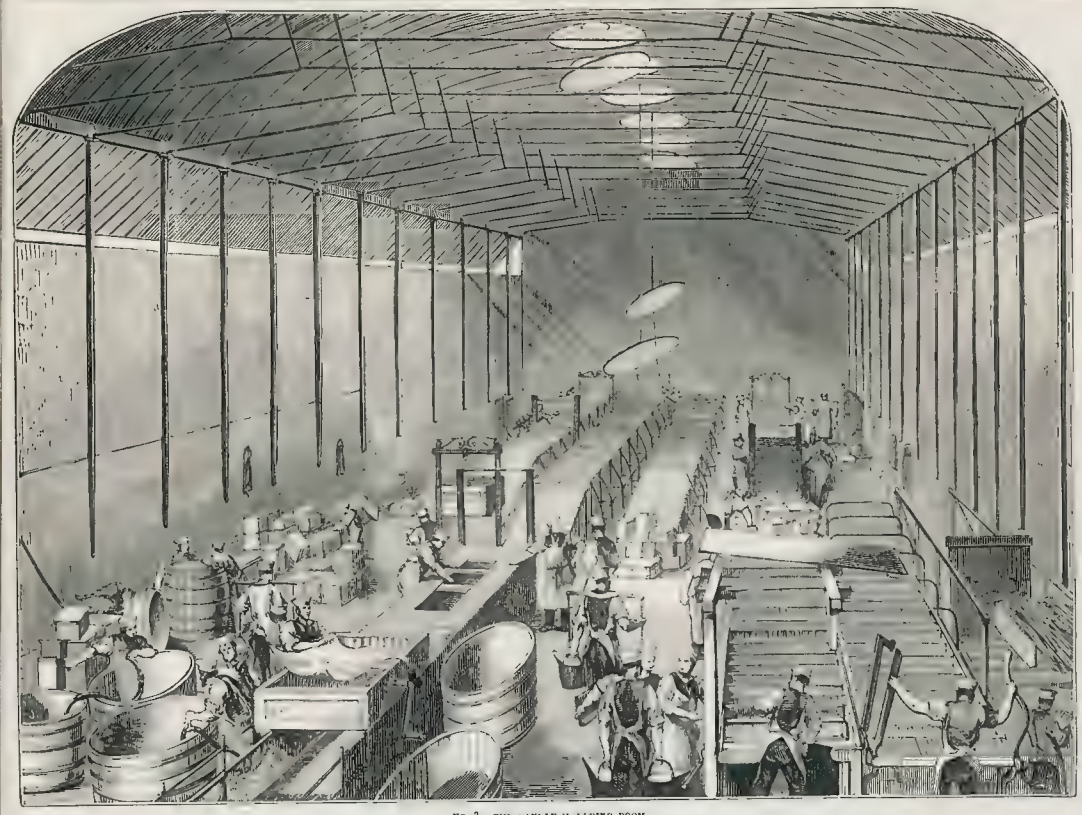
Twenty-eight Hungarian refugees left Hamburgh on the 30th ult., for the United States, and others are to follow. A committee for raising funds for their passages has been established, and it has allowed them 6000 marcs (the mare is 16 sch.) for the expen-es of their conveyance to America.

The *locataire* of the *concierge* of the Hôtel de Ville of Boulogne-sur-Mer, having ascended on Sunday to the belfry of the hotel to convey something to the workmen, fell from a great height through a trap which had been accidentally left open, and was killed on the spot.

On Sunday evening, about seven o'clock, at No. 38, Rue de Rivoli, Paris, Mme. Arnould-Plessy, the celebrated tragedian, was so severely burnt, in consequence of her dress having accidentally caught fire, that she died the next day.

PRICE'S PATENT CANDLE COMPANY'S WORKS.—No. 1.—THE SPREADING AND STRIPPING DEPARTMENT.—(SEE PAGE 382.)

NO. 2.—THE STEAM BOILING AND ENGINE-HOUSE.



NO. 3.—THE CANDLE MOULDING ROOM.

NO. 4.—THE "NIGHT LIGHT" AND PACKING DEPARTMENT.

PRICE'S PATENT CANDLE COMPANY'S WORKS.

PROBABLY, there are thousands of our readers who either have used, or heard of, "Price's Patent Candles;" but we feel certain there are very few among the number who have the least idea of the immense extent to which machinery, aided by chemical science, is applied in manufacturing that simple article of nightly consumption—a Candle. Almost every inhabitant of London, and of our provincial cities and towns, must have witnessed the primitive, and equally patient. process of what an angler would term "dipping for tallow candles with cotton lines."

Every one knows how rude and ill-formed are these primitive occupants of the candlestick; but, in course of time, progression, one of the natural laws governing all civilized communities, led to the production of the moulded candle, an obvious improvement, so far as it was concerned, upon the original dip. But the mould candle, though presenting a smoother exterior to one sense, was still the offensive tallow to another, with all its collateral disadvantages of guttering and spluttering, besides endless snuffing. To these fortunate people inhabiting such terraces as Carlton-terrace, and such squares as Grosvenor-square, the Candle question was, like many others, both of domestic and political economy, of little import. The magnates of the land were perfectly satisfied, and wisely too: they had their wax and spermaceti lights, their portable gas thermo-lamps and gilt-tirine chandeliers, their girandole and carcel lamps, in which they burnt *huiles au naturel ou parfumées*, just as they pleased; and, what was better still, they had plenty of money to pay for these curious refinements.

Such was the position, or rather the clare-obscure of artificial light in this country, when Messrs. Edward Price and Co. started up and solved the great problem of cheap Illumination, by the application of the Belmont and Composite Candles which have the external beauty of wax, combined with an equally illuminating power; which are divested of the objectionable odour of tallow; and, finally, which are so perfect in their combustion as to require no snuffing. These candles were not only welcomely received by the general public, but were speedily adopted by the wealthy classes; and many an unsuspecting traveller may have paid at an hotel for "Wax Lights, 3s. 6d.," when the cheap and excellent commodity from Belmont has really been the illuming power.

The discovery was worked out, upon a moderate scale, at Belmont, Vauxhall, until first gradually, and then rapidly, superseding the sale of moulds and tallow-

[illegible] Vauxhall and Saint Lambeth. In addition to these home-

tensive mill-works there for the manufacture of cocoa-nut oil. The Patent Candles, however, are principally made from another species of palm growing on western parts of the coast of Africa, and botanically known as *Avoora Elais*, and *Elais guineensis*. It may be satisfactory to those of our readers who advocate the no-consumption of sheep as a means to know that by far the greater part of the evidence, before a Committee of the House of Commons, that the increased consumption of palm-oil, greatly attributable to the above improvements in candle manufacture, had led to the employment of a vast number of persons, who, otherwise would be engaged in the slave-trade.

We will now leave both Greyon and the slave-trade, with the permission of our readers, leaving them to accompany us to Belmont, while we describe the various departments of the works as they were explained to us, on our recent visit. Mr. [illegible] the engaging director. A huge [illegible] of palm-oil, has just arrived alongside the river from one of the packets, and [illegible] huge iron cranes are employed in discharging the cargo. Each enormous tub is lifted in succession upon a raised platform, where a steam pipe is introduced into it to liquify the contents, which the change of climate in the transit from Africa has thoroughly solidified. The oil, thus dissolved, which is of a bright orange colour, is conveyed through a pipe to reservoirs. From these reservoirs it is by chemical processes converted into an odd, brownish-looking substance resembling wax. These processes being completed, the material is again loaded into barges, which are taken up to the branch works at Battersea. Here the discoloration of the material, engendered by the previous processes, is expunged.

From Battersea the material is re-conveyed to Belmont, where, upon being landed, it is taken to the spreading and stripping department. (See Engraving No. 1). Here the purified palm-oil is carried in large troughs to the machine shown in the centre of the illustration, by which it is, in endless lengths, carried against a revolving cutter which shaves it into pieces sufficiently small to pass down the sliding tube, attached to which is a carriage provided with two heavy rollers. Falling upon these carriages, the material is spread upon cocoa fibre mats in layers of an equal thickness, regulated by an iron frame. Each layer of the material is covered with another mat, and, when sufficient masses of these Compo-site sandwiches have been formed, they are conveyed on trucks to the pressing department. In these rooms stand forty-two powerful hydraulic presses, worked by applying steam power to several pairs of pumps, the bands of which are driven up or down by a simple contrivance of the man who superintends the steam-the oleic acid, which, as it is forced from between the mats, trickles down into a vessel placed to receive it. After the mats, with the layers of crystals between them, have been submitted to the stupendous pressure of many hundred tons, and irregularly congealed, by coming in contact with the cool metal of the moulds. During the long time usually found necessary for the solidifying, it crystallized, causing the candles to have a speckled, unequal surface; a small quantity of arsenic was therefore added, which, by combining with the stearic acid, prevented the crystallizing. In the process, however, which was entirely suppressed the arsenic one, the warming of the moulds has removed the necessity of heating up the mats as, which, therefore, is poured in almost at its congealing point; and it would being at the same temperature, the material hardens into one uniform mass, before any crystallization can take place.

The moulding frames, which, prior to this ingression, were described as being wicked, having become sufficiently warm by passing through the heated closet, are raised by a lever to the level of the floor, and the pressing-frame which fills the moulds and fills them and then the frame is pushed upon a carriage and trans ferred to another line of railway, along which it passes to the candle-drawing machine. The operation of this machine is the most curious part of the process. A set of ramrods, provided with a spring catch, which lays hold of the mould-tops, pushes them with the candles attached through the moulds (as pellets are driven through a pea-shooter), and thus by a single effort grasps a whole set of cand es, and wicks the next set. The candles just drawn are held down by a spring cate., and the wicks cut off evenly by a traversing circular knife. These operations are carried on with rapidity. In each of the drawing-machine frames, constituting a candle-machine, there are, when first cottoned, ninety-two rods of wick; therefore, supposing the six machines which we saw at work were started simultaneously with 552 entire length of candles would be made in exhausting one single wicking of the machines!

The candles, as they become released from the moulds by the drawing machine, are conse to the Belmont Candle Company. Viewed from the room, they appear to belong to some unoccupied factory; so much, unfortunately, has the presence of smoke become associated with the notion of a brisk trade; but once within this busy scene, and Mr. Mackinnon will first assure those four apparently idle chimneys are discharging weekly, by night and by day, from Monday morning to Saturday night, the entire combustible products of 160 tons of fuel an furnaces of nine than a thousand-horse power. He would also find that both Jenkin's and Bazeddine's furnaces, which are employed, besides consuming the smoke as fuel, are feeding themselves with the refuse coal of the London market, at a price per ton much below that paid for the ordinary steam coal.

Our readers will be surprised to learn, that there are in active operation the following auxiliaries to the stately manufactory of this establishment: a laboratory, engineers, carpenters, tinmen, coppersmiths, and weavers' shops, forges, a cooperage, a sealing-wax manufactory; and, though last, not least, a steam printing-machine!

The principal part of the buildings in which these multifarious occupations are carried on are of corrugated iron, by which precaution they are rendered nearly fire-proof. In addition to this foresight, copious supplies of water, with hose ready laid, are kept in reserve at various points of the works. We were particularly struck with the cleanly and healthy appearance of the numerous hands employed, which is no small degree attributable to the inodorous shape of the manufactured material, when compared with the nauseous fumes arising from tallow; and, upon the whole, rarely have we visited a manufactory which afforded us so much pleasure as our day at Belmont.

MUSIC.

CLASSICAL CHAMBER MUSIC.

Mr. Willy, the violinist, has commenced, at St. Martin's Hall, a series of six concerts, for the purpose of affording the general public, at very moderate prices, the opportunity of hearing a selection of classical chamber compositions executed by first-rate players. Hitherto, this school of music has been a sealed book to the multitude, albeit well known in the rich and aristocratic circles. Mr. Willy's notion of opening the magnificent stores of instrumental writings for the appreciation of the masses, is a philanthropic one, and deserves every success. The very attempt proves the accuracy of the views so frequently urged in the columns of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, that the patronage of the public may safely be called upon on behalf of the intellectual in art, and that cheap, trivial, and trashy concerts are only sustained because there is no superior entertainment for amateurs with moderate means to resort to. If Mr. Willy's undertaking for chamber music be successful, the organisation of a large orchestra for the effective performance of the grand symphonies and overtures of the great masters will follow in due course.

The programme comprised Haydn's Quartet in D, No. 63, and Mendelssohn's Trio in D minor, op. 49, in the first part; and Beethoven's Sonata in F major, op. 5, and Onslow's Quintet in A minor, in the second part. Mr. Willy led the Quartet of Haydn, Zerbini having the second violin part, Weslake the viola, and Piatti the violoncello. The selection was highly appropriate, as rendered by Willy; and in the detached and brilliant passages of the presto—a movement to which many of our musical hearers are locked in their [illegible] di-

[illegible] before received them. The trio was decidedly played. Stephens Bennett, who performed in this work at the Musical Union, gave a poetic reading to the Mendelssohnian music, on

British farmer to be thus calumniated without stating, in reply that which he knew to be true, that, notwithstanding the disadvantages—and they were numerous—put in their path as to soil and climate, the British farmer had succeeded by his zeal and industry in raising a greater amount of produce than was the case in most parts of the Continent, and even in the United States of America, which had been so roughly cultivated. Was it the fault of the farmer, or of the Government and Parliament, that, during a long series of years, every discouragement had been offered to British industry, and that the farmer could have now no encouragement and inducement to employ things until, sooner or later, he profitably could? Surely the farmers had been encouraged to look for relief only to the landlords, and they were told that this was only a landlord's question. Was it not well known to them all, and proved by experience and calculations, that the rent which no one could dispute, that no reduction could be made by the landlord? And was it not true that rents could not be greatly reduced or considerably diminished without great injury to the fortunes and chances of the tenant? It was a landlord's question, which it certainly was not, he would ask, what crime had the landlords committed, requiring the total confiscation of their property? He contended that the present state of things must, sooner or later, be productive of ruin to the whole of British land. Seeing persons had endeavoured to delude the farmer to hope for better times, and they seemed to think that the burden of the old song—

> Never there are come days
> Waits at the doors

would be realised. With far more truth it might be urged upon farmers—

> Worse times are coming, boys,
> Don't wait as they come.

They were asked to wait until the skill and industry which raised the produce of the soil were ruined. Were they to wait until England was reduced to the condition of a Spanish or Portuguese district of land were deserted, and where land of good quality could not at present find a purchaser, even at £1 an acre for its fee simple? He conjured the farmers not to be disheartened or discouraged, but to act with a firm conviction that other times would eventually be crowned with success. They should above all things keep

> th' incomparable will,
> And courage never to submit or yield.

(Cheers.) None of them could ever again find support for the great majority of the present House of Commons. (Cheers.) It would therefore be their duty, whenever the opportunity should occur, to remove from their places, which they now so unworthily held, those who had so trampled on their rights, so betrayed their interests, and betrayed their trust. (Cheers.) It was therefore the duty of the people in all parts of the country to call loudly for that which ought not to be refused, which could not, with justice, be withheld—a dissolution of the present House of Commons. Let them speak their sentiments upon this subject in a voice of thunder. Let their demand be heard in the Palace of the Queen, as well as in the Chambers of Parliament. (Cheers.) Let it be known whether those members of Parliament who had violated the trust reposed in them, who had deserted their pledges, and who had broken their promises, would then dare show an unblushing face to the people. (Cheers.) It would then be seen whether the voice of an oppressed and injured people would not have some weight in the House of Commons, and some of its members be induced to alter their votes. Through the exertions of his friend Mr. Young and the society of which he was a member, he looked for brighter and happier days, and the return of that protection which it had been foolishly and falsely said was impossible, but which, he contended, was necessary, was unavoidable, and which could not be obtained, if they would only unite with one heart and hand to say it must be had. (Loud cheers.) The only doubt on his mind was whether protection would precede or would follow revolution; for sure he was, true it justice—and he asked for nothing more than justice—was denied to the most important class in the country, they would in no long time suffer the greatest and most awful calamities which could affect any country a social revolution (Loud cheers.)

Mr. G. F. Young next spoke in support of the resolution, and after adverting to the impossibility of the Englishman competing with the under-paid foreigner, he press-ed to comment upon the effect produced upon the interests of the nation by the application of the doctrines of Free-trade, and he did so because he maintained there was no force in the recommendation they had so often heard—that Free-trade should be allowed to have a fair trial. Free-trade had been tried it had been convicted—it had been condemned (Loud cheers.); it was for the most my now to proceed to execution, and he had no doubt that the people of the country would do it. He had occasion a few days ago to address a letter to a gentleman in reply to one which that gentleman had sent to the newspapers, and then to him; and he must say that it was with no small astonishment he saw his name in the public prints, appended to a letter addressed to the Marquis of Queensberry. His reply had also been sent to the newspapers; and since then he had received a letter from a person with whom he was entirely unacquainted. That gentleman recommended him to call upon the Queen, and implore her to grant a free trial. He had no doubt that if the Queen could be induced

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SILVER PLATE.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS beg to call the attention of customers to the reduced prices at which they are now selling the best wrought London-made SILVER SPOONS and FORKS, and Silver Tea and Coffee Services. The Pamphlet, illustrated by drawings, and containing the weights and prices of the various articles required in family use, may be had on application, or will be sent, post free, to any part of Great Britain, Ireland, or the Colonies.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, 14, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank.

WATCHES and CLOCKS.—A Pamphlet explaining the various constructions, and the advantages of each, with a List of Prices, will be forwarded, Gratis, by post, if applied for to SAVORY and SONS, 14, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank. Watches, &c., sent to any part of the World.

THE NEW FISH CARVING KNIVES and FORKS.—T. COX SAVORY and Co. respectfully inform their customers that they have a large STOCK of the above useful articles of their own manufacture, in Ivory, Buffalo, and Stag Handles, ready for use from 25s. the pair, in silver from 84s. the pair. A pamphlet containing drawings of the above in all the various sizes may be had gratis on application, or will be sent by post free of charge. T. COX SAVORY and Co., 47, Cornhill, London, seven doors from Gracechurch-street.

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ROYAL PAPIER MACHE WORKS and SHOW-ROOMS. JENNENS and BETTRIDGE, Manufacturers to her Majesty the Queen and H.R.H. Prince Albert, and to the Royal Family, 6, Halkin-street West, Belgrave-square, London; and 99, Constitution-hill, Birmingham.—N.B. An immense assortment of Papier Mache Trays always on hand, of which are especially adapted for Presentation

THE FINE ART SUBSCRIPTION GALLERY, 26, Pall-mall, for LOAN of WORKS of ART.—The Directors respectfully invite the Patrons of Art to view their Subscription Gallery for the Issue of Works of Art. Every department will contribute examples to the Collection.—Landscape, Figure, Animal, Portrait, Still Life, Fruit, Architecture, Ornamental and Decorative Designs, and the Choicest Works of the principal Water Colour Painters. The Terms, which have been arranged to meet all classes, will be forwarded, post-paid, to all parts of the Kingdom. 24 and 26, Rathbone-place.

VOTES of THANKS, &c., displayed on Vellum, in imitation of the finest Engraving, and Embossed by BUNNING and CO., Wedding Stationers, &c. SPECIMENS BOOKS of Engraving for the Trade, on application (or sent to any part of the Kingdom), free from Stamps. Chaste Crests, Cyphers, Arms, Public Bills of Exchange and Lading, Invoice Headings, Cards, Seals, Dies, Door Plates, and Presses. WEDDING and VISITING CARDS, &c. Terms, which have been arranged to meet all classes, will be forwarded, post-paid, to all parts of the Kingdom. 24 and 26, Rathbone-place.

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LATE GEORGE and BRADLEY,
SILKMERCERS, FROM HOLYWELL-STREET
Mr. GEORGE RETIRING FROM BUSINESS.

JOHN GEORGE, late of Holywell-street, begs leave respectfully to remind his numerous patrons and the public that his agreement with Messrs. WHITE and FINLEY, his successors, compels him to close the present Stock on the house premises, on or before JANUARY NEXT; and as there is a portion of the Stock still remaining, he begs to state that the Prices will be reduced to ensure an immediate sale

The present Stock comprises a quantity of rich Garment Satins, Plain Gauze and Foreign Silks, Black and Coloured English and Foreign Velvets, Irish Poplins, Plain and Embroidered Merino Dresses, Silk Skirts, Mantles, and Wos. Shawls, and a large lot of Printed Cashmere and Barege Dresses and shawls, at HALF-PRICE. To Ladies purchasing any of the above articles this will be found an opportunity seldom to be met with, as J. G. trusts that the long standing and good reputation of his house will be a sufficient guarantee of this being a bona fide sale

Every article necessary for FAMILY or COMPLIMENTARY MOURNING

THE SALE IS NOW ON, AT 194 REGENT-STREET

TRELOAR'S COCOA-NUT-FIBRE MATTING WAREHOUSE, 43, Ludgate-hill. There are many worthless imitations for the best article of genuine fabric is that manufactured and sold by T. TRELOAR, 42 Ludgate hill

FOUR FIRES FOR ONE PENNY, by EDWARDS'S PATENT FIREWOOD.—Sold by all oilmen and grocers. 36d delivered to the carrier, on receipt of a post-office order for 1s, payable to THOMAS STEVENSON.—18, Wharf-road, City-road.

PISTOLS.—The best and most complete Stock of every description of Holster, Belt, and Pocket Pistols, Sporting Rifles, Fowling Pieces, Powder Flasks, Shot-belts, Percussion Caps, Wads, &c., from the trade, are kept at MANTON'S Manufactory, 23, Davies-street, Berkeley-square.

BRETT'S SAMPLE HAMPERS of SPIRITS, 20s each.—These favourite little packages have every year improved in their contents, and this TWENTY-FIRST Annual Presentation certainly exceeds all that have gone before it! Delivered in London, or forwarded to any part of the country, for a Sovereign.—HENRY BRETT and Co., Old Furnival's Inn, Holborn.

STANDARD or NATURAL SHERRY, pure, fruity flavour, and unadulterated, 36s per dozen. Rich Dalt's Port, strong crusted, 42s: also, at 42s, with strong cruste, and beeswing and a fine Sherry, 30s; Cold Pale, 36s. 1841 Champagne, in imperials or cases, 42s; pints, 24s. Cash. Carriage-free. THOMAS DAKIN, 21, St Lawrence-lane, Cheapside, City.—Milk Punch 9s

OYSTERS.—The REAL BURNHAM NATIVE OYSTERS, in fine condition, from the beds, are packed fresher and travel better than any Oysters from London. To be had only of JOHN SWEETING, Fish and Oyster Merchant, 109, Cheapside, City. Sent to any part of the kingdom, &c. The 5s. Superior Oyster Rooms. Stood's Baldoon Ale. Reid's Stout. Depot for Patent Knife-Cleaners, Wimbush's Blacking, &c.

ALPACA UMBRELLAS.—The economy, both in the cost and wear of this umbrella, has been fully borne out by the use and experience of the last eighteen months, and which is testified by the numerous testimonials which continues to be bestowed upon it. It may be obtained of most umbrella dealers in the United Kingdom, from 5s. 6d.—and at J. SANGSTER, 140, Regent-street; 94, Fleet-street; 10, Royal Exchange; 75, Cheapside.

NEWTON'S GLOBES.—Patronised by her Majesty and Prince Albert.—The nobility, gentry, and public in general are respectfully informed that Messrs. NEWTON have constantly on sale a large assortment of GLOBES of all sizes and kinds of mounting, varying from 5 inches to 12 guineas per pair; smaller sizes, suitable for presents, at from 2s to 30s each; School Globes, 12 inches in diameter, on an improved principle, 3 guineas per pair. Manufactory, 66, Chancery-lane.

CHUBB'S LOCKS and FIREPROOF SAFES. —CHUBB'S PATENT LOCKS give perfect security from false keys, and are to detect any attempt to open them. CHUBB'S PATENT FIREPROOF BOXES are the best preservative of Deeds, books, plate, &c. from fire and thieves. Cash-boxes and Japan Deed-Boxes, and Street-Door-Latches.—C. CHUBB and SON, 57, St. Paul's-churchyard, London.

HUNTING COATS.—HOLYLAND'S new Coat, combining great style, superior quality, and of great durability, namely THE BERKELEY, at the reduced price of Three Guineas. Also a novel and stylish article, the CHESTWOLD HUNTING WAISTCOAT.—HOLYLANDS, 150, Strand, Lists of reduced prices for cash, to meet the present urgent demand for economy. Two doors west of Somerset House.

SIX VERY SUPERIOR SHIRTS for 26s., from the best and largest stock in London.—A choice of 200 patterns as coloured Shirts, Six for £1; or Six best quality, made to measure, 30s. Satisfaction (or the cash guaranteed, or the money returned. Printed priced lists, with directions for self-measurement, post-free. HODGKIN and Co., Shirt-Makers and inventors of the Self-measuring Shirt, 67, Fleet-street (the best fitting Shirt in the world), 69, St. Martin's lane (corner of New-street).—Established 50 years.

THE CORAZZA SHIRT,—CAPPER and WATERS having given great attention to perfecting the Shirt, can recommend it as the most perfect combination of comfort and economy. Any gentleman can have the Corazza or any other form of Shirt, by measuring directly round the neck, round the wrist, round the chest; 3, round the waist; 4, round the wrists; 5, the height of the wearer. Any length of sleeve, body, or wrist. Four linen fronts, cuffs, and wrists, 8s to 12s each; good Linen Shirts, 10s to 12s each; additional Shirts for Dress Shirts, from 3s to 45 each.—26, Regent-street, St. James's, London.

THE EIDER DOWN QUILT is the warmest, the lightest, and the most elegant covering; it is suitable for the Bed, the Couch, or the Carriage, and is comfort to invalids cannot be too highly appreciated. To be seen in great variety, and Lists of Prices and Sizes sent free, by Post, on application to HEAL and SONS' Bedding Factory, 196 (opposite the Chapel), Tottenham Court-road, London.

GREY GOOSE FEATHERS, 1s. per lb.—HEAL and SONS never so cheap as at present. HEAL and SONS' present Prices are:

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Poultry	0	9	Best Grey Goose	1	0
Grey Goose	1	0	White ditto	2	2
Foreign (Mixed)	1	2	Best Hungarian ditto ..	2	6

Purified by Steam, and warranted sweet and free from dust.

Heal and Son's Bedding, containing the particulars of weights, sizes, and prices, sent free by Post, on application to their Factory, 196, Tottenham Court-road, London.

CLARK'S PATENT ELONGATING DRESS-BOX, presenting the combined advantages of convenience, comfort, and durability. May be put into a taken off without using the hands, is perfectly waterproof, will not collect dust, and is lighter than any other box. Is elegant in appearance, and does not project at the side of the coach. May be had of all shoemakers on enquiry for Clark's Goloch. Manufactured by C. and J. CLARK, Street, near Glastonbury. London Office, 1, Regent-street City-road.

DEAFNESS.—LADIES' HEAD-DRESS.—The MIMOSA, or FLOWER CORNET, may be worn with Walking, Dinner, and Evening Dress.—W. PINE has perfected and registered this elegant and efficient Ear-Flower, which may be worn without detection, with all the advantages of an Ear-Trumpet.—To be obtained only of Mr. W. PINE, 352, Strand, one door from Wellington-street, the sole Inventor and Manufacturer, suited to every degree of deafness, with all other acoustic impediments, at various prices.

IMPROVED RESPIRATOR (Roof's Patent, for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, and DELICATE THROATS, has separate channels for the inspired and expired air, warms and purifies the atmosphere before it is received into the lungs, and is particularly recommended for the easy respiration it permits. It neither requires cleaning nor repairing, and is made resembling a handkerchief, folded in the pocket. Testimonials to be seen and directions sent on application. Depot, 183, Strand, near Norfolk-street.

THE REGISTERED IRON COT.—These Cots are made with moveable sides of perforated metal, in imitation of basket-work, affording a perfect and very handsome Bed for Children of all ages. They are strongly recommended for the elegance of their appearance, for their durability, and their entire safety from even the youngest children. A large Assortment of Iron and Brass Bedsteads, made with the Patent Sacking, and all the late Improvements. The German Spring Mattress, and every description of Bedding. JENNENS and BETTRIDGE, Manufacturers, 313, Oxford-street, adjoining Hanover-square; and 3, Queen-street, Cheapside.—Price Lists, with Engravings, forwarded on application

PAPER HANGINGS and ENAMELLED DECORATIONS. By Royal Letters Patent.—E. ARCHER, 451, Oxford-street, invites the inspection and patronage of his suite of SHOW-ROOMS, which are replete with the most recherché Decorations adapted for the Drawingroom, Dining-room, Boudoir, &c. The Rooms are also elegantly furnished with every article of utility and elegance, and each article marked in plain figures the price. There are also Workmen constantly on the premises, by E. T. A.'s Patent Machinery, Paper-Hangings of every class and for every purpose to use. Also kept, a large stock of superior Continents. Paper-Hangings by the best makers. Second-hand Patterns Paper for Halls; and the Trade supplied. Paper and Oak Paper of excellent quality, 1d per yard. P.S.—The Trade liberally treated.—451, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON

ELEGANT TOILETTE REQUISITES, each of Jodaliide Attributes -ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL is highly and universally appreciated for creating and sustaining luxuriant tresses. ROWLAND'S KALYDOR is a preparation of unparalleled efficacy in improving and beautifying the Skin and Complexion, and ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice, is celebrated for its beautifying and preservative effects on the Teeth and Gums. The patronage of Royalty throughout Europe, and the numerous testimonials constantly received of their efficacy, afford the best and surest proof of their merits BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS. Some are offered under a similarity of name, and sold by Perfumers and Hairdressers, with similar attempts at deception. The only genuine of each have the Name and Address "ROWLAND

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 403.—VOL. XV.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1849. [SIXPENCE.

THE WANTS OF GREAT CITIES.

THERE are many monopolies established in the public interest, and which depend solely for their existence upon the public toleration of them as necessary evils. Monopolies are things so odious that no excuse can justify them, except the consideration that by their means great objects are achieved which could not otherwise be accomplished. Of this class of monopolies, that of the supply of water to large towns and cities is at once the most important and the most abominable. No civilised community could tolerate the trade of one great baker, or miller, or butcher, charging his own price, and raising the market at his own pleasure; yet the people of our large towns have hitherto endured the equally pernicious monopoly of the water merchants—of men who dole out to us a scanty supply of one of the first necessaries of existence—who charge us a famine price for liquid filth, and deprive us of our healthful and requisite share of the greatest as well as the commonest of all natural blessings, pure water.

Originally, the water monopolists were public benefactors. They undertook, in their corporate capacity, and at great risk, the task which private enterprise was unwilling or unable to accomplish. They may, not unreasonably, allege the hardship, after success has crowned their enterprise, that they should be deprived of the profit for which they speculated, and held up to public odium for doing what none else at the time had spirit and courage to do. But every monopolist may make a similar claim. There never was a monopoly that did not entrench itself, either upon a service rendered, a sum paid, or a prescriptive right. But the public necessity, which is the growth of time and circumstance, is superior to all these; and no monopoly ought to be endured in a civilized country if its operation is to shorten or impair life—to create a nuisance or a pestilence—or to deprive mankind of the healthy enjoyment of their animal functions. Ancient communities understood these things better than modern ones. It is a strange chapter in the history of civilisation, that, in the middle of the nineteenth century, the largest, most populous, and most refined city in the world should not have arrived at such a degree of intelligence as to make the supply of water to the people a matter of municipal, and not of private arrangement.

Private enterprise, with the spur of cupidity in its side, has, no doubt, been able to achieve many things which might otherwise have remained unaccomplished. But it begins to be understood that there are some things which private enterprise cannot touch with safety, and that there are municipal, as well as individual and national rights which require the most jealous supervision on the part of a people having any real claims to freedom or to civilisation.

So much evil has been done by our acquiescence in this cruel monopoly—so many lives have been lost—so much disease has been generated—so much vice and immorality have been clearly traced to its operation, that the people have at length opened their eyes wide enough to measure it in its whole magnitude; and it is now very generally acknowledged that an abundant supply of wholesome water should, strictly speaking, be a matter of sanatory and municipal police, not of trade; and that communities ought no more to be at the mercy of speculators for water, than for light and air and permission to breathe.

It is difficult, however, to uproot a monopoly like this—which is not supported by any statutory enactment, but which simply exists by its own weight and antiquity, and its occupation of a field unoccupied by others. Such a monopoly in private individuals can only be combated successfully by the creation of a legal monopoly, vested in the public. Every well-regulated city should monopolise certain functions and duties, and suffer no intrusion upon them. In all civic and sanatory purposes there should be no divided rule. But before a city like London can exercise powers so great, it must itself exist as one community and as one corporation—with one jurisdiction and with one authority co-extensive with its boundaries. But there is in fact no such place as municipal London. It does not exist even as an idea. The old City is a mere fragment, and its Lord Mayor is a nobody, who can only exercise such petty powers as he has within a very narrow boundary, and without reference to the wants or necessities of the far more important agglomerations of towns that hem it in on every side. For all useful purposes the old City is obsolete—Elizabethan London is not the London of the age of Victoria. We think, however, that the time is fast approaching when for all sanatory and municipal purposes, for drainage, sewerage, gas-lighting, police, water supply, and local self-government of every kind, no difference of size or jurisdiction between the city of London and the metropolis of Great Britain ought to be permitted; and when Southwark, Lambeth, Westminster, Marylebone, Finsbury, the Tower Hamlets, and all the immense out-lying districts, with their population of two millions, should be included with the city of London in one grand municipality, governed severally by their Mayors or Sub-Mayors, popularly elected and popularly responsible. Then, and then only, may the inhabitants hope that sanatory precautions will be complete, that the Thames will be unpolluted, that water will be abundant in the houses of the poorest, that the burial of the dead among the living will be entirely prevented, and that London will be a well-governed and healthy city. Vestries and local boards are very useful bodies in their way; but the manner in which they manage the public interests in some of the monster parishes of London, is not such as to encourage the idea of their immaculateness, or to prevent us from desiring their abolition, and the substitution, in their room, of a more responsible authority. The squabbles of parish with parish, of vestry with

CLASS I.—NO. 19.—MR. E. JONES'S HEREFORD OX.—£30 PRIZE, AND SILVER AND GOLD MEDALS. CLASS VI.—NO. 80.—MR. J. ROB'S WEST HIGHLAND OX.—£10 PRIZE.—(SEE PAGE 388)

SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE-SHOW.

vestry, and of board with board—the clashing of contending jurisdictions, and the perpetual surging and heaving of local jealousies and animosities, stand constantly in the way of improvement. Our sanatory reformers must not lose sight of this subject. The growth of London is one of the most extraordinary things in an extraordinary age, and care must be taken that it do not increase in filth and unwholesomeness as it increases in size, and that its polluted and poisoned river, its contaminated atmosphere—foul with the abominations both of the living and the dead —do not at last render it unfit for human habitation. To remove these various evils, a large and centralised authority is needed, with power to tax and to untax, and to abolish all private monopolies in water, in gas, in paving, in sewerage—to equalise poor-rates, and to make the labour of paupers available for street cleansing, and other sanatory purposes. This is the great necessity of the metropolis—a necessity that will grow with its growth, and increase with the millions of its population.

In this respect London should be a municipal republic, preserving to the fullest extent the right of self-government, but concentrating authority in order to economise it. The genius of English people is eminently municipal and local; but, for all purposes except that of electing members to Parliament in the various boroughs of which this mighty metropolis is composed, the genius of the people finds no room for its display. The people have no effective control over their own affairs; they are the prey of jobbers and monopolists. Their substance is wasted, their health is impaired, their comfort is destroyed in a thousand vexatious ways, and they are powerless to help themselves.

The present has been called "the age of great cities." It is high time that something should be done to prevent great cities from becoming great nuisances, and to secure to their inhabitants those local and civic rights, which are far more important for their welfare, for their health, and for their good government, than those merely political privileges for which the people are most clamorous. While water and light are only sold at famine prices, while pestilence is to be had for the seeking, and while the paupers of one parish is maintainable for one shilling in the pound, and that of the parish adjoining cannot be fed under five shillings, we cannot but think that a large municipal reform is needed to introduce something like an equality of burdens, and to make London a wholesome and a comfortable residence. It is high time that the proper distinction should be drawn between civic and national requirements—that the public should look after the public interest—that the tasks which cannot be accomplished in detail should be undertaken in the gross, and that the health of whole communities should cease to be at the mercy of interested monopolists and jobbers on the one hand, or of ignorant though well-meaning obstructives on the other. Such a reform would, doubtless, be a large and a startling one, but that is no reason why it should not be undertaken.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

There is no intelligence of importance from Paris. A grand dinner was given by the Prefect of the Seine to the President of the Republic, on Monday, to commemorate the President's election, that day being its anniversary. Upon the health of the latter being drunk, Louis Napoleon referred to the year that had expired, during which period he had held the chief rule. He said he felt proud that by the assistance of those Ministers who had surrounded him he had been able to maintain the law intact, and to preserve tranquility without recourse to violence. He trusted that the forthcoming year would be more fertile in happy results, of which he could have no doubt, feeling assured that men of heart and intelligence would unite together to establish the eternal principles of religion and morality, as well as the new rules of a sound policy. Loud applause followed the conclusion of the President's speech. The banquet was succeeded by a ball. A brilliant crowd thronged every part of the vast building. Upwards of 6000 invitations had been issued, and the rooms were at one time so full that it was difficult to move. The President of the Republic, attended by the Prefect and the municipal council, frequently promenaded the rooms until a late hour, conversing affably with several parties

On Monday evening a petition was presented to the Assembly from Marseilles for the better observance of the Sabbath, after a good deal of conversation, the petition was referred to the Minister of Justice.

In the Assembly, on Tuesday, M. Baune attacked the Minister of War for his late circular to the police, ordering them to supply him with confidential reports on the conduct of official persons, and also on the general disposition of the public so far as coming within their observation.

The Minister of War defended himself, by referring to the same practice which had been adopted by all preceding Governments, and also upon its being strictly constitutional.

Col. Charras declared that the conduct of the Minister of War was inquisitorial, and encouraged imaginary discoveries.

The order of the day was moved, and voted by 378 to 202, thus giving a majority to Ministers of 176.

The Minister of Finance has brought before the Assembly his motion for the re-establishment of the impost on spirituous liquors. He contends that there has been no outcry against it, and that, if it be rejected, he knows not of any measure which can supply its place; for as income-tax has been already repudiated by the Assembly and the country. He stated that fifty-eight provincial towns had expressed themselves favourable to the reimposition of the tax.

Ministers calculate upon a large majority in their favour on the question.

A practical exemplification of what is understood among the peasants by Socialism was given lately at Mouzeuil (Vendée), by a small number of persons, who commenced digging up the land, with the view of dividing it into equal portions among themselves. The sub-prefect and an armed force quickly repaired to the spot, and captured the whole party.

Some members of the Montagne have presented a proposition to the National Assembly, to the effect that, in order to make up the deficit which would be caused by the abolition of the tax on potable liquors, a patriotic donation should be made until new receipts be created; such donation, however, to be limited to the year 1850, and be received by the collectors of the ordinary taxes.

Mr. Robert Stephenson, the English engineer, has been made a Knight of the Order of the Legion of Honour. He is a gentleman; it will be remembered, made the surveys for the Northern Railway.

ITALIAN STATES.

The only quarter from which any news comes is Rome, and even that is of an uncertain character. On the 4th inst. it was thought probable that the Pope would speedily return, at the instance of a deputation from Rome.

From Austrian Italy we learn that the fortifications at Verona are proceeding with great activity. No hopes are entertained of saving the free port of Venice; it is even believed the arsenal will be transferred to Pola. Treaties are so heavy that several communes of the Venetian territory have proposed the dismissal of all their employés except the clerk, and the suppression of all expenses of cultus.

AUSTRIA

The report of a probable misunderstanding between Austria and Prussia, on the ground of the former objecting to the Prussian scheme of German Unity, which is to be inaugurated at the approaching Diet at Erfurt, has been revived, but nothing definite or certain is known on the question.

In Hungary great discontent prevails among all parties with the present order of things—the aristocratic party, because their privileges are broken down; the popular party, on account of the encroachments made upon their liberty by the administration of Haynau.

From Bohemia we learn, under date of the 8th inst., that an evening paper in Prague had been suppressed, and several students arrested in consequence of some appearances of disaffection in that city.

A Vienna the publication and circulation of six of the principal Vienna papers (the *Presse* among the number) has been stopped. These papers will not be allowed to appear so long as the state of siege continues.

TURKEY.

We have advices from Constantinople of the 29th ult., at which date the affairs between Russia and Turkey were in a satisfactory state as regards the whole. There was a continual interchange of note between the representatives of the two Powers, which indicated that every difference of opinion respecting the refugees had not been finally adjusted, though from the secrecy observed, it was impossible to ascertain, with anything like correctness, where the difficulties existed. The British fleet continued in Besika Bay, and the French fleet at Ortiki.

UNITED STATES.

The steamer *America* reached Liverpool on Wednesday morning, with letters and papers from New York of the 30th ult. Tranquility prevailed throughout the States. A deficit of from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 dollars had been discovered to the treasury, and a new loan, or a revision of the Tariff, or both, were expected. It is understood that the deficiency arises from the expenses of the late war, humanity, &c.

CANADA

There is nothing new relative to the annexation movement by the annexationists. Some distinguished adherents had obtained grants of lands at Lake Superior, reported to contain copper lands; but, upon the arrival of troops from Toronto, the riots were put down.

MEXICO.

Accounts from Mexico of the 29th ult. state, that a conspiracy had been formed to restore Santa Anna, the leader of which had been captured and shot.

BERMUDA

We learn from the last arrival that there has been a riot in Bermuda, owing to the Legislative Council having passed a law subjecting debtors to the same prison discipline as criminals. Several fires were lost.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

We have received the Cape papers of the 30th October, being one day later than the last advices

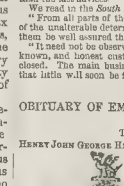
We read in the *South African* of that date

"From all parts of the colony the most convincing proofs are daily received of the unalterable determination of the colonists to rely upon the pistols. Let them be well secured that such a deliverance is not to be calculated on that alone

"It need not be observed that business is not suspended with ordinary, well-known, and honest customers. Shops are only half, or rather only partially, closed. The mail business of the country proceeds with little interruption, and that little will soon be found to be less than is generally supposed."

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

THE EARL OF CAERNARVON.



HENRY JOHN GEORGE HERBERT, third Earl of Caernarvon, and Baron Porchester, of High Clere, Hants, in the peerage of Great Britain, was the elder son of Henry George, the second Earl, by his wife, Elizabeth Kitty, daughter and heiress of Colonel John Pitt, Duke Acland. He was born at the family town mansion, 43, Grosvenor-square, on the 8th June, 1800. Whilst about eleven years old, on his father's accession to the Earldom, he became, by courtesy, Lord Porchester, a title by which he was best known afterwards. He was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford. After the completion of his studies, his Lordship went upon a long tour of foreign travel. He was in Italy in 1821, and soon after visited the Peninsula, having taken an active part in favour of Don Carlos, he fell into the hands of the opposite party, with whom he remained for some time a prisoner. Thence his wanderings extended through Morocco and other parts of Africa, through a considerable portion of Germany, and through the cities of Greece.

From these travels Lord Porchester returned to England an accomplished gentleman, to win distinction as an orator, a poet, and a dramatist. "The Moor," a poem, and "Don Pedro," a tragedy, established his literary reputation, and his brief but brilliant career in the House of Commons gave fame to his eloquence Amongst the speeches that he there delivered against the Reform Bill, there was one impressive and eloquent that Sir Robert Peel said he should be perfectly contented to rest the whole cause at issue upon the arguments contained in that single harangue—an assertion which was met with laudatory cheers from both sides of the House.

Lord Porchester married, on the 4th August, 1830, Henrietta, eldest daughter of the late Lord Henry Molyneux Howard, and niece to the late Duke of Norfolk. By this lady his Lordship leaves a numerous issue.

Lord Porchester succeeded to the Earldom of Caernarvon on the death of his father, the 18th April, 1833; but he found the sphere of his genius contracted in the Upper House, and supervening ill-health compelled him, in a great measure, to retire from public life. His attention was latterly much occupied in the restoration of the old family seat, Highclere Castle—a work commenced in 1841, and hardly yet finished. He was also a cultivator of the more curious and beautiful American plants, having in his garden some of the rarest specimens ever imported to England. His action, in 1844, against Mr. Villebois, to maintain his right of free warren over the manors of Highclere and Donnington, created some sensation at the time; and the wide expression of satisfaction on its termination in favour of the Earl was a strong proof of his Lordship's popularity. His death is now no less the subject of general regret. His attendant

of Mr. Christopher Eales, the architect, may be ranked as the model establishment, has been erected under the superintendence of a baths and washhouses commission, appointed by the vestry of Marylebone, who adopted the Baths and Wash-house Act soon after it came into operation in 1846. The cost of the entire building, which is a very neat structure of red brick with Bath stone facings, will amount to very nearly £30,000. The establishment contains 107 baths, with slower and vapour baths in addition, for first and second-class customers. There are also two capacious swimming-baths, surrounded by dressing-boxes; and the washing department contains 84 pair of tubs, with separate drying-closet for each, and a large ironing-room, each class having separate entrances. The whole of the baths are so constructed, that, while the greatest privacy is preserved, they have also the advantage of the open area of the whole building at the top, for the purpose of ventilation. The visitors having been conducted over the various departments of the baths by Mr. Eales, the architect; Messrs. Jacob Bell, M'Evliy, Potter, and other commissioners, accompanied by their secretary, Mr. Gomm, were invited to the commissioners' board-room, where an elegant déjeuner was laid out for the occasion.

Royal Humane Society.—On Tuesday afternoon a meeting of subscribers and committee of management of this society, for the recovery of persons apparently drowned or dead, was held at the offices in Trafalgarsquare, for general business. The report for the past year (being the 76th of the society's existence) stated there had been 132 cases, comprising 158 persons, out of whom 144 were successfully treated and recovered, the remaining 11 were beyond the reach of recovery. The number of persons who had bathed in the Serpentine Piver was estimated at 91,720, which number is nearly 10,000 below the usual average. Twenty persons were rescued from drowning by the society's boatmen, and several medical assistants attached to the establishment-house—14 other individuals were likewise prevented or rescued from committing suicide; and during the skating last winter a great number who had been immersed were saved by the society's apparatus. In this respect, also, the society have been instrumental in saving and restoring more than 25 000 lives. During the past year one honorary gold medallion and 18 honorary silver medals were voted for cases of rescue, attended by extraordinary courage and risk of life; 22 honorary bronze medals have been awarded; the thanks of the society presented to nine individuals; and 125 other claimants were rewarded with money.

Asylum for Orphan Institution.—A general election to the benefits of this excellent institution took place on Monday, at their house, St. Andrew's-place, Regent's park. Those admissible to the charity are orphan females who have attained the age of fourteen, and whose parents, prior to their decease, had been in the army, the navy, or the church; and the benefits enjoyed by these received upon the funds are—entire support for a limited number of years, and an education of so superior a character that many of the former wards of the institution are now governesses in the highest families in the kingdom. Before the hour for polling, which was two o'clock, the committee met as usual to transact business, and unanimously passed a resolution expressive of their sorrow at the loss of her late Majesty the Queen Dowager, who had deprived that institution, in common with many others, of a most liberal supporter. The number of candidates at the opening of the poll was seven; and the following, at four o'clock, were declared successful:—Frances A. Hall, 1159; Matilda L. Sewy, 944; Olivia S. M'Kie, 885; Henrietta Dukes, 620; Clara J. Caler, 440; Harriet A. Burgess, 427.

Female Orphan Asylum, Westminster-road.—A special court of governors of this charity, held on Monday, at the School house, Westminster-road, for the election of five children to the school, took place. Mr. R. Farrer, who presided, expressed, on his regaining that, in times of pressure and distress like the present, the election did not secure the admission of a greater number of orphans; but the fact was, that the diminution of the subscriptions had obliged the governors recently to sell out £1000 of their stock, to meet contingent expenses. The objects of this association are to receive female orphans from the ages of eight to ten years, and to educate and maintain them until of an age to earn their own living, when they are all provided with situations as domestic servants.

The Association for Improving the Dwellings of the Working Classes.—On Wednesday morning, another edifice, built by this association, for 234 single men, in Spitalfields, was publicly opened. It possesses many comforts and conveniences consisting of separate sleeping-apartments, lavatories, an extensive kitchen, with ample ranges, boilers, [illegible] rooms, and every appurtenance of a large and well-regulated establishment. The entire structure is warmed by hot air, and there is a comprehensive system of ventilation throughout. There is likewise a large and lofty coffee room, reading-room, smoking-room, separate safes and keys for the food of each inmate, and, indeed, nothing appears to have been overlooked which could contribute to the social condition of its future occupants. Another large pile of buildings, built by the Messrs. Piper, is in a state of hardness, for dwellings of families, which each and apartments to be complete in itself, doors opening upon the common landing place, after the manner of the chambers in our Inns of Court, with the addition of having many domestic and culinary comforts within reach, and the immunity from fire which the Temple, Lincoln's-inn, and Gray's-inn frequently subject to. There will be a school-room in the latter building for the children of the occupants. Mr. W. Beck, of London, is the architect of both edifices. A large and respectable body of visitors have inspected the admirable arrangements for the health and comfort of the inmates, a meeting of the shareholders was held in the coffee-room. The chair was taken by the Earl of Carlisle, and subsequently by Viscount Ebrington. The meeting was addressed by the chairman, Sir R. Howard, the Rev J. Harris, Mr C. Cochrane, Dr. Southwood Smith, and Mr. Bowley of Gloucester.

Royal Jubilee Asylum.—On Wednesday a quarterly meeting of governors was held at the Dispensary House, Aldersgate-street; Mr. Atkinson in the chair. The secretary reported that Mr. W. Savory had that morning been elected surgeon in the place of Mr. Smith, resigned. It was announced that the vestry of St. Botolph had voted the sum of fifty guineas to the charity, in consideration of its great utility during the prevalence of the late epidemic. A governor announced that St. Anne's vestry likewise intended to contribute the like sum. The chairman said, from what he had seen, these good examples would be generally followed. There had been this year an extra expense of £400 on account of the cholera, and the number of patients was all very large. The receipts during the year ending at Michaelmas last were 20,000. From the medical officer for the past quarter was as follows:—Number of patients receiving aid from July 1 to September 30, 1849, 5681, namely, from the entry-book, 3865; casualties, 1816; under cure on the 30th of September, 1849, 1816; been cured 2241; relieved, 1422, died, 21. Under cure at the end of September, 1849, 1877.

Sewers Ordeblies.—St. Pancras.—At a numerous meeting held on Monday evening, in the vestry-room of the parish of St. Pancras, in pursuance of a requisition signed by 634 rate-payers, to consider the cleansing of the streets of the parish by means of street orderlies, the Rev. Thomas Dale, the vicar, in the chair, it was resolved: "That, asking into consideration the many advantages attendant on the system now adopted by the vestry of this parish of cleansing the public thoroughfares by means of street orderlies, which advantages include a high state of cleanliness, a diminution of dirt and discomfort in houses; a decrease in the injury to goods for sale, and to shops from mud and dust, and increase to the comfort of foot passengers; an improvement to the public health, and considerably diminished call for able-bodied paupers (especially during the winter season) might otherwise become a burden on the poor's rate, this meeting is of opinion that the street-orderly system is deserving of adoption throughout the parish, and especially, but not exclusively, recommends the new paving boards to adopt, with the least possible delay, this approved mode of cleansing the courts and alleys, as well as the streets inhabited by the wealthy, throughout the districts under the management of the parochial authorities."

East India Military College, Addiscombe.—The half-yearly meeting of the directors of the East India Company was held on Tuesday, at their Military Seminary, Addiscombe, for the distribution of prizes to those gentlemen cadets who had distinguished themselves during the past half-year. Colonel Galloway presided, who stated that the directors had consented to appoint forty-seven officers from the cadets six engineers, thirteen artillery, and eighteen infantry. The following is a list of those gentlemen who obtained the respective appointments:—Geo. A. Craster, Henry A. Brownlow, W. S. Trevor, Joseph H. Soady, Jasper O'Maine, Henry T. Rogers. Mr. Brownlow obtained the sword for good conduct. The Pollock Medal, and various other prizes were awarded to Mr. Craster. The remarks of General Galloway, on the presentation of these appointments and their rewards, must have added much to their value

School for the Indigent Blind.—A meeting of this charity was held at the London Coffee-House on Thursday, Mr. Tubbs in the chair. It appeared from the report that the number of pupils now in the institution was 24 [illegible] the year was £1,[illegible] 24 [illegible] 1849, £[illegible] 1848, £[illegible] 1847, £[illegible] 1846, £[illegible] 1845, £[illegible] 1844, £[illegible] 1843, £[illegible] 1842, £[illegible] 1841, £[illegible] 1840, £[illegible] 1839, £[illegible] 1838, £[illegible] 1837, £[illegible] 1836, £[illegible] 1835, £[illegible] 1834, £[illegible] 1833, £[illegible] 1832, £[illegible] 1831, £[illegible] 1830, £[illegible]

CLASS II.—NO. 29.—THE MARQUIS OF EXETER'S SHORT-HORNED OX.—£30 PRIZE, AND SILVER MEDAL. CLASS IV.—NO. 56.—THE EARL OF LEICESTER'S NORTH DEVON OX.—£20 PRIZE, AND SILVER MEDAL

SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.

The approach of "Merry Christmas" has brought with it to the metropolis this Exhibition, so characteristic of the season and the nation.

The private view was accorded on Monday evening, at the Bazaar, King-street, Portman-square, and presented a spectacle in every respect gratifying and satisfactory. The popularity of the Club among stock-feeders may be gathered from the fact, that the entries for this year exceed those of any preceding year in the proportion of one-fifth, while the improved character of the stock is too evident to admit of the slightest question.

The Prince Consort is again a large contributor to the Show, and his Royal Highness is fortunate in having obtained no less than three prizes. The Duke of Beaufort, for the first time for some years past, contributes three or four very fine oxen, but his Grace's efforts, although highly commendable, have not found favour in the sight of the judges. The Duke of Richmond, the Marquis of Exeter, the Earl of Leicester, the Earl Fitzwilliam, the Earl of Radnor, and the Earl of Aylesford exhibit with more or less success, but the chief prizes in most of the classes are carried off by yeomen farmers, among whom we are glad to observe several names not before familiar in the award of the judges.

On Tuesday morning the Bazaar was thrown open to the public at eight o'clock, and during that and the succeeding days, to the close of the Exhibition, it was densely crowded by a continuous throng of highly-respectable people, as well as large numbers of fashionably-attired ladies. Amongst the early arrivals were his Grace the Duke of Richmond, the President; his Grace the Duke of Beaufort, the Duke of Rutland, the Earl of Warwick, the Earl of Leicester, Earl Spencer, Lord Portman, the Earl of Aylesford; the Hon. Major-General Wemyss, squerry and land-steward to his Royal Highness Prince Albert; the Hon. J. Wentworth Fitzwilliam; Mr. Pusey, M.P.; Colonel Sibthorp, M.P., &c.; all of whom expressed their satisfaction with the Show in very warm terms

A rather remarkable circumstance connected with the present Show is, that more than one-half of the horned cattle were sold on the first day; and, what is still more curious, the best lots have been secured by country butchers.

Three or four of the metropolitan *cheaters d'industrie* made their appearance in the course of the day, but were soon detected and removed.

About 20,000 persons passed through the Bazaar during the first day.

The following is the list of prizes in the various classes:—

President.—The Duke of Richmond

Vice-Presidents.—The Earl of Aboyne; Mr. Philip Pusey, M.P.; the Earl of Hardwicke, the Earl Spencer, the Earl of Yarborough.

Trustees.—The Duke of Richmond, Mr. B. T. Brandreth Gibbs, the Lord Portman.

Stewards.—Beasts and Long Wool Sheep: Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. W. Torr, Mr. George Turner. Short Wool Sheep and Pigs: Mr. Ellman, Mr. Grantham, Mr. Jonas Webb.

Judges.—Beasts and Long Wools: Mr. Thomas Townsend, Mr. John Booth Mr. Thomas Reynolds. Short Wool Sheep and Pigs: Mr. John Ford, jun.; Mr John Clayden, Mr. Wm. Saxby.

Hon. Secretary.—Mr. B. T. Brandreth Gibbs.

OXEN OR STEERS.

CLASS I

The first prize, of £30, to No. 19, viz. to Mr. Richard Jones, of Woodstone-odge, near Peterborough.

A silver medal to the breeder, viz. to Mr. James Cartwright, of Wistanstow Salop.

The second prize, of £15, to No. 4, viz. to Mr. Stephen Gooch, of Honingham, near Norwich.

The third prize, of £5, to No. 3, viz. to Mr. Thomas Batson, of Kynaston-house near Ross.

CLASS II.

The first prize, of £30, to No. 29, viz. to the Marquis of Exeter, of Burghley-park, near Stamford.

A silver medal to the breeder, viz. to the Marquis of Exeter.

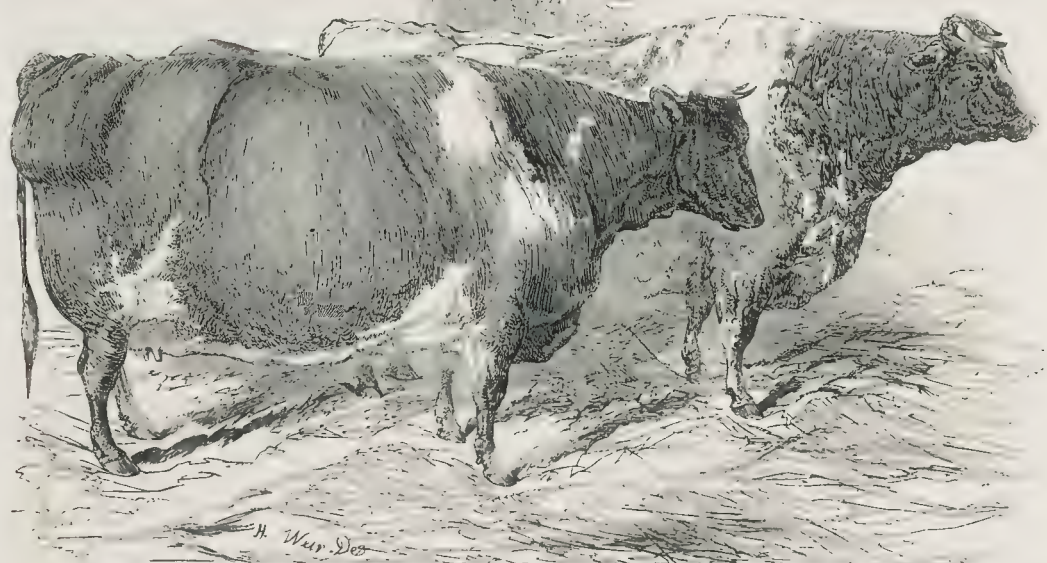
The second prize, of £15, to No. 39, viz. to Mr. James S. Bult, of Odhill house, Kingston, near Taunton.

The third prize, of £5, to No. 31, viz. to his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

CLASS III.

The first prize, of £25, to No. 45, viz. to Mr. R. Stratton, of Salthrop, near Swindon.

(*Continued on page* 396.)



CLASS VIII.—NO. 108.—MR. WHEY'S SHORT-HORNED COW.—£20 PRIZE, AND SILVER AND GOLD MEDALS. CLASS VII.—NO. 84.—MR. W. FLETCHER'S SHORT-HORNED COW.—£[illegible] AND SILVER MEDAL

ARRIVAL OF CATTLE AT THE RAILWAY TERMINUS, EUSTON-SQUARE.

FARM BUILDINGS AT LISCARD, CHESHIRE.

THESE new and extensive farm buildings of Harold Littledale, Esq., at Liscard Cheshire, are pleasantly situated on gently elevated ground, on the north side of the road leading from Liscard to Poulton-cum-Seacombe, about a mile from the Mersey (by Egremont), and cover about four statute acres, which include the buildings, farm-yards, stack-yard, manager's house and garden, cottages, shrubberies, &c. The premises are rendered conspicuous by a tall chimney, steam power being used in all the operations for which it can be made available. Although, however, the buildings, with their enclosed yards, cover a large area, when the numerous uses to which they are applied and the amount of business carried on are taken into account, the whole establishment, with its modern improvements and adaptations, may be pronounced to be the most compact, and perhaps the most convenient and appropriate, of any to be found in the United Kingdom.

The buildings are of substantial brick-work, faced with stone and slated. There are eight two-story cottages for the work-people, with neat shrubberies around them near the road, resembling little villas. Four of these cottages are very complete ones. Further eastward stands the bailiff's house—a handsome building in the Elizabethan style, with a porch. At one end there is a good kitchen and flower garden, and in front (southward) greensward and shrubberies, sloping down to a pond, with a little island in the middle

The whole of the buildings were designed and planned by Mr. Torr, of Ribby, Lincolnshire, and were built by Messrs. Samuel and James Holme, of Liverpool. They are plain in structure and generally one story in height. The roofs throughout are of wood; and tension rods, forming a strong arch against outward pressure or expansion, supply the place of the heavy principal beams formerly used.

Mr. Littledale occupies about 350 acres of excellent land in Liscard and the adjoining township of Wallasey, the whole of which he has, by skill, capital, and unremitting industry, brought to a state of cultivation and productiveness far surpassing what was before known in that district.

Entering at the east side of the group of buildings, there is a ten-stall stable for farm horses. Opposite to this stable there is a harness-house, and, near by, a four-stall stable, for the shandry horses that take out the milk to the customers in the neighbourhood.

The piggery comes next in order. There are eight large pig-sties, under a lofty shed, open at one side. The poultry-houses are immediately over the sleeping places of the pigs, and so arranged that the poultry derive warmth from the natural heat of the pigs, which ascends to the houses above them

Over a lobby or passage in the quadrangle there is an immense water-tank. It is filled by the steam-engine, from the pond before alluded to, and contains 10,000 gallons. This tank supplies the engine-boiler and the whole of the premises, by hydraulic pressure, through pipes laid in various directions, thereby saving much labour. In the centre of the yard there is a small tank filled from it to nearly the level of the ground, for the use of the young ducks and chickens.

The shippons, or cow-houses, are particularly deserving of notice, both from their size and structure. Two of them contain 32 cows each, and one of them 16, or 80 in all. The stalls are wide, and are formed or partitioned with huge blue Welsh flags or slates. The cows are all fastened, two in each stall, in a manner that gives them freedom to stand or lie, or to turn on their sides. The boiling-house is conveniently near, and the boiling is accomplished in a superior manner by steam, which is introduced into the boilers from the steam-engine boiler.

There is a room for steaming hay, in which a ton or more can be steamed at a time. The cutting-machine is over it, and feeds the material down through the floor. There are a great number of buildings devoted to various purposes—as a washing-house for roots, a straw and chaff-house, a tool-house, extensive cart-sheds, a compost-shed for the preparation of artificial manures and the preparing of guano; houses, partly under ground (with cased walls filled in with charcoal as a non-conductor, and air-vents that may be plugged up during frost), for the storing and preserving of potatoes or of turnips; a slaughter-house; a curing or salting-room for bacon and hams—where we noticed some very simple and practically useful shelves made of broad slates (to salt bacon on), with grooves cut in them to carry the brine off into the pickling-tubs underneath—a room for smoke-drying the same; a blacksmith's and a carpenter's shop; an implement-house, and a churning-house.

The steam-engine is of ten-horse power, and is a beautiful piece of machinery. Near it there is, on the ground-floor, a winnowing-machine (Clyburn's patent); immediately over which, on the second-floor, is a remarkably compact threshing-machine, without rollers, on the patented principle of Parsons and Clyburn; also a corn-separator, by Clyburn—this is found an essentially useful machine. In the same story is the granary, a large and commodious room.

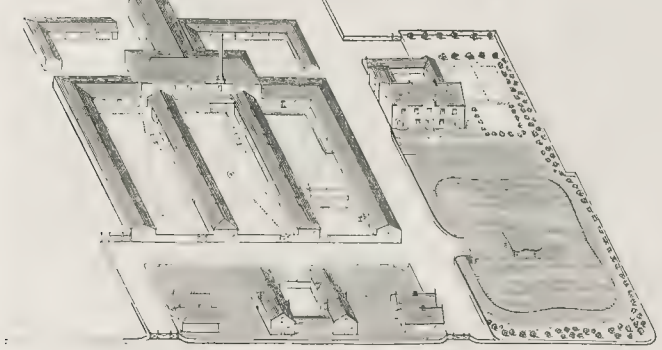
There is a drying-kiln, laid with perforated tiles, heated by a range of six steam-pipes under them, the heat being derived from the steam-engine boiler. There are two superior chaff-cutting machines; also one of the corn and linseed crushers from the Otley iron-works, of a large size. All the various machines are driven by straps, or belts, from shaftings most admirably arranged along and under the beams of the building

The Manager's House is on an extremely convenient and comprehensive plan; and the Dairy adjoining is perfect. It is a large oblong-square room, elegantly and tastefully fitted up. There are ten square ventilators round the sides. The roof is of the pavilion or caved form, groined, with a handsome foliated centre-piece, which, being in open-work, leads the air to a large ventilator at the top of the building. The walls more exposed to the sun are built with a hollow space of three inches in them, through which a current of air passes; and there is a double ceiling, for the same obvious purpose of keeping an equal temperature in summer and winter.

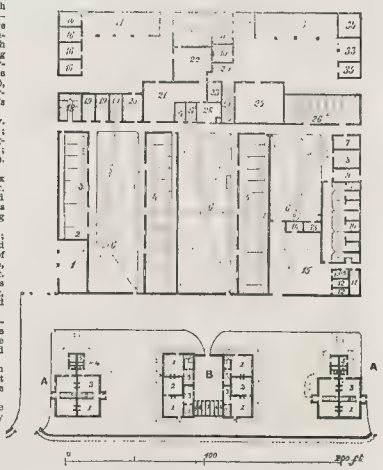
Near the entrance-gate is a weighing machine, with an indicator in the adjoining cottage, by which loads of hay, roots, &c. can be weighed, as well as the live weight of cattle accurately ascertained. The whole of the buildings are most efficiently spouted, and the water is carefully carried to the large pond before alluded to, by drains, independent of those for the liquid manure tanks.

The celebrity of these farm buildings has attracted, and is daily attracting, an immense number of visitors from all parts of the kingdom. Last year Sir Robert Peel honoured the proprietor with a visit, and was highly delighted with what he saw, declaring that it "was the most complete thing he had ever seen."

We need but add that the highest commendation of the public at large is due to the spirited owner, who has not only shown an example to farmers worthy of imitation, by producing a greater quantity of food from a given area of land than was done before, but who, being a merchant, has proved that the active pursuits of commerce and agriculture may be harmoniously and advantageously combined for the general good, as well as the advancement of individual interests.



FARM BUILDINGS AT LISCARD, CHESHIRE.



GROUND-PLAN OF FARM BUILDINGS.

REFERENCE TO FARM BUILDINGS.			
1 Compost House	12 Turkeys, Geese, &c	24 Boiler Ditto	REFERENCE A
2 Rail House	13 Shed for Pigs	25 Granary	1 Living Room
3 Shippon for 15 Cows	14 Ditto for Poultry	26 Stable for 10 Horses	2 Pantry and Stairs
4 Ditto 28 Ditto	15 Poultry Yard	27 Cut Chaff	Kitchen
5 Ditto 32 Ditto	16 Potato Stores	28 Steaming House for	4 Ashes
6 Manure Tanks	17 Implement and	29 Well [Roots	Coals
7 Gear House	Root Shed	30 Smithy	
8 Milk House Stables	18 Calf-Houses	31 Carpenters' Shop	REFERENCE B
9 Pigs' Food	19 Loose Boxes	32 Churn House	1 Kitchen
10 Piggeries	20 Engine	33 Cart Shed	2 Parlour
11 Ducks	21 Straw House	34 Drill House	3 Bed, ivy
	22 Barn	35 Slaughter House	4 Coals
	23 Engine House	36 Stack Yard	5 Ashes

GROUND-PLAN OF FARM BUILDINGS.

We are indebted for this seasonable Illustration to the *Farmer's Magazine*, a work of great practical value to agriculturists.

THE BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND COUNTIES GREAT CATTLE-SHOW.—The award of prizes for fat cattle, sheep, pigs, and poultry entered for this (the first) annual exhibition of agricultural animal stock upon an extensive scale in the midland counties, took place at the private view on Monday morning last. The stock—consisting of not fewer than 800 head—had arrived on Saturday, and all the arrangements were fully completed on that day. When lighted by gas at night, the scene was extremely pleasing, and judges of farming stock declared that, in point of quality, the show of cattle and pigs was far above the average of similar exhibitions formerly held in other parts of the kingdom. Prince Albert, the Earl of Warwick, Lord Hatherton, the Earl of Aylesford, and Sir F. Lawley were among the fortunate exhibitors. On Wednesday the public exhibition was attended by an immense concourse of persons, many of whom came from a great distance. Colonel Wemyss, one of the equerries to Prince Albert, was present; and his Royal Highness remitted £50 towards the expenses of the show. The stock exhibited was quickly sold, at good if not extravagant prices. The dinner took place at the Town Hall on Thursday, and concluded the proceedings of the third day with *eclat*.

A meeting of highly influential agriculturists was held on Friday week, at Cirencester. The party dined in three separate rooms, after which they assembled in the large assembly room of the Ram Hotel, which was crowded to excess. The chair was taken by Earl Bathurst, and among others present were Lord Villiers, M.P., Mr. Maitings, M.P., Hon W. L. Bathurst, Sir W. H. Bench, Bart., Sir Thomas Tancred, Bart., Mr. Mechi, &c.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, December 16.—Third Sunday in Advent.
MONDAY, 17. Oxford Michaelmas Term ends.
TUESDAY, 18.—Sun rises 8h. 4m.; sets 3h. 50m.
WEDNESDAY, 19.—Ember Week. Sun rises 8h. 5m., sets 3h. 50m.
THURSDAY, 20. Sun rises 8h. 5m.; sets 3h. 51m.
FRIDAY, 21. St. Thomas. Shortest day. Winter commences.
SATURDAY, 22.—Moon's First Quarter, 7h. 40m P.M.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE
FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 22, 1849.

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
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3 0	3 18	3 33	3 50	4 7	4 25	4 40	5 0	5 15	5 36	5 55	6 15	6 40	7 0

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1849.—Under most distinguished Patronage. On which occasion MRS GIBBS, formerly MISS GRADDON (of the Theatre Royal Drury Lane, &c), will have the honour of making her FIRST APPEARANCE in England, and most respectfully begs to announce to the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, that on the above Night, and SECOND TIME during the Season, will be performed, in Two Acts, the Comedy, in Three Acts, called MARRIED AND SINGLE. Characters by Mrs. Gibbs, Mr. Compton, Mr. Frank Matthews, &c. To conclude with the Farce, in One Act, called MY FRIEND FROM INDIA. Characters by Mr. Compton, Mr. Frank Matthews, Mr. Gallot, Mr. Bland, Mrs. Fitzwilliam, &c. Boxes, 4s.; Pit, 2s. Private Boxes, Two Guineas, and may be obtained at the Box-office. Doors open at Half-past Six; to commence at Seven o'Clock. Stalls may be taken of Mr. Nutt, at the Box-office, and of Mrs. Gibbs, 7, Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square. The Box-office will be open on the day of performance from eleven till five. Doors open at Seven o'Clock; performance to commence at half-past Seven o'Clock precisely. Acting Manager, Mr. Frank Matthews. Treasurer, Mr. Gallot. Prompter, Mr. Bland. Machinist, Mr. Fitzwilliam. Leader of the Band, Mr. Willy. Conductor, Mr. Harrison. Doorkeeper, Mr. Hughes. Box-keeper, Mr. Pitt. Property Man, Mr. Hall. Wardrobe Keeper, Mr. Hall. Assistant Wardrobe Keeper, Mr. Hall. Assistant Property Man, Mr. Hall. Assistant Machinist, Mr. Hall. Assistant Leader of the Band, Mr. Hall. Assistant Conductor, Mr. Hall. Assistant Prompter, Mr. Hall. Assistant Treasurer, Mr. Hall. Assistant Acting Manager, Mr. Hall. Assistant Doorkeeper, Mr. Hall. Assistant Box-

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS IN 1851.—On Monday a meeting of merchants, bankers, manufacturers, and others was held in the Exchange Hall, Nottingham, for the purpose of promoting this exhibition. The Mayor (Mr. R. Birkin) having opened the proceedings, the town-clerk read some correspondence which had passed with Mr. Digby Wyatt, and the statement made by Mr. Cole, of the objects which were contemplated. Mr. T. Carver, hosier, moved, "That this meeting highly approves of the proposed exhibition of the works of industry of all nations to be held in London in 1851, and considers it calculated to promote the agricultural as well as the commercial and manufacturing interests of the community, and to cement a friendly union among the nations of the world." Mr. R. Morley, of the firm of J. and R. Morley, hosiers, of Nottingham and London, seconded the motion, and strongly urged the expediency of appointing committeemen who would take an active part in working out the objects of the meeting. The resolution was carried unanimously. Mr. Reckless, lace-manufacturer, moved, "That this meeting acknowledges with thanks the invaluable exertions of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the President of the Society of Arts, for the establishment of the institution, and will earnestly assist in the furtherance of the general objects of the proposal." Mr. Haunay, hosier, in seconding the resolution, reminded the meeting that there was no town in Great Britain which could produce manufactures of greater beauty than Nottingham. If there were any doubts on the subject of expense, these might be resolved by leaving each locality to pay for itself, but he was opposed to a tax on the country at large. He approved of money prizes, but thought £500 too large a sum for one prize. Mr. C. Paget, as an agriculturist, spoke of the value attached to medal prizes. Mr. H. Reckless explained that the medals would be in addition to the money prizes. The resolution was passed unanimously. On the motion of Mr. T. Reckless, seconded by Mr. Mallet, a committee was appointed, and the proceedings terminated.

DINNER TO MESSRS. GIBSON AND BRIGHT.—On Monday evening last the electors of Manchester entertained their representatives, the Right Hon. Thomas Milner Gibson and Mr. John Bright, at a public dinner in the Corn Exchange. About 500 gentlemen sat down to an excellent dinner, provided by Mr. Towers, of the Queen's Hotel. Mr. James Kershaw, M.P., presided. The health of the members of the borough was drunk with great enthusiasm, and responded to by Mr. Gibson and Mr. Bright with great ability and at much length. Mr. W. F. Fox, M.P., was also present, and made a long and eloquent speech, on his health being proposed.

THE CATHEDRAL GRAMMAR SCHOOL AT ROCHESTER.—A meeting of the friends of the Rev. Robert Whiston, Head Master of the Cathedral Grammar School at Rochester, was held in that city on Saturday last, at which the following statement was read, and the subjoined resolutions were unanimously adopted and agreed to:—The statutes of Rochester Cathedral (A. D. 1542) assign to the Dean £100, to each of the canons £66, to each of four minor canons £5, and to each of 20 grammar boys £3 13s. 4d. a year; they also require the students and boys to be maintained out of the funds of the church. The income of the Dean is now at least £1626, and that of a canon at £580; while the other offices are still £5 and £3 13s. 4d. each. Mr. Whiston, as master of the Cathedral School, after persevering and protracted, but unsuccessful efforts, from February, 1848, to May, 1849, to procure an augmentation of these stipends, published a pamphlet on "Cathedral Endowments, and their Establishment," in which he proved that 50 boys at Canterbury, 40 at Westminster, 40 at Worcester, 24 at Ely, 20 at Rochester and Peterborough, and 18 at Durham, are entitled to maintenance out of the funds of those churches respectively, and that the publication of this pamphlet the Dean and Chapter of Rochester stated, on June 23rd, 1849, that they were under the painful necessity of removing the complainant from his office; Mr. Whiston immediately instituted proceedings in Chancery, but without success, the Vice-Chancellor, Sir J. Wigram, conceiving that he had no jurisdiction to redress the wrong, and regretting that he was under the necessity of refusing Mr. Whiston's motion. Upon this Mr. Whiston appealed to the Lord-Chancellor, and the Dean and Chapter again recognised him as head-master, but cited him to appear before themselves to justify the pamphlet and answer interrogatories thereupon, at the same time denying him counsel or the presence of a friend. The result was, that on October 10th, 1849, the Chapter and Dean (as they say) "felt themselves under the painful necessity of reverting to their former conclusion, and removing the complainant from the superintendence of the school." Immediately afterwards, without advertisement or competition, they elected for his successor the Chaplain of the Rock County Gaol. Under these circumstances, Mr. Whiston has appealed to the Court of Queen's Bench; and on the application of Sir F. Thesiger, Mr. Justice Patteson has granted a rule nisi for a mandamus to the Dean and Chapter to restore him. The proceedings in Chancery are still pending, and the law costs are already heavy. Resolved, "That, as the cause of education in Rochester must be spared by the very wealthy body against which Mr. Whiston is contending, and as the interests of education and the due fulfilment of cathedral trusts are deeply interested in the success of his efforts, the members of the city and the public will cordially unite in an earnest and liberal endeavour to obtain such an important object." Resolved, "That subscriptions be forthwith entered into, and that Messrs. Baker, Sage, and William Mancham, Esqs., be appointed the treasurers, and that all persons be requested to forward their subscriptions to either of those gentlemen, who will acknowledge the same." Resolved, "That this meeting do enter into subscription," which was done accordingly, to the amount of nearly £200.

PICTURE GALLERY, HOLYROOD PALACE.—For a long time back the pictures in this gallery have become so obscured, by the accumulated dust of years, as to obtain the character of the portraits of ancient worthies of doubtful or impossible authenticity. This circumstance having been brought under the notice of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, by Mr. Mathieson, clerk of her Majesty's works for Scotland, they have appointed Mr. Welker, of 15, Hanover-street, Edinburgh, to examine and repair the whole of the pictures in that gallery. Those which have been already lined and cleaned by him are said to be greatly improved by the process.

LAUNCH OF THE HUMBER FERRY PONTOON.—A pontoon, or landing-stage, constructed by Messrs. E. B. Wilson and Co., of Leeds, for the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company, and intended for the terminus of that railway at the extremity of the noble pier in the Humber, at New Holland, opposite the port of Hull, was launched at Goole last week, in the presence of a large company of spectators, including several of the most eminent engineers. The huge machine, which is 60 feet wide, 240 feet in length, and 8 feet deep, and weighs nearly 700 tons, has been constructed entirely in the works of Messrs. Wilson, at Leeds, under the superintendence of Mr. Fenton. It has been conveyed by the Aire and Calder Navigation, in detached portions, from thence to Goole, where it has been finally completed. The hull of the vessel is entirely constructed of iron, the deck of Baltic timber, averaging six inches in thickness, and weighing 200 tons. The launching arrangements have been conducted by Messrs. Spencer and Hallett, the well-known shipbuilders, of Hull; and on the morning above-named, at ten o'clock, the vessel was launched, in the most successful manner, from the wharf of the Aire and Calder Company, into the river Ouse. She went sideways down the slips beautifully into the water, and after floating about twenty minutes in the mid-stream, was brought to the shore, and moored by a band of music and several hundred visitors. The National Anthem was played. The company then retired, and immediately afterwards six steamers—four of which had come up from Hull, and were in attendance—were attached to her cables, and brought her down to New Holland in the short space of three hours and a quarter. In two days from that time, and with the assistance of Mr. Linn, the contractor for the New Holland works, and of the gentlemen on board, put into its place between the dolphins, erected for the purpose, by which it is to rise and fall with the tide, and forms the most magnificent landing-stage for passengers and traffic on the Humber, if not in the world.

THE ROCHDALE SAVINGS-BANK DEFALCATIONS.—Great excitement prevails in Rochdale in consequence of the increased amount of defalcation which the close investigation of the last few days has brought to light. The defalcations now exceed £9,000. Mr. Edd Pratt recommends the appointment of a committee, formed jointly of depositors and trustees, to conduct the examination of the accounts until the whole deficiencies can be fairly estimated, and until this time all proceedings of a legal nature will be postponed. At the meeting of depositors called by Mr. Hunt, solicitor, of Rochdale, and by no having in his intention reference to the subject to which I had supposed him to apply it. I am not aware that the doctrine advanced concerning the Sacraments, and to which my chief object is distinctively the doctrine of Dissenters. But I fully acquiesce in the opinion that any doctrine propounded in our Church contradictory to its articles and formularies, justly calls for a protest from its more [illegible] members; and such a protest, if unhappily it should ever prove necessary, will always be received with the attention to which it is entitled, from your faithful servant and brother,

J. B. CANTUAR."

THE PRIMATE'S VISITATION.—A strange piece of gossip has been prevalent in clerical circles as to a certain very disagreeable proceeding at the Archbishop of Canterbury's late visitation at Dover. The sermon, it appears, was preached by one who deems the Church's teaching of baptismal regeneration, and he took occasion not only to controvert the doctrine, but to ridicule it. The great body of the clergy present—so the story goes—were so indignant at his unscrupulous remarks upon so sacred, and, as they thought, vital a question, that they besought the Archbishop not to read aloud at dinner the usual toast on the occasion, but merely to drink it. The Archbishop, however, though expressing but a qualified approval of the sermon, deemed to comply with their request, and in due course his Grace proposed the obnoxious toast, which was not only refused to be drunk by a large majority of the company, but received by them with the most marked expression of dissent and aversion. *Correspondent of the Oxford Herald.* [We are in a position to add, that the above statement is substantially correct.—*Oxford Herald.*]

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VACANCY.—PERPETUAL CURACY.—Wellcombe, Devon; diocese Exeter; value £71; pat., Lord Clinton; Rev. J. M. Cockshott, dec.

MASTERSHIP.—Chigwell, Essex; head mastership of grammar school; £50 with residence; to be a layman; testimonials on or before January 15, 1850.

FUNERAL OF THE QUEEN DOWAGER.

ON Thursday morning, at eight o'clock, the mortal remains of the late lamented Queen Adelaide were removed from Bentley Priory, Stanmore, for interment in the Royal mausoleum in St. George's Chapel, Windsor. In accordance with the last desire of the illustrious deceased, the funeral proceedings were conducted in a comparatively private manner; for, with the exception of the presence of a strong detachment of the Life Guards, there was nothing beyond the ordinary display observable at the funeral of a private individual. The coffin was covered with a rich crimson silk velvet, studded by gilt furniture. A double row of burnished gold nails formed the outline, and the compartments were formed by a triple row of small nails. The sides were relieved by massive gold handles, and the corners were of the same, ornamented by an engraved crown. The lid in its upper compartment had a large raised regal crown, and in its lower division was an inverted torch and extinct sergent. The plate bore the inscription:—

Depositum
Serenissimæ Principessæ
ADELAIDÆ,
Reginæ Dotariæ
Obiit Die. Decembris,
Anno Domini MDCCCXLIX.
Ætatis suæ LVIII.

The inhabitants of Stanmore and its neighbourhood testified their respect for the memory of her late Majesty by closing their houses, and the bell of the parish church was tolled for some time after the funeral had left.

Upon arriving at the south porch of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, the Royal body was received at the door by the Archbishop of Canterbury and Canons of Windsor, and placed upon the platform, the crown and cushion being upon it.

The procession then moved into the choir in the following order.—

The Archbishop and the Canons of Windsor.
Garter
The Lord-Chamberlain of her Majesty's Household, attended by one of his Officers.

Supporter of the Pall, Lord Byron.	THE BODY, Covered with a Black Velvet Pall,	Supporter of the Pall, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence.
Supporter of the Pall, Lord Frederick Fitzclarence.	adorned with Escutcheons of	Supporter of the Pall, Viscount Barrington.
Supporter of the Pall, Earl of Sheffield.	Her late Majesty's Arms.	Supporter the Pall, Marquis of Cholmondeley.

THE CHIEF MOURNER,
The Duchess of Norfolk (sister), and by a Lady
His Serene Highness the Prince Bernard of Saxe-Weimar.
His Serene Highness the Prince Charles of Saxe-Weimar.
[illegible]
Master of the Horse to her late Majesty.
Lord [illegible] Lord in Waiting to her late Majesty.
Ladies of the Bedchamber to her late Majesty.
Maids of Honour to her late Majesty.
Women of the Bedchamber to her late Majesty.
Clerk Marshal of the Household to her late Majesty.
Surgeon-Extraordinary to her late Majesty.
Physicians to her late Majesty.
Gentlemen Ushers to her late Majesty.
Senior Page to her late Majesty.
Dressers and Wardrobe Maid to her late Majesty.

Five Sailors. Five Soldiers.

Upon entering the choir, the chief mourner took her seat at the head of the corpse, the Lord Chamberlain of her Majesty's household took his place at the foot, the Vice-Chamberlain standing near her Lordship, and the other persons composing the procession arranged themselves behind the chief mourner and on either side the chapel.

The Archbishop of Canterbury read the service and the part before the interment; and the anthem performed, the Royal body was deposited in the vault, and the Archbishop having concluded the service, Garter pronounced near the grave the style of her late Majesty; after which the Lord Chamberlain and the Vice-Chamberlain of her late Majesty's household broke their staves of office, and, kneeling, deposited the same in the Royal vault.

His Royal Highness the Prince Albert was present in his Royal Highness's stall during the ceremony. The Duke of Cambridge also occupied his stall. The Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Cambridge, and their Serene Highnesses the Duchess of Saxe-Weimar, and the Princess Ann of Saxe-Weimar, and the Princess Amelia of Saxe-Weimar, occupied the seats marked for them.

The Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Norfolk, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Marquis of Abercorn, and Lord John Russell occupied stalls in the Chapel during the ceremony.

[Circumstances beyond our control have prevented the Illustrations we purposed giving of this mournful ceremony being presented this week. They shall appear in our next Number, accompanied by a full account of the proceedings.]

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

THE SERMON PREACHED BEFORE THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY AT DOVER.—The following protest against the sermon preached at the recent Visitation of the Archbishop of Canterbury at Dover, with the reply of his Grace, has been published:—"To the Most Reverend Father in God, by Divine Providence, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.—May it please your Grace, —We, the undersigned clergy of the deaneries of Dover and Elham, attending the Primary Visitation at Dover, on the 9th of October ult., feel as due to your Grace in candour, as binding upon ourselves in duty, to represent the feeling felt on our minds by a certain part of the sermon then delivered to us. So far as that sermon touched on a high line of ministerial duty, responsibility, or solemnity, the sympathy goes with it; the more so, that it simply followed, in that respect, those views which the published works of your Grace had long since given to the Church. But this, if possible, has added greater pain to our calm consideration of the statements that followed; because, without going into any detail of those statements, we feel that they unquestionably set up the *direct contradictory* of our scriptural belief in the efficacy of the sacrament of the Church of Christ. And, as ministers of that Church in England, we are constrained to express to your Grace a conviction ulterior to this. While we recognise the grace which has decided against those holding distinctive Roman doctrine in the Church of England,' we feel that the same justice decides against the holding distinctive Dissenting doctrine in the same Church of England. And while we should protest (as many of us have done) against this one, we desire to guard against any possible imputation that we do not feel equally bound to protest against the other. As this memorial aims at nothing but the humble and dutiful expression of our real feelings on the lamentable subject, we will only add our prayer for every blessing on the Archiepiscopate, in which Divine Providence has placed you over us, and remain, your Grace's humble and faithful servants." [As many of the names as have room] follow.

"Addington, Oct. 17, 1849.—Reverend Brethren,—I beg to acknowledge the protest you have sent me against some of the statements uttered by Mr. Gambier at the recent Visitation. I had the impression that I had not differed from what he expressed by ourselves. But I should not choose to pronounce a positive, still less an official opinion, without seeing the sermon as well as hearing it. more especially as one sentence, which I afterwards mentioned to Mr. Gambier as having appeared to me most objectionable, he explained as not having in his

I am not aware that the doctrine advanced concerning the Sacraments, and to which my chief object is distinctively the doctrine of Dissenters. But I fully acquiesce in the opinion that any doctrine propounded in our Church contradictory to its articles and formularies, justly calls for a protest from its more [illegible] members; and such a protest, if unhappily it should ever prove necessary, will always be received with the attention to which it is entitled, from your faithful servant and brother,

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NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

REDUCTION OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.—It is stated in military circles, that it is intended that a considerable reduction shall be made in the number of soldiers and sailors required for the ensuing financial year, 1850-51.

BARRACK ACCOMMODATION.—New barracks are to be constructed without delay at Primrose, Galway, and additional accommodation is to be given for troops in barracks at Cahir, Fermoy, Carrick-on Suir, and Dublin.

CONVICT GUARDS FOR AUSTRALIA.—Circulars have been forwarded to the several districts for returns of pensioners who may be disposed to volunteer their services to form convict guards for this colony. They are to assemble at Fareham Fort, and one ship will be immediately despatched.

PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND.—It is said that pensioners will be enrolled and formed into local companies, under the command of an experienced officer, for service in this colony. This arrangement, if carried into effect, will completely put a stop to the desertions which are continually taking place from the detachment stationed in that island.

THE NEW ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—There are several volunteers for the command of one of the other pinnaces, in the new Arctic expedition to be organised to proceed, *via* Behring's Straits, in search of Sir John Franklin. It is understood that the *Enterprise* and *Investigator* are to be at once refitted for the expedition.

COURTESY TO FRENCH NAVAL OFFICERS.—Lieutenant Messeigny, of the French Navy, on a visit to this country, has received similarly courteous attention to visit all our dockyards and victualling yards. At Deptford, especially, it has been ordered that every facility is to be afforded to the Lieutenant in acquiring information with reference to providing the navy.

SMALL ARMS.—Col. Anson, who has now the control over the small arms department of the Board of Ordnance, is using every exertion to obtain the best kind of musket for our service. Three specimens were last week taken to his office, one by a Brussels gunsmith, another by a German, and the third by Colonel Hawker, on his return from Birmingham.

THE ROYAL ARTILLERY COMPANY.—The following orders have been lately issued:—Hon. Artillery Company.—All volunteer duty is suspended. The arm-room, band-room, and dress-room will remain closed. Henry Fitzroy, Lieutenant-Colonel commanding Hon. Artillery Company. December 8."—"Hon. Artillery Company.—Mr. Ballis is appointed Acting-Quartermaster until further notice. By command of Lieutenant-Colonel Fitzroy, W. H. Neild. December 10."

THE Commissioners of the Northern Lighthouses have given notice that a lighthouse has been built upon the rock called "Ship of Sands," off the Mull of Kintyre, in the county of Argyll, the light of which will be exhibited on the night of Monday, the 7th of January, 1850, and every night thereafter, from sunset till sunrise.

GRAND MASONIC BANQUET TO HIS EXCELLENCY SIR CHARLES NAPIER, G.C.B., AT SIMLA.

ON Monday, the 1st of October, the Masonic fraternity of Simla entertained Sir Charles Napier, G.C.B., at a banquet in the Assembly Rooms, and invited many distinguished guests to meet his Excellency. The party was the largest given at Simla for many years. A little after seven P.M. the approach of the distinguished guest of the evening was announced, and when in grand procession, consisting of Sir H. M. Elliot, the Hon. J. C. Erskine, and Major Michell, preceded to meet Sir Charles, and invited him to enter the lodge, which was held in an adjoining room. His Excellency, in full uniform, and wearing the apron and insignia of a Royal Arch Mason, was received on entering the lodge by the Worshipful Master, and a numerous assemblage of the brethren of the mystic craft. After a short interval, the lodge-room doors were thrown open, and Sir Charles, accompanied by the Worshipful Master and brethren of the craft, proceeded to the reception-room, where the uninitiated guests were assembled.

The band of the Governor-General, which was in attendance, soon gave the signal for dinner by striking "The Roast Beef of Old England." Covers were laid for seventy, on tables forming an open horse-shoe, and, great as was this number for the size of the banqueting-room, all crowding and confusion was avoided by the admirable arrangements made. At eight P.M. the chair was taken by the Worshipful Master, Lieut.-Col. Curtis, C.B., who was supported in his duties at the upper table by Sir H. M. Elliot, K.C.B.; the Hon. J. C. Erskine, Esq.; and Major Michell, in the absence of his Excellency Brigadier-General Wheeler, C.B. On the right of the chairman sat Major-General Sir Charles Napier, G.C.B., and on his left Henry Torrens, Esq., Lieutenant-Governor; while near him, on either side, were seated Colonel Mountain, C.B., Adjutant-General of her Majesty's Forces; Colonel Stuart, C.B., Secretary to the Government; Colonel Grant, C.B., Adjutant-General of the Army; Colonel Burch, Judge-Advocate-General; Mr. Courtenay, Private Secretary, &c.

The band played at intervals during dinner; and, on the dessert being laid, the chairman proposed the usual masonic toast of "The Queen and the Craft," which was followed by the band playing "God save the Queen."

The Hon. J. C. Erskine next proposed "The Earl of Zetland, Grand Master of the Masonic Order in Great Britain." Then, "Her Excellency," proposed by Brigadier-General Wheeler, C.B., who observed that, the noble Marquis being member of a Scotch lodge, could not be elected Grand Master of India; but, notwithstanding the ties and cares inseparable from his exalted position, he had graciously accepted the office of Grand Patron of the Order. Air, "God save the Queen."

The chairman then addressed the company, introducing the toast of the evening:—"Gentlemen, I have been honoured by a request to propose to you a toast which requires no preface to insure its cordial reception. The name and career of our gallant guest, Sir Charles Napier, are too well and too widely known to permit me, even presuming to comment on them. His services and success have been stamped by the approbation of the first soldier of the age. (Cheers.) Tried in many high posts, and tested by conjunctures as dangerous as difficult, ever true to the ancestral motto of his ancient race, 'Ready, aye ready,' he has been found equal to every emergency that has marked a long and brilliant career. The Masonic fraternity may well feel proud to see the gallant General ranging himself under the banners of their time-honoured order, and appearing among them as a devoted brother. (Cheers.) I shall not longer trespass on your time, gentlemen, but at once call on you to drink the health of Sir Charles Napier in a bumper, with three times three."

The toast having been followed by the chairman's toast abundantly testified the enthusiasm with which it was received. The bank struck up "The British Grenadiers," and almost immediately after the air ceased Sir Charles Napier rose and said:—"Worshipful Master and Gentlemen, I return my cordial thanks for the honour you have done me. I should not myself have been inclined to admit that I merit the compliments paid me, but introduced as they have been by Colonel Curtis, and acknowledged in the manner you have been pleased to receive them, I suppose I must believe I am, in some measure, deserving of them. I few masons can say that they owe so much to masonry as I do: I can add [illegible] years ago, a good-for-nothing boy, I was expelled from a masonic lodge, and yet I fear I could not work myself into a chapter of that high degree, but with the aid of my friend, Colonel Curtis, I hope to rub off the rust and be able to do so, for, as I said before, probably no man present can say that he is under the same obligations to masonry that I am; and I am always glad of an opportunity of acknowledging that same to the craft. I was once a prisoner without [illegible] of being even exchanged, and expected to be sent to Verdun, to which place the French and prisoners were consigned; but at that time, the two Governments of France and England were so exasperated against each other, that their anger fell on individuals, and there was no exchange of prisoners; a mutual wish was taken that a chance of prisoners to every one of the two friends again. In this state of despair and misery, knowing that my family must have been [illegible] me to have been killed, I was casting about in my own thoughts for some way in which I could communicate with my family; I came across a mason, had

GRAND MASONIC BANQUET TO SIR C. J. NAPIER, G.R., AT SIMLA.

gated the once formidable Sikh nation, the same chivalrous bearing has characterised his brilliant career (hear, hear), the same signal success has attended his arms. (Cheers.) Opposed, at various periods, to the armies of three distant nations, each differing in caste, in colour, and in creed, he compelled each, in turn, to bow before the British flag. (Loud cheers.) Engaged in no mean struggle with an ordinary, untrained, or unarmed enemy, but committed to a deadly contest with a fierce, a disciplined, and a determined foe, the most formidable yet opposed to British arms in India (hear, hear), it cannot be conceived that the great victories achieved, and the important objects attained, by Lord Gough, could be accomplished without cost; but well and nobly has he ever upheld England's honour—overthrowing every obstacle, overcoming every difficulty, and bringing to a triumphant termination every campaign he conducted, commanding in chief. (Long and loud cheers.) Amongst the many great and good qualities for which the Viscount is remarkable, none are more eminently conspicuous in his Lordship's character, than that singleness of heart, that stern honesty of purpose, that deep devotion to the honour of his country, so happily, so gracefully alluded to by the noble Lord at the head of the Indian Government, in the hearing of most of us now present, on a very recent occasion, when Lord Gough presented to the Marquis of Dalhousie the captured Sikh guns, trophies of his latest triumph. (Hear, hear.) Honours, rank, and distinction have justly rewarded his eminent services and public virtues; but they alone who have been honoured by the personal friendship of Lord Gough, and enjoyed the privilege of seeing him in the amiable relations of domestic life—as husband, father, and friend—can estimate the entire worth of his kindly, generous, and noble nature." (Deafening cheers.) The Worshipful Chairman concluded by calling on the company to fill a bumper to the health of Hugh Viscount Gough—long may he enjoy his well-won honours in his native land."

The party rose *en masse*, and drank the toast with every honour. Cheers, long, loud, and heart-stirring, showed the feeling of the company for the noble and gallant officer whose health had just been so rapturously received. On the party re-seating themselves, the band played "Should auld acquaintance be forgot?"

Sir Henry Elliot next, in a neat speech, proposed "the health of Mr. Thomason and our guests." (Hear, hear.)

The toast was received with rapture; and, when the cheering had subsided the band played "Rule Britannia."

At the conclusion of the air, his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor rose and acknowledged the toast, and, in the course of an eloquent address, which we regret we have not room to report fully, Sir Henry observed of his fellow guests:—"Their bravery has won those possessions which my brother civilians and I are only managing. Their prowess has added province after province to British India. Their gallantry has recently added to our empire the kingdom of the Punjaub." (Cheers.) Sir Henry concluded by referring to the main principles of the Order—charity, goodwill, and brotherly love.

His Honor resumed his seat amid great applause, and, after a short interval, again rose, and proposed "The health of the Worshipful Master," who presides so ably on the present occasion.

"The health of the Worshipful Master, Colonel Curtis," was then drunk with loud cheers.

Lieut.-Col. Curtis rose and thanked the company, adding, "I may be permitted to indulge a pardonable pride in the post I now occupy, having on my right one of England's first soldiers, and on my left one of India's first statesmen. (Loud cheers, during which the speaker made an inclination right and left to Sir C. Napier and Mr. Thomason.)

At a little before twelve, Sir Charles Napier and the Lieutenant-Governor retired, followed by most of the company.

The entertainment passed off most successfully. The banqueting-room was brilliantly illuminated by chandeliers, whose light fell on the splendid and varied uniforms and masonic insignia of the company, and abundantly lit up the tables, which were covered with a profusion of plate. The dinner and wines were of the choicest description; and the entertainment was in every respect worthy of the great occasion.

THE NELSON COLUMN, TRAFALGAR-SQUARE.

The first instalment of the artistic embellishment of the pedestal of the Nelson Column has just been placed on the side facing Whitehall. It is a fine alto relievo, in bronze, by Mr. C. E. Carew. The subject is "the Death of Nelson;" the point of time selected by the sculptor that when Lord Nelson was being carried from the quarter-deck to the cockpit, after he had received his mortal wound. Captain Hardy, who had been in conversation with him only a few moments before, on turning round, saw him lifted from the deck by a marine and two seamen. "Well, Hardy," said Nelson to his captain, "they have done for me at last." "I hope not," was the reply. "Yes, they have shot me through the back-bone." Immediately afterwards, on observing that the tiller-ropes were shot away, he said, "Let new ones be rove." This was the last order that the hero gave on the deck of the *Victory*.

BRONZE ALTO RELIEVO, BY CAREW, FOR THE NELSON MONUMENT, TRAFALGAR-SQUARE.—THE DEATH OF NELSON.

Although we have termed the scene "The Death of Nelson," the sculptor has invested it with a new interest by his skilful narration of the event. The central portion we have already described. At the back of this group is the surgeon, with an expression of the deepest grief on his countenance, supplying the place of words, to tell that for Nelson's wound all human succour was in vain. Each figure of the whole stands out in beautiful relief. In the compartment to the left are three sailors engaged in tightening some of the cordage of the ship, and repairing the damage which the enemy's fire has effected. One of the three has his back turned towards the spectator, and close to his feet kneels a sailor holding a handspike, and leaning on a gun, apparently arrested in his movements by the conversation between the dying hero and Captain Hardy. Each of these two portions is of surpassing merit; and on the first the eye naturally rests last: as the *point d'appui* of the whole. In the front, lying on the deck, are an officer and a marine who have fallen to rise no more. Behind, stand two marines and a Negro sailor. One of the former has detected the marksman by whose shot his noble commander has been struck down, and is pointing him out to his companion. The latter has raised his musket, and has evidently covered his mark, whilst the black, who stands just before the two marines, has "elewed" himself round, and, grasping his firelock with a convulsive hold, looks at the intended victim with all the ferocity of a wild beast. The upper part is well filled by the sweeping of the sails, the cordage, and the wreck of a yard that has been shot away and fallen obliquely across the mainmast, just over the central group. The figures are not colossal, but of life-like size, and the minutest details of the scene have been well preserved.

The weight of the relievo is about 5 tons. It was cast in three divisions, at the foundry of Messrs. Adams, Christie, and Co., Rotherhithe, and absorbed the metal of five mortars and one 32-pounder, which were supplied by the Government. The height is 14 feet, the breadth about 13 feet 7 inches. There appears to be scarcely the slightest flaw in any part; and this is attributed by the artist, in a great measure, to the metal having been poured into the mould in a horizontal, instead of a vertical, position, according to the usual practice.

The three other alto relievos, to decorate as many faces of the pedestal, were entrusted to Messrs. Watson, Woodington, and Ternouth; the two latter of whom, both artists of high promise, have since died.

The subject given to Mr. Watson represents Nelson animating and directing the boarding of St. Vincent.

Mr. Woodington was engaged for the Nile, where Nelson, being wounded, had gone below, and the sword of the commander of the *Spartiate* is brought to him by Captain Berry.

Mr. Ternouth had, previous to his decease, completed the full-size model of the Copenhagen panel, showing the landing of Nelson after the battle.

It may be interesting to enumerate the Illustrations we have already given of the Nelson Column.

Number 79 of our Journal contains an Engraving of the Statue of Nelson.
Number 77 illustrates the Column, and its accessories, completed.
And Number 81, the Column, with the Builder's Scaffolding.

THE TOWN OF KILRUSH.

CONDITION OF IRELAND.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE NEW POOR-LAW

(From our own Correspondent.)

[The present fearful Condition of Ireland, made considerably worse, we believe, by the operation of the New Poor-Law, has induced us to give, as far as possible, a faithful report of the working of this Law with Illustrations of Localities, sketched by our own Artist.]

GENERAL STATE OF KILRUSH.

Kilrush, which gives its name to a Poor-law Union, will be celebrated in the history of pauperism. With Clifden, Westport, Skibbereen, and other places, it forms one of the battle-fields of Ireland, in which property, under the guidance of legislation, has fought with poverty, and been worsted in the conflict. It is our purpose to describe the progress of the contest, and, as Sterne took a single victim to make mankind sensible of the horrors of slavery—as a single case of flogging women did more to rouse the people of England against the iniquities they had countenanced in the West Indies, than many volumes of general description—we presume that we shall make the condition of Ireland, and the working of the Poor-law there, more effectually known by selecting a single Union for remark, than by parading before our readers a great multitude of statistical facts. Our Commissioner is on the spot, and we illustrate the Sketches and condense the facts he has supplied us with. Sketch No. 1. represents the town of Kilrush.

As an appropriate introduction, we quote from the *Times* of Tuesday an account of the

"DEPLORABLE STATE OF THE KILRUSH UNION.

"The Limerick papers bring melancholy accounts of a "crisis" which has at length taken place in the affairs of this unfortunate Union. Money and credit are all gone, and starvation has literally set in among the paupers in the workhouse, the inmates having been sent to bed on Thursday night without having eaten any dinner—the only remedy that the guardians could suggest to numb the sense of hunger. The *Limerick Chronicle's* statement is as follows:—

"'Notwithstanding the exertions of the local board and Poor-law inspectors, the in-door paupers were obliged to go to bed without dinner on Thursday night. The master brought the state of the house, as regards want of provisions for that day, before the board, when soup and chopped turnips grown on the land was the only food available. The out-door paupers are in a desperate state, crowding the *depôts* and following the relieving officers by thousands to town to get into the workhouse; but one day's admissions (300 admitted) so crowded the auxiliary, that admission was impossible. Barley, the produce of the land about the workhouse, has been ordered to be threshed; but are 2600 paupers to be fed on the principle of "live, horse, and you'll get grass?" It is fearful to think of the state of the Kilrush Union—nothing but starving creatures from the country to be seen pouring into a starving workhouse; the Board meet every day, but, if we are to judge from the general confession of that body, they are able to effect no good. The chairman, Colonel C. M. Vandeleur, took the chair yesterday, and his presence was sufficient it was thought to get the 'needful,' but to no purpose; out-door paupers and relieving officers were sent home, and in-door paupers recommended to go to bed. The coroner attended an inquest on a man who was found in a dying state on the side of the road near Kilmurry. Mortality in the workhouse has been small; but, owing to the able-bodied on the out-door relief being struck off, the deaths in that department are every day increasing to a frightful extent. Relieving officers complain that they must bury their dead without coffins. The Board yesterday agreed to petition the Poor-law Commissioners on the state of the Union, and said that the guardians would not be morally responsible for the deaths that may occur through starvation.'"

Kilrush is in the county of Clare, and on one bank of the Shannon. It is situated in a district that is both fertile and picturesque. It has all the con-

SCALPEEN.

THE VILLAGE OF TULLIG.

veniences of a haven, and might have all the advantages of a great trading and fishing port. It is, for Ireland, a tolerably large town, with well-built stone houses, and broad, clean streets, though it has plenty of mud cabins and dirt, like every other Irish town. It is going rapidly to decay, and most of the houses could be bought for less than the value of the stones they were built with. The Poor-house is now, and likely to be for a long period, the principal build ng in the town, and, with the Catholic chapel, constitute its architectural distinctions.

The Union to which it gives a name consists of nine districts:—1. Kilrush and Killimer. 2. Knock and Kilcolin. 3. Kilriddan and Kildysert. 4. Kilmihil and Kilmacdoan. 5. Kilmurry. 6. Kilfiddane. 7. Kilkee. 8. Moyarta. 9. Kilbally-owen. It extends right across the Clare peninsula, between the Shannon and the Western Ocean, and contained, in 1841, a population of 82,368. Of this population, very considerably reduced in numbers, there were no less than 22,961 receiving relief out of the workhouse, at the cost per week of £589, in April, 1849; and in June the number was increased to 29,049, who were maintained at a cost of £780 16s. 5d. Taking the average of the two months, the number relieved was more than 25 per cent. of the population of 1841; and taking the large number in June the number relieved was more than 35 per cent.; the cost of maintaining them was something less than 6d. per head per week. At the same period there were in the union workhouse about 2500 paupers, making the total number of persons relieved in June 31,549, or more than 43 per cent. of the population of 1841. If we knew the exact number at present, greatly reduced as it is, we should, no doubt, find that they were more than one-half of the whole population, or more than 50 per cent., are receiving relief. So far as mere figures go, it is an afflicting picture to see every man, woman, or child, in possession of a crust or a pound of meat, besieged by another beggar for a share of that which is hardly sufficient for his own wants.

From this general view we pass to an example of the manner in which the out-door paupers live. In the workhouse the people, till the last arrival, were tolerably well taken care of; and until the general destitution, that they were well housed, clothed, and fed, in comparison with the mass. Our second Sketch represents what is called a *Scalpeen*. There is also something called a *Scalp*, or hole dug in the earth, some two or three feet deep. In such a place was the abode of Brian Connor. He has three in family, and had lived in this hole several months before it was discovered. It was roofed over with sticks and pieces of turf, laid in the shape of an inverted saucer. It resembles, though not quite so large, one of the ant-hills of the African forests. Many of the poorer women have also been levelled take up their abodes in such places; and even in them there is a d[illegible] A Scalpeen is a hole, [illegible] rather loftier and grander in its dimensions. It is often erected within the walls, when any are left standing, of the unroofed houses, and all that is above the surface is built out of the old materials. It possesses, too, some pieces of furniture, and [illegible] ngenuer superior to the Scalp. In such, or still more wretched abodes, burrowing as they can, the remnant of the starving population is hastening to an end, and after a few years will be as scarce nearly as the exterminated Indians, except the specimens that are carefully preserved in the workhouse. Those whom starvation spares, disease cuts off.

Even from the Scalps the poor are hunted. "None of the houseless class," says Captain Kennedy, the poor-law inspector, "can now find admittance save into some over-crowded cabin, *whose inmates seldom survive a month*." A month's agonies the result of hunger, dirt, and fever—fever being expelled from a home, suffices to destroy life. It is a sort of Majendie experiment made on human beings—not on cats in an air-pump, or on rabbits with prussic acid. Yet the instinctive love of life is so great, so strong is the sentiment by which Nature ensures the continuance of the race, that Brian Connor dreads nothing so much as that he shall not be allowed, now that his hut has been discovered, to burrow longer in security; and like a fox, or some other vermin, he expects to be ear[illegible]ed, and left even without the shelter of what may be called a preparatory grave. The mud cabins and turf huts that the peasantry lived in before 1846 were denounced by every traveller as the scandal of civilised Europe; and it was supposed that worse habitations were not on the earth; but the Irish have proved that in their lowest deep there is still a lower deep—that a Scalpeen is worse than a mud-hut, and a Scalp worse than a Scalpeen.

[illegible] watched and man are [illegible] wrap each other in countenance, and perpetuate crime and wretchedness. What hope, then, can be entertained of ever again el evating the Irish, when the bulk of them are degraded to Scalps and starvation, even to the dignity of mud cabins and plenty of potatoes? The may die out or may be killed off; but, when the half of the whole live on 6d. per week, and are thankful for being allowed to burrow in Scalps, there must be more hope of the savages of New South Wales or the Bra[illegible], than of those whom knaves have flattered with the name of the "finest peasantry in the world."

A great and a just sympathy is just now excited by the sufferings of the needlewomen of the metropolis, and by the hard labour and poor pay of females in various branches of town industry. But they at least find shelter; most of them have clothing; they manage to get food, though the supply is scanty; and [illegible] with the Scalp, or burrowing hole, of the Irish peasant.

The present condition of the Irish [illegible] mainly brought on by ignorant and vicious legislation. The destitution, of the [illegible] fed as they were by the taxes of the state and the charity of the world, to immediate decay; but a false theory, assuming the name of a political economy, will which it has no more to do than with the astrology of the days of Nostradamus or Gener[illegible] Haynau, led the landlords and the legislature to believe that it was a favourable opportunity for changing the occupation of the land and the cultivation of the soil from potatoes to corn. Which mere food, mere cultivation, mere employment, were the requisites for maintaining the Irish in ex stence, the Legislature and the landlords set about introducing a species of cultivation that could only be successful by requiring fewer hands, and turning potato gardens that nourished the maximum of human beings, into pasture grounds for bullocks, that nourished only the minimum. The Poor-law, said to be for the relief of the people and the maintenance of the able-bodied, was for the nurture of their destruction. In their terrible distress, from that temporary calamity with which they were visited, they were to have no relief unless they gave up their holdings That law, too, laid down a form for evicting the people, and thus gave the sanction and encouragement of legislation to exterminate them. Calmly and quietly, but very ingenuously—though we cheerfully exonerate the parties from any malevolence, they only committed a great mistake, a terrible blunder, which in legislation is worse than a crime—but calmly and quietly from Westminster itself, which is the centre of civilisation, did the decree go forth which has made the temporary but terrible visitation of a potato blight into a permanent wasting, through the slow process of disease and houseless starvation, nearly the half of the Irish.

The land is still there, in all its natural beauty and fertility. The sparkling Shannon, teeming with fish, still flows by their doors, and might bear to them, as the Hudson and Thames bear to the people of New York and of London, fleets of ships laden with wealth. The grounds or *Corcasses* of Clare are celebrated for their prodigious verdure. The country abounds in limestone; coal, iron, and lead have been found. It has an area of 827,394 acres, 372,237 of which are uncultivated, or occupied by woods or water. It is estimated that there are 226,000 acres of unoccupied lands and that of these 160,000 are capable of cultivation and improvement. Why are they not cultivated and improved, as the wilds of America are cultivated and improved by the brethren of the Irish? Why are these starving people not allowed and encouraged to plant their potato-gardens on the wastes? Why are they not married to the unoccupied soil, as a humane politician proposes to provide for the starving needlewomen of the metropolis by marrying them to the Canterbury and New Zealand? A more important question cannot be asked. There is about Kilrush, and in Clare, and throughout Ireland, the doubly melancholy spectacle of a strong man asking for work as the means of getting food, and finding none; and of a benevolent country in order to yield up to him its rich but latent stores: yet it lies idle and unfruitful. Why is not this doubly melancholy spectacle destroyed by their union, and converted into life and happiness, as oxygen and hydrogen, each in itself destructive, become, when united as water, the pabulum of existence? We shall fully consider that question before we quit the subject, but we shall now only say that the whole of that sad, unenlightened, and unenlightening policy is now progressing—that many of them are absentees—that almost all are in embarrassed circumstances and that, from ignorance, or false theory, or indolence, they persist seeing the land covered with such misery as we have described, without bringing the land under cultivation themselves, or allowing the people to cultivate it. Their greatest ambition, apparently, is to get rid of the people.

Our third Sketch shows the destitution to be seen about Kilrush and in many other parts of Ireland. No conqueror ever left more conspicuous marks of his devastation. The Sketch is not of a *deserted village*—though that was a miserable [illegible]spectacle, for the wretches who once vowed it as the abode of [illegible]y and peace still linger and hover about it—but of a destroyed village. The ruthless spoiler has been at work and swept away the shelter that honest industry had prepared for suffering and for sorrow. A conqueror would not have had time and scarcity to do the mischief which is perpetrated in safety [illegible] within one fortnight of May 7, in 841, one-fifth or 20 per cent. of the whole population were turned out of their houses and the houses pulled down. Not less than 2000 houses were levelled in the Union of Kilrush in the years 1848-49. Ireland is now marked with many such monuments of the terrible [illegible] of landlords and of the legislature as the roofless village represented in our sketch.

(To be continued next week.)

IRELAND.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.—Most of the workhouse schools in this country are connected with the National Board. The *Northern Whig* states that at the last meeting of the Lisburn Guardians a motion was submitted that their schools should be placed in connexion with that board. The motion was opposed by a majority of the Board of Guardians, on the ground that the chairman, who presided, declared that he could no longer be chairman of the union. After some discussion, it was agreed to postpone any final decision until the beginning of next month.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE GROWTH OF FLAX IN IRELAND.—The annual meeting of this society was held in Belfast last week.—John Sharman Crawford, Esq., presiding. The valuable report was read. Of all the means for the operations of the society in extending the cultivation and preparation of flax throughout the country, in aid of which two separate grants of £1000 each had been obtained from the Treasury, through the intervention of the Lord-Lieutenant. The concluding passage of this really important report observes:—

In several of the workhouses, both in Ulster and the other provinces, flax has been spun and woven into linen; and in some cases the plant has been grown on a portion of the ground laboured by the paupers. In a few instances, also, the fibre has been scutched in the workhouses, as a means of employing the inmates. Generally speaking, the art of spinning the coarser description of hand seutch ng in the poor-law unions of the south and west would be very desirable, as in cases where a district has just entered on flax culture, and where no mill has been established, farmers are often deterred from proceeding with it, from the great expense of preparing the flax by the labour of hackpeel and hands. The linen manufacture is particularly adapted in the present time of trade from long depression, and, as much activity prevails in many of its branches, there is a good prospect to growers of flax of a large demand and remunerating prices for their produce. The establishment of a school of Design in Belfast, and the patronage of her Majesty the Queen to the finer branches of the manufacture, are likely to give them a favourable impulse, and to increase the consumption of the raw material. This society has now been nearly nine years engaged in its arduous labours to accomplish the great national object for which it was formed. During the period that has elapsed since its foundation in 1841, it has succeeded, notwithstanding the opposition that prejudice and long-rooted habits have produced, in general improvement in the agricultural practices of the farmers in all the districts of Ulster to which its operations have been extended. It has introduced scutching machines of a very superior description to that formerly in use, and has thus accomplished a [illegible] only in labour and material. It has induced the saving of a large portion of seed, lost in the steep-pool, thereby rendering it unnecessary to increase the profits of the crop, by the sale of the seed, or its use in feeding his cattle. Since its attention has been directed to the districts of the other provinces, it has done much towards the general extension of flax cultivation at which it has aimed. Out of the 33 counties of the provinces of Leinster, Munster, and Connaught, its operations have been extended to 21. In some of those (Cork, Mayo, Limerick, Tipperary, Kilkenny, and Queen's County) flax cultivation to a small extent has firmly taken root; and in the rest it is in a greater or less state of progress, according to the circumstances of the district at which the society took it up. Where flax has been extensively grown during the late years of distress, it has been of the utmost service to the poorer class, by enabling them to pay their rents, and thus to remain in their farms and live stock the food crops that would otherwise have gone to pay rent and taxes; but where, from the first, it has been [illegible] by the small quantity of land on which it has been very great, more especially to the weaker classes of the peasantry. When the society was instituted, flax was the only crop in which the Irish farmer had to undertake any competition with the foreign grower, and that grain and cattle, &c., were subject to considerable duties on their importation into these countries, the duty on which flax had been removed for a long period, and was entirely free of duty. It must, notwithstanding the peculiar suitability of our soil and climate to the growth of flax, be evident to all, that the [illegible] by the premium that existed on the cultivation of other crops. At the present moment, however, a new era has arisen in the history of flax and linen in Ireland, and with the increased attention that has been paid to the details of management [illegible] the cessation of the society, and the consequent cessation of its operations in the country, it is now a more favourable position to make good its way than it has ever yet been. In England and Scotland, the reduced rates for grain produce have caused much attention of late to be turned to the cultivation of flax, and in those countries the poor commodity we have had means to [illegible] for advice and information, which they have always readily granted, considering, as they do, that this question is not merely of national, but of imperial moment. The cheapness of labour in Ireland must always give us an advantage in a crop requiring so much manipulation as flax, and experience has proved that in all the channels for the successful prosecution of this branch of agriculture we are in no case inferior, and often superior, to our rivals throughout the world.

THE PRACTICAL INSTRUCTORS FUND.—The Earl of Clonearty announced, at the meeting of the Agricultural Society of Ireland, last week, that the Lord-Lieutenant had placed a further sum of £1000 at the disposal of the society, for the re-appointment of the Practical Instructors, who have rendered such invaluable service in the promotion of improved husbandry in Ireland.

THE POOR-LAW.—The increasing embarrassments of the distressed unions in the south and west form the leading topic in the Irish papers, and writers earnestly demanding legislative intervention and remedy. In the well-known union of Kilrush there are further evictions to aggravate all the existing misery. Forty-five landholders have agreed upon eighty-nine cases, and some waste land in Kilmurry, were evicted last week. They had held under a middleman, as intermediate landlord, and this person having been ejected for non-payment of rent, the superior landlord now takes possession. A harrowing account of this "clearance" is given in the *Limerick and Clare Examiner*. It is stated that the land has been let to a neighbouring farmer, who, when bidding for it, "exhibited a stocking full of gold." The landlord's game, it was once accepted. In the Westport and Castlebar unions great exertions are made to diminish the expenditure of the staff, and to put a stop to out-door relief. In Westport the Marquis of Sligo is actively engaged in the preparation of the new rate-book for the purpose of electoral div sions. Even in the comparatively well-circumstanced union of Parsonstown, King's County, where the Earl of Rosse has been so creditably assisting himself, the poor-law is not working satisfactorily to the Poor-law Commissioners, it appears, have, for the present, waived all claim to the repayment of the instalments of the debt due to the Treasury. At a recent meeting of the North Dublin Union, Mr. Gregan, the auditor, in his report, remarking upon the report of the financial condition of the Limerick unions, observed that "that county comprised some of the best land in all Ireland, yet the produce per acre, in the year 1847, was but the barrels of wheat, 3 barrels of oats, and 9½ of oats. That was miserable produce to be drawn from such fine land; but things were worse in 1848, for in that year the barrels of wheat descended to 4½, and the oats to 5 barrels per acre. Under such indications of poverty the property of Limerick converted the opportunities they enjoyed in the possession of such excellent land, and went far to explain the embarrassments in which the unions of Limerick were involved."

THE PUBLIC LANDED ESTATES COMMISSION.—The total number of petitions presented to the court up to Saturday last exceeded one hundred and fifty. The *Dublin Evening Mail*, in referring to the approaching [illegible] of the court, says:—"We are unable to calculate the amount of debts represented, or the value of the properties involved, but the former must considerably exceed three millions sterling, while the latter, in times more auspicious to vendors, must likewise represent several hundreds of thousands per annum. To show the increasing confidence in the court, as well as the hard work in prospect for the commissioners, we can state that between the 16th and 30th of November, or within fourteen days, sixty-seven petitions were presented. Of these, nineteen refer to Connaught, one embracing a very large property, that of Lord Oranmore, owner, and Sir Moses Monteflore and Samuel Gurney, petitioners. Another noble Lord, long an absentee, the Earl of Ashtown, is brought before the court by Mr. Gregan, M.P., and A. Wall. In the south, a very fine property, Mr. Deane Freeman's, is likely to pass into market overt."

THE IRISH PROTECTIONIST MOVEMENT.—The Protectionists of the sister country are beginning to bestir themselves. The *Limerick Chronicle* announces that "a very important document is now circulating through Ireland, at the instance of the Earl of Glengall and other peers, in the shape of a petition to her Majesty, praying for the restoration of the agricultural interests of this country." That journal adds: "We believe it is intended as a groundwork for an amendment to the Address in Parliament next session, in case some means of relief are not recommended in the Queen's Speech on the meeting of Parliament." We understand the petition is prepared with great ability, taking a brief review of the evils of this country, social and political, and brushes throughout a spirit of nationality on one hand, and loyalty on the other. The abolition of the Vice-royalty of Ireland is the only questionable topic in the address."

EMIGRATION.—The tide of emigration still continues unabated, even at this inclement season of the year. On Friday week the *Jane Black* sailed from Limerick for America with nearly 300 passengers, some of them very wealthy farmers, who carried with them the enterprise and capital for which they had no prospect of profitable investment in their own country. Artisans from the same city and neighbourhood at the same time proceeded in considerable numbers by the train for Liverpool, *en route* to America.

THE WEATHER.—During the latter portion of last week the weather was exceedingly boisterous, violent gales being accompanied by a very heavy fall of rain. The accounts from the provinces describe a similar state of the weather, and the floods have inflicted considerable injury in various parts of the country. At Waterford it blew a regular storm. In the vicinity of Dublin there were some extensive floods, caused by incessant rain, but no accident of a serious character has resulted. The pavilion raised at Belfast for the reception of the Queen has been destroyed by the heavy gales.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The Association met on Monday, at Conciliation Hall, Mr. James Murphy in the chair. There was a very thin attendance. Mr. John O'Connell, referring to the negotiations on foot for a union between the parties composing the "Irish Alliance" and the repealers of Conciliation Hall, said that the negotiations were commenced by the Very Rev. Dr. Spratt, who took up the idea that there might be an amalgamation between both parties. Two or three communications had already passed between the negotiating parties; but there was no hope of a speedy settlement, for he must confess he did not see his way distinctly to that termination which Dr. Spratt had so much at heart; namely, a re-union of repealers upon principles that were perfectly peaceful, legal, and constitutional. However, the committee appointed by the association were giving their most anxious consideration to the subject, and the association might rest satisfied they would ever keep in view their guiding star of peaceful and legal agitation. In concluding, the hon. gentleman moved that the association do approve of the conduct of the committee in entering into the negotiations he had referred to, and that authority be given them to carry the matter to an issue. The resolution was adopted; after which, the rent was announced to be £15 16s.

HUNGARIAN REFUGEES IN LEITH.—Thirty-five Hungarians—a portion, we believe, of the defenders of Comorn—have been landed lately at Leith [illegible] seven of these are gentlemen of rank, education, and formerly of wealth, and all [illegible] were provinces. They were arrested on landing on their way to America, and were waiting for a passage, when the Austrian police, acting under foreign and evil influence, drove them from the city and compelled them to seek refuge on our shores. They are indebted to Captain Blackwood, of the *Martello*, for a cabin passage at half-price. It is gratifying to be able to state that the merchants of Leith have at once raised £60 for the strangers cast among them, and mean at least to try to make up £2-0, which will pay the passage to America and other expenses.

THE THEATRES.

PRINCESS'S.

Under the title of "Mina," a new two-act opera, the music by Signor Schira, and the libretto by Messrs. Val. Morris and G. Linley, was produced on Saturday night, with marked success, and has been repeated this week with equal tokens of favour. Signor Schira has been many years a resident in this country, and has been the musical director and conductor at Drury-Lane and the Princess' theatres, under the respective dynasties of Messrs. Bunn and Maddox. As a singing-master, also his session from the theatre, Signor Schira has been well known, and he had the general reputation of being an accomplished professor of his art, who, in other countries, had been recognized as a composer of merit and promise. The lessee of the Princess' was, therefore, quite right when he afforded Signor Schira the opportunity of composing a work for the English stage, and the result has quite justified the selection. Signor Schira has shown that he is well qualified for the lyric drama, for he has succeeded under every possible disadvantage—not only of inadequate execution of his work, but despite of the very worst libretto that ever composer was inflicted with. It is an undeniable evidence of Signor Schira's abilities, that for such a miserable poem he has composed such elegant and dramatic music.

The title of the drama would indicate that it had reference to Spain and General Mina, whose exploits in the Basque Provinces would amply intensely interesting stage situations; but this is not the case. *Mina* is not a Spaniard, but a young and warbling Swedish nightingale—as exemplified by Miss Louisa Pyne, that charming vocalist, who so recently has risen to fame, and is delighting the town with her melodies, which, since the days of Miss Stephens, has had no parallel. And *Mina* is the daughter of *Gernstaern* (H.Corri), who, under the name of *Ratson*, is concealed in Dalecarlia, at that period of Swedish and Danish History (1550) when Gustavus was in exile, and Christiern, King of Denmark held Sweden in thraldom. The Royal personages, however, do not figure in the drama; but there is *Count d'Orville*, a French noble, whose life has been saved in shipwreck by Gustavus, in whose service the Count has performed many a gallant deed, and who falls in love with *Mina*. The Swedish maiden reciprocates this affection, thereby giving mortal offence to a bluff burgomaster, *Ofver* (Mr. Weiss), who is attached to *Mina*, notwithstanding the disparity of years, and who applies this motive to *Jenny* (Mrs. Weiss), *Mina's* maid. *Ofver*, to be revenged of the French officer, whose likeness to Gustavus deceives the stupid burgomaster and innkeeper, in the belief that *D'Orville* is the Swedish King, denounces him to the Danes; and the gallant Frenchman, to save the life of his Royal benefactor, who has been taken prisoner, frees the Monarch, by confirming *Ofver's* mistake in the identity. This incident concludes the first act, the second is occupied with the attempts of *D'Orville* and *Ritson*, to escape the clutches of the Danes; and *Mina*, by the old stage trick of making the escort drunk, accomplishes the escape. *Ritson* then returns home of Dalecarlia, who are in fact his attached tenants, and, after "blowing up" the Danes, serves to reconcile *Ofver* to *Jenny*, "sword in hand," as the book says, of the gain of a great battle by Gustavus, whereby he secures his throne, *Ritson* his estates and rank, *Mina* her Frenchman, and *Jenny* her Burgomaster, who, we presume, will be content with matrimony. This ensuling Miss Louisa Pyne to sing her [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Mrs. Gibbs, formerly Miss Graddon, of the Theatre Royal Drury-Lane, after a long sojourn in America, will make her first appearance in England, since her return, at the St. James's Theatre, on Wednesday next. The performances will be, "Follies of a Night," "Twas I," and "Midas."

A young lady, of good family, and, we believe, foreign extraction, who has played with great success in the provinces, will shortly make her first appearance at Plymouth.

MUSIC.

LONDON WEDNESDAY CONCERTS.

The *début* of Mr. Bridge Frodsham, the new tenor, has been exciting for some time past considerable curiosity, as it was given out that it is, in voice and style—although only known previously as an amateur—he was to be the English tenor *par excellence*. He was tremendously received at Exeter-hall last Wednesday, on his entrance to sing a common-place ballad by Augusta Read, "by no means as a token." It was encored rapturously, and even demanded a third time, but the singer returned only to bow his thanks for this great ovation. Mr. Bridge Frodsham is remarkable for his strong likeness to Sims Reeves, and, at a distance, it is difficult to distinguish the new-comer from the popular *artiste*; but the resemblance has no affinity in an artistical point of view. Mr. Frodsham is at present but an agreeable tenor, certainly not a great one in any sense, whether it be in quality, power, or style. His organ is like that of Robinson, the counter-tenor, only not so strong, nor is it so unctuous. But he will be a welcome addition to the list of our concert singers, even if his physical force should prevent him from being a dramatic vocalist, although we think that is the leading tenor. Mr. Travers also sang in the scheme; and, from his style of delivering the very difficult first tenor air of *Raoul*, in the "Huguenots," beautifully accompanied by Mr. Hill on the viola, there is every reason, to anticipate he will be of valuable service in the new English Opera House, now in progress of formation. The other singers were Miss Poole, Mrs. A. Newton, Miss Eyles, the M'ses Cole, and Miss Kell, Mr. Lefler, Mr. Land, and Herr Formes. Ernst was the lion instrumentalist; he played his divine "Elegie" most poetically and passionately—producing heart-rending tones from his instrument. In a quaint *air de danse*, of antique form, he was encored, and again, but more coyly so, in Mayseder's air, with variations, when he substituted "the Carnival." His cadences in the Mayseder air was one of the most prodigious feats in executive dexterity ever heard, and seemed to astonish the orchestra quite as much as the enormous audience.

M. JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.

These popular entertainments terminated on Wednesday night. Last night (Friday) was the *ultimo lal nacqued*. In the programme of Monday, a portion of Berlioz's "Harold" Symphony, one of the first instrumental pieces that has been written since the Beethoven Symphonies, was performed. It is to be hoped that the Philharmonic Society, next season, will address itself to the symphonies or Berlioz's "Romeo and Juliet" choral Symphony. It is time that the works of the greatest instrumental writer of the age should be rendered as familiar here as they are in France and Germany.

MUSICAL EVENTS.—Madame Sontag commenced on Tuesday last a second musical tour in the provinces, at Brighton, which will terminate on the 22d inst., visiting Canterbury, Southampton, Dorchester, Bath, and Bristol. Hayes sang last Monday, at the Beaumont Institution, Mile-end, with the Misses A. and M. Williams, Huddart, &c. Miss Hayes will commence a new tour, Mr. Travers being the tenor, to sing in Italian operas and concerts in the chief towns of the United Kingdom, up to March next.——The "Messiah" was given for the third time at Exeter Hall last night (Friday), with Misses Birch and Dolby, and Messrs. Lockey and Phillips as principals; Costa being the conductor ——Mr. John Parry has given Mr. Albert Smith's entertainment this week at Nottingham, Derby, Lichfield, West Bromwich, and Leamington, and will give "Lights and Shadows" at the Hanover Rooms early next month.——Handel's "Joshua" will be performed next Monday by the London Sacred Harmonic Society (Surman), at Exeter Hall; and on the same evening, at St. Martin's Hall, Mr. Willy will give his second classical concert.——Mdlle. de Meric has met with great success at the St. Petersburgh Italian Opera, as *Orsini* in "Lucrezia Borgia," in which Grisi, Mario, Tagliafico, and Tamburini also appeared.——Signora Fiorentini (Mrs. Jennings) sang *Norma*, at Potsdam, by command of the Royal Family of Prussia.——Mdlle. Alboni is in Paris, and will, probably, appear at the French Grand Opera, in the "Favorita."

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The steeple chase fraternity have had little to occupy them this week, the Harsedon meeting having been the only one within the "home circuit;" within the provinces everything has been "blank." The only fixtures for next week are Woodford on Tuesday, and Wolverhampton on Thursday. The coursing arrangements will include Tuesday, Deptford (Wiltshire) on Wednesday and two following days, Biggar and Combermere on Thursday, and the Spelthorne (in the vicinity of Swindon) on Thursday and Friday.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The business transacted this afternoon was limited in amount, and altogether destitute of interest; it is only necessary, therefore, to submit a list of the market prices.

METROPOLITAN STEEPLE CHASE.

3 to 1 agst Sir Arthur	4 to 1 agst British Yeoman	5 to 1 agst Vain Hope

CHESTER CUP.

50 to 1 agst Peep-o'-Day Boy (t)	66 to 1 agst Damask (t)	6 to 1 agst Hough
50 to 1 — Lady Evelyn	66 to 1 — Vesta	100 to 1 — Iron Rail (t)
66 to 1 — Llandaff (t)	66 to 1 — Chanticleer	100 to 1 — Hungar (t)
66 to 1 — Cossack (t)	66 to 1 — Re-tater	100 to 1 — Kissaway (t)
	66 to 1 — Rualdry	
	100 to 1 agst Knockington (t)	

DERBY

9 to 1 agst Bel ugbroke	30 to 1 agst Voltigeur (t)	33 to 1 agst Mavor
12 to 1 — Ghilo Callom	30 to 1 — John o' Great (t)	40 to 1 — Blarney
20 to 1 — The Nigger		66 to 1 — Rina colt

THURSDAY.—Beyond a strong disposition to back the Night of Arabel, and an improvement in the Nigger, the betting this afternoon was as unimportant as it was dull. The prices generally show scarcely any change:—

CHESTER CUP.

50 to 1 agst White colt (t)	2000 to 25 agst Hesperus (t)	1000 to 10 agst Kissaway (t)
50 to 1 — Llamabaco	2000 to 25 — Kensington (t)	1000 to 10 — Shillmilier
66 to 1 — The Baroness (t)	2000 to 25 — Sir Richard (t)	

DERBY

9 to 1 agst Bellingbroke (t, and afterwards offered	25 to 1 agst The Nigger (t to £250, and afterwards offered	25 to 1 agst John o' Great (t)
11 to 1 — Ghilie Callum (t)	25 to 1 — Mildew (t)	40 to 1 — Mavers (t)
12 to 1 — Knight of Arabel (t)	25 to 1 — Voltigeur (2 bbls) (taken freely)	Garforth (t) and afterwards offered
1000 evn. between Mavors and Mavor		2000 to 30 — The Sweed (t)
		2000 evn between Mavors and Pisaford

DERBY, 1851.

10,000 to 150 agst Hippolytus (t)

METROPOLITAN STEEPLE CHASES.—WEDNESDAY.

METROPOLITAN HANDICAP of 20 sovs each.—Mr. Treasjold's Maria Day (Frisby), 1. Mr. Vevers's Vain Hope (Archer), 2.

FREE HANDICAP STEEPLE-CHASE STAKES of 5 sovs each —Mr. Oliver's Trustme-not (J. Mason), 1. Mr. Vevers's g by the Cardinal (Archer), 2.

THE AMATEUR STEEPLE-CHASE did not come off.

MATCH, 25 sovs.—Mr. Reed's The Cobb (R. Reed), 1. Mr. Frank's Sampson (Jackson), 2.

CAUTION TO BUYERS OF GAME.—A few days ago, a Lincoln gentleman who was out shooting picked up a dead partridge, which, having much of injury upon it, excited his attention. On arriving home he opened the bird, and submitted the meat, &c. in the stomach to the analytical test, when traces of arsenic discovered was pretty nearly sufficient to have poisoned an entire family, and had this bird been found by poachers, or netted by them when unable to fly, it would in all probability have been sold to the dealers, and thus a very serious affair might have resulted. Farmers now steep their seed in arsenic.—*Lincolnshire Chronicle*

INCOME TAX APPEALS.—The following notice has been issued by the Income Tax Commissioners for the City of London as to appeals regarding the property and income tax under schedule D: "Notice is hereby given, that if any person shall think himself aggrieved by the assessment of the said parish of ——, in respect of the property arising from processions, trusts, offices, and of the other profits chargeable under schedule D of the Property and Income Tax, 5th and 6th Vict., chap. 35, for the year ending the 5th day of April, 1850, he may (upon giving due notice in writing to the Surveyor of the said parish, sliding at ——, of his intention) appeal to the Commissioners for General Purposes acting in and for the said district, at the meeting which will be held for the purpose of hearing and determining such appeals, on Wednesday, the 26th of December inst., at their offices, 36, Basinghall-street, at 11 in the forenoon." The parishes in the City will be taken alphabetically. A similar notice has been issued for the metropolitan boroughs of the Tower Hamlets, Finsbury, Marylebone, Lambeth, Southwark, Greenwich, and the City of Westminster.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERIES IN THE METROPOLIS.—This description of offence is remarkably on the increase. On Monday information was received by the police that Edward Francis, Esq., of Shadwell, had been knocked down in High-street, Shoreditch, and robbed of a watch and appendages, value £50; that Mr. William Seagrove, of Islington, had been assaulted near the Angel, and robbed of his watch and £5; that a gentleman had been knocked down in Wheeler's-fields, Camberwell, and robbed of a gold watch, maker's name Jacob, No. 53,781; also that a gentleman had been knocked down in Keate-street, Spitalfields, and plundered of a silver watch, duffy maker; and that an inhabitant of Russel-square had been attacked at the corner of Montagu mews, by two men and a woman, and plundered of a watch and appendages, value £50. Instant alarms were raised, but they all escaped.

FEMALE EMIGRATION.—The *Glentanner*, Government emigrant-ship, which arrived at Plymouth on Tuesday last for the purpose of taking out a large body of Irish female emigrants to Sydney, has been docked, having touched her bottom on her way down the river Thames.

It seems not to be generally known that, by the County Court Amendment Act of last session, all privileges of attorneys are abolished. It is provided by the 18th section that no privilege shall be allowed to any attorney, solicitor, or other person, to exempt him from the provisions of the act, or the County Courts Act, for the more easy recovery of small debts and demands in England.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W E H, Kirton, must forgive our suggesting the advisability of his studying the "Laws and Rudiments of Chess," before he again ventures to impugn the integrity of our Problems. Let him refer for a moment to the well-known rule which governs the set of a Pawn advancing two moves (see p 15 of the "Chess-Player's Text-Book"), and he will at once perceive that if White, in Problem 305 or 306, move the Pawn as he proposes, Black would take it en passant with his Pawn.

T S O—It would stand in writing thus: "R Rook to his 8th."

BRETES.—The Problem cannot be solved in two moves. 2. We have nothing whatever to do with either of the periodicals you mention

ΦΛΑΜΑΒΥΣ.—The diagrams in question must have miscarried

RELIANT, SIR G S.—Many thanks; they shall duly be examined.

ONSCROS.—There is nothing to prevent the Black King going to Q B 2d, which would certainly delay the mate beyond three moves

G J, Grimsby.—You are right. The note at move 17 was taken from the French magazine, where the game originally appeared

J C W M T O, PUBLO-CHESS, HON' SECRETARY, SUBSCRIBER FROM NO 1.—Ineligible

M KIRKHEITCET.—The Numbers have been forwarded: but the mismanagement of the Postoffice will in regard to *Pamphlets* transmitted to or from the country and the Continent renders us very doubtful of their safe arrival. The last number of *La Regence* has not yet come to hand

W E H, Kirton—It is impossible to make any great progress in the acquirement of the game until you are familiar with the most rudimentary information. Get the "Chess-Player's Handbook," or some other elementary treatise, and study the rules and general principles. The little book you mention is now quite antiquated and out of date

A JUVENILE FELLTOE.—See our notice to "An old Irish gentleman" in the last Number

J S, Dublin.—See the notice to "Heath," in our last Number

W H J, Birmingham.—The first named work has not yet been published

The second is published monthly, price 1s 6d

Solutions by BROCKLANDS, VALLEY FIELD, EOS, M E R, J H, ASHBURY, F G W, ARENDON, RICHMOND, P G R, R, STONEHIS, are correct. Those by F G B S, MILO, are wrong

M A, Downing College.—Your suggestion has been anticipated. We have just seen an extremely elegant folding Chess-board, by Leuchars, of Piccadilly, purposely adapted for the new Chess-room; and which, when closed, forms, with its elastic flough richly-studded ornaments, a framework for the Carton Pierre "Sarcophagus," as unique as it is appropriate.

BELLAST.—Blank diagrams for taking down positions can be got for a trifle per hundred, either at the office of the *Chess-Player's Chronicle*, or of Barlaud, in Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn

C P DE J, St Petersburgh.—A private communication has been despatched

CARLO FOLLERO.—Your five-move problem can be solved two ways in four moves

R T C. Though any bookseller, price 3s

BLADUD—I. The advantage would certainly be on the side of Bristol, which possesses many amateurs of high prowess and one player, Mr Wilson, of pre-eminent talent for the game. 2. The "Palladrom" was written by Mr G Walker, and, if we mistake not, has long been out of print; a note, addressed to the Author, at the London Chess Club, would, however, obtain you the information you require

J H—A player of six months's standing would see the mate at a glance

G—If your three problems, you have selected two. The third 69 is not solvable in five moves

ALPHA.—You have been misinformed. The New Chess-men can be got in the material called "Cattuca," and very beautiful they look in it

Solutions by F E O, DERWYN, M P, The New G H B. The Rev C L. The Rev H B, CASSA, FERS, BELLARY, are correct. Those by A A, MORGAN, AN OLD BUSHMEER, ROBERT MADDEN, CARLO FOLLERO, J A, are wrong

E H G—In your last problem we doubt the possibility of White mating in three moves, if Black play 1. Kt to Q B 3d.

TITUS.—The promised work on the endings of games, by Messrs Horwitz and Kling, is not likely, we apprehend, to be published this year

AN IRISH AMATEUR.—In Problem No 306 the mate cannot be deferred in the way you propose; for, if Black play 1. Kt to Q B 3d, White replies with 2. P to Q B 4th: Black then takes the Pawn in passing, and the White Queen, taking the Q P, forces mate

D C C—The problem on the wrapper of the *Chess Chronicle* is the famous "Indian" one. It is perfectly correct, and unquestionably the finest four-move stratagem extant.

F C—The notice is ingenious, and we may probably have something to say regarding it when we have more space at command

L W L, Tewkesbury.—You should advertise your desire to play a game by correspondence with a very young player like yourself

R V—Too early for our columns

TYRO.—You are altogether wrong

GREENWICH CHESS CLUB (Established Nov., 1849).—This Club will be happy to play a friendly Game by Correspondence with any Club established within the last Six Months. Address, "Honorary Secretary, Literary Institution, Greenwich." Dec. 8, 1849.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 307.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to Q 8 4th	Q to her 8th*	3. R mates	
2. Q to K 4th (ch)	Q takes Q (a), (b).		

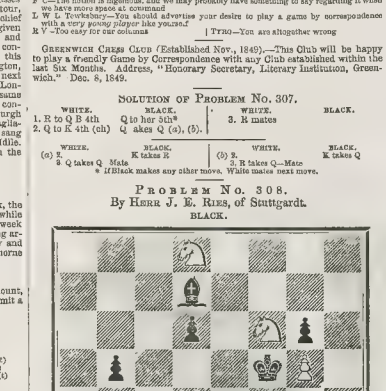
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(a) 2.	K takes R	(b) 2.	K takes Q
R Q takes Q Mate		R takes Q—Mate	

* If Black makes any other move, White mates next move.

PROBLEM No. 308.

By HERR J. E. RIES, of Stuttgardt.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE.

BETWEEN THE CHESS CLUBS OF LONDON AND AMSTERDAM.

WHITE (Amsterdam).	BLACK (London).
49. Kt to Q B 5th.	48. K to Q B 5th

London to play.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

MR. HORWITZ gives the Q Kt to a London Amateur.

(*Remove White's Q Kt from the board.*)

(*Double Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr. Horwitz.)	BLACK (Mr. K.)	WHITE (Mr. Horwitz.)	BLACK (Mr. K.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	14. Kt to K sq	P to K Kt 4th
2. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	15. K Kt to B 3d (a)	Q Kt takes Q P (b)
3. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P	16. Kt takes Kt	Q to K R 5th
4. P to K B 4th	P takes P	17. Kt to K B 3d	Q to K R 4th
5. P to Q B 3d	B to Q R 4th	18. P to K Kt 4th	Q to K Kt 3d (c)
6. Q to her Kt 3d	Q to K R 5th (ch)	19. K to Kt 2d	Q takes K P
7. K to B sq	K Kt to R 3d	20. Q to her R 4th (d)	K R to K sq
8. K Kt to B 3d	Q to K Kt 5th	21. Q takes B	Q takes B
9. P to K R 3d	Q to K Kt 6th	22. Q takes Kt P (ch.)	K to R sq
10. P to Q 4th	Castles	23. Q takes Kt	B to Q 2d
11. Q B to Q 2d	P to Q 3d	24. B takes P	B to B 3d
12. K to K sq	Q Kt to B 3d	25. Q to B 6th (ch)	K to Kt sq
13. Q R to K B sq	P to Q R 3d	26. B to K R 6th	

And Black struck his colours.

(a) White, seeing the Kt to K sq to induce his opponent to advance the K Kt P. he now retires the Kt, threatening to win the Q next move by R to K sq.

(b) Accepting the P in native would have been dangerous play.

(c) This is an insidious move. Now, if White attacks the B, he threatens to win the Queen.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 503.—By MR. W. CAWLEY.

White: K at Q R 3d, R at Q R 6th, Bs at K 8th and Q Kt sq, Kt at Q Kt 2d, Ps at K 4 2d and Q B 4th.

Black: K at Q B 4th, Ps at K 3d, Ps at K R 4th and K 3d.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 509.—By the Rev. J. H. SWEET

White: K at his R sq, R at K Kt 8th, B at Q Kt 3d, Kt at K Kt 6th, Ps at K 6th and Q B 5th.

Black: K at his sq, B at K B 7th, Ps at Q Kt 3d and Q R 2d.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

No. 510.—By C. S., of the Brighton Chess club.

White: K at K R 8th, Rs at K B sq and K R 7th, Bs at K Kt 4th and K B 2d, Kts at K 3d and Q 8th, Ps at K 4th and Q Kt 4th.

Black: K at Q 3d, Q at K Kt 4th, Bs at K B sq and Q 8th, Kt at Q B sq; Ps at K Kt 2d, K B 3d, K 4th, and Q 2d.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 511.—By an Amateur of York.

White: K at K R 7th, K at K 4th, Kt at K B sq, P at K Kt 3d.

Black: K at K B 4th, P at K B 3d.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Bucks Association for the Relief of Real Property will hold its next meeting at Buckingham before the end of the month, and at Marlow in the second week of January.

The annual exhibition and dinner of the Leicestershire Agricultural Society took place at Leicester on Friday week. The show of cattle was more numerous than usual, and the distinction of the fat stock was, perhaps, superior to any previous specimens. His Grace the Duke of Rutland carried off the first prize in class 1 with a splended fat ox.

As the messenger of the paper-mill at Hylton was returning, on Saturday last, from Sunderland Bank, with the money to pay the wages of the workmen, he was attacked and robbed of about £25, with which the depredators have escaped.

A new church is about to be erected at Deal, to which the following contributions have been made:—The late Queen Dowager, £50; The Archbishop of Canterbury, £200; the Earl and Countess of Clanwilliam, £100

At the Bishop Auckland County Court, last week, a claim for an extra fee of £1, for the burial of a non-parishioner, was disallowed.

A gift of £2500 has been made by W. Laslett, Esq., to the parish of St. Nicholas, Worcester.

An excellent eight-day clock has recently been erected in the tower of New Romney Church, by Mr. Henry Scarratt, of Kingston, presented to the parish by Sir William Sarsfield Rositer and Lady Cockburn, of Downton Hall, in memory of their fourth daughter, lately deceased.

The American Government has just called on the publishers of the Vienna Journals to deposit, within thirty days, the caution money of 10,000 florins (£0,000£), required by the law of 14th March, but the publishers complain loudly of this, as a needless aggravation of the severity of the state of siege.

A letter from Odessa mentions that a division of five Russian ships, of 100 guns each, had just arrived in that port, to embark troops for Sebastopol, which is the ordinary station of the Russian fleet in winter.

The Legislative Assembly of France has rejected, by a large majority, a proposal to abolish the punishment of death.

Mr. F. O'Connor has sued several of the occupants of the Chartist allotments at Heronsgarth for arrears of rent, although it is said he had promised that he would forgive them one year's amount. The consequence is, that the poor fellows have now nothing but ruin before them.

It is decided that the great meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England for the ensuing year will take place in Exeter, in the week commencing Monday the 15th of July. There will be a pavilion erected for the great dinner, to accommodate at least nine hundred persons.

Miss Stead, Esq., of Toddington, near Cambridge, was married in London on the 1st inst., after which the new-married couple repaired to Brighton, where the bride took cold and died on Tuesday, the 4th inst.

Sir Christopher Rawlinson is appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Madras, in the room of Sir James E. Gambier, who retires, after a very long service on the bench in India; and William Jeffcott, Esq., succeeds Sir Christopher Rawlinson as Recorder of Pulo Penang, and Chief Judge in the Straits Court of Criminal Judicature for Malacca and Singapore.

The rolls of the final distribution of the Deccan prize money, due to the 66th Regiment, have been received from India.

James K. O'Dowd, Esq., is appointed Solicitor-General for the Island of Mauritius. Mr. Bruce has been appointed a stipendiary magistrate at the Bahamas, and Mr. John Lawless is appointed her Britannic Majesty's Consul for the island of Martinique.

General O'Donnell, Inspector-General of Infantry in Spain, lately presented General Narvaez, in the name of the chiefs and officers of that arm of the service with a magnificent sword which they had had made for him by subscription, and which cost 190,00 reals (near £2000)

The *Popular* of Madrid says that it is quite certain that the Pope has refused his sanction to the past sales of national property, and that there is no foundation whatever for such a report.

The new jury created in the judgeship of the Westminster County Court, by the death of the late Mr. Dennis Cresgh Moylan, is to be filled up by the appointment of Mr. Francis Bayley, the revising barrister.

The Belgian *Moniteur* announces officially, that, in consequence of the death of the Queen Dowager of England, the King of the Belgians has gone into mourning for two months from the 6th.

According to the *German Reform*, the circulation of State paper in Prussia amounts to 28,844,847 thalers.

A funeral mass takes place in the Church of the Invalides at Paris, on the 15th inst. (this day), in memory of the ninth anniversary of the arrival of the ashes of the Emperor at Paris. The President of the Republic was to be present, and the Archbishop of Paris to officiate, assisted by several bishops and high dignitaries of the Church.

Matthew Bell, Esq., M.P., at his rent-days, recently held in Durham and Northumberland, made a return of 10 per cent. to his tenantry.

An importation of 2300 slabs of tin has taken place by the vessel *John Selby*, arrived in the docks from Canton, and the vessel *Fortitude* has also brought 1246 slabs of tin from Whampoa as part of her cargo. The importation of tin from the Chinese empire is not of common occurrence, and the arrivals are of some interest and importance.

A lady in Fort Glasgow bought some small whitings last week from a woman who came to the door with them, and on emptying them up to clean them the girl found a fourpenny-piece in the stomach of one!

Mr. Sheiley has retired from the contest for the representation of Shoreham, and Lord Alexander Gordon Lennox, third son of the Duke of Richmond, is, therefore, likely to walk over unopposed.

M. d'Hautpoul, Bishop of Cahors, in France, uncle of the Minister of War, has just died at an advanced age.

A notice at the Paris Post-office states that, from the 1st of January next, the letter-boxes will remain open till six o'clock, instead of till five as at present.

A return obtained by Mr. Greene, M.P., shows that the total number of prisons in England was reduced in 1849 amounted to 146, of which 24 were brought down from the Lords. The number which received the royal assent amounted to 132.

The *Ann Gales*, of London, outward bound, was lost off Crondon Reaf, Yarmouth, between six and seven o'clock on Saturday last. The crew, with the exception of the mate, perished, making twelve souls who met a watery grave, including the captain's wife

On Wednesday, the 28th ult., Colonel Findley's cook, in Fort George, Inverness, bought a turbot of superior quality, weighing 16lb, and when opened for the purpose of being cleaned, there were found in the belly two large whiting and a large herring, all entire and in good condition.

The Kilkenny papers state that tenant protection societies are spreading through that and the neighbouring counties of Ireland. The object of these societies is to oppose evictions.

According to the *Limerick Chronicle* a vast reduction in the number of students in Trinity College, Dublin, has taken place this term, caused by the poverty of the country, and the opening of the Provincial Colleges at Cork, Belfast, and Galway.

It is stated that a deputation from the contractors, to whom the Irish bankrupt unions are so deeply indebted, had an interview with Lord John Russell and the Chancellor of the Exchequer last week, and that "the result has been highly satisfactory to the parties interested."

The Princess Royal of Hanover gave birth to a daughter on the 3rd.

The Austrian Government has just taken the works of the railway from Pesth to Vienna for 3,000,000fl., to be paid in eight years, and bearing interest at four per cent.

The miners of Newcastle, being desirous to enlist the public sympathy and influence in favour of legislative protection against the fearful loss of life by colliery explosions, are issuing a series of monthly tracts, to elucidate the necessity of some preventive measure being enacted for that purpose.

M. Verheyst, the most celebrated book collector in Europe, or perhaps in the world, has just died at Brussels at an advanced age. He had founded a very curious establishment, consisting of a house of several stories, and as high as a church, and disposed so as to contain about 300,000 volumes arranged according to their subjects.

UNCARTING SHEEP.

SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.

(*Continued from page 388.*)

A silver medal to the breeder, viz. to Mr. R. Stratton.
The second prize, of £15, to No. 42, viz. to Mr. Harvey Combe, of Downside, arm, Cobham.

A silver medal to the breeder, viz. to Mr. G. S. Foljambe
The second prize, of £10, to No. 146, viz. to Mr. J. Stokes, of Ruddington, Notts
The third prize, of £5, to No. 149, viz. to Mr. W. Fisher Hobbs, of Boxtead-lodge, near Colchester.

UNCARTING PIG.

The third prize, of £5, to No. 46, viz. to Mr. T. Bond, of Bishops Lydeard, near Taunton.

CLASS IV.

The first prize, of £20, to No. 56, viz. to the Earl of Leicester.
A silver medal to the breeder, viz. to the Earl of Leicester.
The second prize, of £10, to No. 57, viz. to Mr. J. Tucker, of Abbey Print-works, Stratford, Essex.

CLASS V.

The first prize, of £15, to No. 69, viz. to the Earl of Leicester.
A silver medal to the breeder, viz. to the Earl of Leicester.
The second prize, of £5, to No. 64, viz. to the Earl of Aylesford, of Packington near Coventry.

CLASS VI.

The prize of £10 to No. 80, viz. to Mr. J. Rob, junior, of Thorpfield, near Thirsk, Yorkshire.

COWS AND HEIFERS.

CLASS VII

The first prize, of £20, to No. 84, viz. to Mr. William Fletcher, of Rodmanthwaite, near Mansfield.
A silver medal to the breeder, viz. to Mr. William Fletcher.
The second prize, of £10, to No. 96, viz. to Mr. J. W. Peters, of South Petherton, Somerset.
The third prize, of £5, to No. 87, viz. to Mr. Edward Bowly, of Siddington House, near Cirencester.

CLASS VIII.

The first prize, of £20, to No. 108, viz. to Mr. Samuel Wiley, of Branaby, near York.
A silver medal to the breeder, viz. to Mr. Samuel Wiley.
The second prize, of £10, to No. 106, viz. to Mr. Edward Newbatt, of Old-place, Sleaford, Lincoln.

CLASS IX.

The first prize of £20, to No. 121, viz. to Mr. Richard Hickson, of Hougham, near Grantham.
A silver medal to the breeder, viz. to Mr. Richard Hickson.
The second prize of £10 to No. 116, viz. to Mr. Robert Beman, of Moreton-in-the-Marsh, Gloucestershire.

LONG-WOOLLED SHEEP.

CLASS X.

The first prize, of £20, to No. 137, viz. to Mr. G. Walmsley, of Rudston, near Bridlington.
A silver medal to the breeder, viz. to Mr. G. Walmsley.
The second prize, of £10, to No. 130, viz. to the Marquis of Exeter, of Burghley-park, near Stamford.
The third prize, of £5, to No. 136, viz to Mr. T. Twitchell, of Willington, near Bedford.

CLASS XI.

The first prize, of £20, to No. 143, viz. to Mr. G. S. Foljambe, of Osberton-hall near Worksop.

LONG-WOOLLED SHEEP (NOT LEICESTERS).

CLASS XII.

The prize of £10 to No. 150, viz. to Mr. R. Beman, of Moreton-in-the-Marsh.

A silver medal to the breeder, viz. to Mr. R. Beman.

CROSS-BRED SHEEP.

CLASS XIII.

The first prize, of £10, to No. 171, viz. to Mr. John Hitchman, of Little Milton near Wheatley, Oxon.
A silver medal to the breeder, viz. to Mr. John Hitchman.
The second prize, of £5, to No. 173, viz. to Mr. Charles Howard, of Biddenham near Bedford.

CLASS XIV.

The prize of £10 to No. 178, viz. to the Earl of Leicester.
A silver medal to the breader, viz. to the Earl of Leicester.

SHORT-WOOLLED SHEEP.

CLASS XV.

The first prize, of £20, to No. 188, viz. to Mr. William Rigden, Hove, near Brighton.
A silver medal to the breeder, viz. to Mr. William Rigden.
The second prize, of £10, to No. 195, viz. to Mr. G. S. Foljambe, of Osberton Hall, near Worksop.

CLASS XVI.

The prize of £10 to No. 201, viz. to the Duke of Richmond.
A silver medal to the breeder, viz. to the Duke of Richmond.

CLASS XVII.

The first prize, of £20, to No. 210, viz. to the Duke of Richmond.
A silver medal to the breeder, viz. to the Duke of Richmond.
The second prize, of £10, to No. 213, viz. Mr. John Wentworth, Beckhampton near Marlborough.

SHORT-WOOLLED (NOT BEING SOUTH DOWNS).

CLASS XVIII.

The prize, of £10, to No. 217, viz. Mr. William Humfrey, of Oak Ash, Chaddle worth, near Wantage.
A silver medal to the breeder, viz. Mr. William Humfrey.

PIGS.

CLASS XIX.

The first prize, of £10, to No. 238, viz. to Mr. William Fisher Hobbs, of Boxted lodge, near Colchester.
A silver medal to the breeder, viz. to Mr. William Fisher Hobbs.
The second prize, of £5, to No. 233, viz. to his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

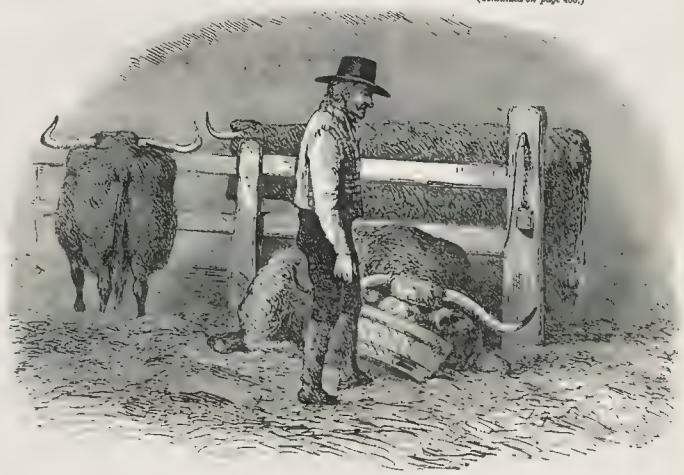
CLASS XX.

The first prize, of £10, to No. 236, viz. to Mr. Samuel Druce, jun., of Eynsham, near Oxford
A silver medal to the breeder, viz. to Mr. Samuel Druce, jun.
The second prize, of £5, to No. 243, viz. to his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

CLASS XXI.

The prize of £5 to No. 251, viz. to the Earl of Radnor. A silver medal to the breeder, viz. to the Earl of Radnor.
The gold medal for the best ox or steer in Classes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, to No. 19, viz. to Mr. R. Jones, of Woodstone Lodge, near Peterborough.
The gold medal for the best cow or heifer in Classes 7, 8, and 9, to No. 108, viz. to Mr. S. Wiley, of Brandsby, near York.
The gold medal for the best pen of one-year-old long-woolled sheep in Classes 10, 11, and 12, to No. 137, viz. to Mr. G. Walmsley, of Rudston, near Bridlington.
The gold medal for the best pen of one-year-old short-woolled sheep in Classes 13, 15, or 18, to No. 188, viz. to Mr W. Rigden, of Hove, near Brighton.
The gold medal for the best pen of pigs in Classes 19, 20, and 21, to No. 251, viz. to the Earl of Radnor, of Coleshill.
Besides the above, there was a great number of particularly fine Fat Stock; among which a Lincolnshire Ox, exhibited by Mr. H. Ingram, was much admired

(*Continued on page 400.*)



FEEDING.

SCENE FROM THE NEW TRAGEDY OF "GARCIA," AT SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE.

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE.

On Wednesday, Mr. F. G. Tomlins's long-announced tragedy of "Garcia, or the Noble Error," was produced, and met with a success which deserves to be called triumphant. This success was well merited, on account of the skill betrayed in the structure of the drama and the ingenuity of its story. The tragedy itself, it is well known, has been long in print for private circulation, and is one of the number of "unacted dramas," the claims of which to stage representation have from time to time been so strongly and properly asserted. In this instance they have been fully justified. The merits of this play are all on the score of its stage adaptability; the demands which it makes on closet appreciation are few in comparison though the struggle between conscience and crime is depicted with a power which entitles the author to take high rank as a tragic poet, though seriously and vexatiously wanting "in the accomplishment of verse." The incident on which the piece is founded is exceedingly novel—the murder of a witness by a nun, to prevent his evidence being received against his mother. The *Countess de Vyera* (Miss Glyn) has sheltered, during a storm, a fugitive Morisco, *Rodriguez Xeryfe* (Mr. Graham), pursued by the officers of the Inquisition, and thereby herself falls into the hands of the tribunal, by whom she is condemned. But the Queen of Spain, perceiving the injustice of the proceeding, interferes, and procures her discharge. Previous to this, however, it is proposed that the infidel Moor should be re-examined by the court, and, according to his evidence, the matter to be finally adjudged. A nobleman, the *Marquis de Pacheco* (Mr. Marston), for his own ends, advises *Garcia*, the Countess's son (Mr. Phelps), to waylay *Xeryfe*, and to render his evidence impossible by his murder.

Mr. Phelps merits great credit by the very effective manner in which he gave artistic interpretation to the feelings of the son and a noble-minded man under such a temptation—the agony which he suffers in the commission of the crime, and the remorse with which he is subsequently maddened. All these feelings are exaggerated when he ultimately finds that the crime was useless, and that his mother has been saved by means independent of it. Then it is that *Garcia* feels that he had wanted faith—that he had abandoned his "trust in Heaven," and thereby brought upon himself a just punishment. Faith would his mother excuse him, and, in her dying moments, pronounces him, as if by inspiration, to be forgiven; but he submits with heroic satisfaction to his fate, and is led out to execution, leaving behind him that noble mother, for whose safety he had become guilty, dead of a broken heart for the doom to which he had thereby subjected himself. The distress of such a scene is exceedingly touching; and, enhanced as it was by the truly magnificent acting of Miss Glyn, became indeed sublime. At the conclusion of the performances the author made his appearance on the stage, as did also Mr. Phelps and Miss Glyn, and all three were most enthusiastically and deservedly applauded.

THE LATE MR. EBENEZER ELLIOTT.

Sheffield—long and honourably distinguished for its association with men of genius—has just lost one of its most fervid lights—Ebenezer Elliott, the *Poet for the Poor*, as he is termed by one of his brother bards. "Though Elliott was a native of Masborough, and died at Argill-hill, near Barnsley, he belongs," says the *Sheffield and Rotherham Independent*, "to Sheffield more than to any other place. Here were passed nearly all the days of his manhood's prime. He became famous as a poet whilst he resided in Sheffield; in connexion with Sheffield he became renowned as a politician; in Sheffield he earned the independence upon which he retired in his honourable old age; and in and immediately near Sheffield were composed many of his most celebrated works. He has pictured our hills and valleys in words of beauty and truth, so that our neighbourhood is especially and for ever linked with his name."

Ebenezer Elliott was born on the 17th of March, 1781, at Masborough, near Rotherham, where his father was a commercial clerk in the iron-works, with a salary of £70 a year, and "consequently, a rich man in those days." Ebenezer was one of eight children, and, to quote his own words, "in childhood, boyhood, and youth, was remarkable for good nature, as it is called, and a sensitiveness exceeded only by his extreme dulness, and inability to learn anything that required the least application or intellect." When he scarcely knew that two and one are three, he was put to work in the foundry, on trial whether hard labour would not induce him to learn his "counting," as arithmetic is called in Yorkshire. But families are cheqquered in brains, and Ebenezer had a bright brother, Giles, which so oppressed the future poet with a sense of his own deficiencies, that he often wept bitterly. When he came dirty out of the foundry, and saw Giles at the counting-house duties, or showing his drawings, or reading aloud to an admiring circle, Ebenezer's only resource was solitude; he would go and fly his kite, and he was the best kite-maker in the village; or he would saunter along the canal bank, swimming his ship, and he was a good ship-builder. His sadness increased; he could not post books, or write invoices, or master a sum in single division; yet, by this time, he discovered that he could do "men's work," for he could make a frying-pan. Labour, however, and the honour paid to his brother, at length led Ebenezer to make one effort more. He chanced to see in the hand of a cousin "Sowerby's English Botany," and was delighted with its beautifully coloured plates, which his aunt showed him, might be copied by holding them before a pane of glass. Dunce though he was, he found he could draw, and with such ease, that he almost thought he was a magician. He became a botanist, or, rather, a hunter of flowers. He did not remember having ever read, or liked, or thought of poetry, until he heard his brother recite that passage in Thomson's "Spring," which describes the polyanthus and anricula. His first attempt at poetry was an imitation in rhyme of Thomson's "Thunder-Storm," in which he describes a certain flock of sheep *running away after they were killed by lightning!* The miracle was made to fit the rhyme, but was criticised by the boy-poet's cousin with severity never forgotten.

Ebenezer's next favourite author was Milton, who slowly gave way to Shakspeare. But Elliott was altogether unimaginative, and could trace all his literary likings to physical causes. There is not a good passage in his writings which he could not trace to some real occurrence, to some object actually before his eyes, or to a passage in some other author. He claimed as a merit the power of making the thoughts of other men bread; and he was fond of pointing to four or five passages in his poems, all imitated from two lines in Cowper's "Homer."

When Elliott became a poet, he grew more and more ashamed of his deficiencies. He tried to learn French—could get his lesson with ease, but could not remember it an hour. He began Murray's "English Grammar" at the wrong end (the Key), and never reached the first page. He never thoroughly understood a single rule of grammar; yet, by thinking, he could detect grammatical errors. He had a fondness for Greek and Latin quotations, which he begged of others, for his prefaces and notes. One of his earliest productions, a poem in blank verse, on the American Revolution, was full of this borrowed learning and other odd conceits: he sent it in manuscript to Whitbread, the brewer, who returned it with a flourishing compliment. Elliott's first publication was "The Vernal Walk," written in his seventeenth year; the rough verses of which he elaborated into bombast, and so printed them.

THE LATE MR. EBENEZER ELLIOTT.

Mr. Elliott first entered into business on his own account at Rotherham, but was unsuccessful. He removed to Sheffield in 1821, at forty years of age, and there made his second start in life. He used to relate that he here began business with a borrowed £100, with which he bought a stock of iron, which "tippled right over its head," or, in other words, he sold for twice as much as it cost. He was not unduly elated with such success—for, unlike his neighbours in these times of artificial prosperity, he saw that the bubble must soon burst. He therefore prudently kept his liabilities within the narrowest possible compass, and this saved him from embarrassment, and enabled him to take advantage of "the turn of the market." At one period, so successful were his transactions, that, as he told Mr. Howitt, "he used to sit in his chair, and make his £20 a day, without ever seeing the iron he sold; for it came to the wharf, and was sold again thence, without ever coming into his warehouse or under his eye." Still, this success was the result of years of laborious industry, of acute intelligence, and business habits. There are important points in Elliott's history, showing that "trade and literature may be combined, and that a man of the right stamp may fight an up-hill battle in both fields of enterprise, and win in both."

We have now to regard Elliott as a man of letters and a politician. The following passages, extracted from an article from his pen, in *Tait's Magazine* for 1840, afford a key to much of his career:—

"It is now about forty-six years [being then thirteen years old] since I quarrelled with my father, because he denied that one Englishman could thrash five Frenchmen. His little preaching parlour (he preached for love, not money) was adorned with equestrian prints of Oliver Cromwell, Israel Putnam, John Hampden, and George Washington, and the glorious victories of Lexington and Bunker's Hill. The good man (he was an old Cameronian and born rebel) did not fail to tell me what sort of victories these were. Still, I was slow to believe that *we* did not win. * * I am fifty-eight years old, and have been forty-three a scribbler [since 1797]. * * I do not remember the time when I was not dissatisfied with the condition of society. Without ever envying any man his wealth or power, I have always wondered why the strong oppress the weak."

Soon after the publication of the "Vernal Walk," appeared "Night," which we have now only a portion republished, as the "Legend of Wharncliffe," It was severely criticised by the *Monthly Review* and the *Monthly Magazine*. At that time, however, Mr. Elliott was much cheered by Southey, who delighted in taking up "uneducated poets." Next appeared a volume of poems, with a preface of defiance to the critics. It had no success; though Southey prophetically consoled the poet by writing—"There is power in the least of these tales, but the higher you pitch your tune the better you succeed. Thirty years ago they would have *made your reputation*; thirty years *hence* the world will wonder that they did not do so."

Elliott's next essay was the poem of "Love," to which he prefixed "The Giaour," a vehement satire upon Lord Byron, who Elliott fancied had looked scornfully at him in adversity. The attack, however, did not provoke reply which was the object of the assailant.

Mr. Elliott next appeared as the fierce opponent of the laws relating to the importation of Corn, in "Corn-Law Rhymes," printed, with "The Ranter," in one volume; and noticed by the *Eclectic Review* and *Blackwood's Magazine*. In 1829 came "The Village Patriarch," which was praised by the *Westminster Review*. The poet was, however, still but known as "the Corn-Law Rhymer." In 1830-31 Dr. Bowring first saw him, and introduced him to Wordsworth and William Howitt. The Doctor next showed Elliott's poems to Mr. Bulwer, then editor of the *New Monthly Magazine*, wherein they were noticed anonymously, in "A Letter to Dr. Southey, &c. &c., Poet Laureate, respecting a remarkable Poem by a Mechanic." A few quotations were made from the poem, pointing out some of their beauties, their "extraordinary energy;" "the beauty and skill visible in the phraseology," and "the eloquence and power" with which "poetry can clothe" arguments for free exchange in trade, and illustrations of the pacific influence of commerce.

Following up this good opinion, Mr. Elliott contributed to the *New Monthly Magazine* for December, 1831, a Spenserian poem, entitled "Byron and Napoleon; or, they Met in Heaven." The full tide of the poet's popularity had now set in, and we find the *New Monthly Magazine* claiming the honour of having been "the *first* journal that attracted the attention of the public to the genius of the poem called "Corn-Law Rhymes," and remarked how, since the *New Monthly* noticed it, other periodicals had taken up the previously neglected poem."

Elliott now collected his poems, and they re-appeared in three volumes, in 1833, 1834, and 1835; and in 1840 another edition was printed in one volume, with additions, which has had a large sale. The favourite vehicle for the poet's new productions for many years was *Tait's Magazine*; and the "Poets' Corner" of the *Sheffield and Rotherham Independent* has often been enriched by his contributions the latest of which appeared on the 24th ult.

The great object of Mr. Elliott's political life was the abolition of the Corn-Laws; and almost from the first appearance of the "Rhymes," until the repeal of, as he indignantly phrased it, "the Accursed Bread Tax," did he pour forth his hard-hitting verse and diatribe; and he formed a local society for promoting this object.

After a lull of a few years in the public on this great question, in 1838 they were again induced to move; and then commenced the agitation of the Corn-law League, and also that for the Charter. Of the success of the latter measure he had greater hopes than of the former, principally from some influential Birmingham Reformers taking part in the Charter movement. In Sept., 1838, Mr. Elliott attended a conference in London; and in the same month he presided at a public meeting in Sheffield, when the Charter was brought forward. In the succeeding January, however, when the Chartists put themselves in opposition at an Anti-Corn-law meeting, Mr. Elliott supported the measure which they opposed. He did not, however, complete y separate himself from them until the events of the winter of 1839-40 satisfied him that the Chartist cause was in wrong hands.

In 1841, Mr. Elliott retired from business, and from active interference in politics, to spend his last years at Great Houghton, near Barnsley, where he built a house upon a small estate of his own. He now wrote and published little, and he betook himself to the quiet enjoyment of the country.

Mr. Elliott's last illness was of several weeks duration: he was anxious that the marriage of his daughter with John Watkins, Esq., of Clapham, should be solemnised during his life; it therefore took place on the 17th ult., though it had been fixed for Christmas Day. As the newly-married pair passed Argill-hi.l, Mr. Elliott was raised up in bed to see them pass the window; when he desired that he might be buried at Darfield church, where they had been married.

Mr. Elliott died on the 1st inst., and was buried at Darfield church on the 6th. He has left a wife and five sons and two daughters. While on his death-bed, he dictated the following lines:—

> Thy notes, sweet Robin, soft as dew,
> Heard soon or late, are dear to me,
> To Music I could bid adieu,
> But not to thee.
>
> When from my eyes this lifeful throng
> Has passed away, no more to be,
> Then autumn's primrose, Robin's song,
> Return to me.

These lines were written at the request of the poet's daughters, to suit the air "'Tis time this heart should be unmoved."

A few days since, the writer of the memoir in the *Sheffield and Rotherham Independant* was favoured with a letter from the venerable poet James Montgomery, in which he bears this testimony to Elliott's poetic talent:—"I am quite willing to hazard any critical credit, by avowing my persuasion, that in originality, power, and even beauty, when he chose to be beautiful, he might have measured hands beside Byron in tremendous energy, Crabbe in graphic description, and Coleridge in effusions of domestic tenderness; while in intense sympathy with the poor, in whatever he deemed their wrongs or their sufferings, he excelled them all—and perhaps everybody else among contemporaries, in prose or verse. He was, in a transcendental sense, *the Poet of the Poor*, whom, if not always 'ready,' I at least dare not say, he loved 'too well.' Another characteristic feature, and his genius would require, and they deserve, a full investigation, as furnishing an extraordinary study of human nature."

Elliott has been aptly designated the Poet of Yorkshire; and his descriptions of its heights and dales, its woods and streams, and "broad towns," will long be fondly cherished.

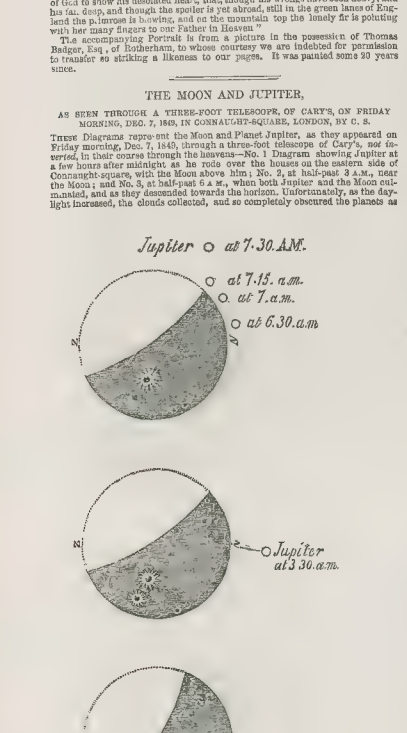
His modesty and sincerity are conveyed in a preface, dated 1835, wherein he expresses fears if as "sufficiently rewarded if my poetry has had one poor despairing victim of misrule from the ale-house to the fields; if I have been chosen of God to show his desolated heart, that, though his wrongs have been heavy, and his lot deep, and though the spoiler is yet abroad, and the storm lasts, and England the plumross is bowing, and on the mountain top the lonely fir is pouting with her many fingers to our Father in Heaven."

The accompanying Portrait is from a picture in the possession of Thomas Badger, Esq., of Rotherham, to whose courtesy we are indebted for permission to transfer so striking a likeness to our pages. It was painted some 20 years since.

THE MOON AND JUPITER,

AS SEEN THROUGH A THREE-FOOT TELESCOPE, OF CARY'S, ON FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 7, 1849, IN CONNAUGHT-SQUARE, LONDON, BY C. S.

THESE Diagrams represent the Moon and Planet Jupiter, as they appeared on Friday morning, Dec. 7, 1849, through a three-foot telescope of Cary's, *not inverted*, in their course through the heavens—No. 1 Diagram showing Jupiter at a few hours after midnight as he rode over the houses on the eastern side of Connaught-square, with the Moon above him; No. 2, at half-past 3 A.M., near the Moon; and No. 3, at half-past 6 A.M., when both Jupiter and the Moon culminated, and as they descended towards the horizon. Unfortunately, as the daylight increased, the clouds collected, and so completely obscured the planets as



to prevent my observing the rate at which they separated. From the time of their rising, it appeared as if they were running a race until they arrived at their ties in the Moon detached; and then as if the Moon had made a signal, Jupiter meridian, when Jupiter had approached so near the western edge of the southern unenlightened limb of the Moon as to appear as one of the large cavities started off on a tangent towards the horizon, leaving the Moon to follow at her usual comparatively slow rate. It was evident that Jupiter was at an immense distance from the Moon, from the circumstance of there being no diminution of his brightness, or any shade on him; although to the eye he appeared as near the Moon as if he had been a detached part of it.

REFRACTING TELESCOPE.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

In confirmation of a statement of M. Luvini, of Turin, which appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for November 3, 1849, relative to the "Use of Coloured Glasses to assist the View in Fogs," I have taken the liberty of writing on the subject. Some two years ago, when I first made the discovery, I tried what effect a coloured glass would have on the organ of vision, and I found, by applying a piece of amber-colour glass to the naked eye, a sort of artificial sunshine (if I may use the expression) was cast on the horizon, or in other words the field of view became illuminated, so that distant objects could be seen better. On that account I used the same glass on a telescope; I accordingly fitted it to the conical part of the eye-end of an achromatic refractor of forty five inches in length, in conjunction with the eye-lenses of the instrument, and when the telescope was directed to the horizon, by the aid of the glass the outlines of surrounding objects were more distinct by the aid of the coloured glass than without it, although the atmosphere at the time was very hazy.

R. WOTTON.

Gigal House, Tiverton, November 26, 1849.

ORIENTAL ARCH.—At a recent meeting of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, the Master of Jesus College, President, in the chair, Mr. C. C. Babington, of St. John's College, exhibited a sketch of a Saracenic arch, separating the nave from the chancel of Garway Church, in Herefordshire. He called attention to the fact that this church was built by the Knights Templars, and that its accounted for the introduction of so Oriental a feature into an English church.—Professor Wilson remarked that he did not remember a similar instance in England, and that he believed the arch to be truly of Saracenic type, and that it was not to be found except in places where that people had had influence.—Mr. Babington also directed attention to some recently discovered sculptures on the chancel arch and east wall of the nave of Rolleston Church, in Herefordshire, resembling in some respects those of Kilpeck Church, in that county. He suggested that the presence of a cross semmee in the hands of the figures might lead to the idea that the church had been erected under the influence of the Templars of the neighbouring preceptory of Garway, since such a cross was the badge of that order of knights. The drawings of these sculptures, having been made for the Archæological Institute, will be immediately forwarded to that body.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

MR. HUDSON AND THE YORK, NEWCASTLE, AND BERWICK.—Mr. Hudson paid to this company £75,000 last week, in quittance of all claims on him, except a balance of interest of some £10,000, which it is supposed the company will either give or divide between them and Mr. Hudson. This includes his bill for forty odd thousand pounds for the Sunderland Docks.

AUDIT OF RAILWAY ACCOUNTS.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in acknowledging the receipt of the two reports on the recent meeting of railway proprietors at Liverpool, on the subject of a general audit of railway accounts, has intimated that the representations contained in them will receive the best attention. The answer to the circular of inquiries from the Board of Trade posed bill come in but slowly from the different railway companies. Monday last was the day on which they were all returnable, but up to that period scarcely more than one-half had been transmitted, though it is expected that the remainder, or majority, will all be in by the 19th

SCOTTISH MIDLAND JUNCTION.—Arrangements have been made for the running of a through train to Aberdeen, in connexion with this railway and the Scottish Central. The trains from Glasgow start from the Caledonian terminus, Buchanan-street, at noon, each day. The journey between Aberdeen and Glasgow, by this route, may now be performed in seven hours and threequarters.

THE EAST LANCASHIRE RAILWAY COMPANY.—We understand that the men who struck have resumed their duties on the line, the directors undertaking to yield to the demand for the dismissal of Mr. Royle, the inspector—to obviate this having been apparently the chief object of the men.

REDUCTION IN RAILWAY FARES.—CHEAP TRANSIT.—A contractor with the railway company for excursion trains has announced his intention of taking passengers, "if less than a halfpenny at the time a halfpenny per second class for about a farthing!" From Leeds and Birm ngham, 230 miles, the fare is to be, first class, 8s. 6d., and second class, 5s. 6d., allowing six hours in Birmingham, or the privilege of returning on the following day for an extra 1s. At the ordinary rates of travelling, the journey could not be accomplished for less than between £3 and £4, and at 1d. a mile would amount to a few pence short of £1.

ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—On Monday last an accident of a serious nature took place on this line. The up-train from London, due at Boston at 11.15 A.M., had reached the first semaphore from Boston, from which place there is only a distance of about 1 per cent, when the up Boston is reached, when a luggage train was seen approaching in the opposite direction, which the fog had before prevented the driver from seeing. The breaks were instantly applied to the London train, but, owing to the slippery state of the wheels, they had very little effect, and, in consequence, a collision took place. The engine and part of the trucks had luckily got on the up line, but the engine of the down-train caught the fifth truck, broke the connecting links, and threw the truck off the line, and the remaining four trucks were smashed to pieces, the splinters flying about in all directions. No lives were lost, and the engine of the up-train escaped with little damage, except breaking one buffer. Several of the passengers were more or less bruised by the shock of the collision. Several of the rails were displaced, but a strong body of workmen were quickly dispatched to the spot, who cleared away the fragments and replaced the rails, so that no impediment was offered to the traffic.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The buoyancy of the week preceding again characterised the market of the past week. Consols on Monday opened at 96¾ to ¾, advanced to 97¼, closing "buyers" at that quotation. On Tuesday prices further advanced to 97⅜; but when the news transpired that Russia had positively demanded the expulsion from Turkey of the Polish refugees, a reaction to 96¾ occurred, afterwards rallying to 97⅜. The settlement of the accounts on Wednesday passed off tolerably well, the continuation being from ⅛ to 5-16 per cent, afterwards declining 3-16 per cent. Consols opened at a rise of about ¼ per cent, closing about ¼ per cent. upon the preceding day's prices. Thursday was "pay day," when two failures of importance occurred, coupled with an extensive misappropration. Sales of Stock for Money on account of the public doubtless realising after the late rise, caused a reaction in prices to 96⅞. New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents continue to improve, quoting a relative value with Consols. Attention has been directed, during the period, as pointed out in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, to the favourable investment Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents have hitherto offered, in comparison with Consols. The opportunity now, however, no longer exists. The intention of interference on the part of the Government to reduce the interest on Consols has not been so active within the last few days. When the amount of the Three per Cent. Government Stocks (five hundred and ten millions) is considered, the difficulty of finding funds for the dissentients must be of a formidable character, in addition to the outcry that such a breach of faith would on all sides produce. It is not, however, credited where the best information is usually found. At the close of the week a slight flatness prevailed, as the following prices evidence:—Bank Stock, 203; Reduced, 95½; Consols, 96¾; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Annuities, 97⅛; Long Annuities, to expire Jan., 1860, 6⅛; Ditto, 30 years, Oct. 10, 1859, 5 5-16; Ditto, 30 years, Jan. 5, 1860, 8⅜; South Sea Stock, Old Annuities, 96⅝; Consols for Account, 97⅛; Exchequer Bills, £1,000, June, 54 pm; £500, June, 54 pm; Small, June, 54 pm.

The Foreign Market has not partaken of the buoyancy of the English, and prices are generally flatter. Business has not, however, been important, nor have prices materially receded, as the following list will show:—Danish Bonds, 1826, 3 per Cent., 73; Ditto, 5 per Cent., 99½; Equador Bonds, 3⅞; Grenada Bonds, 1 per Cent., 16⅝; Mexican, 5 per Cent., 1846, ex. Jan. Coupons, 28½; Ditto, Account, 28⅝; Peruvian Bonds, 4 per Cent., 54; Portuguese, 4 per Cent., 46; Spanish, 5 per Cent., Active, 19½; Ditto, 1 per Cent. 38¼; Belgian, 4½ per Cent. 87⅛, Dutch, 2½ per Cent., 12 Guild., 55⅞; Ditto, 4 per Cent., Certificates, 84⅜.

Shares, as the week advanced, became flatter, prices receding slightly towards the close. The last quotations are—For Berks and Hants Extension (Great Western Pref. 5 per Cent.), 3; Caledonian, 11⅛; Ditto, New, £10, Pref., 8½; Eastern Counties, 7⅛; Ditto, New, Guaranteed 5 per Cent., 11½; East Lancashire, 11⅝; East Lincolnshire, 23½; Great Northern, 7⅞; Great Western, 58; Ditto, Half Shares, 27½; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 13½; Ditto, Fifths, 11; Ditto, New, £17, 6½; Leeds and Bradford, 100; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 89½; Ditto, New, £5 Guaranteed 6 per Cent., 10½; London and North-Western, 112⅜; Ditto, New Quarters, 19½; Ditto, Fifths, 8½; Ditto, £10 (M. and B.) C., 2½; Lon. and S. Coast Ry. Co. Shares, 21½; Do., New Scrip, 18-18, Pref. 7 per Cent., 6½; Midland, 48½; Ditto, Consol. Pref., £50 Shares, 8½; Ditto, Consol. Bristol and Birmingham, Six per Cent., 124; Norfolk, Guaranteed Five per Cent., 17½; North British, 11; Ditto, Halves, 5; North Staffordshire, 8½; Royston and Hitchin, 4½; Scottish Central, 15; South-Eastern, 19; Ditto, Scrip, No. 4, 6½; South Wales, 15½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 17½; Ditto, 6 N.C. Preference, 8½; York and North Midland, 17½; Ditto, Preference, 6; Boulogne and Amiens, 6½; Great Indian Peninsular, 5½; Northern of France, 1½ dis.—Brazilian, St. Johndel Rey Mine, 10½.—Union of London Bank, 12½.

On Friday, only a moderate business was transacted in the Consol Market, yet prices were well supported. The Three-per-Cents—money—were done at 96⅞, at for the next account, 97⅛. The Limited Bank was generally firm. Foreign Bonds ruled steady. Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 58½; Portuguese, 36½; Spanish Three-per-Cents, 38¼. Railway Shares moved off slowly. In prices, however, no material change took place.

John Hugh Smyth Pigott, Esq., lord of the manor, has, in addition to the many handsome gifts made to the institutions of Weston-super-Mare, just intimated his intention of presenting the rector and churchwardens with the splendid organ lately used in the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, for the use of the parish church there. The old organ at present used in the church is to be removed to the national school-room for the use of weekly meetings, &c. This instrument, also, was given to the parish by a distinguished member of the same family, and originally was in the possession of George III.

Lieutenant Lynch, of the United States navy, has volunteered to head an expedition in the ensuing spring in search of Sir John Franklin, if the Government will equip the expedition Lieutenant Lynch commanded the late "Dead Sea Exploring Expedition."

FOREIGN CORN.—The consumption of wheat for London in one month is 127,000 quarters, out of which quantity 112,000 were imported from foreign countries for the month ending the 17th ult.

The vessel *San Sheridicon*, of Greece, has arrived in the dock from Athens, having on board 1900 quarters of wheat, comprising the entire cargo, of Grecian produce.

Mr. Beckwith, late secretary to the Leeds Infirmary, has been sentenced to seven years' transportation, for embezzling upwards of £1000 from the funds of t at institution.

ENORMOUS INCREASE OF THE IRON BUSINESS IN WALES.—The increase of the iron business is probably, unexampled in the his ory of the world. The population, during the 40 years from 1801 to 1841, increased, in Newport, from 1423 to 13,766; in Tredegar, from 1742 to 14,942; Aberystwith, from 805 to 11,272; Beaufort, from 618 to 23,413. This is the progress in Monmouthshire; in Glamorgan the increase has been, if not in the same enormous proportion, still enormous in itself. Thus, during the same period, the increase at Merthyr has been from 7705 to 46,378; at Aberdare, from 1177; at Merthyr, from 6531 to 15,787. The progress in the actual trade is shown by the returns to be equally astonishing: in 1790, the iron sent from the worker for shipment to Newport was 48,452 tons; in 1847, 340,537. The quantity at Cardiff, in 1820, was 30,157 tons; in 1840, it was 229,053; and this is exclusive of a quantity of iron shipped from smaller ports, while a new their existence to the last 20 years. We scarcely believe that any other country would show a similar result in one branch of business. The quantity of coal sent in 1846 from the four ports of Cardiff, Swansea, Llanelly, and Newport amounted to 1,847,918 tons. The value of the shipments of iron alone from the counties of Monmouth, Glamorgan, and Carmarthen was estimated in 1847 at four millions sterling.—*Economist.*

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The present week's arrival of English wheat for our market, inclusive, is as amounted to 7720 quarters, chiefly from Essex. By last carriage the remarks have been very moderate. To-day the show of samples of both red and white was small, yet it was quite equal to the wants of the buyers, whose a tendance was far from numerous. In prices we have not the slightest alteration to notice. No 1 to 2 000 quarters of foreign wheat have come to hand, mostly from the Baltic. Rea. ing qualities sold at Monday's quotations. No inferior maltings were very full, at barely late rates. The show of Essex barley was small—that of foreign large. Malting parcels 2s 6d at full prices. Other grinding sorts were somewhat easier to purchase. No change deserving that the supply of malt ready for delivery was trifling that article moved off heavy, at the late decline. Good sound oats were quite as dear as on Monday. The grinding qualities supported previous quotations. Beans, peas, and Indian corn were very dull. Fine flour was scarce, and quite as dear.

ARRIVALS. English: wheat, 3420; barley, 2270; malt, 1490; oats, 860; flour, 9060. Irish: wheat, ——; barley, ——; oats, 1350. Foreign: wheat, 14,310; barley, 17,500; oats, 13,600. Flour: —— quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 37s to 40s, ditto, white, 40s to 43s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 37s to 40s, ditto, white, 42s to 44s; rye, 22s to 24s; grinding barley, 21s to 23s, distilling ditto, 24s to 26s; malting ditto, 26s to 30s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 53s to 56s; Ware, Kingston and Ware, 54s to 57s; Chevalier, 57s to 59s, Yorkshire and Lincolnshire red oats, 14s to 15s; potato ditto, 15s to 21s; Youghal and Cork, black, 12s to 13s; ditto, white, 14s to 15s; tick beans, new, 28s to 31s; ditto, old, 30s to 33s; grey peas, 27s to 28s; maple, 28s to 30s; white, 30s to 32s; boilers, 33s to 37s per quarter Town-made flour, 35s to 42s; Suffolk, 30s to 33s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 30s to 35s per 280 lb.

Foreign.—Wheat, free, —— qrs.; red wheat, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; malt, —s to —s; beans, —— to ——s. peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 21s to 24s per barrel; Baltic, —s to —s per load. —— quarters.

Tea Sale-Market.—Not the slightest change has taken place in the demand for, or prices of, any kind of goods. Cake and pearl tea very dull.

Beef, English, sinking, 3d to 3½d. Irish, fresh, 3d to 4d. Mutton, English, 3d to 4d. Irish, 3d to 4d. Veal, 3d to 4d. Pork, 3d to 4d per stone of 8 lbs. Bacon, 50s to 56s per cwt. Irish, 48s to 52s. Lamb, 5s to 6s per quarter.

Hops.—Sussex pockets, 80s to 90s; ditto, white, 92s to 98s; Kent, 80s to 90s; Farnham, 100s to 120s; Mid. and East Kent, 90s to 110s; Weald of

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SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.

(*Continued from page 396.*)

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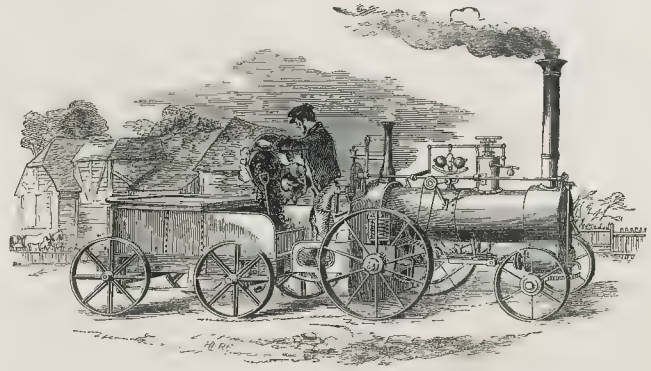
The silver medal or the best short-woolled sheep in extra stock to No. 220, viz. to Mr. W. Sainsbury, of West Lavington, Devizes.

The silver medal for the best cross-bred sheep in extra stock to No. 168, viz. to the Earl of Leicester, of Holkham-hall, Norfolk.

The silver medal for the best pig in extra stock to No. 264, viz. to the Messrs. Beachlock, Hornchurch, Essex.



RANSOMES' AND MAY'S PORTABLE LOCOMOTIVE STEAM-ENGINE.

The silver medal for the best long-woolled sheep in extra stock to No. 160, viz. to Mr. G. Walmsley, of Radston, near Bridlington.

THE IMPLEMENTS.

The Implement department was unusually crowded with almost every variety of the most valuable machines in use on the farm, and which fully maintained the reputation of the makers generally, in the quality and style of material and workmanship.

Amongst the novelties were the "Royal Albert Scarifier," made (under the direction of General Wemyss) by Mr. Smith, of Uxbridge. Messrs. Clayton and Shuttleworth, of Lincoln, and Messrs. Barrett, Exall, and Andrewes, of Reading, each exhibited a portable steam-engine—the former having obtained the second prize at Norwich last July.

We subjoin Illustrations of two of the Norwich Prizes, which we were prevented from inserting in our Journal at the time of the Meeting. They are—

RANSOMES' AND MAY'S PORTABLE AND LOCOMOTIVE STEAM-ENGINE (the joint invention of Messrs. E. B. Wilson and Co., of Leeds, and the above eminent firm). This engine can be worked from four to seven horse power, according to the pressure of steam employed. It is furnished with a tender, and is locomotive on a common road; it requires no other fly-wheel than those on the binder axis, which act also as carrying wheels, when travelling. As the processes of grinding, chaff-cutting, and thrashing require very different rates of revolution, the power can be taken off from the crank-shaft, the wheel-shaft, or the edge of the driving wheels; and, by altering the gearing connecting the crank-shaft with the shaft of the driving wheels, two changes of velocity may be made.

PAUL'S DEEP-DRAINING MACHINE may be worked with three or more horses, and, by a single operation, will cut a drain, from three to four feet in depth, at the rate of 300 feet per hour, leaving a level bottom for the tiles to rest upon. It is also calculated for raising sub-soil to the surface for the purpose of clayingl ands; and when the clay is in a plastic state, will raise from four to five cwt. per minute. It may be used to greatest advantage when the surface of the soil may have become so hard, either from frost or dry weather, as to render it impracticable to accomplish the cutting of drains by manual labour. The utility of this implement, when it is required to cut drains on clover lands in course for wheat crops, and from which the first crop has been taken, is clearly seen; as the clay, from being immediately spread upon the surface, becomes thoroughly pulverized, and comes into immediate operation for the succeeding crop.

THE FALL OF EMPIRES.—There are four unmistakeable symptoms of a nation verging to its fall:—When every class of a nation, whether by extravagance, or speculation, or calamity, is burdened and entangled with debt: when every day there widens the breach between the two divisions of the people; not the noble and the mean, not the powerful and the weak, not the good and the bad, not the educated and the ignorant, but between the rich and the poor—the rich becoming richer, and the poor becoming poorer: when the empire has swelled out to comprehend such a variety of distinct peoples, characters, and religions, that the necessities of Government compel a compromise and a negation of principle; that what is proclaimed to be true in one province is repudiated as falsehood in another: and when the helmsman of the State, terrified by the noise of the waves and the madness of the people, can think of nothing but to let the vessel drive before the wind—the end of that empire is at hand.—*The Rev. W. Scott's Sermon before the University of Oxford on the Day o Thanksgiving.*

PAUL'S DEEP DRAINING MACHINE.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, December 15, 1849.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 404.—VOL. XV.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1849. [NUMBER AND SUPPLEMENT, 1s.

SIGNS OF DECAY.

We are told, on high authority, that there is nothing new under the sun—that what has been may be again—that all things revolve in an old appointed circle—that for empires as well as for individuals there is a period of growth and a period of decay—and that neither the mighty nor the humble can escape the operation of the invariable law which fixes a penalty for every transgression, and which punishes with the same severity the high and the lowly.

A modern writer, struck with the power of these old truths, and tracing in the past and present history of Great Britain the operation of causes which must, in the fullness of time, produce its fall, has drawn a vivid picture of a New Zealander, sitting upon a ruined arch of London-bridge, and moralizing upon the fate of the once mighty empire, become as much a thing of the past as Rome, Greece, and Assyria. But when we read the eloquent page, we smile at the prediction of the writer. We cannot believe that "Babylon, that mighty city, who glorified herself and lived deliciously," who said in her heart, "I sit as a Queen and shall see no sorrow," shall ever fall from her high estate. We think of the wealth, the enterprize, the indomitable courage, the intelligence, the zeal, and the piety of her sons—we see her wondrous progress in arts that Greek and Roman never knew—the triumphs of her science, and the blessings of a civilization superior to any ever enjoyed by the earlier ages of the world, and we fancy that in all these things there are germs of stability and progress which shall grow up and flourish in after time, bearing the name and fame, the power and the glory, of Great Britain to the remotest generations.

It is well, however, that we should sometimes view the other side of the picture, and ask ourselves more calmly whether our empire is indeed so firmly rooted—so endeared to the world by its justice, humility, and beneficence—so supported by its own integrity—so much removed from all possibility of rivalry, as to defy the agencies of decay and ruin, and stand to the most distant times the Queen and the Model of Nations. The picture is not quite so brilliant when it is thus considered. The golden image is found to have feet of clay. The fair peach of prosperity is seen to have a worm within it, and the mighty empire to be menaced with perils from within and from without. We see that we have no exclusive claim to the possession of the virtues which have raised us to the high position that we hold; that what we have, we share; that men of our own blood and language have permeated with our intelligence, our industry, and our enterprise, the remotest ends of the earth; that our sons have founded new empires, at present as brilliant, and promising in the future to be more brilliant, than our own. If we calculate the growth of population, we shall find that, in fifty or twenty years hence, or even earlier, Great Britain will no longer be the principal seat of the vigorous race of the Anglo-Saxons; and that, although that race may continue to rule the world, it may not be from the banks of the Thames, or from any part of the old country that gave them birth. An empire twenty, thirty, or fifty times as extensive, and as rich as ours, has already arisen on the other side of the Atlantic, to entice into its bosom the best blood which remains to us. The young, the hardy, the persevering of our country, and of all the countries of Europe, that groan under the weight of debt, of difficulty, and of a surplus population, and that cannot say to their sons, as the New World does, that every man is a man, welcome, for the sake of his manhood, to the great feast of Nature, where there is enough and to spare for the meanest, are daily invited to leave the shores of effete Europe, and settle in more vigorous America. The growth of the United States is, in reality, the downfall of Great Britain. All the unhappy circumstances that are of prejudice to us, are of benefit to them. With us, the mouths that clamour to be fed are causes of decay. With them, every additional mouth is an additional pair of hands, and every additional pair of hands is an increase of wealth, power, and influence. Let us pour our millions into the great valley of the Mississippi, and it will hold and feed them all, were their numbers quadrupled. Such is our great rival in the West. In the South there is another rival almost equally formidable, equally splendid, fed in the same manner from our entrails, and rising daily upon our fall. Who shall fix the bounds of the future prosperity of the great Australian continent? While in this old country the pauper vegetates or dies, accursed of the land that produced him, in that new country the pauper becomes a labourer; he no longer vegetates, but lives; and if he lives long enough, he may become a patriarch, sitting under the shade of his own fig-tree, and counting by thousands and tens

IMPORTATION OF FRUIT FOR CHRISTMAS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

of thousands his flocks and herds—a new Job in a land of plenty. Fertile soil, delicious climate, elbow room, and freedom from taxation—these are the blessings of the Australian. The Englishman enjoys the first two in an imperfect manner; the last are aliens—he knows them not, and will never know them while England holds her place among the nations.

Nor are these the only dangers which menace us. Although our empire stretches to the east and to the west, to the north and to the south though we have lands in Asia, our feet in Africa, our arms in America and the South Pacific Ocean, our own peculiar territory is but a small spot in a remote corner of Europe. We have only held that corner by the enormous sacrifices we have made. It was our ambition to become a ruling power—giving the law to the world—and we became so; but it was at a cost of a debt of £800,000,000, that paupericse our population, and lies like a perpetual and killing weight upon the energy of all classes. In addition to this stupendous evil, we share the effeteness of all Europe. There is but one empire within European boundaries that is not worn out and pauperised by debt and extravagance: that empire is Russia; and she is the enemy of all the rest, and desires to rise upon their ruins. Destiny seems to have traced her path as it has traced ours. The Sclavonian races will inevitably be the new lords of Europe. The Anglo-Saxon race must be contented to be the lords of the larger and more splendid inheritance of America and Australia. In this case, what becomes of the empire of Great Britain? It falls to the ground, and exists only—like other Powers and Potentates of the world—in the bones and sinews of its sons and successors, transferred to a new soil, and enjoying privileges, blessings, and opportunities from which their forefathers were excluded.

Let those who dream of a perpetual Britain, think upon these things. The signs of decay are around us on every side. In our fall we shall have few friends. In prosperity we have not comported ourselves, as to be justified in the expectation of sympathy or aid from any quarter. Our very excellence has made us foes, and our violence and cupidity have estranged the nations. We may have peopled the earth; we may have spread far and wide our arts and our arms—our commerce and our civilization, but we have not had standing room for our own pretensions. Events are more powerful than we are. We must, sooner or later, yield our place to the more prudent, the less embarrassed, and the more vigorous offshoots of our race, and consign to history the easy chair of our senility. Nor is there anything to regret in this. What is there in our corner of the globe that it should for ever expect to give the law to all others? The civilization that is removed is not destroyed; and the genius of our people can exert itself as well on the banks of the Ohio, or the Mississippi, as on the banks of the Thames; and rule the world from the White House at Washington, with as much propriety as from the Palace of St. James's.

We live, indeed, in a remarkable period of the world's history—a period in which new empires take the place of old ones with wonderful rapidity; and in which old empires are paying the penalty of transgressions against the laws of morality and social well-being committed by them during many generations. Europe has enjoyed power and has abused it, and the sceptre of the world's dominion is passing from her grasp. Civilisation, as of old, is following the course of the sun, and the destinies of humanity will work themselves out in a new field and on a larger scale. The world is, as it were, starting afresh, and from a more favourable starting-point. The lover of humanity can but hope that the new civilisation which may arise will take warning from the errors of the old; and that, in the decay and fall of empires, humanity itself will emerge from each change in brighter lustre, wiser and juster, more peaceable and more religious, and doing as much as man can do to aid the coming of the prophecied time when "the people shall beat their swords into ploughshares, and their spears into pruning-hooks; when nation shall not lift up the sword against nation, nor learn war any more."

CHRISTMAS FRUIT.

THE dry fruit trade of the port of London is in full activity about a month before Christmas. There are few who need be told that it comprises figs, raisins, currants, prunes, and the fine variety of plums from France, packed in boxes tastefully decorated, and embellished with pictures of a festive character. This fruit is principally brought by English vessels; and the principal places of importation are Cox's Wharf, Fresh Wharf, and Hammond's Quay, Upper Thames-street. We have engraved Cox's Wharf, immediately adjoining the Adelaide Hotel, where a multitude of packages of fruit as drums of figs, barrels of currants, boxes of raisins, and chests of oranges are shown in such multitudes as, in the days of boyhood, would impress us with other ideas than the commerce of Great Britain. The scene was sketched, in all its Christmas bustle, a few days since.

We gather some interesting details from the "Price Current of Fruit." The clearance of currants in London for home consumption, from October 21 to November 20, 1848, were 1000 tons, the largest ever on record; but they have been exceeded by those of the like period of this year, which have reached 2100 tons. It is computed that the increase in the consumption of 1848 will not be far short of 4000 tons, which is equal to thirty cargoes, or nearly one-third of the total import of last year. The consumption, from reduced duty, has doubled within seven years.

The crop of Valentia Raisins has, as yet, proved somewhat short. The total import this season, to November 29, has been, by thirty-one ships, 72,899 boxes and 34,516 half boxes, or 2250 tons; against 120,640 boxes and 65,132 half-boxes, or 3800 tons, to the like period of last year. Our import, therefore, has been 1550 tons less than that of last season to this date. With a positively short supply of raisins, the consumption must run more largely than ever upon currants.

Of figs the supply has also been somewhat short; and great quantities were out of condition, from the length of voyage.

Oranges belong to the green fruit-trade. The number annually imported into this country is stated at 250,000,000; and in one day nearly 6,000,000 have been landed. The supply this season is remarkably fine and abundant.

The fruit-vessels (schooners) are splendid craft, sail well, dashing through all, carry a heavy press of canvas, and no fines are allowed on demurrage; occasionally, for the purpose of cooking, lest the heat should affect the cargo.

When eighteen ten of these vessels are discharging at one time at London-bridge, the scene is very animated.

A clever Engraving of one of the Schooners will be found in No. 113 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE EAST AND WEST INDIES.—The following notice has been issued by the authorities of the Post Office:—"The practice of *steering* letters, passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other hot climates, with wax not properly prepared for such climates, being attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury to the correspondence, in consequence of the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other; the public are recommended in all possible cases to use either *prepared* wax or wafers in sealing their letters sent to India, or other hot climates; and also, to advise their correspondents in those countries to pursue the same course."

SMUGGLING.—Her Majesty's revenue cutter *Vigilant*, Captain Richard Gowland, captured, a few nights ago, in the Leach in the Thames, a sprit-sail barge, about sixty tons burden, having on board a crew of five persons, and a contraband cargo, consisting of 280 lbs of tobacco, about 50 lb. each, concealed under straw stacked on her deck. The barge was proceeding up the river in the usual manner as a coaster with straw for the London market; and had the smugglers been successful in escaping the protective force, between six and seven tons of tobacco would have been run, to defraud the revenue, and thereby lost the amount of duty. We believe this to be the largest seizure of tobacco that has been made in the Thames for the past thirty years.

IMPORTATION OF POULTRY.—Very large importations of poultry are taking place from the Belgian ports at the present time, the produce of that country. The steamer *Sir Edward Banks*, from Ostend, has brought 94 packages, and the steamer *Triton*, arrived from the same port, has brought 135 cases of poultry, of various kinds, the produce of Belgium. Another arrival of 103 cases has taken place from the same port, and one of 110 cases, also of Belgian produce. These supplies from Belgium comprise large quantities of rabbits, with which that country greatly abounds; and we understand, on good authority, that the importations of the same from Belgium, particularly towards the close of the week, are greatly looked for, and regularly purchased, by the humbler portion of the community in various parts of the metropolis.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.—With a view to raise the standard of professional education, the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons have decided that in future candidates for the fellowship of the Institution shall undergo additional examinations in mathematics, and the Greek, Latin, and French languages.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

From Paris we have nothing but anticipations of the festivities of the season. In the political world the only feature calling for notice is the victory of Ministers in the Chamber on the Potash & Liquors Bill. On Tuesday, after six days' debate, the general discussion on the bill was closed. Its object is to re-establish the impost on potable liquors, which the Provisional Government had taken off. On a division, the House affirmed the resolution, by a majority of 446 to 226, that it should proceed to the discussion of the articles of the bill. This proceeding in the French Assembly is equivalent to what in the British Parliament would be the passing of the second reading of the bill and the going into committee. The measure has thus been adopted in principle, and all that has to be now settled is, the details by which that principle is to be carried out. Several amendments proposed by the opponents of the measure have been rejected.

It has been observed during the week, as "a sign of the times," that the words "*Liquoiture Française, Liberté, Egalité, Fraternité*," which figured on the palace of the Elysée (the residence of the President of the Republic), and on all the other public buildings in Paris, have disappeared from the Elysée. It was certainly time to get rid of them, since the cry of "*Vive la République!*" and "*Vive la Constitution!*" are considered seditious.

ITALIAN STATES.

ROME. Accounts from the Papal States to the 15th inst. mention that outbreaks of the peasantry had occurred in several of the villages and small towns, on account of the re-establishment of the odious tax on the grinding of corn, by which the price of bread is increased. In some of the places where French troops are stationed, they remained passive for three days, while the peasantry were mustering, armed with pitchforks and clubs, threatening to take vengeance on the authors of the measure; but at length they received orders to enforce tranquility, and at the same time he announced that the Commander-in-Chief took upon himself to suspend the tax until he could represent to the Roman Government the excitement that it occasioned, and induce the Pope to give orders for its abolition.

The period of the return of the Pope to the capital was still involved in doubt and uncertainty. It is said that General Baraguay d'Hilliers has signified his *intimation* to the Pope, and prescribed a period for his return to Rome, after which the French authorities would, in case of his non-compliance, proclaim a Provisional Government.

PIEDMONT.—The new Legislative Assembly is likely to co-operate better with the Ministry than that lately dissolved. The result of 178 elections was known at Turin on the 15th instant. 116 colleges had returned Ministerialists, 45 members of the Left, and 17 friends of the Left Centre. The proportion had lost 47 members, and the Conservative party only 2. It was expected that the 24 deputies to be returned by Sardinia would be mostly Conservatives.

SPAIN.

We learn from Spain of the 13th instant that M. Sanchez Silva's bill for consolidating all the debt into Two per Cent. Stock has been rejected by the Chamber of Deputies.

The diplomatic relations between England and Spain being suspended, the latter Government has not received any official communication of the decease of the Queen Dowager, but the Court, it is said, will go into mourning for some days, and the balls, concerts, and theatrical entertainments will be suspended until the early part of next month.

GERMAN STATES.

The accounts from central Europe are all blank, as far as politics are concerned.

Some of the German papers speculate upon the probability of a rupture between Austria and Prussia, on the score of the latter power pressing to completion the scheme of a German Diet at Erfurt, but the chances of dissension between these powers on such a subject are very small indeed.

TURKEY.

The differences between the Porte and the allied Imperial Courts of St. Petersburg and Vienna are said to be still in an unsettled state; and, in consequence of that, the new French fleet has caused surprise as well as dissatisfaction at the Ottoman Court, as its presence, along with the English fleet, was regarded in the light of a demonstration in support of Turkey

The British fleet, under the command of Sir William Parker, was still at anchor at Basika Bay on the 6th instant. It had been joined by the *Firebrand* and the *Spiteful* steamers from England. The *Oberon* steamer arrived at Basika Bay on the 30th ult., with despatches from Malta. A Turkish steam-frigate had arrived at Basika Bay, having on board the new second in command of the Turkish fleet, who was sent by the Sultan to compliment the Admiral. The *Ganges* (84) was expected to reinforce the fleet.

UNITED STATES.

Accounts from New York to the 4th, Boston to the 5th, and Halifax to the 7th instant have been received via Liverpool.

The principal intelligence is that of the meeting of Congress on the 3rd inst., at Washington. The Senate was organised, after which an adjournment took place.

The House of Representatives met on the same day, when a ballot took place for the speakership. For this post there appeared Mr. Winthrop on the Whig, and Mr. Cobbe on the Free-soil—Democratic, interest. After three unsuccessful ballotings, the numbers stood:—For Winthrop, 95; Cobbe, 102; various, 23. In consequence of no decision on this point, the House could not be organised, and the President did not, therefore, deliver his message.

The annual report of the Postmaster-General recommends the introduction of an uniform rate of postage of 5 cents on each letter. The high condition of the department renders such reduction safe.

The New York papers had published the remarks made by Mr. Rivers, on presenting his credentials as Minister from the United States to the Government of France, together with the reply made thereto by the President of the French Republic; both of which had caused very considerable satisfaction, as they were deemed to prove the re-establishment of friendly relations between the two governments.

In Boston the utmost excitement prevailed, in consequence of the murder of Dr. Parkman. Dr. John Webster, Professor of Chemistry in the Medical School of the Howard College, and a gentleman connected by marriage with some of the most distinguished American families, had been arrested and imprisoned on the charge of being the murderer.

CANADA.

The news from Canada by the present arrival is altogether without novelty. All is apathy, even upon the annexation question.

INDIA.

Accounts anticipatory of the Overland Mail—from Bombay, of the 17th, and Calcutta, of the 7th ult.—have been received by extraordinary express. The intelligence thus conveyed is of little interest. The health of the Marquis of Dalhousie is said to be still further failing him, and it is not thought improbable he may, at the end of next month, bid adieu to India. He was on his way from Simla towards the plains, whence he would visit Lahore, and probably Peshawur, Cashmere, Mooltan, &c., and Bombay.

Sir C. Napier arrived at Delhi on the 30th Oct., on his tour of inspection. A guard of honour was in attendance to receive him, but the gallant Commander-in-Chief dispensed with the ceremonial. The Indian papers complain of his neglect of form and state, and insist that a more imposing progress would give him greater hold upon the native mind. Sir Charles had departed for Agra.

The accounts from the Punjaub have grown as vapid and uninteresting as those from Scinde. The country is perfectly tranquil, and there seems every reason to suppose it will continue so.

Some further reference is made in the local papers to the seizure of the Sikh chieftains, who, at the conclusion of the last campaign, had been permitted to retire to their respective villages under pledges of good behaviour, but, would probably be transported for life to safe keeping on this side the Indus. With their imprisonment all disaffection has disappeared.

CHINA.

The accounts from China mention the death of Rear-Admiral Sir Francis Collier, naval Commander-in-Chief in the East, on the 28th October, from an apoplectic fit with which he was seized on the 23rd of that month. He was previously, however, much enfeebled from a protracted illness. His body was buried on the 29th, with all suitable honours, amidst the respect and grief of all who followed him to his tomb.

A formidable fleet of war junks had been boldly and successfully attacked in the beginning of October, by her Majesty's brig *Columbine* and her Majesty's steamer *Fury*. They were totally destroyed by fire, and of 1800 men who manned them about 600 were killed, and the remainder made their escape. The loss to the British vessels was exceedingly trifling.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Accounts from the Cape to the 28th of October have come to hand. The state of the public mind on the all-exciting topic of convict colonisation had undergone no change. It was expected by the Cape colonists that we will have no spot of their country's blood on their own hands, by aiding the Government, directly or indirectly, in branding the character of the colony as a general settlement by the arrival of the *Neptune* with her convict cargo within its limits. That they refuse all compromise, and that they reject with just indignation the hypocritical suggestion of a "middle course" from quarters where promises and pledges have been violated, ambiguous words used with the effect of deception, and from which false and malicious slanders have been poured upon their reputation. Our colonial contemporary tells us that the only reply which his Excellency the Governor, Sir H. Smith, will receive, from one end of the colony to the other, to any proposition he may offer on this subject will be, "Send the *Neptune* away." The feeling of the Cape people has in no degree moderated on this feverish business, and the obstinacy of Earl *Grey* evidently tends to embarrass, in a most painful degree, the measures of that most popular officer, Sir H. Smith.

The following is a copy of a petition to the Governor from the inhabitants of Hottentots' Holland:—

TO HIS EXCELLENCY SIR HARRY SMITH K.C.B. GOVERNOR OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

[illegible] the inhabitants of Hottentots' Holland.

[illegible] October, 1849.

[illegible] Majesty's Ship *Neptune* [illegible] Bay, and we desire to assure your Excellency, that, while convinced that your Excellency sincerely wishes, and has strenuously endeavoured to obtain, the deliverance of this colony from the calamity which threatens it, the inhabitants are far from being satisfied with the present prospects of the colony in this respect, inasmuch as there have no official assurances that the *Neptune*, with her cargo, will be sent away, and without such official assurance they can have no confidence that it [illegible] not be landed, in opposition to your Excellency's wish, and in defiance of the [illegible]

Your memorialists beg to assure your Excellency that it is not without [illegible] most painful feelings that we have been led to submit a list of [illegible] which may cause inconvenience individuals who [illegible] upon, and to embarrass certain [illegible] ments whose services we thankfully acknowledge. We desire [illegible] to express [illegible] the strength of Earl Grey's, private letter, take the responsibility [illegible] lar away the [illegible] thereby relieving the [illegible] to [illegible] of [illegible]

And your memorialists, &c.

IRELAND.

KILRUSH.—On the subject of the poor-law in this union, the *Freeman's Journal* has a statement to show that it is not true that such enormous rates as is pretended have been levied there, and, consequently, the paupers of the union are starved without the excuse which the guardians plead for themselves. The *Freeman* says:—"The total amount of rates struck for the half-year ended the 25th of Michaelmas was £1,178, or less than one-fifth of the net annual property of the union, while the amount of all rates uncollected since the formation of the union is only £8803. In 1848, as we have remarked, the year only a three-shilling rate, while the vice-guardians, by some singular economy, contrived to incur debts to an amount exceeding £13,000. This proves clearly enough that if debts have been contracted, it is not because the property of the union has been subjected to a pressure which it was unable to withstand, because for a period of two years and a half the aggregate rates imposed amounted only to 11s. 8d.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—On Monday, at Conciliation Hall, there was a very thin attendance. The rent was £0 13s.

THE PROTECTION MOVEMENT.—A requisition is in course of signature in Trinity College for a meeting to petition Parliament in favour of protection for agriculture.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

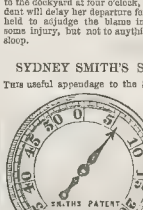
LAUNCH OF A STEAM-SLOOP AT PORTSMOUTH.—On Saturday morning, about half-past eleven, another steamer was added to the fleet by the launch of her Majesty's steamer *Argus*, built, in the last eighteen months, at the yard, by Mr. John Pincham, the master-shipwright thereof, from designs furnished by himself. The Hon. Lady Capel performed the ceremony of christening, and afterwards drank success to the vessel at the attendant *déjeûner*. Admiral the Hon. Sir T. B. Capel, K.C.B., with a brilliant train of naval officers and a goodly muster of spectators, were present at the interesting spectacle, which was a good launch. The following are the chief dimensions of the vessel, which is upon the paddle principle, and to have engines by Penn, of 300 horse power.—Length between the perpendiculars, 190ft.; keel for tonnage, 168ft. 4in.; breadth extreme, 33ft.; breadth moulded, 32ft. 4in.; depth of hold, 20ft. 11in.; burthen, 971 tons.

GOVERNMENT SHIP-BUILDING.—The *Royal Sovereign*, three-decker, will be at once commenced on the stocks from which the *Argus* has been launched, and to be completed in the course of the end of March next. The *Perseus*, another steam-sloop, by the same designer as the *Argus* (Mr. J. Fincham), is building on the adjoining slip, and will be ready for launching in about three months, when the *Marlborough*, another three-decker, of 120 guns, will be commenced on that slip. Portsmouth yard will thus present the somewhat extraordinary novelty of four three-deckers building within a few feet of each other—the *Royal Prince*, *Prince of Wales*, *Royal Sovereign*, and *Marlborough*.

A COLLISION BETWEEN HER MAJESTY'S STEAM-YACHT "FAIRY" AND HER MAJESTY'S SLOOP "CONTEST".—On Wednesday afternoon, about half-past one o'clock, as her Majesty's steamer *Fairy*, Captain Crispin, was proceeding to her moorings in the harbour of Portsmouth, after landing her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent at the Woovil Victualling-yard, she ran foul of the *Contest*, 15-gun sloop, commanded by the Hon. J. W. Spencer, lying at a buoy in the channel, and about to leave, during the flood, for the Western Coast of Africa station, to which she is appointed to sail on the 1st proximo, with the mail. The shock was great; the sloop being inactive, offering no resistance to the knife-like iron cutwater of the Royal yacht, the consequence was, the former has sustained considerable damage, the hammock berthing on the side struck (starboard) being cut away, the main channels cut through, also the rigging, the first port abaft the mainmast, and the planksheer of the sloop down to the copper. The *Contest* was hauled up to the dockyard at four o'clock, for the purpose of being repaired. The accident will delay her departure for the coast of Africa. A court of inquiry will be held to adjudge the blame in the matter. The *Fairy* has also sustained some injury, but not to anything like the extent of that inflicted upon the sloop.

SYDNEY SMITH'S STEAM-PRESSURE INDICATOR.

THIS useful appendage to the Steam-Engine, to a great extent, removes the risk of those fearful accidents too common to the boiler. It consists of a dial and hand, like that of a clock; its internal construction being similar to a spring weighing machine. The spring is acted on by a piston, to ensure the free working of which, and to keep it perfect y water-tight, a thin piece of vulcanized India-rubber cloth is attached at to receive the pressure (through the medium of a column of water), and transmits it to the piston. The instrument is then graduated to the highest point of pressure. It is not affected by the motion even of a locomotive engine, and possesses the great advantage of being equally susceptible when fixed at any distance from the boiler, and connected by a small tube. They are adapted to ensure safety to steamboats—the pressure being at all times indicated uncontrolled by the engine; at the same time producing economy of fuel, as the fireman can, at all times, see the exact state of the steam in the boiler.



We are informed by the patentees, Messrs. Ramsbottom, engineers, of Woolwich, and 167, Fenchurch-street, that the Indicators have been upwards of two years in constant work at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, without any alteration or apparent wear.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The Steeple-Chase calendar at present holds out very feeble attractions, the only fixtures between the present time and the 2nd January being "Banwell" (of the whereabouts of which we confess our ignorance), for Friday next. Coursing will not be interrupted by the Christmas festivities, as we had first feared for Wednesday, not having come off on that day originally appointed; and Ravenstonedale, Cleveley, and the Amicable, on Thursday: the last-mentioned club will not finish their meeting until Friday.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—A good deal of money was laid out on Bolingbroke, The Nigger, and Voltaguer, at the odds returned below the supporting parties sh wing an unmistakable disposition to "go and do" likewise. Bayonet was also in favour, but did not improve on the previous quotation. Latest prices:

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES

2 to 1 agst Boc-Hunter	6 to 1 agst Hardinge	8 to 1 agst Brother to Epi-

CHESTER CUP.

5to 1 agst Lisn-ahago (t)	66 to 1 agst Vesta	100 to 1 agst Sir Rodcrd (t)
50 to 1 —— Lady Evelyn	66 to 1 —— Idle Boy	100 to 1 —— Hotspur (t)

DERBY.

9 to 1 agst Bolingbroke (t)	25 to 1 agst Johnny Grant	100 to 1 agst Brother to Epi-
11 to 1 —— Childe Cattish (t)	30 to 1 —— Chanter (t)	
11 to 1 —— The Duke of Avenel	33 to 1 —— Idstone	40 to 1 —— Bo-
16 to 1 —— The Italian	33 to 1 agst William the Con-	50 to 1 —— Windcanel
20 to 1 —— Th Nigger (t)	queror	1000 to 15 —— Mt. of Gwynne
25 to 1 —— Voltiguer (t)	33 to 1 —— Mavors (t)	

DERBY, 1850.

66 to 1 agst Hippolytus 66 to 1 agst Hatherton

THURSDAY.—The betting this afternoon, as is usual at this season, was dull, and important only as showing a further improvement in The Nigger and Voltiguer. We give the last prices:

CHESTER CUP

1000 to 15 agst Douglas	1000 to 10 agst Ruby	2000 to 25 agst Idle Boy
1000 to 15 —— Chanticleer	1000 to 10 —— Hotspur	1000 to 8 —— Emma
1000 to 15 —— Richard	1000 to 10 —— Pugleman	
1000 to 15 —— Lost	1000 to 10 —— Kensington	All the above bets were taken

DERBY.

11 to 1 agst Knight of Avenel	25 to 1 agst Mildew (t)	50 to 1 agst Windbound
17 to 1 —— The Nigger	30 to 1 —— Chanter (t)	1000 to 15 —— New Tree
20 to 1 —— Voltiguer (t)	40 to 1 —— Brother to Ephraim	

DERBY, 1850.

50 to 1 agst Hippolytus

Thomas H. Graham, Esq., of Edmond Castle, Cumberland, has received an intimation from Sir William Donville, Bart., and Henry Denton, Esq., trustees of the late Rev. George Atwick, of Cumberland-street, Portman-square, London, that they have selected the Cumberland Infirmary to receive the benefit of £1000 Three-and-a-Quarter-per Cent. stock, under the benevolent provisions of his will, which will be forthwith transferred to the trustees of this institution.

DURING the four days of the show of cattle last week in Birmingham, not fewer than between 50,000 and 60,000 persons were admitted to the exhibition. Nearly £1000 was received from tickets, and subscriptions, coupled with subscriptions and entrance fees paid by exhibitors, will, it is understood, amply [illegible] incurred. Under the presidency of Lord Hatherton, the exhibition of next year promises to exceed the one just terminated.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

PARLIAMENTARY AND FINANCIAL REFORM.

A public meeting was held on Monday evening at Ebenezer Chapel, Shoreditch, for the purpose of receiving a deputation from the central society. There was a very crowded attendance. Mr. W. A. H. Hows presided; and the deputation consisted of Mr. George Thompson, M.P.; Mr. W. J. Hall, Mr. T. M'Grath, and Mr. J. Beggs, who having severally addressed the meeting, the following resolutions were carried to

1. That whilst this meeting is deeply convinced that a great reduction of the national expenditure and a more equitable adjustment of the burdens of taxation are imperatively necessary, and almost universally demanded, it cannot see any reasonable hope of permanently securing those important objects until such a measure of electoral reformation has been obtained as shall give the people a direct control over the taxes which they are required to pay.

2. That this meeting most cordially approves of the principles on which the National Reform Association is based, and desires its unqualified confidence in its president and council, and the meeting rejoices in the hope that a hearty union between the middle and working classes has at length been effected, and strongly enforces on all who complain of any grievances in the national affairs, the importance of all their energies in the constitution of such a reformed in Parliament as shall deal out full and impartial justice to all classes of her Majesty's subjects.

METROPOLITAN SEWERS COMMISSION.—On Saturday a general court of commissioners assembled at the offices, Greek-street, Soho. Present: Lord Ebrington, M.P. (presiding), Sir John Burgoyne, Captain Vetch, and Messrs. Hawes, Lawes, and Cubitt.—Unauthorised Publication of an Official Document.—Suspension of the Surveyor.—Lord Ebrington said it would be in the recollection of the court what he had yesterday stated in reference to Mr. Hale. A paper had been addressed by that gentleman, bearing his own signature, and dated from 1, Greek-street, Soho, December 4, to the editor of the *Mechanics' Magazine*, and published in that journal. The commissioners saw Mr. Hale before them, and he had acknowledged the authorship of this statement, which was headed "Experiments on the discharge of sewage water in pipes, made under the sanction of the Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers;" and he had given no explanation whatever that could be considered satisfactory to the commissioners. The court were of opinion that it was desirable that this breach of discipline and decided irregularity and impropriety of conduct should be punished. He (the chairman) would, therefore, move that the salary of Mr. Hale be suspended till the end of the time for which he was originally engaged. It would be in the remembrance of the court, that, upon the occasion of their first meeting, they had agreed to re-engage the services of the corresponding clerks, secretary, and others, without mentioning any particular term for their re-engagement, but they had reappointed the whole of the surveyors' department, with the distinct announcement that they were not bound by the appointment for three months only, as it was the intention of the commissioners to revise that department. Without making any further observations, he would propose, "That, as Mr. Hale caused to be published in the *Mechanics' Magazine* a paper giving an account of experiments performed at the expense of the Commissioners of Sewers, what-at official in their service, not only without the permission of the Court, but before an account of their experiments had been presented to it, he be suspended till the end of the time for which he was originally engaged. It would be in the remembrance of the court, that, upon the occasion of their first meeting, they had agreed to re-engage the services of the corresponding clerks, secretary, and others, without mentioning any particular term for their re-engagement, but they had reappointed the whole of the surveyors' department, with the distinct announcement that they were not bound by the appointment for three months only, as it was the intention of the commissioners to revise that department. Without making any further observations, he would propose, "That, as Mr. Hale caused to be published in the *Mechanics' Magazine* a paper giving an account of experiments performed at the expense of the Commissioners of Sewers, what-at official in their service, not only without the permission of the Court, but before an account of their experiments had been presented to it, he be suspended till the end of the time for which he was originally engaged." Mr. Hardwicke seconded the motion.—Mr. Hale requested to be allowed time to put certain explanations upon paper, and that he might be permitted to hold his appointment to the end of the week.—Ebrington thought the best course would be to receive any explanations Mr. Hale might deem it right to put forward, but, as to the latter part of his application, he did not think it could be complied with, because, by such a step, the official could prolong the term of service indefinitely.—After some discussion Lord Ebrington put the motion, which was unanimously agreed to, remarking, at the same time, that it would afford him great pleasure to see Mr. Hale completely justified.—The Court then formed itself into a committee, and the chairman had received the sum of £374 14s. 1d., which, together with arrears due, made £777 14s. 1d., with part of which the directors had been enabled, during the past year, to advance 80 shares. Under the profit account the treasurer had received the sum of £374 14s. 1d., which, together with arrears due, made £777 14s. 1d. With

MISS KENNEDY DISTRIBUTING CLOTHING AT KILRUSH.

CONDITION OF IRELAND.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE NEW POOR-LAW.

(*Continued from page 394.*)

Having last week introduced this important subject to our readers, and given them some of the statistics of Kilrush, we shall henceforward allow our Correspondent to speak for himself:—

I assure you (he says) that the objects of which I send you Sketches are not sought after—I do not go out of my way to find them; and other travellers who have gone in the same direction, such as Lord Adair, the Earl of Surrey, and Mr. Horsman, will vouch, I am sure, for the accuracy of my delineations. The Sketch of Moveen, to which I now call your attention, is that of another ruined village in the Union of Kilrush. It is a specimen of the dilapidation I behold all around. There is nothing but devastation, while the soil is of the finest description, capable of yielding as much as any land in the empire. Here, at Tullig, and other places, the ruthless destroyer, as if he delighted in seeing the monuments of his skill, has left the walls of the houses standing, while he has unroofed them and taken away all shelter from the people. They look like the tombs of a departed race, rather than the recent abodes of a yet living people, and I felt actually relieved at seeing one or two half-clad spectres gliding about, as an evidence that I was not in the land of the dead. You may inquire, perhaps, and I am sure your readers will wish to know, why it is that the people have of late been turned out of their houses in such great numbers, and their houses just at this time pulled down, and I will give you my explanation of this fact.

The public records, my own eyes, a piercing wail of woe throughout the land—all testify to the vast extent of the evictions at the present time. Sixteen thousand and odd persons unhoused in the Union of Kilrush before the month of June in the present year; seventy-one thousand one hundred and thirty holdings done away in Ireland, and nearly as many houses destroyed, in 1848; two hundred and fifty-four thousand holdings of more than one acre and less than five acres, put an end to between 1841 and 1848: six-tenths, in fact, of the lowest class of tenantry driven from their now roofless or annihilated cabins and houses, makes up the general description of that desolation of which Tullig and Moveen are examples. The ruin is great and complete. The blow that effected it was irresistible. It came in the guise of charity and benevolence; it assumed the character of the last and best friend of the peasantry, and it has struck them to the heart. They are prostrate and helpless. The once frolicsome people—even the saucy beggars—have disappeared, and given place to wan and haggard objects, who are so resigned to their doom, that they no longer expect relief. One beholds only shrunken frames scarcely covered with flesh—crawling skeletons, who appear to have risen from their graves, and are ready to return frightened to that abode. They have little other covering than that nature has bestowed on the human body—a poor protection against inclement weather; and, now that the only hand from which they expected help is turned against them, even hope is departed, and they are filled with despair. Than the present Earl of Carlisle there is not a more humane nor a kinder-hearted nobleman in the kingdom; he is of high honour and unsullied reputation; yet the Poor-law he was mainly the means of establishing for Ireland, with the best intentions, has been one of the chief causes of the people being at this time turned out of their homes, and forced to burrow in holes, and share, till they are discovered, the ditches and the bogs with otters and snipes.

BRIDGET O'DONNEL AND CHILDREN.

SCALPEEN OF TIM DOWNS, AT DUNMORE.

The instant the Poor-law was passed, and property was made responsible for poverty, the whole of the landowners, who had before been careless about the people, and often allowed them to plant themselves on untenanted spots, or divide their tenancies—delighted to get the promise of a little additional rent—immediately became deeply interested in preventing that, and in keeping down the number of the people. Before they had rates to pay, they cared nothing for them; but the law and their self-interest made them care, and made them extirpators. Nothing less than some general desire like that of cupidity falling in with an enactment, and justified by a theory nothing less than a passion which works silently in all, and safely under under the sanction of a law—could have effected such wide-spread destruction. Even humanity was enlisted by the Poor-law on the side of extirpation. As long as there was no legal provision for the poor, a landlord had some repugnance to drive them from every shelter; but the instant the law took them under its protection, and forced the landowner to pay a rate to provide for them, repugnance ceased: they had a legal home, however inefficient, to go to; and eviction began. Even the growth of toleration seems to have worked to the same end. Till the Catholics were emancipated, they were all—rich and poor, priests and peasants—united by a common bond; and Protestant landlords beginning evictions on a great scale, would have roused against them the whole Catholic nation. It would have been taken up as a religious question, as well as a question of the poor, prior to 1829. Subsequent to that time—with a Whig Administration, with all offices open to Catholics—no religious feelings could mingle with the matter: eviction became a pure question of interest; and while the priests took now, perhaps, as much to the Government as to their flocks for support, Catholic landlords are not behind Protestant landlords in clearing their estates. English notions and English habits, without any reference to the causes of English

VILLAGE OF MOVEEN.

greatness—which are not to be found in a Poor-law and farms of a particular size—impressed law-makers and the landlords of Ireland with a strong desire to enlarge and consolidate farms, and clear them of the squatters and subtenants, who had formerly been permitted, if not encouraged. With a Poor-law, that desire could be safely acted on, and so it supplies a temptation and the means to carry eviction extensively into effect.

SEARCHING FOR POTATOES IN A STUBBLE FIELD.

The evictions were numerous before the potato rot. It was not that great calamity, therefore, that superinduced them, or was the chief cause of the present desolation. The potato harvest and harvests of every kind have been lost many times before 1846, without reducing the people to their present misery. But that calamity threw the people at the mercy of the Government, and the Government used its power directly and indirectly, in accordance with the theory, to clear the land. Out-door relief was established in that season of distress, and relief altogether was coupled with the resignation of the land. The poor were required to give up their heritage, small though it were, for less than a mess of pottage. A law was passed, the 11 and 12 Vic. c. 47, entitled, "An Act for the Protection and Relief of the Destitute Poor Evicted from their Dwellings," which provided a means of evicting them, subjecting the landlords to the necessity of giving notice to Poor-law guardians, and to the share of a common burden. Under such stimuli and such auspices, the clearing process has gone on in an accelerated ratio, and Ireland is now dotted with ruined villages, and filled with a starving population, besieging the doors of crowded workhouses, and creeping into the halls and chambers of the deserted mansions of the nobility and gentry. A gentleman's mansion turned into a poor-house, is a fit emblem of the decay that a mistaken policy has brought on all classes. The system intended to relieve the poor, by making the landlords responsible for their welfare, has at once made it the interest, and therefore the duty, of the landlords to get rid of them. Extirpation is accordingly going forward at a rapid rate; and the evidence of that is now placed before the eyes and the understanding of the readers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

I will give you, by-and-bye, some notices of driving for rent, of landowners impoverished by rates, and of bankrupt unions; but at present I must draw attention to some of the other Sketches I send. The *Scalp of Brian Connor* (here represented) has been already described; it is another illustration of the worse than pig-sty habitations of those who did live in the now roofless cottages. Another Sketch follows (of Miss Kennedy), which shows that amidst this world of wretchedness, all is not misery and guilt. Indeed, it is a part of our nature that the sufferings of some should be the occasion for the exercise of virtue in others. Miss Kennedy (about seven years old) is the daughter of Captain Kennedy, the Poor-law Inspector of the Kilrush Union. She is represented as engaged in her daily occupation of distributing clothing to the wretched children brought around her by their more wretched parents. In the front of the group I noticed one woman crouching like a monkey, and drawing around her the only rag she had left to conceal her nudity. A big tear was rolling down her cheek, with gratitude for the gifts the innocent child was distributing. The effect was heightened by the chilliness and dreariness of a November evening, and by the wet and mire in which the naked feet of the crowd were immersed. On Captain Kennedy being appointed to the Union, his daughter was much affected by the misery of the poor children she saw; and so completely did it occupy her thoughts, that, with the consent of her parents, she gave up her time and her own little means to relieve them. She gave away her own clothes—she was allowed to bestow part of her mother's—and she then purchased coarse materials, and made up clothing for children of her own age; she was encouraged by her father and some philanthropic strangers, from whom she received sums of money, and whose example will no doubt be followed by those who possess property in the neighbourhood; and she devoted herself with all the energy and perseverance of a mature and staid matron to the holy office she has undertaken. The Sketch will, I hope, immortalize the beneficent child, who is filling the place of a saint, and performing the duties of a patriot.

On all sides I hear praises of the amiable child and her excellent father, and this is not without a moral for the landlords. The public officers who are appointed to administer and control the relief of the poor, have it in their power to do much for the people. Mere kindness of manner, though they render no substantial assistance, endears them to the suffering crowd. Captain Kennedy is at once kind, charitable, and judicious. He is at the head of the Union. He fills for the people the most important office in the district. He is the great man of the place. It must be so in other districts. The funds are contributed by the landowners, but they are distributed by public officers. Thus the Poor-law, which disposes of the landowners' property, also deprives them of the pleasure and the burden of distributing it themselves. A public officer is made, in fact, to administer their estates, and he stands between them and their compulsory bounties, securing the respect and confidence which they might and ought to have. The more the subject is examined, the more, I have no doubt,

SCALP OF BRIAN CONNOR, NEAR KILRUSH UNION-HOUSE.

it will be found that the Poor-law is as injurious to the landlords as it is to the people.

Searching for Potatoes is one of the occupations of those who cannot obtain out door relief. It is gleaning in a potato-field and now few are left after the potatoes are dug, must be known to every one who has ever seen the field cleared. What the people were digging and hunting for, like dogs after truffles, I could not imagine, till I went into the field, and then I found them patiently turning over the whole ground, in the hopes of finding the few potatoes the owner might have overlooked. Gleaning in a potato-field seems somet.ing like shearing hogs, but it is the only means by which the gleaners could hope to get a meal.

The *Sketch of a Woman and Children* represents Bridget O'Donnel. Her story is briefly this:—"I lived," she said, "on the lands of Gurranenatuha. My husband held four acres and a half of land, and three acres of bog land; our yearly rent was £7 4s.; we were just hard set last November; he owed some rent. We got thirty stone of oats from Mr. Marcus Keane, for seed. My husband gave some writing for it: he was paid for it. He paid ten shillings for reaping the oats. As soon as it was stacked Dan Shealey and Bilge took the oats from, who was put to watch it, took it away in to his own haggard and kept it there for a fortnight by Dan Sheedey's orders. They then thrashed it in Frank Lalla's barn. I was at this time in bed with my son. Dan Sheedy and five or six men came to tumble my house; they wanted me to give possession. I said that I would not; I had fever, and was within two months of my down-lying (confinement); they commenced knocking down the house, and had half of it knocked down when two neighbours, women, Nell Spelasley and Kate How, carried me out. I had the priest and doctor to attend me shortly after. Father Meehan anointed me. I was carried into a cabin, and lay there for eight days, when I had the creature (the child) *born dead*. I lay for three weeks after that. The whole of my family got the fever, and *one boy thirteen years old died* with want and with hunger while we were lying sick. Dan Shealey and Bilge took the cows into Kinrush, and sold it. I don't know what they got for it. I had not a bit for my children to eat when they took it from me."

The last Sketch shows the *Sculptors of Tyn Lynne*, at Dunmore, in the parish of Kellard, where himself and his ancestors readed on this spot for over a century, with renewal of their lease in 1845. He neither owed rent arrears or taxes up to the present moment, and yet he was pitched out on the roadside, and saw his other houses, with his own, levelled at one fell swoop on the spot, the ruins of some of which are seen in this Sketch. None of them were mud cabins, but all capital stone-built houses.

I must conclude my present communication with an account of a great catastrophe, which has hurried 37 of the poor wretches that depended on the Union of Kilrush, with four other persons, into eternity. The Union will be relieved by an accident at which humanity mourns:—

"On the evening of Wednesday week intelligence reached the town of Kilrush that a large number of persons, most of whom were paupers, who had been seeking out-door relief at Kilrush, were drowned while crossing the ferry on their return to Moyarta. No less than 33 dead bodies were washed ashore on the northern side of the ferry. They were removed to an adjacent field, and the coroner, Mr. Frank O'Grady, arriving soon after from Kilrake, an inquest was held on the wretched remains. It appeared upon the inquiry that no less than 43 or 45 persons (for they could not tell the exact number), were allowed to crowd into a crazy and rotten boat, which has been plying on this ferry for the last forty years. The boat moved on as far as the middle of the ferry, when a sea broke over her stern, and filled her at once, the wind blowing strong from the south-west at the time. She upset instantly, and her miserable living freight were immersed in the merciless waters, while four (who were eventually saved) clung to her until a boat from Captain Cox's men came to their assistance. The verdict of the coroner's jury was *Accidental Death*. In such cases, but imputing gross neglect, and attaching censure to the owners of the boat, for admitting such a number of persons into so frail a craft. With the exception of the victims who were drowned, all the others frequently come into the town in vain to seek out-door relief, and were returning that sad evening to their wretched hovels in the parishes of Moyarta and Kilbaliyowen."

(To be continued next week.)

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Dec. 23.—Fourth Sunday in Advent. Moon's First Quarter, 7h. 40m. P.M.
MONDAY, 24.—Christmas-Eve. Sun rises 8h. 7m ; sets 3h. 52m.
TUESDAY, 25.—Christmas Day.
WEDNESDAY, 26.—St. Stephen. Sun rises 8h. 7m., sets 3h. 53m.
THURSDAY, 27.—St. John the Evangelist.
FRIDAY, 28.—Innocents. Sun rises 8h. 8m., sets 3h. 55m.
SATURDAY, 29. Thomas Becket killed, 1171.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 29, 1849.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. A. M. h. m.	M. A. M. h. m.	M. A. M. h. m.	M. A. M. h. m.	M. A. M. h. m.	M. A. M. h. m.	M. A. M. h. m.
7 30	8 0	8 50	9 10	9 40	10 15	10 50
11 25	11 55	Tide	0 30	0 47	1 15	1 40

FRENCH PLAYS and OPERA COMIQUE, ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Mr MITCHELL begs respectfully to announce the following arrangements for the ensuing season of French Performances at the St. James's Theatre.

Engagements for Opening.—Mdlle Clarisse Miroy, Mdlle Jane Essler (pupil of the Conservatoire, Paris), M Chollet (of the Theatre de l'Opera Comique, Paris first appearance) M Lae (premier tenor of the Theatre Royal'en and Ghent—his first appearance), M Nathan (premier basso of the Opera Comique, Paris—his first appearance), M Bacquet (pupil of the Conservatoire Paris—his first appearance), Mdlle Guichard, M Bogues, M Chatenafort, Mdme Stancud, Mdlle Guyot, M Dauvert, Mdlle Gotti, &c.

FOR THE COMEDY AND VAUDEVILLE.—M Samson (of the Theatre Francais, Paris—his first appearance in this country), M le Baron (of the Theatre Royal, Milan), M Nathan (premier comique of the Theatre Francais, Paris), Mdlle Dupuis (was last accepted a farewell engagement in this country), M Lafont, Mdlle Pagnie (of the Theatre du Vaudeville), Mdlle Rose (of the Theatre des Variétés), Mdlle Constance (of the Theatre du Gymnase), Mdlle Baptiste (of the Theatre de l'Odeon)

Mr. Mitchell is also entered into with the eminent tragedienne, Mdlle Rachel with whose performances the season will terminate.

Mr MITCHELL begs further to submit an outline of the general arrangements.—The season will commence on MONDAY, January 7, 1850, by the production of a New Opera, in three acts entitled LE VAL D'ANDORRE, produced in Paris at the end of last year, and since at the Opera Comique. Paris, more than 100 nights, and at the principal theatres of the country with the greatest success. The music by M F Halevy; the libretto by M de Saint-Georges, with the following distribution of the principal characters.—Stephan (jeune chasseur des Pyrenees), M Lae, Le Seigneur (capitaine de chasseurs des Pyrenees), M Chollet (who has obligingly undertaken the part for the more effective production of the opera); Saturnin (garde-poche du Gave) M Quilly Lavoy; Jacques Siroux (vieux chevrier), M Nathan (their first appearances in this country); Firmin (premier de Val d'Andorre), Mdlle Guichard; Georgette (cousine de Stephan), Mdlle Gotti; and Rose de Mai (servante de Theresa), Mdlle Charton. The second production will be Herold's grand opera, in three acts, ZAMPA, in which M Chollet will personate the character of Zampa as originally performed by him at the Opera Comique, Paris; Alphonsine Varlet will be given as Rose Friquet. In two acts, entitled LE CAID, by the pp ular composer, Ambroise Thomas And also, Auber's last New Opera of HAYDEE The character of Haydee (Mdlle Charton) has been entrusted and accepted from the following. Jeannot et Colin, Nicolo. Le Rod d'Yvetot, Adolphe Adam; Le Chevet de Bronze, Auber; Le Rod a Aubet, Le Brun; Le Maitre en Droit, Nicolo; La Perruche, Capliain. Le Valet de Chambre Carafa, Une Folie, Bichut. With the occasional performance of some of the most popular operas produced last season.

According to present arrangements the representation of Opera Comique will be limited to the months of January, February, and March, terminating the season before Easter. At the re-opening of the Theatre, on Monday, after Easter, on Monday, April 15, Rachel (from Paris) will have the honour of making his fi st appearance in this country, and will perform with Mdlle Rose (from the Theatre of the Varieties at Paris) in the new comedy of the French stage; and subsequently M degnier and Mddle Nathalie (both artistes of the Theatre Francais) will appear in several of the most favourite pieces now running and produced in Paris. At the end of May, Mdlle Dejazet, whose re-appearance at the Theatre des Varietes, after a severe and protracted indisposition, has been attended with her accustomed and unrivalled success, will appear in several new Vaudevilles, as Le Marquis de Lauzun, Le Mousin a Paroles, La Jeunesse de Lolle, &c

The performances of Comedy and Vaudeville will be supported by M. Lafont (of the Theatre des Varietes), Mdlle Pigeon, Mdlle Constance, M. Armaud, Mdlle Page, Mdlle Baptiste, M Leon, and a numerous company.

The engagement of Mdlle RACHEL will commence at the end of June, by her appearance in M Scribe's new play of "ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR," a production which has received more than ordinary admiration Mdlle Rachel will also perform, for the first time, in Dumas's celebrated play of "Mademoiselle de Belle-Isle," and in Voltaire's tragedy, in one act, entitled "Le Moliere de Lesbie," by Armand Bertier. And by the occasional representation each for one night only, of the classical tragedies of "Phedre," "Les Horaces," "Andromaque," and "Rejasat," the season will terminate.

The Orchestra will be composed of the same eminent professors engaged for the Opera last season, including M Tolbecque, M Alard, M Delloha, M Sevelam, M Sarrat, M Baumann, M Piot, M Vaudelland, M Rebmael, M Lazarus, M Nicholson, M Larkin, M C Harper, M J Harper, M Campanini, and M T Wright, Jun. The Director of the Music and Chef d'Orchestre M Chor ot Hanssens

Subscribers of the past season are solicited to make known their desire of renewing their subscriptions on or before the 1st of January next. Arrangements for season subscriptions may be made at Mr. Mitchell's Library, 33, Old Bond street, Mr Sams's Library, 1, St James s-street, Messrs Andrews's New Bond street; Rosey's, and Hookham's, Old Bond-street. The Box-office of the Theatre will be opened on the 1st of January.

THEATRE-ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. JAMES ANDERSON. The Public is respectfully informed that the Dramatic Season will commence on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26, in which occasion will be presented, for the Majesty's pervants, Shakspeare's Play of the MERCHANT OF VENICE. Antonio, Mr Cooper, Bassanio, Mr. G Vincent, Shylock, Mr. Anderson (whose debut, Mr. W. H. Angel; Portia, Miss Laura Addison After which, a Grand New Comic PANTOMIME, by the Author of "Jack and the Beanstalk," and HARLEQUIN and GOLDEN QUEEN NEES; or, Harvie King of the Gold Mines. Harlequin Mr Ja-ques Pantaloon, Mr J Bellin Clown Mr Ben Wright Pantaloon, Mr Theodore Priese of Admission: Private Boxes, £3 3s., £2 12s 6d., £2 2s., £1 11s 6d.; £1 1s. Stalls, 8s each. Boxes, 6s. Pit 3s. Lower Gallery, 1s. Upper Gallery, 6d. Half-price to all parts but Upper Gallery.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. W BATTY.—Great attraction for the Christmas Holiday rrangement will be produced on MONDAY, the 24th inst., a Grand Equestrian Drama, entitled the ENCHANTED ISLAND, or, the Lake of the Lily of the Valley, or, the Fairy of Love, in which that Celebrated Actor, Mr N T Hicks, will for the last time appear. To be succeeded by the most Novel and Brilliant SCENES of the ARENA, including, for the first time in this country, the Wonderful Performances of the Two Clowns with many new and Laughable Entrees. Concluding with the Grand Military Spectacle and YANKEE DOODLE who came to town, which will be produced with the most Brilliant embellishment in the Metropolis.

TURLBERG, LISNT, BRIDGE, FRODSHAM, and [illegible] 25, will be held the [illegible] Mrs A Newton, [illegible] Mr Lodger, and Mr. Percy Roberts. Mr. Loffler, and Herr Formes. [illegible] Miss Dolby, Miss Messent Ward Tiekens, le and Sir Reserved Seats, 4s; Stalls, 7. May be had of Mr. LAMBERTH, at the Office of the Concerts, 4, Exeter Hall; and of all Music-sellers.

SUPPLEMENT GRATIS !

On SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1850, will be GIVEN

A SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,

With the First Number for the Year, commencing a New Volume.

NOTICE.—The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS and CHRISTMAS SUPPLEMENT, for DECEMBER 22, 1849, are *charged together* ONE SHILLING, and *cannot be had separately.*

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1849.

THE enormous defalcations of Mr. Haworth, the late manager of the Rochdale Savings-Bank, are yet in process of investigation. The loss sustained by the poor depositors is variously estimated at from £73,000 to £100,000. Either total must have caused a large amount of suffering, privation, and distress amongst a class of the population deserving of the utmost sympathy in their misfortune, and of the utmost respect for the provident and careful habits which originally elevated them into the rank of capitalists. A local effort has been made to raise funds sufficient to make good all the losses sustained; and thirteen of the trustees of the Bank have severally subscribed the sum of £1000 for that purpose. We trust the effort will be commensurate not only with the necessity, but with the strict sense of honour and law of the case. If that the £13,000 will eventually swell into the £100,000 needed. We trust, at the same time, that the attention of the Legislature will be directed to these institutions, with the view of placing them on a more satisfactory basis. The solvency of these popular banks is a matter of the greatest importance to the most numerous and most valuable class of the community. To encourage in the poor the habits of forethought and economy, is one of the most obvious duties of every Government. A prosperous people, with money as command, gives no trouble. We question greatly whether any Government has ever done its whole duty in this respect; and whether, if greater facilities for the investment of the savings of the humble had been afforded, the growth of the general prosperity of the country would not have been greatly increased. When Savings-Banks were originally instituted, a notion was widely diffused throughout the popular mind, and is still existent, that they were placed under the protection and security of the State, and that the poor man's few shillings or pounds were quite as safe in the local Savings-Banks as the thousands of the rich man invested in the purchase of Consols. There can be no question that such ought to be the case, and that it would be to the interest of the whole community if any plan could be devised whereby Savings-Banks might be made as safe as the Bank of England, and the trustees held responsible to the uttermost farthing for any defalcations that may arise from the misconduct of their paid servants. According to the theory of the present act under which Savings-Banks are conducted, it is not in the power of any individual to inflict such misery and wrong as have been inflicted by Mr. Haworth. It is the duty of the trustees to take care that the money deposited in any Savings-Bank shall be invested in the Bank of England in the name of the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt. The trustees of the Rochdale Savings-Bank did not look with sufficient care to the conduct of their paid agent; and in strict justice, if not by the express terms of the Act, they are bound to make good the loss they incurred. If they desire a remedy, they have it against the estate of the defaulter. The increase of Savings-Banks within the last twenty years has been very great. Any blow to their credit is a public calamity. On the 20th of November, 1833, there were 385 Savings-Banks in England, holding balances amounting to £13,973,243, belonging to 404,014 depositors. On the 20th of November, 1844, the depositors had increased to 813,601 persons, and their investments reached the magnificent sum of £23,469,371—being at the rate of £28 for each depositor. These figures show the importance of the subject. It is, doubtless, a hard case for the rich trustees of the Rochdale Bank to make up so large a sum, but they have been placed in this position by their own neglect. The act expressly provides that no person being a trustee, treasurer, or manager of a Savings-Bank shall derive any emolument, direct or indirect, from its funds; and that the treasurer and paid officers of the society shall give adequate security for the faithful execution of their trust. If the Rochdale trustees had no such security in the case of Mr. Haworth, it is their fault as well as their misfortune, and they must bear the brunt of it. It is much better that they should suffer than that the poor of a whole district should be involved in misery, or that the public faith in these valuable institutions should be shaken, however slightly.

M. F. BARROT, the new French Minister of the Interior, has endeavoured to fulfil a promise held out by the Provisional Government. He has announced his intention to abolish the passport system; and, although there are some difficulties in the way, arising principally from the claim for compensation made by the swarms of hungry and locust-like officials that hang upon the prefectures, he doubtless will carry it into effect. If France should gain nothing else by her Revolution than this, she will at least have something to show for her sacrifices. No country deserves to be called free that denies the right of locomotion to her people, or fetters the exercise of the right with restrictions and passports. What Englishman would endure a Government that should make him take out a passport if he wanted to go from London to Birmingham? Yet such is the tyranny that the French, and indeed all the Continental nations, have long borne, and which, in all their revolutions, they have left untouched. The French Government have resolved that this great reform shall begin with travellers from England. We are certain that the concession will cement all previously existing good feeling between the two countries, and that it will be a real peace movement, of which both will reap the fruits in extended intercourse and increased trade, and augumented respect for one another.

GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OF 1851.—We understand that a Royal circular for inquiring into the best mode of carrying out the Exhibition of Industry of all Nations, in 1851, will shortly be issued, and is likely to consist of heads of parties and interests, members of the late and present administration, representatives of agriculture, art, science, mechanics, and manufactures. It is proposed, in addition, to nominate any number of local commissioners desirable to represent all interests both at home and abroad.

An anonymous donor presented to the church of St. Nicholas, Worcester, on the late Thanksgiving-day, the sum of £2500, for such enlargement and improvement of this church as shall ultimately be decided upon. The following memoranda accompanied the gift:—The donor has no desire for his name to be blazoned abroad. Without imposing passive stipulations, he has expressed the following wishes; viz.—1. That as many *free* sittings as practicable shall be made on the ground floor. 2. That if any *pews* be erected in any new part of the church, they may, by faculty from the Lord Bishop of the diocese, be made over, as rentable property, to the rector of the parish for the time being.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

BANGO—By the 56 Geo 3, cap. 68, gold coin is declared to be the only legal tender; and no tender of silver coin is to be legal beyond forty shillings. By the proclamation of Charles II 1672 which established copper coin, it was ordered to be received in all payments under the value of sixpence, and not otherwise Gold is the standard to any amount

ARMBRUSTER—The quarters or Plate, of sectional, are "Arg. a saltire gu., in chief a bugle horn stringed sa. *Crest:* A Swan's head erased arg."

ELLIS—Arg a lion rampant sa. between three crescents gu., a crescent for difference. *Crest:* A lion rampant sa. holding between his paws a crescent gu. The lion in the arms reversed—would utter the whole character of the arms

HARRY I—The device is clearly armorial, and would render the bearer liable to the tax

E L L—The arms required are, "Arg. a saltire engr. sa. between a crescent in chief, and three mullets, two in fesse and one in base gu." We can trace no sort of law at all resembling that depicted on the tombstone in question

A J—Wilson, 2nd Viscount Ashbrook, grandfather of the present one, married, in 1756, Elisabeth Ridge; which lady married, secondly, after the Lordship's decease, the Rev John Jones, D D

ARMIGER—There is a family of Skipton seated at Beech Hill, county Londonderry, Ireland. Their arms are—"Arg. an anchor gu. *Crest:* a dexter arm, armed, hand holding a dagger ppr. *Motto:* Pro Aris et Focis." The first settler in Ireland appears to have been a Captain Skipton, who was sent over by Queen Elizabeth to command a fort in Donegal. The last direct male heir, Thomas Skipton, Esq, of Beech Hill, dying without heirs male, in 1807, bequeathed his property to his cousin and brother-in-law, George Crookshank Kennedy, Esq, who adopted, in consequence, the surname and arms of Skipton, and married Cassidy M'Causland Skipton, Esq, of Beech Hill, High Sheriff of the county of Londonderry in 1814

J K—We are strongly inclined to adhere to the rule of precedence laid down by Heraldicus in our Paper of the 17th Nov, viz. that "Precedence ceases from the second degree"

J B, Newcastle—The sitting of Parliament can be had at 4 o'clock

WALES—The transaction would certainly be illegal

A SUBSCRIBER, Cheltenham—The Islington Cattle Market was first opened about 1836

CONSOLIDATOR—Works on Civilisation have appeared by M Guizot, and Mr Mackinnon, M P

J M, Barnsley—We advise you to seek self-evident matters

PENDERIS—Apply first to the Secretary of the College

N P—The arms of the family of Paulet, of Hinton, co. Somerset, are—"Arg. a chevron gu. between three roses of the last, seeded and leaved ppr. *Crest:* A square beacon ppr chain, on two wheels or, fitted with fire ppr *Motto:* Pro aris et focis." The family is one of considerable antiquity and eminence. Sir Amyas Paulet was Governor of Jersey. Sir Hugh Paulet, Kt. Master of the Rolls, and Speaker of the House of Commons, temp. Queen Elizabeth, fourth son of Thomas Paulet, Esq, of Hinton, co Somerset. The baths was originally written Philippa

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER—Lisburne is a town in Ireland

H M F, Exeter—A cap of maintenance is only used when the party is entitled to it, by descent or grant. A coronet or the device (except Knights of the Garter, Knights of the Bath, and Knights Grand Crosses of St Michael and St. George) can only become attached to supporters by specific grant. The definition of a gentleman, heraldically speaking, is that which can be had at 4 each

A CORRESPONDENT—Heraldry is from Terra (Gr) order, and *dormio* skin

A Constant Subscriber—A gentleman may enter, without difficulty, at the Temple, by merely paying the required charges. Studying under a pleader is not necessary for a Barrister at Law, but it should be spent in the chambers of a conveyancer and equity draughtsman. A special pleader's tuition is required by a student destined for the common law bar. Three months nearly divide the practitioner's connexion, influence, and ability. An income of £300 can easily be made by a barrister in practice

HEARTSEASE—The late Sir Charles Forbes, Bart, of Newe, of Dunearn, bore in the centre of four shields of arms a crescent, for difference

THISTLE—He ought to have a crescent for difference, on a seal, would not be considered "armorial," and would not render the wearer liable to the tax on armorial bearings If the device is "Arg. a saltire gu." it would be "armorial" and liable to the tax

J A, Ainwyck—In all criminal cases of personal injuries committed by the husband or with against each other, the injured person is an admissible witness against the other. In the case of high treason, by the statute 7 Will. III. c. 3, s. 1, it is enacted that "in case any husband like case, a wife shall be admitted as a witness against her husband, because the tie of allegiance is more obligatory upon her. By the 2 cent Connty Courts Act, the 9 and 10 Vict. c 95, s 83, the wives of parties to actions are not to be examined either on behalf of the plaintiff or defendant

ROYALTY—Prince Albert's descent from King Henry II, of England, can be clearly shown. His Royal Highness is great grandnephew of the fa ous general, Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, the hero of Minden

W H M—The readings of the barometer are reduced to 32 deg; they are independent of the height of the mercury in the cistern

SIMPLEX—Christmas-Day falls a day of the week later every year, because the year consists of 52 weeks and one day

W—The meaning of "without fluid," as applied to the barometer, is, "without fluid"

H B, Brompton, is thanked for his letters, which we would print did our arrangements admit of doing so

J S—Pillips's Fire Annihilator is described in No 339 of our Journal

It is not a matter of importance to us, as Publishers, what Paper you use

G S, Dover—Apply to Messrs Hugh. ey, publishers, Fleet-street

AN AGRICULTURIST should apply at Wright's Agricultural Library, Haymarket

A. E. J, New Peckham—We cannot tell you the whereabouts of Hubner's picture, it is not named in Dr Waagen's Manual of the great painter

X Y Z, Bunnington—Apply at the Stamp Office, Somerset House, Old Jewry

J B D Thg s to Gertrude is hard. The Tracts are by various hands

CONSTANT READER—Apply to Messrs Longman and Co., publishers

NELL GWYNNE See "Mores High. ey, publishers, Fleet-street

A SUBSCRIBER—Apply at Wright's Agricultural Library, Haymarket

A. E. J, New Peckham—We cannot tell you the whereabouts of Hubner's picture, it is not named in Dr Waagen's Manual of the great painter

X Y Z, Bunnington—Apply at the Stamp Office

POSTSCRIPT.

THE DEAN OF HEREFORD.—We regret to find that the Dean of Hereford continues seriously ill, and is likely to be for some time to come. He has not been able to leave his apartment for more than a month.

CORPORATION OF COMMON COUNCILMEN.—Friday (yesterday) being St. Thomas's Day, the annual election of members for the Common Council took place. In some wardmotes no opposition was offered; in others there was a contest. The wardmotes were in general held early in the day, in consequence of the act 11 and 12 Vic., cap. 94, which limits the polling to one day, instead of three, as heretofore.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.—On Thursday evening, Mr. Wilson, broker, of Great Queen-street, smelling the gas escaping from some of his pipes, went below to the meter, to ascertain the cause. He was suddenly blown up (having accidentally taken a candle with him) thrown to the ground by the explosion which followed. In an instant, the rafters of the floor of the shop, with the ceiling of the kitchen, were blown up, and the glass smashed throughout the house. The shopman was completely lifted off his legs by the heaving of the flooring, and had his face so severely burnt that he was immediately taken to King's College Hospital. Mr. Wilson, jun., was also thrown off his legs a flight of steps, but fortunately escaped from any serious injury; a cat, which was asleep under the pipe which was burst, was blown completely through a square of glass, breaking one of its legs by the concussion. It is feared that the unfortunate shopman will never again recover his eyesight, the explosion having blinded him the moment it occurred, and Mr. Wilson's face was so severely burnt as to be obliged to send immediately for medical assistance. Two other domestics were severely contused by being dashed from one side of the room to the other. The engines were sent for, but their services were not required, no ignition having taken place.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE

Accounts from Paris, received yesterday evening, mention that all the adverse amendments proposed to the bill for re-imposing the Potable Liquor tax having been rejected by great majorities, a division took place on the entire bill, when the numbers were:—For the measure, 418; against it, 245: giving Ministers a majority of 173. The bill, therefore, passed.

M. Crémieux, M. Favre, and others, have deserted the cause of their clients at Versailles, at the late state trials, have been censured by the Order of Advocates.

From the report of Customs Duties, just published, we find that the return of receipts for the last eleven months exceeds by 37,039,443f. that of the corresponding periods of 1848.

Some differences which were said to have existed between the President of the Republic and M. Thiers, have been, according to general report, amicably adjusted.

SPAIN.

Accounts from Madrid of the 14th state that the Government is going to raise 6000 troops for the Pope, by whom they are to be paid for their services.

AGRICULTURAL PROTECTION IN LINCOLNSHIRE.

The agriculturists of Lincolnshire have begun to bestir themselves in common with their brethren of other counties, in the expectation of recovering by "agitation" that protection of which "agitation" (by the Free-taders) has deprived them. We subjoin a somewhat fuller report than is usual in our columns of their meeting at Lincoln, on Monday last, as the "set-to" (in a double sense) between the advocates and opponents of Protection on that occasion foreshadows the character of the contest which will be entered upon in the next session of Parliament.

The meeting consisted of landowners, tenant farmers, and tradesmen, and was held under the presidency of the Mayor of the ancient city of Lincoln, in a large cobinet apartment of the new Corn Exchange, capable of holding from 1500 to 2000 persons. Across the end, over the entrance, is a narrow gallery, and on the south side, equidistant from the ends, is a permanent platform, in front of which was a long detail table, mounted upon sturdy trestles, for the use of the reporters. These details are necessary, in order to form an idea of what took place. The hall at the commencement of the meeting was filled with tenant farmers, and on the platform were Colonel Sibthorp, M.P.; Mr. R. A. Christopher, M.P.; Sir M. J. Cholmeley, M.P.; the Hon. Sir H. Dymoke, Sir J. Nelthorpe, Sir Charles Anderson, Mr. C. Chaplin, Mr. S. Stenhope, Major Ellison, Mr. Brown, Major of Lincoln; Mr. J. (a S. Smith, Mr. R. Worthington, Mr. Swan, the Hon. A. L. Melville, Mr. J. G. Stevenson, the Rev. F. Scott, Mr. John Norton, a wealthy draper of Lincoln, and a strenuous supporter of Free Trade, &c.

On the motion of Mr. Christopher, seconded by Colonel Sibthorp, the mayor was unanimously called to the chair.

Mr Christopher, M.P., then came forward, and was received with loud and enthusiastic cheering. He said that a resolution had been put into his hands which he had great pleasure in submitting to the meeting. He congratulated the assembly on the fact that it was presided over by the chief magistrate of the city of Lincoln, because the parties engaged in the farming interest, those which were truly national and perfectly distinct from all the ordinary topics of political contention and party strife. (Cheers.) He was glad they were there assembled under the auspices of the chief magistrate of the city, because it would be a ground to see around him not only those who had entrusted to him the representation of their political interests in Parliament, but so many of the respectable tradesmen and other persons connected with the city of Lincoln, who were joining hand in hand with the agriculturists, and thus showing that they were convinced that the measures, falsely called measures of Free-Trade, operated prejudicially not only upon the agriculturists, but upon all the other classes of the United Kingdom. (Cheers.) He also saw there many gentlemen who were considered, by the best judges of farming, to be the leading practical agriculturists of the United Kingdom—men thoroughly acquainted with their profession. They had no reason to transack the cloisters of Westminster Abbey—(a laugh) or to send to Dorsetshire for an agricultural clergyman—(cheers)—or rake the purlieus of Leadenhall-street for an agricultural razor-maker—(roars of laughter)—to instruct them in their business. (Loud cheers.) It was admitted that they thoroughly understood, in Lincolnshire, the business of farming; and he saw before him individuals who had reclaimed the fens and the heaths of Worcestershire, and

THE PROCESSION THROUGH UXBRIDGE.

FUNERAL OF HER LATE MAJESTY THE QUEEN DOWAGER.

THE funeral of the lamented Queen Adelaide took place on Thursday week, the 13th inst., and, although the ceremony was shorn of the pageantry of state, such as has hitherto characterised the Royal interments in England, the spectacle we are about to describe rendered it the more touching and interesting by its simplicity, and by the absence of what has been expressively termed "the pomp of death."

The scene at Stanmore is thus described in the *Times'* report:—

"The morning broke drearily. A thick dark mist hung close to the earth the roads and fields were crisp and slippery with a black frost, which slowly yielded before the advancing day, and then left the streets and highways in a puddle of mud. But long before dawn, the little village of Stanmore showed unusual signs of activity. Lights glanced from window to window. The trampling of chargers resounded along the pavement, and the church bell tolled solemnly through the darkness. Groups of the inhabitants of the district—to whose memory her Majesty had endeared herself by acts of kindness, charity, and consideration while living among them, were early on foot, groping their way towards the Priory, while it was yet dark as pitch. Some of the country people were assembled round the inn, staring at the preparations of the undertakers, who looked more than usually gloomy in their scarfs and weepers by candlelight, or watching the train of black horses as they were harnessed to the hearse and various carriages. By a quarter past seven o'clock, all the persons who had to take part in the proceedings had left Stanmore on their way to Bentley Priory, which is scarcely half a mile from the village. The same air of gloom was visible here. The thick plantations of fir which line the avenues and surround the house were dripping with fog-damp. On the lawn before the principal entrance a guard of honour, composed of a troop of Life Guards, was drawn up. The standard was veiled with crape; the same emblem of mourning covered the helmets of the officers, and was bound round their left arms. A dark stream of undertakers was pouring into the house, and opposite the door the hearse was in attendance. The domestics of her late Majesty, in deep mourning, were also busy in fulfilling their parts in the melancholy duties of the day. About an hour was consumed in preliminary arrangements, during which some few persons were admitted to see the coffin, which, covered by a pall, lay in the library. All the noblemen, ladies, and gentlemen in attendance on the late Queen Dowager were present, and appeared deeply to feel her loss."

At a few minutes after eight o'clock, the coffin, covered with a plain velvet pall, with white satin edging, emblazoned with her late Majesty's arms, was borne from the mansion to the hearse. The instant the horses began to move, the trumpeters of the Guards blew a Royal flourish, customary on such solemn occasions; and mournfully it echoed far and near through the woods. The soldiers of the guard fell into their places, and the procession wound its way slowly through the avenue to the Harrowwald-gate. A considerable number of persons, in deep mourning, as well as the servants, were assembled at the Priory, to see the departure of the procession; and the long avenue was studded with groups of tradespeople and labourers, who watched it pass with mournful gravity.

The following was the order in which the Procession was formed:—

A Mourning Coach, drawn by four horses,
Conveying Mr. John Shoemack, senior page: Miss Heath, Miss Arnold, dressers: and Miss Randall, wardrobe-maid to her late Majesty.
A Mourning Coach drawn by four horses,
Conveying Lord Edward Fitzalan Howard, Vice-Chamberlain to her Majesty's Household, and General Sir Andrew Barnard, G C B., Clerk-Marshal to her late Majesty.
A Mourning Coach drawn by four horses,
Conveying the Earl of Denbigh, G C H., Master of the Horse: Earl Howe, G C H., Lord-Chamberlain; the Hon W. Ashley, Vice-Chamberlain, and Colonel Cornwall, Equerry-in-Waiting to her late Majesty
Captain Taylor, Equerry, bearing the Crown of her late Majesty on a velvet cushion, in her late Majesty's State carriage, drawn by six horses
The Hearse, adorned with ten escutcheons, and drawn by eight horses.
The Guard of Honour: two and two.

At the Harrowwald-lodge-gate, a large concourse of gentlemen, ladies, and country people collected, and there were also some private vehicles and equestrians in waiting. For some distance, the roads were lined by respectable spectators. Passing down to the Pinner-road, at one time in a walk and now rapidly, as the state of the way varied, the procession turned to the right, and proceeded towards Ruislip. At the cross-roads, a number of the Harrow boys, in cap and gown accompanied by several of the masters, were stationed, in company with a large assemblage of men and women, nearly all of whom wore some mark of mourning. The church bells tolled continuously along the route, and some of the towers displayed the Royal standard hoisted half-way up the flagstaff, and drooping stiffly in the mist. There was nothing to vary the monotony of the scene bounded as it was by hedgerows or by the thick vapour, except the shifting of the procession itself, as it wound up some short hill, or glanced through the bough-bare trees in an angle of the roads the white plumes, red coats, and burnished helmets, sabres, and cuirasses of the Guards contrasting strangely with the sable feathers which nodded on the dismal hearse, and with the crapes and hatbands of the mutes attending it. Now and then, a short halt was called by sound of trumpet. At Ruislip, a body of police, mounted and on foot, was drawn up to receive the procession, and to keep the way clear through the people. The streets were crowded—every shop was closed. Here the cavalcade made a short stay to refresh the horses; and, proceeding somewhat more rapidly through the intermediate hamlets, where a repetition of the same marks of respect and regret took place on a smaller scale, arrived at Uxbridge about half-past ten o'clock.

At Uxbridge the shops were closed, and the whole population, rich and poor, were in the street, except such persons as were stationed at the windows; while the church bells filled the air with their lugubrious clang. A large green banner was displayed in front of the almshouses, on which was inscribed in letters of gold: "Peace and goodwill on earth to men. Pure religion and undefiled before God and the Father is this—to visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep ourselves unspotted from the world. Sacred to the memory of the good Queen Adelaide."

At the market-place the body guard defiled right and left, and drew up to let the carriage past, and their place was taken by a more numerous detachment of the same regiment. As the hearse went by, the Royal flourish was repeated by the trumpeters. Our first illustration shows the procession turning by the market-place into Windsor-street.

Leaving Uxbridge at a tolerable pace, the funeral passed with increased speed through Upton to Stoke and Slough, having been joined by several vehicles in the rear of the escort on its way.

Shortly before twelve o'clock the *cortège* halted at Slough to receive the Royal carriages from Windsor. At about half-past twelve o'clock the procession left Slough, having been joined by the Queen's carriages as follows:—

THE PROCESSION THROUGH ETON.

FUNERAL OF HER LATE MAJESTY THE QUEEN DOWAGER—THE PROCESSION TO ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, WINDSOR.

First Royal Carriage—Lord Marcus Hill, acting for the Lord-Steward of her Majesty's Household; Marcus A. Beaudebaron, K. L. Lord-Chamberlain of her Majesty's Household.
Duke of Norfolk, K.G., Master of the Hor[illegible] Waiting to her Majesty; Marchioness of [illegible]—Waiting.
Duke [illegible] Marchioness [illegible]
Last Royal Carriage—[illegible] Hon. Miss Macdonald, Hon. Miss Murray, Maids-of-Honour.
A Master of the Ceremonies—Viscount Combermere, Chamberwoman to her Majesty.
A Master of the Ceremonies—Viscount Combermere, Chamberwoman to her Majesty.
A Groom of the Bedchamber—Viscount Combermere, Chamberwoman to her Majesty.
A Gentleman Usher

COUNTRY NEWS.

LIGHTS AND FIRES ON BOARD SHIPS IN THE LIVERPOOL DOCKS.

A grievance which is general among sailors frequenting the port of Liverpool, namely, the non-allowance of fires and lights on board their ships while in the docks of Liverpool, has at length aroused the sympathies of the merchants and shipowners there

With a view of obtaining the abrogation of such law, or an extensive improvement therein, a meeting was held in the Cotton Sale room, on Monday afternoon. The attendance was very respectable, and included some of the leading merchants and shipowners of Liverpool, and several captains in the American and other foreign trades.

The chair was taken by William Rathbone, Esq., who briefly explained the nature and objects of the meeting.

After an introductory prayer from the Rev. Mr. Maynard, Mr. Rathbone admitted that they had a few difficulties to overcome. The subject had his warmest sympathies, and he trusted that they would be successful in their exertions.

Captain Knight, of the packet-ship *New World*, proposed the first resolution, which was to the following effect:—"That Christianity and humanity alike demand the use of fires and lights on board vessels while in the docks at Liverpool, and that a prompt compliance with such demands would be safe and politic." Captain Knight referred to the safety and policy of the course recommended. He said that, no matter what was the policy adopted at other ports, Liverpool, from its extensive maritime interests, ought to take the lead in such questions; and that, notwithstanding the rules in other ports, Liverpool ought to do right; but it was not so—for in St. Katharine's Docks, in London, and in New York, fire and lights were allowed, within certain limits.

The Rev. Mr. Maynard, minister of the Mariners' Church, seconded the motion, and urged the great moral benefits arising from an alteration in the present system. He also depicted in very forcible terms the enormous amount of misery and wickedness which took place owing to the poor sailor being obliged to turn out of his ship at sunset, in consequence of there being no light or fire to cheer him in the dark and colds of winter.

Mr. Mayer, of the firm of Laurie and Co., of Boston, addressed the meeting in support of the resolution, which was passed unanimously.

Captain Bursley proposed the adoption of the memorials to the Dock Committee, calling upon that body to rescind the present regulation; and, in seeking that favour, stated that he was prepared to show that the want alluded to made Liverpool the most expensive port in the kingdom, and demoralised the seamen to an extent which could not be described.

The Rev. Mr. Buck, in a lengthened and eloquent speech, seconded the memorial.

Mr. H. C. Chapman moved that Mr. Rathbone be requested to sign the memorial on behalf of the meeting, and that the movers and seconders of the resolutions should accompany him to present the same.

The meeting then separated.

ADDRESS TO JOHN BRIGHT, ESQ., M.P., FROM THE IRISHMEN OF MANCHESTER.—It is the intention of the Irishmen of Manchester and Salford shortly to present to Mr. Bright an address, thanking him for the able manner in which he laid the true, but wretched condition of Ireland before the English people, at the late meeting held in the Free Trade Hall. The meeting for the presentation of the address will be held in the Corn Exchange, on Wednesday, January 2nd. The list of the gentlemen composing the committee of management comprises the names of many highly respectable Irish residents in Manchester.

PROTECTIONIST MEETING IN KENT.—On Wednesday afternoon a large and influential meeting, for the purpose of securing to the British agriculturist protection from the influence of foreign competition, was held at Canterbrook, at which the Right Hon. Earl Stanhope presided. The noble Earl, in the course of his speech, recommended a petition to the Queen for the dissolution of Parliament, as, under present circumstances, it was quite hopeless to apply to the House of Commons.

FREEHOLD LAND MOVEMENT.—On Monday evening a public meeting was held in the Town-hall, Hemel Hempstead, in connexion with the Herts and Beds Freehold Land Society. The hall was well filled; and Mr. James Taylor, of the Birmingham society, having fully explained the nature of the movement, several parties were enrolled, and early on Tuesday morning many applications were made for rules, &c.

THE FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.—The allotments on the fourth estate purchased by the Birmingham Freehold Land Society were balloted for last week. The estate contains about thirty acres, and has cost the society £9000. It is situate in an improving locality, in the fashionable suburbs of the town, being within one mile and a half from its centre. The total number of allotments divided amongst the members in this estate is 398, each of which will be large enough to erect a respectable house, and allow for a small piece of garden. This is the second estate purchased in this division of the county, and will virtually place the future elections for North Warwick in the hands of the industrious artizans of Birmingham.

THE *Cumberland Pacquet* states that a gentleman in that county fatted twenty-five large hogs last season on barley merely broken in a malt-kiln, and given dry in a trough by itself, beans being another trough by themselves. He expresses himself satisfied as to its economy and success. He fancies four bushels of barley eaten in this way will go as far as five when ground into meal; besides which, in the case referred to, he saved £5 in grinding.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY.—The principal Bankers in Bristol have acceded to the requisition to close their establishments the day before Christmas-Day. To the memorial presented to the right worshipful the Mayor, he wrote the following reply:—"I agree with the foregoing, and hope all the other influential gentlemen connected with the city will accede to the request.—JOHN KERR HASKFIELD, Mayor of Bristol."

Mr. Francis Bayley, the revising barrister, son of the late Mr. Justice Bayley, has been appointed, by the Lord Chancellor, Judge of the Westminster County Court, in the room of the late Mr. Moylan

THE HUNGARIAN REFUGEES IN SCOTLAND.—The *Mountstuart Elphinstone*, a number of the Hungarian refugees on board, arrived in Cassgow harbour on Monday afternoon, at one o'clock. There was a large concourse of spectators present, who warmly expressed their sympathy with the exiles as the vessel got under way.

LIBERATION OF CHARTIST CONVICTS FROM HORSEMONGER-LANE GAOL.—On Wednesday afternoon, three of the Chartist prisoners convicted at the Old Bailey in 1848, were liberated, by order of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, from Horsemonger-lane Gaol, where they have been incarcerated fourteen months. Their names are Thomas Irons, William Poole, and Thomas Herbert. Within these last six months they have expressed such contrition as to their offences, that the Secretary of State commuted their sentence to fourteen months' imprisonment, which expired on that day, and the required sureties being approved of by the Home Department, they were ordered to be liberated.

GREAT SLAUGHTER AT LOUTH.—On Friday week, Mr. Valentine Sell, poulterer, of Louth, near Boston, assisted by forty-five persons, commenced his annual slaughtering of poultry for the London Christmas market. No fewer than 4000 geese, which had been for several months fattening in a farm at Withcall, and which were afterwards penned and fattened at a farmstead at Monk's dyke, as well as 1000 ducks, turkeys, and fowls, comprised the number to be slaughtered. They were all consigned to Leadenhall-market, and were calculated to weigh upwards of thirty tons. Many of the geese were of a remarkably large kind, and weighed from 16lb. to 20lb each. The weekly consumption of corn by this immense flock, belonging to a single poulterer, has been no less than 110 quarters

THE ROCHDALE SAVINGS-BANK.—Further investigations into the accounts of the Rochdale Savings-Bank are stated to reveal deficiencies to the extent of £15,000, and although various gentlemen have subscribed each several sums of £1000, yet the ultimate losses will prove enormous. The widow of the late manager has offered to surrender everything to the trustees of the bank, however, provided that she is indemnified for the consequences of her having to a Leeds contemporary, hundreds of people do not believe that the delinquent is dead, regarding the whole as a deception to blind depositors, whilst he escapes with the money. On Saturday evening a special meeting of the members of the unenrolled friendly societies interested in the bank was held in Rochdale, Mr. Livesay in the chair. The meeting was very numerous, its object being to adopt measures for bringing the various claimants of the money in question to the trustees and managers of the bank. Resolutions were passed appointing a committee of five members of the unenrolled societies, together with a treasurer, president, and secretary, to confer with the trustees; and also arranging that a subscription of one halfpenny in the pound, according to the sum invested, be contributed by the societies towards defraying the necessary expenses. The subscription also referred to are those of gentlemen who have subscribed each several sums of £1000, yet the ultimate losses will prove enormous. The widow of the late manager has offered to surrender everything to the trustees of the bank, however, provided that she is indemnified for the consequences of her having to a Leeds contemporary, hundreds of people do not believe that the delinquent is dead, regarding the whole as a deception to blind depositors, whilst he escapes with the money. On Saturday evening a special meeting of the members of the unenrolled friendly societies interested in the bank was held in Rochdale, Mr. Livesay in the chair. The meeting was very numerous, its object being to adopt measures for bringing the various claimants of the money in question to the trustees and managers of the bank. Resolutions were passed appointing a committee of five members of the unenrolled societies, together with a treasurer, president, and secretary, to confer with the trustees; and also arranging that a subscription of one halfpenny in the pound, according to the sum invested, be contributed by the societies towards defraying the necessary expenses. The subscription also referred to are those of gentlemen who have subscribed each several sums of £1000, yet the ultimate losses will prove enormous. The widow of the late manager has offered to surrender everything to the trustees of the bank, however, provided that she is indemnified for the consequences of her having

THE RECENT FIRE AT HOUNSLOW.—On Tuesday evening, between six and seven o'clock, an explosion took place at Messrs Curtis and Harvey's powder-mills, Hounslow-heath, which was heard as far distant as Richmond. The explosion was confined to a drying house, in which a quantity of gunpowder in an unfinished state, called a "green charge," had by some unknown cause ignited, and blown the roof of the building off. The amount of damage has not been stated.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ONCEON is evidently incredulous of the case with which every Problem submitted to this paper is examined We have compared the second version of his "trifle" with the former. If he will do the same, he will find the impracticability of the first arose from his placing a Kt at R 7th instead of R 8th. His second edition is correct

HERR RIES, of Stuttgardt, will perceive that we have made some additions to his two last problems. These, he will find, on examination, were indispensable to prevent either and much easier solutions than are given

REV H S—We are glad to learn that the peculiar of playing little matches for sets of chess-men, or for classical works on the game, is gaining ground in our ideas. It will tend, in a great measure, to obviate the necessity of a money stake, except in contests of particular importance.

SCHOLASTICUS.—*Chi-hexate*, as we call the final term in the game, is, with the French, *Echec mat*, with the Italians, *Scacco matto*; in Portuguese and Spanish, *Xaque* (the X being guttural, we have here the Arabic *Shack*); in Castilian, *Jaque mate*; in German, *Schach matt*; in ancient Norwegian, *Skr-hr* (we give check). *Matte* by five mate; in Turkish, *Schah mat*; *Schah* itself is the given checkmate, and *Schah mat schah* the has been checkmated; in Persian, *Schah vesi Aindeh* To give checkmate, and *Schah mat schahin* To be checkmated The origin of these terms will probably be found in the Parsian language, where *Schah* signifies King, as I most esteemed, exhausted, reduced to extremity

THEO. O L, MR PITT—See our notice to W E H in the last Number

CARLISLE C G is thanked for the information he has politely favoured us with

L D N—A new edition of four hundred Chess Problems will probably obtain the rules from Lowchess, the Chess and Draught-board manufacturer, in Piccadilly

W S D You have failed in Enigma 306. The other solution is correct

R D. PEDOSE—The 13th volume of the *Chess-Player's Chronicle* can now be got complete of any bookseller, and contains an apparently inexhaustable fund of entertainment and instruction for amateurs of the game. For *La Regence* you must apply to a foreign bookseller

CARLO FOLIERO. No 1 seems correct No 2 however, requires only two instead of four moves viz. 1 Kt to K 3d (ch), 2. R to K 8th or Q 8th (mate).

BOHEMIAN. There is a Chess Club at Carlisle, which meets on Tuesday and Friday evenings, at Woodrow's Hotel, English-street. Apply to the secretary, Mr W Fairlie

M P, Traveller Club-house—The number of members to the St George's Chess Club is limited to 300; no time should therefore be lost. Address the secretary, Mr Longbottom, 5, Cavendish-square

F H—*Very* neat and pretty

J G W—We said "ineligible," not "illegible." The position was written out plainly enough, but there is no point, interest, or difficulty about it.

T L, Trinity College, Dublin—For the prize and other particulars of Mr Lonsbars' very beautiful chess-board, we must refer you to his advertisement in another part of our paper

Solutions by F G R, M P, Rev. S L. D D, Oxford; Rugby-boy, Collegian, S U M, Trinity College, Dublin; Wrangler, Brutus, Mr Pips, I N L, Bellary, J, G F P, G W T, F W, S S, are correct. Those by Tyro, Valleyfield, Milo, Rubenelor, F R S, Eleonore, are wrong

* * Any Amateur, of not more than two years' Chess-standing, desirous of a Game by Correspondence, may hear of a competitor by addressing "Chessiliss, 27, King William-street, Charing-cross." The stake to be an Ivory Set of the STAUNTON CHESS-MEN. A member of a University, or of some public School, will be preferred.

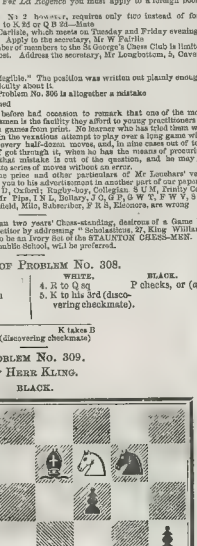
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 308.

WHITE.	BLACK.	BLACK.
1. B to Q 8th (discovering ch)	K to his 4th	4. R to Q sq — P checks, or (a)
2. Kt takes B (ch)	K to Q 5th	5. K to his 3rd (discovering checkmate).
3. R to Q 2d	P takes P	

(a) 4. K takes B
5. K to his 3d (discovering checkmate)

PROBLEM NO. 309.
By HERR KLING.

BLACK.



WHITE

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

Mr. STAUNTON gives Mr. G. MEDLEY the odds of the Pawn and two moves.
(Remove Black's K B Pawn from the board.)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th		19. P to Q 4th	P to K 4th
2. P to Q 4th	P to K 3d	20. P to Q R 5th	K R to K sq
3. K B to Q 3d	Q to K 2d *(a)*	21. P to Q Kt 6th	Q B P takes P
4. Kt to B 3d	P to Q 3d	22. P takes P	P takes P
5. P to K 5th	Q Kt to B 3d	23. P to Q B 3d	Q to her B 4th
6. K Kt to his 5th *(b)*	P to K Kt 3d	24 B to K 4th	K to Q B 2d *(d)*
7. K Kt to B 3d	K B to K R 3d	25. K R to Q Kt sq	Q R to his sq
8. Q Kt to B 3d	Q B to Q 3d	26. Q to her B 3d	B to Q B 3d
9. Q Kt to K 4th	P takes K P	27 K R to K sq	P to Q Kt 4th
10. P takes P	Castles on Q's side	28. P to K R 3d	Q R to his 5th
11. B takes B	K Kt takes B	29. P to Q 6 4th	Q R takes P
12. Q to K 2d	K Kt to his 5th	30. B to Q 3d	R to Q B 6th *(e)*
13. Q Kt to Q 2d	Q to her B 4th	31. K R to Q B sq	P to Q Kt 5th
14. P to K 6th	Q to her B 5th	32. R takes B	P takes R
15. Castles on K's side	K Kt takes K P	33. Q to her B 2d	P to Q Kt 4th
16. P to Q Kt 5th	K Kt takes Kt (ch)	34. K to Q B sq	P to Q Kt 5th
17. Kt takes Kt	Kt to Q 5th	35. Q to her Kt 3d	Q to her 4th
18. Kt takes Kt	Q takes Kt	36. Q takes Q	B takes Q
			and White resigned.

(a) This novel defence to the Pawn and two moves attack appears to be growing rapidly into favour.

(b) Playing the Kt this is an effective move, when Black has advanced his Q P to Q 4th; but in the present case it is only lost time.

(c) An ingenious attempt to divert the attack from his centre Pawn.

(d) If to Q Kt 4th would have been useless, as White could answer with Q to K Kt 4th, giving check.

(e) If Q to her 4th, White would have retreated his B to Bishop's sq.

LIVELY EXAMPLE OF THE SCOTCH OPENING, PLAYED BETWEEN TWO EMINENT LONDON PLAYERS.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	12. Q to Q Kt 3d	R takes K P
2. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	13. P to K 5 3d *(b)*	Q B to K 3d *(c)*
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	14. Q to Q 2d	K to K 4th
4. Kt takes P	K B to Q B 4th	15. Q B to K B 4th	R takes Kt
5. Kt to K B 3th	Q to K B 3d	16. P takes R	Q takes P
6. Q Kt to B 3d	K Kt to K 2d	17. Q to her 2d	Kt to Q 4th
7. Q Kt to Q 5th	Kt takes Q Kt	18. P to K R 3d	Kt takes B
8. Q takes Kt	P to Q 3d	19. B to Q 3d	Kt takes B
9. K B to Q Kt 5th	Castles	20. Q takes Kt	B to Q B 5th
10. P to K Kt 4th	K R to K sq	White surrenders.	
11. K to B sq *(a)*	Q Kt to Kt 5th		

(a) This opening is not well played on White's side. (b) An irreparable mistake (c) Black neglects to avail himself of all the advantages presented by his opponent's error, he ought to have taken the Kt with his Bishop—for example:

13 Q B takes Kt
14. Q to K R's 5th

14. P takes B (best) And White has no resource

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 312.—By W. G., York.

White: K at his B 6th, B at Q R 6th, Kts at K 7th and Q B 5th.
Black: K at Q sq.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

No. 313.—By the Rev. S. Nash.

White · K at Q Kt 7th, R at K sq, B at Q 4th and Q Kt 3d, P at K 4th.
Black · K at Q 3d; Ps at K B 4th and 5th, Q Kt 3d and 6th, and Q 5 6th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 314.—By J. C. R., of the "Philidorian."

White: K at his B sq, Q at her 8th, Kts at K B 3d and K 8th, P at K Kt 2d.
Black: K at his R 4th, Q at K Kt 3d, Rs at K R sq and K R 3d.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

At a special meeting of the "Society for the Protection of Agriculture and British Industry," which was attended by a deputation from the National Association for the Protection of British Industry and Capital," held at the close of last week, it was unanimously resolved that the two societies be united, and a committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements.

The functions of the three abolished law courts—namely, the Marshalsea, Palace, and Peverel Courts—will cease and determine from and after the 31st inst.

The domestic servants of the late Queen Dowager have received notice that their services will be dispensed with on the 1st of next month. On the 7th proximo, a sale of her Maj-sty's stud will take place. It is rumoured that her late Majesty has left a number of articles of interest and value to different ladies and gentlemen of her household.

The *Constitutionnel* says:—"The following anecdote was related yesterday in the Salle des Pas Perdus of the National Assembly: Some ex-deputies, who signed the impeachment of M. Guizot, asked what he found changed in France. 'Nothing,' replied M. Guizot, 'nothing—except as regards the dynasty. But I have found hatred stronger, and the obstinacy of men of certain parties greater than ever."

General Herbillon has just sent to Paris three Arab standards, which were taken by the French after the assault of Zaatcha. They are to be placed in the Invalides.

The French Minister of Commerce has charged M. T. Marzan, representative of the people, to proceed to Belgium to ascertain the progress made in the cultivation and manufacturing of flax. M. Marzan is a chief of an important manufactory at Montagne (Vendée).

The Cambridge Freehold Land Scheme progresses favourably, and the committee have nearly completed the rules of the society. 200 members have now placed their names on the list in Cambridge.

In Aberdeen, the streets are swept every day, at an annual cost of £1000, and the refuse brings in £3000 a year. In Perth the scavenging costs £1300 per annum, and the manure sells for £1730.

The Southampton Freehold Land Association is about to be brought prominently before the public. Some delay has occurred, from a desire on the part of the promoters to start fairly, with a well-digested code of rules, suitable for the practicable working of the society. A considerable number of shares have been taken, and a public meeting to inaugurate the society will be held at an early day.

The ice in the Elbe is upwards of five inches thick, and sailing vessels cannot be got through.

On Monday last a sailor named W. Lathom, on board the sloop *Turner*, lying at Dundon Sands, near Carlisle, took out a plug in the vessel's bottom, in order to allow the leakage water to escape. He neglected to replace the plug, and went to bed. During the night, as the tide rose, the vessel filled with water, and drowned the poor fellow in his bed.

Mr. Garcia is appointed Solicitor-General at Trinadad.

The Government Commission of Inquiry into the mode of conducting the Irish Stock Exchange recommended that, without serving an apprenticeship, any respectable person should be licensed by the Lord-Lieutenant to act as a stock-broker, on an entrance fee of ten guineas.

Mr. Corballis, Q.C., has resigned the offices of Commissioner of National Education, and Commissioner of the Board of Charitable Bequests in Ireland.

Mr. Henry Grattan, in a letter to Lord Clarendon, proposes that the inmates of Irish workhouses be set to work as speedily as possible in making clothes for the poor, who, as he has observed in a recent tour through many parts of Ireland, are now reduced to a state of almost absolute nudity. Such scenes, he observes, could be witnessed nowhere but in Ireland.

Most of the burial clubs in the vicinity of Chelmsford have been broken up since the proceedings in Tendring Hundred showed the crimes they might instigate. The system was to pay 6d. each on the death of a member; and parties in this neighbourhood state they occasionally called on for 8s., at a time, and had paid considerable sums in this way, all of which is of course lost to them.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Portsmouth Garrison, Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, has made application to the Portsmouth Literary and Philosophical Society for the occasional use of the theatre of that institution, for the delivery of a course of lectures on "Fortification and Military Tactics," to the soldiers under his command.

On Saturday, the 8th instant, Captain Pitzairn Campbell, of the 23d Fusiliers, killed a royal stag and a roebuck, by double shot, in the Applecross Forest, Inverness, and on the same day Captain Rutherford, R.N., brought down a royal stag of deer, running in the same forest. Captain Rutherford had never fired at a deer before.

From the official returns just published it appears that the number of deaths in Paris from cholera amounted to 19,560, or, inclusive of those which took place in the civil and military hospitals, to 20,000. The most fatal month was June, when 8769 perished. In London the most fatal month was September, when 5644 fell victims.

A letter from Montpelier, of the 12th inst., states that the demagogues, who formed the majority of the population of the neighbouring town of Marsillarques, having attacked the authorities, and wounded them in the Hôtel de Ville, it became necessary to send 400 troops of the line against them from Montpelier. On the arrival of the troops at Marsillarques, order was restored, and the chiefs of the insurgents were arrested.

A young man, now serving as a private soldier in the 7th dragoon guards, has lately come into possession of landed property in Ireland to the value of £12,000 per annum, in addition to a large amount of cash. He became of age in a few months, when he will quit the profession of arms for the quietude of civil life.

The provincial papers mention no less than six incendiary fires which took place last week in different parts of the country; viz. at Wantage (Berks), Darton (Bucks), Wallingford, Drayton (Dorset) Hungerford and White Farm (near Cardiff), at which considerable damage was done.

The parish church of Newton-upon-Ouse, which has been entirely rebuilt, with the exception of the ancient tower, at the sole expense of the Hon. Miss Dawnay, of Beningbrough Hall, was re-opened for divine worship on Sunday last. The service was performed by the Rev. John Gazenby, the incumbent, and a very numerous congregation assembled on the occasion.

A vessel just arrived in the docks from Hong Kong has brought the very large number of 340,000 sacks as a portion of her cargo. The ship we last week brought the large number of 320 packages of soy of Chinese produce

On Saturday night, no less than seven tons of the finest leaf tobacco were stolen from Captain Gowland, R.N., of the revenue cutter *Vigilant*, on board a vessel in the Medway. Two men and a boy were found in charge, who were yesterday taken before the magistrates at Rochester, and severally fined £100, or in default committed to Maidstone Gaol. The seizure was, of course condemned.

The exhibition of manufactures at Birmingham closed on Saturday. It was opened on the 2nd of September, and during the time has been visited by more than 100,000 persons. In the last week there were 19,000 admissions.

In the year 1836 there were 2200 voters in the Queen's County, Ireland; at present there are 547. Nor do we believe the Queen's County to be a solitary instance of such a decrease in the number of electors. There has also been a great falling off in Kildare; and we daily see complaints in our contemporaries of the prevalence of such self-disfranchisement.

By a Treasury minute recently issued, Fleetwood will become, after the 6th of January next, an independent port. It belongs at present to the port of Preston.

The deliveries of tea in the City last week were good, though not quite so large as in the preceding week, being, from the London warehouses, 542,965 lb.

The Paris *Moniteur* publishes a circular, signed by M. Thayer, the Postmaster-General, addressed to all the inspectors and directors of post-offices, announcing that he has been informed that several postmen in the rural districts have distributed political tracts which have not passed through the post-office. He consequently desires that measures be adopted to put an end to that practice.

The fine estate of Summerhill Park, near Tunbridge Wells, has been purchased by the Rev. E. O. F. Owen, of Bettws, Montgomeryshire.

The Countess of Landsfeldt, accompanied by her husband, Mr. Heald, embarked at Barcelona on the 6th inst., for Cadiz, in the *Dart* steamer.

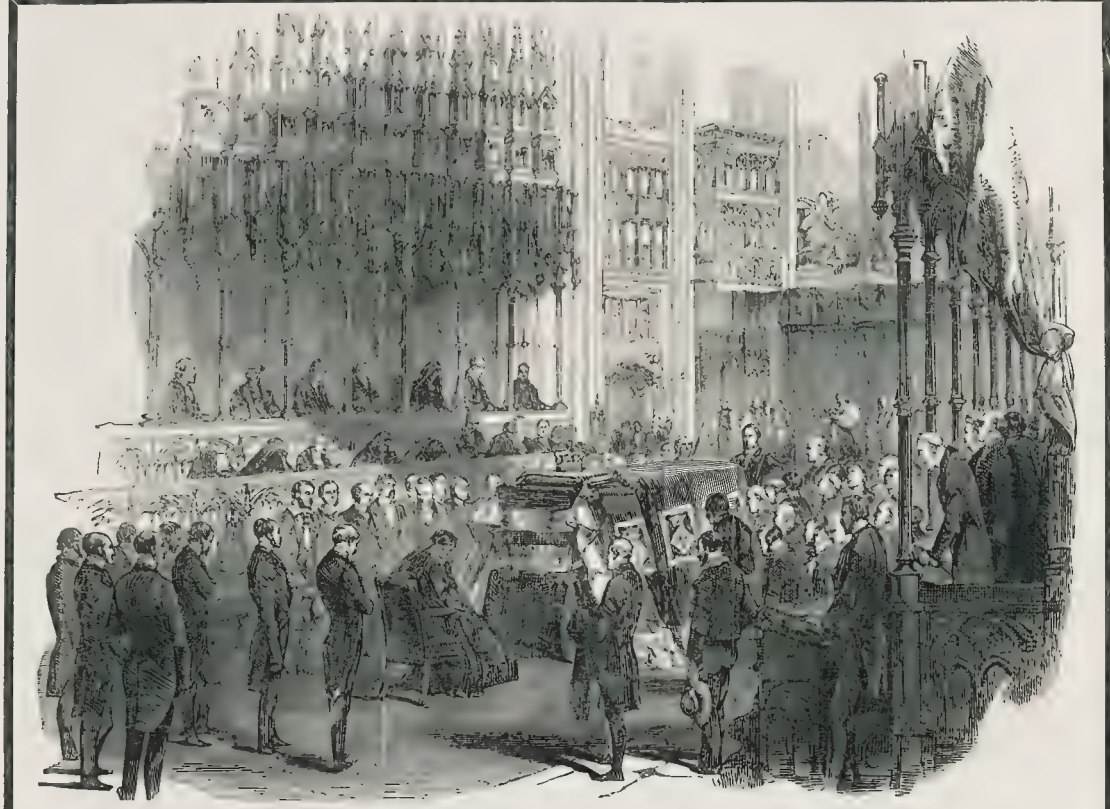
Last week, the King of the Belgians entered his 60th year. The public buildings of Brussels were decked with flags, the bells of the churches rang joyful peals, a *Te Deum* was celebrated at the Cathedral, and the staff of the Civic Guard had a grand banquet.

The *Corfu Gazette*, of the 1st, announces the arrival of Mr. Thomas John Osborne, Secretary to the Senate of the Ionian Isles for the General Department.

The vessel *Seloyian*, which has just arrived in the docks from Hong Kong, has brought fifty-nine boxes of treasure, as a portion of the cargo consigned to order.

A subscription has been opened among the underwriters here (Glasgow) on behalf of the widows and orphans of the twenty Tyne pilots who, a short time since, lost their lives while gallantly endeavouring to rescue the crew of a stranded vessel. The subscriptions are coming in liberally, and we doubt not that a handsome sum will be transmitted.

The late easterly winds have [illegible] all large vessels [illegible] shipping, owing to some fresh [illegible] their ports on account of ice. The same winds having operated against the departure of vessels, the docks there are now inconveniently crowded, and the blue flag, signifying that the dock is full, has been flying some days.



THE FUNERAL CEREMONY IN ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL.

FUNERAL OF HER LATE MAJESTY THE QUEEN DOWAGER.

(*Continued from page 410.*)

crimson silk velvet, richly studded with gilt furniture. A double row of burnished gold nails formed the outline; and the compartments were shaped by a triple row of small nails. The sides were relieved by massive gold handles, and the corners were of the same, ornamented by an engraved crown. The lid, in its upper compartment, had a large raised regal crown, and in its lower division a reversed torch. The inscription ran

Depositum
Serenissimæ Principessæ
Adelaidæ
Reginæ Londinensi
Obiit IIIo die Decembris,
Anno Domini MDCCCXLIX.
Ætatis Suæ LVIII

This state coffin enclosed the leaden coffin with its mahogany case, and within this the shell, made of polished Spanish mahogany, lined with white satin, and having a satin pillow.

Then was sung the anthem, "When the ear heard her, then it blessed her." While this was being performed, the coffin was very gradually and gently lowered. The sentences beginning, "Man that is born of a woman hath but a short time to live," were then sung by the choir.

The Archbishop, then coming down to the mouth of the tomb, accompanied by the two senior canons, Mr. Cust and Mr. Markham, pronounced the committal of the body to the ground, "Earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust;" the verger performing the accustomed and significant action of casting earth upon the body.

Then was sung the sentence, "I heard a voice from Heaven," &c. The Lord's Prayer, which followed, was repeated by the congregation after the Archbishop. The first collect was then read by the most rev. prelate.

Another anthem was sung, "Her body is buried in peace, but her name liveth evermore."

Then the Archbishop read the last collect, and pronounced the benediction.

After a few moments' pause for the private devotions of the congregation, Garter King of Arms, standing near the grave, pronounced the style of her late Majesty, as follows:—"Thus it hath pleased Almighty God to take out of this transitory life unto His divine mercy the late Most High, Most Mighty, and Most Excellent Princess Adelaide, the Queen Dowager, relict of His Majesty King William the Fourth, uncle to Her Most Excellent Majesty Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain Queen, Defender of the Faith, whom God bless and preserve with long life, health, honour, and all worldly happiness."

The Lord-Chamberlain and the Vice-Chamberlain of her late Majesty's household then stepped to the mouth of the tomb, and, amidst a profound silence, broke their staves of office, and, kneeling, deposited them upon the coffin.

The ceremonial was then concluded. The chief mourner was conducted out of the choir by the eastern door, followed by the other mourners, all passing the grave in their way. Prince Albert went to the Duke of Wellington, and shook hands with him, and then joined the Duke of Cambridge, who was also proceeding towards the eastern door, but who paused a moment to look into the open grave. The Rev. Mr Wood, and some others of her late Majesty's household, afterwards went down into the vault to see where the body had been laid.

No particular order was observed in the departure from the chapel of the several personages who took part in the funeral; but it is right to say that the whole ceremonial was extremely well conducted. It terminated at a quarter-past two o'clock.

THE ROYAL VAULT.

Queen Adelaide's coffin has been placed by the side of her Royal husband's; both of them resting on a long stone platform, about eighteen inches high and five or six feet broad, erected on the middle of the floor of the vault. Beyond them, on this platform, the coffin of George IV. is placed, and, beyond this, at the extremity of the mausoleum, on a massive stone shelf, lie the remains of George III. The crowns set upon the coffins indicate to the eye immediately that they contain the remains of those who once were Monarchs. On the one side of George III. repose the bodies of Queen Charlotte and Prince Alfred; on the other side, those of the Princess Amelia and Prince Octavius. Great stone shelves are erected along the sides of the vault; but very little of the space has yet been occupied. On the left of William IV. and Queen Adelaide, by the wall, is the coffin of their infant child, the Princess Elizabeth; and hard by, rest the Duke of York, the infant child of the Duke of Cumberland, the Duchess of Brunswick, the Princess Charlotte and her infant, the Duke of Kent, and the Princess Augusta.

THE ROYAL VAULT.

The Royal tomb-house, or Cardinal Wolsey's Chapel, by which name it is so well known, was erected by Henry the Eighth as a burial-place for himself and his successors. Upon his subsequent preference of Westminster Abbey for that purpose, the building remained neglected until Cardinal Wolsey obtained a grant of it from Henry the Eighth. With the same profusion of expense which marked all the public acts of his life, he began to prepare it as a receptacle for his own remains; but, at the confiscation of his property, it reverted to the Crown. Charles the First intended to fit up the structure as a Royal mausoleum, but the civil wars interposed, and in 1646 it was plundered by the Republican army. On the accession of James II., that Monarch had it converted into a chapel, and Antonio Verrio was employed to execute a richly ornamental ceiling; but in a popular commotion that soon after ensued, caused by the King publicly entertaining the Pope's Nuncio, the windows and internal decorations were destroyed. It thus remained till the reign of George III., when it was determined to construct a Royal cemetery beneath it. For this purpose an excavation was made in the chalk forming the foundation, to the depth of 15 feet, and corresponding in length and width with the dimensions of the building. On each side are the receptacles for the bodies, formed by Gothic octagonal pillars, supporting a range of four shelves. The entrance to the mausoleum is in the choir of St. George's Chapel, a short distance from the steps of the altar, as already described.

Lords Frederick and Adolphus Fitzclarence were very much affected during the service; and many of the mourners appeared to be greatly distressed by the excess of their emotion at the loss of one so deeply valued and beloved by all to whom she was known. After the ceremony, the two Lords Fitzclarence descended into the Royal Vault, to see the coffin of their Royal father, by the side of which that of the good Queen Adelaide now rests.

We have authority to state that the following pious avowal of true faith and hope was appended to the memorandum respecting her interment, and left by the late Queen Adelaide in her will. It will afford consolation to the many who now mourn the irreparable loss they have sustained: "I shall die in peace with all the world, full of gratitude for all the kindness that was ever shown to me, and in full reliance on the mercy of our Saviour Jesus Christ, into whose hands I commit my soul."

Thus has passed from among us—but to live in the grateful memory of thousands—the good Queen Adelaide; a Princess whose many virtues endeared her to her family and to all ranks—whose Christian humility and patient endurance of long suffering, and whose gentle nature and unobtrusive character, will long be enshrined in the hearts and affections of the people of this country.

The Royal funeral was conducted by Messrs. Banting, of St. James's-street.

The coffins were made by Messrs. Tupprell and Holland, of Marylebone-street.

The escutcheons were painted by Messrs. Bishop, of Bennett's-hill, Doctors'-commons, herald-painters to her Majesty; who also furnished the crown and cushion placed upon the coffin, and the achievements for Marlborough House and Bushy.

OBSERVANCE OF THE DAY OF THE FUNERAL.

The day was observed throughout London in such a way as to show how much attached the inhabitants were to the late Queen Dowager. The bell of St. Paul's, and those of the different churches, commenced tolling at eight o'clock in the morning. Many shops were closed. In Kensington all business was suspended for the day. The blinds were drawn at the club-houses and residences of the nobility and gentry. Minute guns were fired at the Tower, where the Royal standard was hoisted half-staff high. The attendance of the band in mounting guard at St. James's and the Horse Guards was dispensed with, and the regimental colours were covered with crape, which was worn by the officers on their caps, swords, and left arms. The National Gallery, the British Museum, and other scientific institutions were closed, and all the theatres were shut. The shipping in the river and docks h[illegible] high.

The following are the names [illegible] of the ten seamen and petty officers [illegible] of Queen Adelaide to the tomb: Samuel Long, quar[illegible]; [illegible] to the deceased Queen's barge when cruising in her Majesty's ship *Hastings*, 74; John Hayles, able seaman; James Berry, boatswain's mate; Henry Hi[illegible], quartermaster; Jeremiah Glanville, boatswain's mate. Hickford Hill, boatswain's mate. Phillip Perry, captain's coxswain; John [illegible], able seaman; James Grady, yeoman of the signals; and John Glass, able seaman. They all wore their service medals and good-conduct badges.

Registration of the Death. Bentley Priory being in the parish of Harrow-on-the-Hill, the Registrar of the district, Mr. William Winkley, on the 6th instant, registered the lamented death of her late Majesty the Queen Dowager. Mr. Winkley was accompanied by Major Graham, the Registrar-General, and the duty was performed in the presence of Earl Howe (her late Majesty's Lord Chamberlain), Sir David Davies, Sir Andrew Barnard, and Captain Bedford.

SNIPE SHOOTING.—DRAWN BY HARRISON WEIR.

SNIPE SHOOTING.

SNIPE Shooting, though it may find little favour in eyes accustomed to the dazzle of the *battue*, or with such as can compass the princely pastime of "stalking"—

> Where the hunter of deer, and the warrior, trode
> To his kills that encircle the sea—

belongs, nevertheless, to the legitimate class of British Field Sports. The snipe, albeit ranking far below the pheasant, the grouse, and the partridge, has one claim to social sympathy which the higher branches of the game family do not possess. It is wholly exempt from the moral mischief which is charged—fairly or unfairly—against the system of preserving: no premium for poaching is offered by the solitary of the moor and marsh. This feathered wanderer—for the snipe is a migratory bird—is found in every portion of the British islands. It breeds in this country, but in small numbers, and partially—the regular supply arriving with the other winged winter visitants, late in the autumn. Its geographical range is still a question undisposed of by naturalists. Jardine says it breeds in Lapland. Mr. Yarrell gives it birth among the alpine districts of Norway and Sweden. Pennant ascribes it to Russia and Siberia; and many authorities state it to be a native of the East. It is, so to speak, the earliest herald of rural progress, retreating before the first step in agricultural improvement—draining. Moreover, the snipe is, beyond all others of the *bipes plumæ*, capricious of place, changing its abode with almost every vicissitude of wind and weather. Occasionally, there is not an individual of the species to be met with in its most accustomed haunts. Anon the sportsman finds himself beset with a crowd where one had never before been heard of "by the oldest inhabitant." Said we this was caprice? Nature! ten thousand pardons. No, no; when you miss him in his familiar rounds, be sure it is because there is something wrong in the *cuvis*. Your snipe is born an epicure: that long tapering bill wherewith he caters for the creature comforts is "every inch palate." What would Quin have given for such a tube!

Without offence—after what has been promised touching local adaptation—it will be imagined that Ireland is the best district of this kingdom for the sport under discussion. Cambridge and Lincoln shires are not bad; and, advancing northwards, even to the Western Isles of Scotland, the *scolopax* will reward the sportman's research. He is, however, a various vagabond, and, with the appliances and means at hand, the pursuit, as they say in France, "*vaut les chandelles*." Suppose yourself within reach of some such place as that set forth by the Artist, whose design forms the subject of our Engraving; with your leave, we will suggest how the accident might be turned to account.

Some people call Snipe Shooting a "knack:" all we say is, acquire it, then, as soon as you can; you won't feel the least inconvenience from it, either among the heather of the Highlands or the stubbles of Norfolk. Bear in mind, when beating for them, that snipes, on windy, cloudy, or close days, are as easy of approach as "cheepers" in July. With a bright frost, and a clear, calm atmosphere, away they dart like messages by electric telegraph. An ancient pointer, familiar with their scent, is the only dog to be commissioned for such occasions. By all means let him also be taught to retrieve: it's just as well not to walk up to the arm-pits in a morass when the mercury is at "set freezing." Among sedges by river-sides, spaniels will do best service. When your snipe springs, don't be in a hurry; endeavour to fire just as he is approaching the distance where, from your knowledge of your gun, the shot will have the widest spread consistent with effective execution. Of course, this will depend a good deal upon the charge being of loose shot or cartridge. It is not true that this bird is to be bagged upon the slightest touch. He will often fly beyond sight after more than one pellet has passed "clean through" him, as *Sir Lucius O'Trigger* says. If you think he is hit, and cannot mark him down, beat very closely where you saw him last of him. Beat your ground with patience, returning in the afternoon to spots drawn blank in the morning. Snipes have seasons for frequenting feeding-places the. a sportsman will never be able to anticipate until he can interpret their reasons. "They lie best," according to Captain Lacy, one of the most practical writers on shooting birds which are not game, "in windy weather, when the shooter should always be down wind, as the birds, when sprung, generally face it, and thus present finer, and often cross shots. But in boisterous weather, though their flight be slower, it is more irregular; and therefore the aim is more difficult to take. Some recommend hunting up wind, and heeding the dog at a point, instead of walking up in the usual way. But the birds rarely allow of such a liberty being taken with them, to say nothing of fresh birds being thus disturbed. With a scientific snipe-dog—that is, one which, on your walking down wind, quarters his ground regularly before you, with his nose in the wind, making short turns from right to left, at thirty or forty yards on each side of you—there is no plan like walking with the wind."

There are several varieties of the Snipe—the common, or *Scolopax gallinago*, weighing about four ounces, length twelve inches. In running, it has a peculiar jerk of the tail; its flight is rapid, but full of gyrations. It is in high season just now; and, provided condition and *cuisine* be of the first quality, constitutes a *plat* by no means despicable in a supplemental course. Lord Byron tells us that "pleasure was born a twin." It is pleasant to go forth, on a crisp, clear, morning in Christmas-tide, and, by the margin of some brooklet as yet unshackled by the frost, bag a brace or two of the graceful creatures that glean and glance through the sunshine like spirits of the air. It is pleasant to sit beside some well-spread board on an evening of Christmas-tide, while the yule-log sparkles on the hearth, and taste the savoury spoil curiously displayed upon nut-brown toast ("always serve upon toast"). Try the experiment: haply you shall find that the philosophy of the poet points, not in vain, the moral of SNIPE SHOOTING.

THE THEATRES.

HAYMARKET.

"The Loving Woman" is the attractive title of a new and original drama, in three acts, by Mr. Mark Lemon. Like all his dramas, it shews great stage skill; it is also written with evident care, contains some fine poetry, and much musical blank verse. But it is founded on a crotchet—the author's prejudice, to wit, against the use of marriage settlements. The *locale* of the drama is Prague, and the heroine a maiden named *Ottilia* (Mrs. C. Kean), under the guardianship of a miser, *Wolfert* (Mr. Howe), who insists upon the settlement of her property being made in her favour, previous to her marriage with one *Rosen* (Mr. C. Kean). This condition, it turns out, is imposed upon the parties from interested motives—*Wolfert* himself being in love with his ward. Rejected the old curmudgeon vows revenge; for which purpose, he purchases up certain bonds with which *Rosen's* deceased mother had charged her small estate, the house and goods which *Rosen* has inherited, and puts them in execution on the bridal morn, taking with him a bergar in his rags, one *Hermann* (Mr. Wallack), to add insult to injury. The miser is, however, defeated in his immediate purpose, as *Rosen* is not forsaken by his friends, and his bride avails herself of the opportunity to make demonstration of her love. But, in the course of time, this very love becomes burdensome to the husband, who feels himself dependant on his wife's fortune for their mutual means of subsistence, a state of feeling fomented by the artifices of *Wolfert*, who causes ballads to be made on *Rosen's* circumstances, which he induces him to believe are sung in taverns, on his downfall. Suspicions of his wife's fidelity, also,

THE NEW DRAMA OF "THE LOVING WOMAN," AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.—ACT II., SCENE LAST.

are insinuated; and, at length, matters come to such a pass, that the lady resorts to her legal adviser, and afterwards to *Wielfert* himself, to relieve her from her difficulty. The laws of Prague permitting divorce, a remedy is found. Both parties are willing to separate, and sign the necessary documents; which done, the marriage settlement is given up to be cancelled. *Ottilia* destroys it on the spot, and immediately re-offers her hand to her husband, unconditionally. At this moment the beggar, who is also supposed to be a criminal, claims *Rosen* for his son, and *Ottilia's* love is confirmed anew by her submitting without a murmur to the shame of such a connexion, for his sake. In the end, *Hermann* establishes his innocence, and prevents his ruin at the beginning of the week, and it was only *effected*, or "billed," in your theatrical parlance, three days, and yet such a house was scarcely ever before witnessed, and the reserved places fetched large premiums.

The great fame acquired by the second act of Halévy's "Juive," the last act of "Lucia," and in the third act of "Otello:" in the last selection he sang in Italian, Madame Viardot being the *Desdemona*. There were also dramatic pieces on the occasion, and the *bel ensemble* from Auber's "Gustave;" but Duprez and Viardot were the attractions of the evening. It was midnight before they commenced their terrible scene from Rossini's "Otello;" but the audience never moved, and their enthusiasm at the end of the act knew no bounds. Duprez was splendid: it was "Rome in ruins:" but his grandeur and passion were not extinguished by the decay of his physical powers. No language can describe the sensation created by Viardot's acting and singing. After the romance of "Saul," which was vocalised with indescribable pathos, her histrionic genius in *Desdemona's* struggles with *Otello* rose to sublimity. This part is one of Viardot's great creations; and it is admitted by those amateurs who recollect her sister Malibran in *Desdemona*, that Viardot's assumption is more intensely dramatic and overwhelming. Duprez was less successful in *Edgardo's* final scene—his character by the way was written expressly for him at Naples, by Donizetti—than in the "Juive;" but in *Eleazar* he forcibly recalled to memory Kean's *Shylock*, of which I have a vivid, albeit a very juvenile, reminiscence. Duprez's malediction was surprisingly fine. Stage it cannot be his farewell appearance; even with his broken voice, he has sublime moments, and there is no one yet who can fill his place. Mdme. Castellan sang the music of "Rachel" cleverly; and a pupil of Duprez, Mdlle. Fedi from Florence, made a brilliant début as Ninetta. Bouché, the basso, who was for some years at the Grand Opera, returned last Monday week, and appeared as *Bertram*, in Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable;" but his voice, through straining, at the end of the third act was hoarse, and another singer had to finish the opera. Gueymard was the *Robert*, and Mdme. Castellan *Alice*. Before Mdme. Viardot's departure for Berlin, she is to appear as *Valentine*, in the "Huguenots," and Roger is to be her *Raoul*. Mdme. Laborde, who was so popular in London, when the Belgian company was at Drury-Lane Theatre, is to appear as *Marguerite*, in which her vocalization is quite marvellous. Meyerbeer has composed some new ballet music for the third act. The "Ra lan plan" conplets will be sung by Gueymard.

Auber's new opera, "L'Enfant Prodigue," is in active rehearsal.

Massé is singing at Lyons.

Meyerbeer's "Prophète" will be produced on the 15th of January, at Vienna. Madame Lagrange will be *Fides*.

The *Revue* and *Gazette Musicale* announce that Standigl has quitted the stage, and has purchased an estate, near Brunn, in Moravia, for 80,000 florins (about £3300).

Of the *début* of Lucchesi, the new tenor, in Rossini's "Matilda di Shabran," / vil report in due course.

MUSICAL EVENTS.—Handel's oratorio, "Joshua," was performed on Monday night, at Exeter Hall, by the London Sacred Harmonic Society. Mr Surman, conductor.——At Wily's second concert of classical chamber music, took place on Monday, at St. Martin's Hall, Long-acre. The executants were Sterndale Bennett, Pasti, Willy, Weiske, Zerbini, Reed, &c.; and the Misses A. and M. Williams were the vocalists.——Mdme. Sontag, with Miss Whitnall, Signori Calsolari and F. Lablache, sang at a concert at the Theatre Royal, Liverpool, last Monday.——On Tuesday night, Miss Dolby gave her third and last *grande musicale*, at her residence in Rhode-street, assisted by the Misses Birch and Thornton, Messrs. Benson, Segnin, H. Phillips, Lindsay Sloper, Blagrove, Gattie, Dando, and Lucas.——The ninth of the London Wednesday Concerts took place on the 19th, with Ernst and the Distins for solo instrumentalists, and Misses Poole, Eyles, Keli, R. Isaacs, Mrs. A. Newton, Herr Formes, Messrs. Land, Frodsham, and Leffler as vocalists.——At the Marylebone Literary and Scientific Institution, under the direction of Mr. J. Thomas, of the Royal Italian Opera chorus, a series of concerts, uniting the "pleasing with the classical," has been commenced. The performers are Messrs. E. W. Thomas, Watson, Weslake, Guest, and Miss Kate Loder.——Mr. A. Sedgwick, the vocalist, gave his annual concert on Monday night at the Western Literary Institution, assisted by Viotti Collins (violin), G. Collins (violoncello), with a phalanx of concertinaists to Messrs. Lake, Buckley, Chidley, Jones, and Richardson. Barnett, Salaman, and Co. Lyon, M. Cooke, Collins, Wells, J. Wells, Pearce, E. Collins; Misses Genge, Sporle, F. Smith, Stuart, Godden, Nappi, and W. Ball.——The Lucombes, Sims Reeves, and Whitworth sang in the *Creation* at Bristol on Tuesday evening, and will give a published statement of the Hull manager, broken their engagement with him, for which he threatens legal proceedings.——The oratorio of Handel, the "Messiah," was performed in the Cathedral at Exeter, on Sunday night, conducted by Costa, with Misses Birch and Dolby, Messrs. Lockey and Phillips, as principal vocalists.——Miss Anne Romer, who made such a successful *début*, some season ago, at the Princess' Theatre, as *Adelgisa*, has been playing at Liverpool, *Amina*, in the "Somnambula;" *Arline*, in the "Bohemian Girl;" *Maria*, in the "Daughter of the Regiment;" *Clara*, &c., and has been received with the greatest enthusiasm. Her acting, as well as her vocalisation, is warmly eulogised by the local journals.——At a *soirée*, organised by Mr. Ella, the director of the Musical Union, the celebrated pianist and composer, Stephen Heller, was heard for the first time in this country, before a select circle of accomplished amateurs. His playing was pronounced by all under his fascination was amply merited. Heller, with Ernst, in some of their joint productions, quite delighted the assemblage.

The pupils of King's College School, Norwich, have, through the High Sheriff of Norfolk, presented the principal, the Rev. Dr. Brewer, of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, with a magnificent organ (built by Mr. Copse at the cost of £170), as a testimonial of respect. The choice of the gift originated in the encouragement given to the study of ecclesiastical music in this school, where between 60 and 70 pupils are candidates for the various prizes founded by Colonel Mason, of Necton Hall. The organ has been erected in the great school-room.

Mr. Samuel Rogers' New Workhouse, in the Commercial Road, from warehouse is now in the course of construction by Messrs. Cate, Miller, and Co, of Liverpool. It is intended for exportation to California. The whole building, which is sixty feet in length by forty feet in width, is constructed on a framework of wood and iron, and entirely sheeted, sides as well as roof, with patent corrugated galvanised iron. The extreme height of the warehouse, by gable measurement, is 26 feet at the gables, and about 20 feet 6 inches at the eaves, and is divided into three stories, the first of which is eleven feet in height, the second nine feet, and the third eight feet. Though every attention has been paid to strength, it is somewhat remarkable that the weight of the whole will little exceed thirty tons.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The English Market was again buoyant on Monday, and a rise of one-half per cent. was registered during the day. Consols closed at 96¾ ⅝ for the January Account, ex div. A further rise of ¼ per cent. marked the opening on Tuesday, but was not maintained. This was followed by a reaction of ¼ per cent. on Wednesday; but on Thursday the tide of favour was in full flow, and having quoted 96¾-⅝ div., declined to 96¾. It would, consequently, appear that the most extensive speculation for the rise has for the present reached its height. Should, before the next settlement, any political event, abroad or at home, tend to disturb confidence, it is fearful to contemplate the frightful reaction that must occur, as well as the ruin of the speculators without the market. And their agents will be. There is no doubt that the present *high* quotation has not been equalled in extent for several years. Exchequer Bills again quote an advance, and Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents have been largely dealt in. India Bonds are about ¼. At the close of the week the market was flat, at the following prices:—Bank Stock, 203¾; Reduced, 96¼; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Annu., 97⅛; Long Annu., to expire Jan. 1885, 8 5-16; Ditto, 30 years, Jan. 10, 1856, 8⅛; India Bonds, £1000, 99 p; Ditto, under £1,000, 99p; Consols for Account, 96⅞; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 57 p; £500, June, 57 p; Small, June, 57 p.

The Foreign Market was unusually animated on Monday, Spanish Five per Cents advancing 1 per cent., Mexican to 30¼. These prices, although not fully maintained, left a comparatively strong market on Tuesday; but as the day advanced business slackened, and prices declined. Mexican, on Wednesday, fell from ¾ per money for account to Spanish Five per Cents to 19. Since that alteration has since occurred, the last prices of the week being:—For Brazilian Bonds, 88¾; Ditto, Small, 87; Mexican, Five per Cent., 30¼, Account, 30¾; Peruvian Bonds, Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Annu., 101; Spanish, 5 per Cent., 1840, Account, 19; Do., Passive, 4; 3 per Cent., Account, 38¾; Venezuela Bonds, Two-and-a-Quarter per Cent., 27½; Belgium, Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 87⅛; Dutch, Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 61; Ditto, New Four per Cent., 89¾.

Shares are again depressed. The dividend on the London and North-Western will, it is understood, not exceed five per cent., which has tended to revive the public alarm, from the supposition that Sir Robert Peel has the paring power at that line. The accompanying list will best display the state of the market: Aberdeen, 14¼; Do., Preference, 1 dis.; Birmingham and Oxford Junction, calls all paid, or with a premium, 28¾; Buckinghamshire, 16¼; Caledonian, 11¼; Do., New, £10 Pref., 8¾; Chester and Holyhead, 9¾; Do., Pref., 10; East Anglian, £3 10s., Pref., 1¼; Eastern Counties, 6¼; Do., New, Guar. 6 per Cent., 1¼; Do., Extens., 5 per Cent. No. 1, ¾ pm; East Lancasn., 11¼; East Lincolnsh., 28, Great Northern, 5 per Cent. Pref., 74; G. W. Western (Ireland), 36¾; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 11¾; Ditto, No. New, £17, 7; Lancashire and Yorkshire, Fifths, 8¾; Ditto, Thirds, 6¾; Ditto (West Riding Union), 3¾; Ditto (Preston and Wyre), 30; Lancaster and Bradford, 10½, London and Blackwall, 3¾; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 78¾; London and North-Western, 111; Ditto, New Quarters, 12½; Ditto, £10 (M. and B.) C., 8¾; London and South-Western, 80; Ditto, New, Scrip, 1845, Pref. 7 per Cent., 95¾; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, New, £10 Pref., 8¾; Midland, 66¾; Ditto, ditto, £50 Shares, 8; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 21; Ditto, Consol. Bristol and Birmingham, 6 per Cent., 131¾; North British, Quarters, 2¾; Ditto, Thirds, 3¾; North Staffordshire, 7¾; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 1⅝; Royston and Hitchin, 4¾; West Valley, Six per [illegible]; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, G.N.E. Preference, 3⅝; [illegible], Boulogne and Amiens, 7¾; Namur and Liege, 6¾; Northern of France, [illegible]; Rouen and Havre, 9¾.——Brazilian Imperial, 5.——John Dal Roy (Mine), 10¾

SATURDAY MORNING.—The Consol Market was flat yesterday, 96¾ ⅝ being the quotation for the next Account, after declining from 96¾. New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents declined to 97⅛. Long Annuities sold at 8 5-16. In the Foreign house, Mexican was dull, at a decline to 28¾. Shares continued depressed.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Friday).—The quantity of English wheat received up to our market this week, constwise, has not exceeded 4600 quarters. By land carriage and samples, very little more is known. To-day, the stands were very sparingly supplied; yet the demand for all kinds of wheat of home produce was exceedingly inactive, at Monday's quotations. From abroad only 600 quarters of wheat have come in. The finest parcels sold steadily, at full prices. In the middling and inferior kinds very few transactions took place. [illegible] scarcely any English barley was on offer; and the supply of foreign was [illegible]. Malting samples were quite as dear. Grinding and distilling sort ruled dull. The supply of which was small—moved off heavily, at the late decline. The market was very sparingly supplied with all kinds of oats, most particularly Irish, which ruled steadily, at [illegible] was steady. In all other articles, next to nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.—English wheat, 1980; barley, 570; malt, 1793; oats, 750; flour, [illegible]. Foreign, wheat, 620 [illegible] oats, 530 quarters.

ENGLISH.—Wheat, [illegible] to 44s per quarter; ditto, white, 42s to 48s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 37 [illegible] ditto, white, 42s to 44s; grinding barley, 22s to 23s; distilling [illegible] malting ditto, 28s to 30s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 50s to 56s; ditto, white, 48s to 54s; Kingston and Ware, 56s to 58s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 15s to 16s; potato ditto, 18s to 19s; Youghal and Cork, black, 15s to 15s 6d; ditto, white, 16s to 16s 6d; Sligo, ditto, 16s to 16s 6d; Limerick, 15s 6d to 16s; Londonderry, 17s to 18s; ditto, foreign, £5 0s to £7 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £4 4s to £4 4s per ton; clover seed, fine, 36s to 46s; ditto, coarse, 24s to 32s; trefoil, 22s to —s; ribgrass, 32s to —s; canary, 52s to —s. Foreign, rod, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s. *Bread.*—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d to 7½d per 4lb loaf of household ditto, 6d to 6½d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 38s 9d; barley, 25s 9d; oats, 16s 6d; rye, 22s 6d; beans, 28s 1d; peas, 28s 1d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 39s 11d; barley, 27s 11d; oats, 16s 7d; rye, 23s 5d; beans, 28s 7d; peas, 30s 3d.

THAMES.—Public sales of 16,000 packages took place on Thursday. Only about 2200 sold, at [illegible] quotations. Privately, little business is reported.

SUGAR.—Most kinds of West India sugar have sold somewhat freely this week, at an advance of 6d per cwt. Mauritius and Bengal have also sold rather higher. Refined goods have been firm—brown lumps at 56s, and fair grocery 56s 6d to 57s 6d per cwt. English crushed, first, at 62s 6d to 63s 6d per cwt.

COFFEE.—A speculative demand for Ceylon has fallen off, and prices have declined 6d to 1s per cwt. In all other kinds of coffee only a limited business is doing.

RICE.—Good sorts have a ready sale at the highest, and the low to go cold white. In other kinds very few transactions have taken place.

PROVISIONS.—Although the demand for Irish butter has fallen off, prices are fairly supported. Fine Friss and and Kiel is selling at 80s to 84s, and other qualities 44s to 88s per cwt. In bits a decline of 2s to 4s per cwt has been submitted to. Bacon is quoted as follows:—Irish Carlow, firsts, landed, 74s to 77s; Cork 69s to 71s. Waterford, 69s to 67s; and Limerick, 64s to 66s per cwt. The supply of English butter is falling off, and the trade is very steady, and quite as dear. In other kinds no change to report. Fine weeky Dorset, 94s to 96s; middling and inferior, 60s to 80s; fine Devon, 90s to 94s per cwt, fresh, 9s to 12s per dozen lbs. Irish bacon is very dull, and quiet. Prime small Waterford, landed, is 46s to 48s; fine, 46s to 48s per cwt. All other kinds of provisions are very dull.

TALLOW.—The demand for most kinds is steady, at 38s 6d to 39s for P Y C on the spot. For forward delivery, contracts have been made at 38s 6d per cwt. Town tallow, 39s 6d per cwt, last week; rough fat, 2s 3d per 8 lbs.

OILS.—Sperm oil has advanced to £85 per ton Otherwise, the market is steady

Spirits.—Rum is dull to 1s per gallon lower. Brandy is without a slight improvement in prices. No change in Geneva or corn spirits.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 6s to £3 10s; clover ditto, £3 0s to £4 8s; and straw, £1 1s to £1 8s per load.

Coals (Friday).—Old Tanfield, 14s 6d; Hetton's, 17s South Durham, 17s 3d per ton.

Wool (Friday).—We have no change to notice in the value of this article. Fine hogs of the present and last year's growth are scarce and quite as dear. In all other kinds only a moderate demand for any description is to be noted.

NEW MILK and EARLY CHICKENS.—Supplies of new Welsh of Kent Cattle, £6 5s to £6 15s; Devon, £6 5s to £6 15s; Scots, £12 0s to £13 0s; Yearling Calves, £3 0s to £4 10s; Yearling Sheep, £2 8s to £3 17s; Old hogs, £— 0s to £4 0s.

Smithfield (Friday).—A large supply of beasts, a good condition, was exhibited in Smithfield to-day. As the attendance of both buyers and country sellers was small the beef trade ruled heavy, at a decline in the prices of Monday of 2d per 8 lbs at which a clearance was effected. The primest Scots sold at 3s 10d per 8 lbs. The sheep trade ruled very dull in sale, at most nominal currencies [illegible] general quality of the sheep was prime, although there was a pretty good show. Prime was in request with sellers, but the demand for which was in a very sluggish state, on somewhat lower terms. In pigs next to nothing doing. Calves, in moderate supply, from 3s 6d to 4s 2d per 8 lbs. Lambs, including their small calf.

PORK.—Dublin, Cork, and Limerick.—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; second quality ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime large oxen, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; prime Scots, &c., 4s 2d to 4s 4d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; second quality ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; prime Southdown ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; large coarse calves, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; prime small ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; large hogs, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; neat small porkers, 3s 10d to 4s 0d. Suckling calves, 18s to 22s. Total supplies of the week:—Beasts, 178 to 228. Total supplies, Beasts, 3281; cows, 32; sheep, 30291; calves, 310; pigs, 296. Foreign supplies: Beasts 98; sheep, 695.

Vegetable and Fruit.—These markets were very heavily supplied with each kind of fruit; and the trade ruled very heavy, at the following rates:—

POTATOES.—Regents, beef, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; middling ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; prime large ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; Scotch ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 10d; Lincoln pork, 2s 8d to 3s 6d; common ditto, 2s 8d to 3s 10d; middling ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 4d; prime ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; yams, 3s 0d to 3s 4d; small pork, 3s 6d to 4s 2d.

ROBT HEBERT

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, DEC. 18.

WHITEHALL, DEC. 7.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed John Merrit Shaw, of Portsmouth, in the county of Southampton, Gentleman, to be a Master Extraordinary in the High Court of Chancery.

DEC. 14.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Colonel John Kincaid, Esq., to be an Inspector of Factories, in the room of James Stuart Esq., deceased.

WHITEHALL, DEC. 21.

1st Regiment of Dragoons Cornet J Ainslie to be Lieutenant, vice Sir C W C Burton, Bart. who retires upon half-pay 7th Foot Ensign Wm Gossip Carter to be Lieutenant, vice Burch. 17th Foot Ensign J Barthorp to be Lieut, vice Pollard. 19th Ens ign H H Dawson to be Lieut, vice Braddell, H T Dawson, Ensign, vice Dawson, who resigns. 24th Foot Lieut Wm Hall to be Lieut Col [illegible] Capt O H Elliot to be Major, vice Brown, Lieut J B Thelwall to be Capt, vice [illegible] Ensign G Waddelow to be Lieut, vice Thelwall. Ensign J C Cruickshank to be Ensign, vice W H [illegible] 60th Foot Lieut Edward D Pennefather to be Lieut, vice Wilson 66th Second Lieut R Brooke First Lieut, vice Payne

ADMIRALTY, DEC. 20.

The following promotions have taken place, consequent on the death of Rear-Admiral of the White, Sir J. Gore, K.C.B.:—

Rear-Admiral of the Blue, Stanley Hall Dixon, to be Rear-Admiral of the White.

Commander Alexander Milne, to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT.

DUBLIN, DEC. 21.—Denbigh Royal Hills Regiment of Militia—Ist Foot [illegible] Earl, to be First Lieut. vice Capper.

BANKRUPTS

C W DAVIS, Brownlow-street, Holborn, Bookseller. J H GLEGG, Heyton, Lancashire, cotton-spinner. R VENNING, Totnes, Devonshire, cyder-merchant

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS

J FINDLAY, Cambridge, grocer. P BRIHAN, Inverkeithing, Stirling, farmer. H GAIR, Tain, Ross-shire, farmer. A SMITH, Dumbreckhead, Strathblane, Stirl [illegible] J HUGHES, Nowton Stewart, draper. A BURNES, Montrose, writ

BIRTHS

At [illegible] Mrs R H [illegible] Allen, of Linton Chapel, Islington, of a daughter.

At [illegible] the wife of [illegible] Lancaster, Esq., of a son.——In Portland-place, the wife of the Rev Charles I. Royds, of a

MARRIAGES.

At Brocklehill, in the county of Northumberland, John Edmonstone Muncaton, Esq., of the 2nd Madras [illegible] cavalry, to Julia, second daughter of Colonel Thornton, C.B. formerly of her Majesty's 46th Regiment.——At the Church of St Luke, Chelsea, the Rev Thomas Raymond Barker, rector of Halstead, Essex, to Caroline Augusta, third daughter of the late Rear-Admiral [illegible]——Dec 13th, at St Peter's Church, Dublin, Peter Vickers, Esq, youngest son of the late Admiral [illegible] to Alicia Anne, youngest daughter of the late Hon Mosert Lowson, of the Thorn, Cant - rland, and granddaughter of the Right Hon. Earl of Milltown.

DEATHS.

On the 11th inst. at Chatham, in the 3rd year of his age, Edward John Christmas, relict of the Rev. John Dodgin, D.D, vicar of Bonham Valence, Berks, sister to the late Nathaniel Wells, Esq., late of Bombay Civil Service, and junior member of the Madras Civil Service; also to the late Samuel Wells, of Henbury Hill House, Esq., forty years a highly respectable magistrate for the county of Gloucester.——At Ishtiff in the Bombay Presidency, Harriette, wife of Lieut Burns, of the Bombay Army, eldest daughter of R Pa ton, Esq, Commander of H M S *Archer*.——At the Rhos, Ruthin, Denbighshire, Ann widow of Lieut-Col Cox, of the 8th Bengal Cavalry, and formerly Captain of the Governor General's Body Guard.——At Hastings, the Rev Edith Maxwell, the only child and heiress of the Rev L J Lowden.——At the Navy House Gosport, Mary Ann, wife of the Rev [illegible] Rector of Great Gransford Manor, late Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and formerly Curate in the Royal Chapel [illegible] Portsea.——At 2 Elm-place Ashton-under-Lyne, the Rev Edward Greenwood Parker M.A. Vicar and Lecturer of Ashton, [illegible] ——Dec 18th, at John-street, London-wall, Hackney, the wife of Mr W. H. Bishop, in her 30th year.——On the 19th inst, Mr John Lascelles, of Great Guildford-street, Southwark, in the 86th year of his age.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

INTERESTING LITERARY GIFTS AS PRESENT.
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ANCIENT COINS and MEDALS.—Mr. PETER WILLIAM SEAN, 36, opposite the British Museum, has Novelties on sale at very moderate prices. Fine Greek, and 1st and 2nd brass Roman Coins, from 6d each. Antique Bronzes, Rings, and Etruscan Vases on sale. Assignals of the French Revolution from the two issues. A fine Silver Medal of Napoleon, the 1st Consul, 1803. Specimens, in each Coins, Antiquities, &c. purchased to any amount for cash, and a handsome price given when thousand and rarity are offered. Please copy the name. The above are adapted for Christmas Presents

ORNAMENTS for the DRAWINGROOM, HALL, and DINING-ROOM.—Mr. TENNANT, 149, Strand, near Somerset House, has just received a new and elegant assortment of Statuary, Figures, Vases, Alabaster, Bronzes, and Ormolu Goods. Inlaid Tables, Paper-weights, &c., in Italian Alabaster, Marble, Bronze, &c.

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PIANOFORTES for SALE, HIRE, and EXPORTATION.—The Cheapest House in London for Pianofortes of unrivalled excellence, with all the recent improvements, is at WALTER'S old established Manufactory, No. 29, Upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square. Merchants, Dealers, and others desirous of a genuine instrument, are invited to inspect the extensive stock, as every instrument is warranted, and exchanged if not approved.

THE STAUNTON CHESSMEN and BOARDS.—W. LEUCHARS begs to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, that he has now completed a very elegant BOARD for the Chess men of the above name, viz. Staunton, which is ornamented in a very corresponding in design, and material with the unique box belonging to them. This box has already gained universal admiration.—the most ensemble forming the most ornamental suite of the kind extant. Forty-square Boards, Desks, and other Games of a fashionable entertainment

SCENE FROM THE CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME OF "MOON QUEEN AND KING NIGHT," AT THE SURREY THEATRE.—ARRIVAL OF THE BARON.

THE CHRISTMAS PANTOMIMES.

We are enabled, by the activity of our Artists, to present two anticipatory scenes from two of the Pantomimes to be produced for the gratification of her Majesty's liege subjects on Wednesday next.

First is Alfred Crowquill's "Moon Queen and King Night; or, Harlequin Twilight," at the Surrey Theatre, where of late years some very good harlequinades have been produced.

The "Moon Queen" opens with a Prologue, spoken by *Burlesque* and *Pantaloon*; a scuffle ensues, and the latter shouts his triumph thus:—

> No fustian now—no mighty paradoxes
> Shall puzzle pit, or gallery, or boxes,
> But good, old, joyous English Pantomime;
> And let us hope that it will last our time,
> Bringing together in a circle here
> All that was scatter'd by the bygone year.
> Not wiser than our fathers, let us fairly laugh;
> "Care," says the song, "is but a silly calf!"
> I wave my wand—(comes boot-jack!) let it not be in vain:
> Beneath my spell be children all again!

The personages in the opening are—Immortals: *King Night*, Mr. J. W. Collier; the *Moon Queen*, Miss E. Bromley; *Silver Ray*, Miss Laporte; *Silver Ripple*, Miss Daly; *Light the Lake*, Miss Bloomfield; and other little Rays that the Moon can raise at any time; an *Electric Light*, Mons. J. Lupino. The "mortals most immortally bothered" are: *Baron Blazenoff* (afterwards *Pantaloon*), Mr. Naylor; *Kurleywiggins* (the *Baron's* barber), Mr. Rogers; vassals, retainers, slaves, &c. *Myrra* (a miller's daughter, afterwards *Columbine*), Mdlle. Luiza; *Frio* (the lover, afterwards *Harlequin*), Mons. Lupino; *Grandumkyn* (the miller, afterwards *Clown*), Mr. Dewhurst; *Huskyprom* (his man), Mr. Rivers.

The opening scene is the cavern of *Night*. A lurid hue is thrown upon the grotesque figures hewn out of the rocks. In the centre of the stage is a gigantic chamber candlestick, with an extinguisher, which rises slowly and discovers *King Night* upon his throne—sitting cross-legged upon the sconce. His helmet is an extinguisher, encircled by a bright and glittering diadem. His sceptre is a latch-key. He descends from his seat with a solemn air, and waves his latch-key sceptre. His dark troops rise through the candlestick, and form into line. A comic review here takes place, after which *King Night* addresses his troops. After a chorus, the troops return to the candlestick *légèrement*, *King Night* seats himself upon his own sconce, the extinguisher descends and covers him. The candlestick floats away, to slow music. A rise and sink discovers a wild, romantic pass. Towering, snow-capped mountains—moonlight, but no moon seen—music. "The young May-moon." The scene moves slowly, until it becomes the starlit hemisphere. In the centre a gigantic moon; in the midst, the *Queen Moon* seated on a jewelled throne—her Court enters—they have silver bows and arrows. The *Queen* comes forward and sings. After a dance, with bows and arrows, the *Queen* addresses her Court, and then they disappear, dancing.

Next is the Hall of *Baron Blazenoff*; then the Miller's House, where the miller, his daughter, and her lover, have a chase with the antagonistic *Baron*, who arrives in a Hansom's cab.

The change is to a fairy bower and lake. The lovers are together in a car; the Fairy Court of the *Queen* are floating about in nautilus shells, with wreaths attached to the car. The *Baron* and his followers are seen through a grating in the bower. A bevy of nymphs rush from the bowers. A dance ensues. As the lovers are being borne off in triumph, *King Night* rises from the Lake and severs the wreaths attached to the car; darkness immediately hides the scene. The *Baron* rushes from his confinement. All is closed in by a very savage rocky landscape. Enter *Silver Ripple*, *Silver Ray*, and *Light the Lake*; the scene becomes much lighter; they look as if followed. *King Night* rushes on; the scene becomes dark again, and, after a struggle, the lovers are dragged in by *Night's* attendants, and the maid is handed over to *Blazenoff*.

The scene changes to the Celestial Hemisphere, with *Queen Moon*, and her Nymphs; and the transformations take place. The comic business then begins; and, judging from the programme before us, the pantomime will be replete with fun.

ASTLEY'S.

The Pantomime at this theatre is by Mr. Nelson Lee; it is entitled "Yankee Doodle on his Pretty Little Pony, or, Harlequin how many Horses has your Father got in his Stable?" The following is a Sketch of the opening incidents:—

Scene 1 commences with fairy hall of *Plenty*. The Fairy *Fame* requires the presence of *Plenty*, and calls to his aid *Mirth* and *Sport* (two sprites), who discover her retreat. It being the fairy Queen *Britannia's* intention to hold a Court, they suddenly change the scene, when all the fays are assembled to do homage to their Queen with their fairy fetes and emblematic cars, &c. *Hope*, too, joins them; and *Britannia* arriving, and being at a loss for a hero for her Christmas sports, she is informed that *Yankee Doodle* would entrap *Miss Innah* from *Young England*, who is discovered in a desponding state by one of the fairies; and being brought before *Britannia*, she bids him be of good cheer, and seek out *Old Sambo*. He thanks her, and departs.

Scene 2.—*Old Sambo's* House at Bow.—*Young England* obtains an interview with *Dinah*, but is interrupted by *Old Sambo*, who thrusts his daughter in the house, and *England* from the door. *Young England* throws himself down in despair, *Hope* appears, and presents him with a silver pipe to aid him; he departs delighted. *Yankee Doodle* arrives upon his little pony with a letter of introduction from the President to *Old Sambo*. *Sam Slick* follows, who is ordered by *Yankee Doodle* to dispose of the pony, and he takes him away for that purpose. *Yankee Doodle* and *Sambo* meet under unfortunate circumstances: *Sambo* apologises, and introduces him to *Miss Lucy Long* (his other daughter) as his intended son-in-law "The marriage shall take place this very day."

Scene 3.—Tattersall's: Horse Sale, &c. going on. *Yankee Doodle* and *Sam Slick* arrive to sell the pony, and get *sold* in buying a horse.

Scene 4. Near Hyde-park Corner.—The purchase proves still more unsatisfactory.

Scene 5. *Sambo's* House, with preparations for the wedding.—*Yankee Doodle's* horse having bolted, gallops in and throws him; the horse is disposed of by *Sam Slick*. Miss *Dinah* is most reluctant to become the bride of *Yankee Doodle*. All are ready for the dance, but the village piper falls dead drunk. What's to be done? Fortunately, one is found near at hand, and is brought in. It is *Young England*, who has disguised himself; and, playing upon his magic pipe, all begin dancing involuntarily. During this he manages to discover himself to *Dinah*: other sports are determined upon, among which is blindman's-buff. *Yankee Doodle* is blindfolded; and, as the game proceeds, *Young England* and *Dinah* escape together. *Yankee Doodle* catches *Miss Lucy Long*, thinking it *Dinah*. Finding his mistake, a search is made for her; when *Dinah* and *Young England* return from the church married. *Yankee Doodle*, *Sambo*, and *Lucy Long's* rage knows no bounds—the bride and bridegroom are seized. At this moment the entire scene changes: *Britannia* appears and settles the dispute for the present, by changing *Yankee Doodle* to *Clown*, *England* to *Harlequin*, *Old Sambo* to *Pantaloon*, and *Miss Dinah* to *Columbine*. Then follows the harlequinade, with bits at past and passing events, &c.

There appears to be a good deal of drollery in this pantomime—equine and otherwise.

SCENE FROM THE CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME OF "YANKEE DOODLE ON HIS LITTLE PONY," AT ASTLEY'S.—APPEARANCE OF BRITANNIA.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

COTHERSTONE, SOMERSETSHIRE.

Few of our counties have been so inadequately chronicled as that of Somerset, although it may be considered to possess abundant materials, especially such as refer to a remote period, of interest both to the historian and the archæologist. But it is to be hoped this desideratum is in the way of being supplied by the results which may be anticipated from the exertions of a society lately embodied in Taunton, for the furtherance of archæological inquiry; and that it may not be long ere remains so ancient and curious as those of Cotherstone shall be illustrated by associations more stirring than a mere list of the names of those who have possessed its domains, and yet of a nature more definite than the questionable pictures which romance has founded upon its tradition. According to the latter, Cotherstone claims an origin long prior to the Conquest, when a Saxon King and Queen are said to have been its founders, and to have secluded themselves within its walls, in fulfilment of a vow undertaken at the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. This ancient edifice, it may be observed, presents in its arrangement the aspect of a religious house much more than that of such a stronghold as might be supposed to have appertained to Adam de Stawell, who held it in the time of the Conqueror. The old house is situated on the southern slope of the Quantock Hills, about seven miles north-west from Taunton. It is used as a farm-house; and the various ancient outbuildings have become stables, cow-houses, sties, cider-mill, &c. Among these, evidences of masonry probably much earlier than the Conquest are visible.

The approach to the house is by a handsome gate of the time of James I., flanked by turrets and a curtain wall. In the front of the house itself the architectural features are late, having been constructed long after the date of the substantial walls on which they are encrusted. A coat of arms, nearly obliterated, gives a baronial character to the portal, a late depressed arch; but immediately within this appears a Norman arch, which associates well with the massiveness of the interior.

The church is close at the back of the house, and contains some features of high antiquity, especially a cylindrical pillar, of Saxon character, which supports the arches that divide the south aisle from the nave. There are two tombs of the Stawells: on one of them is the effigy of a knight in armour and his lady by his side. The tomb is panelled, with quatrefoils, in which are shields of arms, and niches. The other tomb is greatly decayed. There are, likewise, some good bench ends in carved oak, and a curious painted font.

At a little distance from the church is a well which springs under a Gothic roof, and over which a thorn has grown: this, when in blossom, contrasts beautifully with the glassy coolness within, the curled ferns rising among the moss-green stones, and the various other plants which spring within the grey walls of the fountain, and appear reproduced in its crystal waters.

Cotherstone has descended through a continued line of the Stawell family from the time of the Conqueror to the present century.

The opening of the new Coal Exchange for the transaction of public business having caused the building which was temporarily used for the purpose during the erection of the new edifice, and which was permitted, with the sanction of the Government authorities, to be built at the western end of the quay or terrace in front of the Custom-house, near London-street, to be no longer of any further public service, it is in course of being demolished, and the materials of which it was composed disposed of.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, December 22, 1849.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 405.—VOL. XV] CHRISTMAS, 1849. [NUMBER AND SUPPLEMENT, 1s.

CHRISTMAS IN TOWN AND COUNTRY.

BY THOMAS MILLER.

HUNDREDS of silver toned bells of London ring loud, deep, and clear, from tower and spire to welcome in Christmas. The far-stretching suburbs, like glad children, take up and fling back the sound over hill and valley, marsh and meadow, while steeple calls to steeple across the winding arms of the mast-crowded river, proclaiming to the heathen voyager who has brought his treasures to our coast, and who is ignorant of our religion, the approach of some great Christian festival. Through the long night of departed centuries has that old Saxon sound pealed over our ancient City—from soon after the period when Augustin and his brother monks landed in England, with the banner borne before them, on which was emblazoned the figure of the dying Redeemer, while they moved gravely along, chanting the Holy Litany. We have often paused, with closed eyes, in some star-lighted lane in the suburbs, and listened to the sound of those sweet Christmas-bells, until the imagination was borne far away to the fields of Bethlehem (flooded with heavenly light), and we fancied we again heard those angel-voices which startled the shepherds as they watched their flocks by night, while proclaiming high overhead, "Peace on earth, and goodwill towards men." We seemed again to catch glimpses of

> The star-led wizards hastening with odours sweet,

as Milton beheld them with the far-seeing eye of poetry, coming

> From far upon the Eastern road,

until they reached the lowly roof which sheltered the God-born child and his meek mother, when they offered up "gold, frankincense, and myrrh." Such images floated before our mental vision, as the great Rubens seized upon and transferred to his glowing canvas, and such as we have pictured in our present pages from the work of the immortal artist, with all its rich masses of flooding light and deepening shade and wanting only the matchless colouring to bring the original before the eyes of our readers. Such a splendid Illustration as we have here given needs neither the garniture of holly, ivy, nor mistletoe to render it a fitting present for the old festival of Christmas: the beauty of the Virgin Mother, the simple majesty of the Holy Child, and the pious adoration of the kneeling sage, bear the stamp of the hand of the mighty master who was alone competent to grapple with so great a subject.

MISTLETOE.

Glancing for a moment at the evergreens which are used in our Christmas decorations, we see no cause for searching in the ancient heathen rites of other countries for their origin. That the Mistletoe was held sacred by the ancient Druids, we have the authority of the classic Roman historian to prove, and which no one has ever doubted. The altars of Thor and Woden were not overthrown in a day: those who worshipped the true God were at first compelled to kneel before these heathen shrines. Redwald, the King of East Anglia, had two altars in his temple, one to Woden and the other to the Almighty; for although his heart yearned towards the true God, he was afraid of the vengeance of the imaginary idol he had so long bowed before. Amid pagan altars and hideous images, the early Christians knelt: and the beautiful Bertha (through whose meek persuasion Ethelbert was converted to the true faith) first worshipped beneath the roof of one of these old heathen temples in which the mistletoe was hung; and where

THE CHRISTMAS PUDDING.—DRAWN BY KENNY MEADOWS.—(SEE PAGE 419.)

the grim images of Thor and Woden frowned from the walls, there did she kneel and offer up her prayers to heaven. The far-seeing Pope Gregory attempted not to abolish these heathen rites altogether, but rightly argued that if their pagan temples were held sacred while set apart for the worship of rude shapeless images, how much more would such spots be revered when the light of the true Gospel broke through the heathen darkness. By many of the early Christians would the mistletoe be held in reverence; for, although it had hung above the heads of their idols, it was not the work of the image-maker, but a production of nature, and a native o. their own wild forests; it twined around the grey oaks under which the Roman legions had marched, and was, perhaps, the only remnant they at last retained of their old idolatry—the only link that remained between Christianity and Heathenism.

HOLLY.

The very beauty of the green-leaved and red-berried Holly would recommend it as a fitting ornament for the great Christmas Festival. What the oak is to the summer wood, the pride and ornament of the grove, such is the holly in the land of trees, amid the nakedness of winter. When the mountain ash has shed its rich garniture of green and crimson on the funeral pyre of autumn (that pile kindled with all the gaudy hues of the decaying flowers and bowers of summer), the holly stands unchanged amid the death and desolation of the landscape, and seems sole King of the outstretched forest. While far and wide the woods are covered with snow, looking as if Winter lay asleep beneath the leafless trees in such a spot we have seen the holly crowning some eminence (the pillow or head of the sleeper), as if wreathing his grey old locks wit.. a gar and of evergreen and flaming rubies.

IVY.

The ancient emblem of friendship, seems sacred to time and old ruins. It grows about our churches, and droops above the weather-stained windows, where it hangs waving between us and the outer light, as if to force itself upon our notice. It climbs around our country-houses, and grows above the churchyard graves, as if it claimed kindred with the living and the dead. Whether it winds its way to the topmost boughs of a tree, the battlemented tower of some sacred edifice, or around the twisted chimneys of the manor-house, it tells a tale of bygone years, and of the many old Christmases which have passed away since it first shot up its wiry stem, and threw out its few green leaves below, unnoticed by human eye. We cannot gaze on it without thinking of the many Christmas feasts it has decorated; how year after year eager hands gathered its dark-waving trails; how eyes once bright looked upon it, and fond hearts heaved and fluttered as they bore home the winter garland—eyes now dark, and hearts for ever cold, which once beamed and beat in the midst of old festivities, but will never more brighten nor bound to the merry ringing of the Christmas bells. These reflections make Christmas a solemn time; and when we think of the awful year now fast fading away, a deep shadow throws itself over our pages—the Shadow of the Valley of Death.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

To brighter scenes will we now turn—to the life and happiness which Merry Old Christmas brings to millions of human hearts, while he throws a sunshine, brighter than that of summer, over thousands of English hearths. Pleasant memories are brought to the mind by the interchange of presents at this hospitable season. London pours into the country its treasures of wines, spirits, foreign fruit, and fish; while from many an ancient hamlet and old thatched grange are sent back the produce of field and farm. Fowls from the inland mere and rushy pools; game from many a secluded woodland, dell, and wild moor, are offered up on the great altar of Christmas, until the sacrifice of Friendship throws its delightful odour throughout the whole length and breadth of the land. The swift-winged railway-carriages groan beneath the heavy loads of good things which they are doomed to drag to and fro; while the streets of busy London are filled with carriers' carts; and Parcel-Delivery-men flit hither and thither, the attendants of Plenty, clothed in decent livery, and occupying the place of those rude nymphs whom ancient fables portrayed as attendants upon the ever-bountiful goddess.

OLD CHRISTMAS CUSTOMS.

Although the Great Fire of London destroyed thousands of houses whose roofs were blackened by the smoke of many a huge yule-clog, a few of the old edifices still remain which have looked down on the merry Christmases of other days, when

> Pomp and feast, and revelry,
> With masque and antique pageantry,

broke the silence which now reigns around their ancient walls. Nor is the yule-clog yet extinct; for there are still many old-fashioned families in England, who would never fancy that it was Christmas, unless the huge tree-root blazed on the hearth, and shot its tongue of flame high

> Up the huge chimney gaping wide.

In the country, long before it is light, you hear the voices of children going from house to house on Christmas-Day morning, and repeating the simple old couplet—

> I wish you a merry Christmas
> And a happy new year;
> A pocket full of money,
> And a cellar full of beer!

when, perhaps, instead of receiving the Christmas-box, for which they thus earnestly plead, a voice is heard from within the house (by the door of which they stand) exclaiming "The same to you, my lad!" A poor recompense for rising so early, and braving the wintry cold before day-dawn. In town and country we have still the Waits playing in the streets, and breaking the deep midnight silence with much sweeter music than that of the rude pipe and tabor which disturbed the sound slumber of our simple forefathers. Though the boar's head and the huge wassail-bowl have vanished from our feasts, and there are fewer ceremonies and outward shows to usher in Merry Old Christmas than formerly, there is nothing to regret in the decay of many of those barbaric customs which gave pleasure to our laughter-loving ancestors. Such masques and mummings as were the delight of an old English Baron's retainers, and were well adapted for the rude revelry of the huge baronial hall, are no more suited to our modern tastes, than the rush-strown floors and chimneyless apartments would be to the wants of an English lady in the present day.

There is no more to deplore in the absence of *Friar Tuck, Maid Marian, Robin Hood*, with all his merry men, the huge dragon, and the hobby-horses, than there is in the extinction of the old moralities, whose places are now supplied by the dramas of Shakspeare, and others which have appeared since he first wrote. Christmas has outlived all antique mummery, and is all the better for having shaken off his ancient and faded trappings. His great spirit still survives, unchanged by time; and, with few exceptions, he is received with the same hospitality as he was of old. His mighty soul still lives, and for one day in the year he throws the light of his bluff, hearty, old English countenance over the meagre board of the hungry workhouse, and the gloomy walls of the debtor's prison. True, there are no longer the gates of the monastery, abbey, or castle thrown open, as of old, for the relief of "loop'd and window'd raggedness" on Christmas-Day, when none were permitted, at that holy time, to go away hungry, thirsty, nor empty-handed. Alas! the houseless beggar is too often left to stand shivering in the all but empty streets—

> Homeless, beside a thousand hearths.

CHRISTMAS CHARITIES.

But open-handed Charity, thank God! still walks abroad at this inclement season of the year; and in no country in the world does she scatter her gifts more profusely than in England—for, surrounded as we are by poverty and misery, millions are paid and given away annually to the poor. The picture has its bright and dark sides; and to-day we will turn the gloomy part to the wall, with a sigh. Charity has, for one day in the year, caused the poor pauper to forget his poverty, and he again smiles as he sits before the board which she has so bountifully spread. His thoughts wander back to the happy Christmas dinners over which he once presided, when he had a home which he proudly called his own. Memory pictures the past—his wife, his children; some now dead—others scattered over the world, he knows not whither. He sees old faces glittering in the bright holly berries—he hears old voices in the cheerful crackling of the fire, and smiles faintly while his thoughts wander to the days of other years; and he talks over these old times to his companion in adversity—to one who, perchance, like himself, has seen happier and better days. Wealth has ever at its command the power of dispensing such pleasures as these over the land; nor would any feeling man who pays a poor-rate begrudge an extra shilling or two to make the inmates of the workhouse happy on such an occasion as this—even though he himself is poor. With what a zest a man sits down to his Christmas dinner, when he knows that he has made some poor family happy by having provided for them on this day—whether it be to subscribe to some coal charity, such as our Engraving represents; or only to throw in his mite towards purchasing blankets for the poor, or supplying them once a day with soup. And oh! how little is required to throw the sunshine of happiness around some miserable abode—to scatter smiles where tears and sighs are too often found; and to know that, instead of a sorrowful group, huddling around the all but fireless grate, the little pudding is boiling in the pot, and the small joint turning on its worsted jack, from the fork stuck into the mantelpiece above the fire—that there is a happy light dancing in the children's eyes—a clapping of little hands every time the saucepan lid is uplifted—and that five paltry shillings purchased all this happiness. Trifles such as these make both the giver and the receiver happy; and though, without, "all aloud the wind doth blow," there is within the breast "a peace that surpasseth all riches." If we sigh for the Christmases of the olden time, it is because Charity then overflowed the land. From the Court, the glad stream ran through abbey and baronial hall, into the lowliest cottage and the humblest shed: even the serf, who was sold like a slave with the soil, shared the feast amid the general rejoicing, though he sat far below the salt, and, through the reeking and savoury odours, obtained but a dim glimpse of the lordly dais, overhung by armour and sylvan trophies. Honest old Thomas Tusser, in his "Hundreth Good Poyntes of Husbandrie," first printed in 1557, says—

> At Christmas be merry, and thank God for all,
> And feast thy poor neighbours, the great with the small.

And the author of the "Sketch-Book," in a few brief, happy sentences, says those were good times "when the old halls of castles and manor-houses were thrown open at daylight; when the tables were covered with brawn and beef, and humming ale; when the harp and the carol resounded all day long, and when rich and poor were alike welcome to enter and make merry; when the Old English Gentleman, on Christmas-Day in the morning, had all his tenants and neighbours at his hall by daybreak; when the strong beer was broached, and the black-jacks went plentifully about with toast, sugar, and nutmeg, and good Cheshire cheese; when the great sausage was boiled by daybreak, or else two young men took the cook by the arms and ran her round the village-green until she was ashamed of her laziness." The Picture shows one of the many "Distributions" that are made in the metropolis at this festive season.—(*See page* 424)

CHRISTMAS-EVE IN YORKSHIRE.—(*See page* 420.)

This Sketch, drawn on the spot by Dodgson, is a representation of a Merry-Making on Christmas-Eve in one of our northern counties. The scene is one of those large kitchens which are only to be found in some old English manor-house. Supper is over, and all cleared away for the dance, drinking will go on until the Waits come, which will be long after midnight, when the large table will once more be spread with refreshments, and the cup will continue to circulate until morning. Elder wine, spiced ale, and "egg-hot" are the principal beverages drunk in the north of England on Christmas-Eve. The fiddler is generally some old man who attends all the wakes, feasts, statutes, harvest-homes, and sheep-shearing feasts for miles around. He plays only old English tunes: were you to ask him to play some polka, ten to one he would open his eyes in astonishment, and say, "Is it owt good to yeat?" He hates all sorts of "new-fangled tunes" as he calls them, and would not give a straw to play to dancers who do not shake the house, and all but drive the floor in through stamping on it. He sighs for the good old times when gentlemen danced in top-boots, and wore spurs, and says, "Looks! there woresum fun then." Nor does there appear to be any want of it in the Sketch which our Artist has here placed before us. There is sure to be a smash amongst the crockery before the laughing girl on the dresser is caught, or the kiss is obtained, which they have overturned the chair in struggling for. The old woman seated in the arm-chair by the fire looks on the scene with delight, and perhaps recals the time when she was as merry a romp as any in the group before her. She who is drawn under the mistletoe-bough half averts her head, and seemingly grants with reluctance the kiss which her heart flutters to receive. Even the boy, who has helped to capture the fair prisoner, appears to chuckle again, as he beholds the pleasant penance she is undergoing. The "toddling child" is also "timing its footsteps" to the dance at the very moment the words "Hands across" have been uttered by the old fiddler, who acts the part of musician and master of the ceremonies, and "rates" the rustic dancers in no very measured terms when they miss what he calls "the figure."

THE GAME OF FORFEITS.—(*See page* 428.)

We have here a Sketch by the far-famed Kenny Meadows, who stands second to none in his delineations of character; other proofs of which we also present in his "Game of Blind-Man's Buff," and his inimitable "Christmas Pudding"—two subjects belonging to another portion of our description of Christmas. The Game of Forfeits is now, we believe, very rare in London: it is too romping and noisy an amusement for the chilling atmosphere and somewhat too stately decorum of our modern drawing-rooms; so we must confine our description to what we have seen in the free-and-easy country. While gazing on this picture, the curtain seems once more uplifted which had closed over and shrouded the merry Christmas revels we joined in twenty years ago. faces and forms well-remembered are again thrown upon the mirror of Memory; and instead of the happy group here presented, we are once more under the roof of the old thatched grange, among

> Honest lads and bonnie lassies.

The Game of Forfeits commenced by spinning a wooden trencher or dish, and was called "Turn-Trencher." We took our seats round the room, when one of the party stepped forward and spun the trencher on the floor. No one could tell who would be called upon to catch it while spinning, until the name was proclaimed by the spinner, which was seldom done until the trencher appeared ready to fall. If not caught before it fell, we had to pay a forfeit. The girls gave up their purses, necklaces, gloves; the young men their watches, pencil-cases, nay, even coats and hats, if nothing better could be obtained; for not one in five caught the trencher while spinning, though we were all eye, all ear, and up in a moment. When "turn-trencher" ended, the real fun commenced by redeeming the forfeits, which stood piled high on the table. We well knew that some kind of freemasonry existed between the bonny girl who held up the forfeit and the sly gipsy that knelt down, as if pretending not to know to whom the pledge belonged, while she passed sentence with her face buried in the lap of her laughing companion. There was something only known to themselves in the way of introducing "the pretty thing, or the very pretty thing," by which the kneeling sybil was as well able to identify the party to whom the pledge belonged as if she looked him fully in the face; and what hearty roars of laughter pealed through the room when the modest Mr. Simpkins was sentenced to kiss some blushing damsel through the tongs before he could redeem the article he had forfeited; then his endeavouring to look sentimental all the while he stood looking through the tongs, as if screwed in an iron pillory; and the "Oh, dear! it was so ridiculous, she could not think of such a thing;" so, after much intercession, poor Simpkins was let off, after having kissed the knob of the poker three times. Then the tall, starched Mr. Prim, who would have fainted had there been a crease in his neckcloth or a wrinkle in his tightly-strapped trousers, what must he do to redeem the gold watch which everybody knew he forfeited only to let it be known that he had one? The pretty gipsy on her bended knees titters: there is mischief brewing; he must touch the hearth three times with his nose. They say he wears stays. You would as soon think of the Monument bowing to you as of Mr. Prim stooping so low as the hearth. Mercy on us! he smirks and kneels; and bang goes one strap—his knee has also gone through, and he is off like a shot. Pride has indeed had a fall. Or picture yourself having to whistle some tune through the key-hole without once laughing—you, whose roar is ever ready if you only see some grotesque head on the knocker of a door; or to look fixedly at the candle five minutes without once smiling, and that too when one of your companions, renowned for his long face, is puckering up his mouth like a pair of old-fashioned nut-crackers: or perchance you are sentenced to kiss some crusty old aunt through the chair-back, it being well known that you have not been on speaking terms with her for nearly twelve months. Then there is such a good-natured smile in the dear old lady's face, as she kneels behind the chair-back, that you see at the first glance all is forgotten and forgiven, and you date the commencement of a life-lasting friendship from that merry Christmas-Eve, and noisy Game of Forfeits. Dear Harriet, Rose, Julia, Sarah with the mild hazel eyes, and thou, sweet May, whose very name was "lover's own poetry"—oh! whither have ye fled? Alas! hushed are many of the "daughters of music," whose blythe carols made glad the merry Christmases of other days—voices which we hope are now heard among the angel-ranks of heaven, far away beyond that wing-swept pathway above the silvery shivering of the stars. May, with her golden hair veiling her face, and kneeling with folded wings beside the Stream of Life, and looking at her own shadow like another Eve in the "glassy, cool, pellucid wave." Grim old Scythe-Bearer, thou hast cut down a flower here and there, and left the garden in which we once delighted naked and desolate, and as to sigh alone amid the desert waste. Instead of the fresh dews of morning, thy grey wings are wet with bitter tears; thou art indeed the "Mower whose name is Death!" But the course of time is marked by changes; the ups and downs of life are the mile-posts that dot the road over which we travel, each telling us that we are drawing nearer to our journey's end.

BLINDMAN'S-BUFF.—(*See page* 428.)

Clear the decks! and leave us ample space enough for this thorough old English game. Turn up the largest table, with the leaf towards the fire, and remember that it is not fair to hide behind it: let us be wise in the midst of our harmless folly, and avoid danger. But what has Meadows introduced here?—the old grandfathers and grandmothers amongst the children! "The child is father of the man," says Wordsworth; and there can be no harm in the bald-headed old sire stepping back again into the spirit of childhood. What a touch of nature is that, where the dear old lady, having all but lost her cap, is trying to save her perake or false front! Not for worlds would she be seen with her top—

> Bare through hoar antiquity.

Rely upon it, her bald-pate is a secret to all, saving the hearty old fellow (no doubt, her husband) who enters into the joke, and seems to exclaim, "Pull away, and then you will see the nakedness of the land;" for Time has left him a few "sad grey hairs" behind, and he wears them with pride and honour. What a merry, mischievous leer there is in his dim old eye; and what sly jokes he will crack all the remainder of the year about the narrow escape she had at Christmas! And some of the hearty old blades will, perhaps, write to her, and beg a lock of her hair; and, though angry for the moment, she will at last join in the laugh against herself, and talk about her poor bald pate. Long may your graceful ringlets throw their shadows on your damask cheeks, my dear young ladies; and you live to laugh, as you do now, at the bewilderment of the dear old woman. How eagerly the sweet children enter into the sport, except the least of all, that lies squalling and neglected on the floor, and cannot make its tiny voice heard above the uproarious laughter. What an expression of delight there is on the boy's sweet countenance, who is looking up to the portly gentleman that is the cause of so much merriment. Sadly is he disfiguring the "thick rotundity" of the stout old lady with her back to us, at the great amusement of the old man who stands with one leg drawn up, and with whose countenance we seem to have been familiar from childhood. But oh! the shouts of delight when three or four children who have huddled together in one corner, are caught by Blindman's Buff: their struggle to escape as they tumble head-over-heels, one over the other—this with a torn frock, that with a shoe off, the other with its little round fat arm clear out of its dress. That is sport indeed, and their dear, merry voices seem to ring like music through our hearts weeks and months after the festival of Christmas.

It seems but as yesterday when we assembled in the large old parlour to play at Blindman's-Buff: when the huge bunch of everlasting flowers was removed from its accustomed place on the ceiling to make room for the mistletoe bough, whose berries we should as soon think

numbering as the kisses which were given and received beneath them. What sweet faces did the huge yula-clog flash upon on that merry night! what eyes, "which ever loved the ground," saving when glancing upon that mysterious bough, amid whose leaves and pale berries some spell seemed to be secreted! Often do they still rise before us in the still midnight—their shadows appearing to fall, as of old, upon the walls—long locks and swan-like necks ever shifting like pillars of light, as we sit and dream of the past. In the low tongues of flame that babble in the barred grate, they at times seem speaking to us of old festivals and merry days that can never more return—subdued kisses, smothered before they found utterance, and driven back upon the heart, like bees flattering among flowers, from which they have not the power to escape. But we will no longer look upon those forms

Whose dwelling is the light of setting suns.

THE CHRISTMAS PUDDING.—(*See page 417.*)

We miss the father in this eager, hungry-looking picture; and if he has gone out to dine anywhere on such a day as this, he ought to be ashamed of himself. Perhaps Meadows intended conveying some such rebuke, for it seems difficult to keep the children in order, nor does the lady look at all pleased at having to serve so many. The little thing holding the plate beside the mother ought, in our opinion, to have been served first, as it is, to all appearance, the youngest. That beautiful girl seated at the end of the table will wait patiently until the last, and then her eye will often wander to her little sisters, to see that they are not eating too fast, or burning themselves. Master Freddy, in the plaid frock, should wait awhile, if we had him to deal with, for pushing himself and plate so forward. Master Jack has stuck a piece much too large for a single mouthful on his fork, and is also holding up his leg in a very unbecoming manner. As for Bid, he seems to be eating with two spoons at once: that boy will make himself ill, depend upon it, for, after having been served twice, he is sure to ask for more. Bill and Jack look like two mischievous young rascals, and we would wager a trifle that, if their pockets were searched, crackers would be found there; and that, if their mother's back were turned for a moment, they wouldn't at all mind throwing one into the fire, and making the little creatures who are eating their pudding beside the fender jump again. A pretty life do those young dogs lead that servant; and, unless their father is a little more at home, the neighbours say they do not know what will become of them. There is not a cat about the place but what they are after it; and they are constantly firing little cannons through keyholes, and frightening the people "out of their wits." It was only the other day that Master Jackey shoved a paper full of gunpowder under the pan in which an old woman roasted her chestnuts, at an apple-stall at the end of the street, and blew up her whole establishment. He would not have had any pudding at all if his father had been at home. Those boys, if left to themselves, would make a tremendous hole in the pudding before they left off, and, very probably, be under the doctor's hands on the following day.

But there is something delightful, after all, in seeing children enjoy themselves, in watching their little eyes sparkle, noticing them pause for a moment or two to recover breath, then try again: slower and at longer intervals are the pieces of pudding now taken up—the dear rosy lips have scarcely any motion, and at last the sweet rounded mouth is at rest, for, wrong as it is, they have eaten until they are surfeited. Pretty dears, if they are ill, Christmas only comes once a year; and although they will kick and scream dreadfully when compelled to swallow the physic, they have enjoyed themselves beforehand, and there is no real pleasure without a little pain. We know no readier way of turning little "babbles" into angels than allowing them to gorge themselves with Christmas pudding: all *good* mothers know that such heavy dainties ought to be dealt out with a sparing hand. We hope that many of the Master Jackies and Billies will read this portion of our article on Christmas, and bear in mind that even pudding carries its own punishment when swallowed to excess.

CHRISTMAS PRIZE CATTLE.

Although we are not amongst the admirers of unnatural fatness, we cannot refrain from visiting the Cattle Show, nor peeping into the butchers' shops at Christmas. We know no country that could pasture such bulk and bone as we there behold, except England, nor any stomachs that could digest such rich bilious food except those of Englishmen. We have seen some of our huge London draymen and sinewy coal-heavers pick out the fattest portions they could find, seeming to regret that there was a single strips of lean in the whole joint. Fine Laplanders would those fellows make, and do ample justice to a banquet of whale's blubber. They would glory in a portion of a bullock that was fed only on chopped suet and oil-cake. What monstrous pigs do we also see at this season of the year! if they ever walked at all, they must, like Falstaff, have "larded the lean earth" over which they passed. As for the sheep, we can scarcely fancy that such huge legs of mutton ever moved, but by some secret process must have been dipped as they dip candles, layer upon layer, then left to cool before they were again immersed, until they finally attained their unnatural thickness and fatness. There we see calves that may have been suckled by elephants, and that seem to have shared in the bulky proportions of their gigantic foster-mothers. Alive, they look clean and beautiful; but when slaughtered and hung up, we should intercede for the levelling of a few of those useless mountains of fat before we were tempted to become purchasers. After all, a sirloin of Christmas beef is a noble adjunct to the table, and is generally valued all the more if it has been cut from a prize ox. The roast beef of Old England was the boast of our forefathers, and our national pride will never degenerate or permit any other nation to bear away this trophy.

GOOSE-CLUBS

are held at hundreds of the public-houses in London. The members pay a shilling a week for eight or ten weeks before Christmas, and, in addition to a goose, are generally entitled to a bottle of gin for their ten shillings. Those who pay but sixpence weekly have a piece of beef: tea and sugar for the women are also amongst these Christmas prizes. These clubs are got up "to benefit the house," as it is called; and there is but little doubt that, with the money spent over the meetings, every goose costs at least a pound in the end. Right proud is the landlord to show his prize geese to his customers; and great delight does he take in telling them about the number of miles he travelled by rail, of the bargain he made weeks before to be supplied with geese of the first quality at so much per head, and how, "not to be done," he examined them all; and that, when the time came for fetching them away, the goose-feeder said that he shouldn't mind "giving him a five-pun' note for his bargain." He tells you that they were stubble fed in autumn; that up to Christmas they had—he can hardly tell you what—but you almost believe, while you listen, that when roasted, they will, without any addition of any kind whatsoever, have the flavour of apple-sauce, sage and onions, and fine mealy potatoes. But he always advises those who carry off a fine goose to take with them a bottle of spirits, for "goose is rich," he says, "and spirits are always handy in a house, especially at Christmas time, for goose will sometimes disagree with the strongest of persons;" in a word, he is as kind as a father to his customers. A perfect babel of sounds is a public-house on Christmas-Eve when the prizes are drawn, and many a pint of gin is won and lost about the weight of the different geese before the members separate for the night.

MEETING OF FAMILIES AT CHRISTMAS.

One of the greatest pleasures Christmas brings is, the assembling of members of families—the bringing together once more all "the old familiar faces" around the household hearth. To see the venerable father and mother still occupying their old arm-chairs; to sit at the same place at the table which they formerly claimed as their own, beside the sister with whom they once kissed and quarrelled a dozen times a day, yet loved all the more after each childish squabble—these are the little home touches that send a silent thrill through the heart, and force tears into the eyes unawares: to see the old man still hale and hearty, though bearing the marks of the winter of age in his silver hairs—his eye scarcely dimmed, though he cannot see to read such small print as he formerly read; his whole countenance brightened up by that light from within, which proclaims a clear conscience and "a heart at peace with all mankind." To see the tears gathering in his eye, as with tremulous voice he uplifts his glass after the Christmas dinner is over and the dessert placed on the table, while in a few apt words he expresses his delight at seeing them all again, and ends by praying God to bless them all; words which unloosen the fountains of every heart, and fill each eye with tears of gentle joy, causing them to weep "at what they are glad of," as the great Shaksparare has expressed this silent language of the heart. And she who parchance at that moment sits beside him, her gentle eyes beaming with the light of love—who has shared his pilgrimage for fifty long years, slides her hand gently into his own, and by that silent pressure proclaims how much she feels; then glancing through her tears on all the beloved faces which surround her, breathes an inward prayer to be united to them for ever in heaven; for dearly does she love them all, and calmly awaits the hour when she must lead the way along that path which, sooner or later, they must all tread. Then there are the little grandchildren, all wearing something of the old family likeness, and the married sons and daughters see them seated on the grandfather's knee—on the knee where they once sat—playing with the large gold seal which they can just remember to have played with, or listening to the ticking of the great gold watch, which they, when children, believed to be alive. Then come the little histories of those who are absent, who have got on but indifferently in the world, who have made good or bad marriages; and there sometimes reigns a silence for several moments, as they recal the faces of those whom they have so often met around that hearth. The image of some pretty cousin rises up, who was the pride of their Christmas parties—the very life of their childish amusements; and tender is the appeal of some one present (one, perhaps, in whose heart she once fondly reigned), when he speaks of her unfortunate marriage, her poverty, and her sufferings—how she now dwells in an attic or a cellar in some distant town—and they are again made to feel how all loved her; a tear is shed over the recital of her misfortunes, and in a day or two after this meeting amongst those who can never wholly forget her, she receives some present which almost breaks her heart through very joy—that joy which is the grief of gladness.

PICTURESQUE SKETCHES OF LONDON, PAST AND PRESENT.

BY THOMAS MILLER.

CHAPTER XIX.

A LONDON FOG.—(*See page 432.*)

SUCH of our country readers as have never been in town about this season of the year, can scarcely imagine what it is to grope their way through a downright thorough London Fog. It is something like being imbedded in a dilution of yellow peas-pudding, just thick enough to get through it without being wholly choked or completely suffocated. You can just see through the yard of it which, at the next stride, you are doomed to swallow, and that is all. It is a kind of meat and drink, and very sorry sustenance for those who are asthmatical, as you may tell by hearing one old cough answering to another from opposite sides of the street, and which, although you cannot see the passengers, you can tell, from their grumbling, that they do not like the fare at all. You have the same soft-soapy atmosphere served up at breakfast, dinner, tea, and supper; every time you open your mouth you partake of it, and all day long you are compelled to burn lights, and, in addition to the fog, inhale the fumes from gas, candle, or lamp, which have no more chance of escape than you have, so burn on dim, yellow, and sulkily, as if the very lights needed all the warmth they could obtain, and thus confine themselves to illuminating the smallest possible space. The whole city seems covered with a crust, and all the light you can see beneath it appears as if struggling through the huge yellow basin it overspreads. You fancy that all the smoke which had ascended for years from the thousands of London chimneys, had fallen down all at once, after having rotted somewhere above the clouds; smelling as if it had been kept too long, and making you wheeze and sneeze, as if all the colds in the world were rushing into your head for warmth, and did not care a straw about killing a few thousands of people, so long as they could but lodge comfortably for a few hours anywhere. You blow like a grampus in a quicksand, with the zeal of a seventy-four on his trunk, and get about as much fresh air as if you were in his situation: a pair of bellows with a hole in the side, through which you might cram your double fist, would make perfect music, when blown, compared to the noise of your own breathing. You seem as if you had swallowed six broad-winded horses; that they were inside of you alive and kicking; and, for the soul of you, you cannot get rid of one.

You step gingerly along, feeling your way beside the walls, windows, and doors, whenever you can, until at last you fumble headlong into some cellar—perhaps on the shoulders of the little cobbler who is at work below, and who chances to have his sharp awl uplifted at the moment; or, perhaps, it is an underground coal-shed, and you alight on the back of the black-looking woman weighing coals, and double her up in her own scale—receiving, in return, a couple of black eyes from her husband. After a hearty drubbing, you escape once more into the street; and, as you cannot see a yard before you, break your shins over a milkman's can, and upset the contents on the greasy pavement; he tries to collar you, but your blood is now up, and you give him a "straight armer," which sends him into the area, upsetting the fat cook as he flies. You then run for it, and come full butt against the "bow-window" of a respectable old gentleman, with whom you have a roll or two in the gutter, thankful that you did not fall on the other side, and stave in the shop-front. You shake yourself, and are glad that you are as you are—for a foot beyond where you felt there yawns an open grating, beneath which runs the huge sewer that empties itself into the Thames—and you wonder how many have slipped in during the day. You tumble into a heap of unslacked lime; but that you think nothing of, too thankful to find it was not a fire. You turn up what seems to be a court, to give yourself a rub-down, and run your head against a pail of whitewash, which hangs suspended from a ladder: the whole contents flow over you; and, before you can see where you are, you fall over a sweep, who is tying up his blanket of soot, roll into the midst of it, and come out a pretty picture—something like the inside of an old chimney, and the outside of a rough-cast wall, just mortared.

Some good Samaritan in the court takes pity on you by leading you a town; and furnishing you with a pail of water, and you make the best of a bad job, by cleansing yourself as you can. This done, you sally out again, more cautious than ever—the deep yellow darkness meantime increasing: you proceed slowly, and feel every foot of your way, for seeing is out of the question beyond arm's-length. Cautiously you grope along by the board of a fishmonger's shop, on which lie three or four large black live lobsters; one with his claws open closes on your hand like a vice, and you run shrieking for very life. The fishmonger catches sight of the lobster dangling from your hand, and, believing you have stolen it, follows with a loud cry of "Stop thief!" He is brought up, with his head in the tar-barrel, at the front of his neighbour the oilman's door; and the monster, by being banged against the wall, having by this time loosed his hold, you go along writhing and groaning, and wondering what will next befal you.

Porters with heavy burthens, women and men with fish, water-cresses, &c., you run against every few minutes, and think nothing of that. Sometimes you are knocked down, then again it is their lot to fall, and finding that the average runs pretty fair for and against the fallers and the fallen, you rest contented on that score—considering the running of the edges of half a dozen umbrellas into your mouth as so many little open ins. If you mistake a dimly-lighted shop-front for some turning, and chance to shove your head through a pane of glass, all you can do is to walk as quietly on as if nothing were amiss—two strides and you are in safety, and as far out of sight as if buried in Egyptian darkness; and they are sure to seize the first unfortunate fellow they can lay hands upon, who might have been just as likely to have made the mistake as yourself; to know which is of some comfort. That two or three dogs have run full gallop between your legs and thrown you down as many times, are accidents too common to need recording. As for your watch, that of course went before you had walked one hundred yards—you see the fellow's arm that dragged it out of your pocket, and that was all; it was a jerk amid the deep fog, a rush, in which your nose came against a dead wall, and by the time you had rubbed the grazed tip a little, you thought that you might as well hunt for a needle in a bottle of hay, as attempt to follow the thief in that dusky, woolly, and deceptive light.

With great difficulty, and after many enquiries, you find a tavern; for you know no more than the man-in-the moon what part of London you are in. You enter a dim cheerless room without a fire, in which the gas burns faintly, as if unable to pierce the fleecy fog which surrounds it. You wonder whether the peg on which you hang your hat would bear your weight; and, as you lay hold of the bell-rope, cannot help trying the strength of it: the height of the ceiling also catches your eye, and you marvel that more people do not hang themselves in such a day. The very poker in the fireless grate has a cold, clammy, and murderous look; and when the waiter enters, you fancy that he has just been cut down. You light a cigar, and begin to think a little better of matters, and to reckon how many glasses of hot brandy-and-water would throw you into a state of oblivion—that is, leave you dead drunk until the dawning of another day. These thoughts vanish with a second glass, and you again venture forth, resolved this time to get into an omnibus, should one be found bold enough to venture out on such a day. After waiting for some time, and hailing (by mistake half-a-dozen coal-waggons and carriers' carts, you perceive an omnibus creeping by at a snail's pace; enter, and squeeze yourself into a seat beside the door. You cannot see to the top of it for the fog, so have no fear of your tailor recognising you, should he happen to be inside—one comfort out of so many evils. While you are sitting, and congratulating yourself that you have escaped so well, up comes a cab-horse with his head through the open door, and his hot nostrils on your face. A few rough compliments are exchanged between the cab-driver and the conductor, during which something is said about the glanders, which haunts you for days after; the more so through your nose being red and raw, by grazing it against the wall when the thief ran away with your watch. To what quarter the omnibus is going gives you no concern, for you are glad to get anywhere to be out of the way on such a day. Great, however, is your indignation, after having been carried some three-score yards, to find that you are at the Cross Keys, in Fleet-street, having got in at the corner of Bride-court, and that the omnibus goes no further. You pay your threepence with a protest, and are thankful that you cannot see the passengers, who are laughing at you. You have, however, the satisfaction of seeing a heavy old gentleman plant one foot into a basket of oranges on the edge of the pavement, and that puts you into a little better humour, especially when, at the next step, he plunges his head into the window of a book-shop, and knocks down the middle of three rows of richly-bound volumes, besides smashing no end of panes of glass.

On such a day, the man who milks his cow in the street is compelled to lay hold of her tail, for fear of losing sight of her; while the butcher-boy who carries out meat is often minus a joint or two when he reaches the door at which his orders ought to have been delivered. Should such a day be Smithfield Market, all the cellar-flaps in the little by-streets are left open, in the hopes of catching a few stray sheep, and losing a stock of mutton for nothing: should a prize bullock [illegible] they make no bones of him, but salt down what is left, and [illegible] the fog for supplying them with so much excellent beef.

A stranger to London, when the fog sets in at night, and he looks upon it for the first time, fancies his apartments filled with smoke, and begins by throwing open his doors and windows—thus making bad worse, by destroying all the warm air in the rooms. Even one well accustomed to the ins and outs of our far-stretching city is strangely deceived in distance, and by the size objects assume, as they loom in dim and gigantic dimensions through the heavy fog. The gas-lamps appear as if placed three-story high, unless you stand close beneath them for what light they emit is nearly all thrown upward; while a cab comes bearing up (to appearance) as large as a huge caravan which Wombwell formerly used for the conveyance of his stupendous elephant. Once take a wrong turning, and you may consider yourself very fortunate if you ever discover the right road again within three hours; for the houses wear a different appearance, and the streets appear to be all at "sixes and sevens."

Although a real Londoner looks upon a dense December fog as a common occurrence, and lights up his premises with as little ceremony as he would do at the close of the day, yet, to one unused to such a scene, there is something startling in the appearance of a vast city wrapt in a kind of darkness which seems neither to belong to the day nor the night, at the mid-noon hour, while the gas is burning in the windows of long miles of streets. The greatest marvel, after all, is that so few accidents happen in this dim, unnatural light, in the midst of which business seems to go on as usual, and would do, we believe, were the whole of London buried in midnight darkness at noonday, which would only be looked upon as a further deepening of the overhanging gloom. The number of lighted torches which are carried and waved at the corners and crossings of the streets add greatly to the wild and picturesque effect of the scene, as they flash redly upon the countenances of the passengers, and, in the distance, have the effect of a city enveloped in a dense mass of smoke, through which the smouldering flames endeavour in vain to penetrate.

During a heavy fog many accidents occur on the river, through barges running foul of each other, or vessels coming athwart the bridges—or there is no seeing the opening arch from the rock-like buttress at the whole river looks like one huge bed of dense stagnant smoke, through which no human eye can penetrate. If you lean over the balustrades of the bridge, you cannot see the vessel which may at that moment be passing beneath, so heavy is the cloudy curtain which covers the water. At such times the steam-boats cease running, and rest quietly at their moorings, for the man at the wheel would be unable to see half the length of his vessel. Sometimes a steamer, coming up the river, takes a fancy to a shorter cut, by trying to clear Blackwall Reach, and come overland through the Marshes below Greenwich, or by running her head into the Isle of Dogs, where she lies aground until the next tide.

Many lives have been lost through foot-passengers mistaking the steps at the foot of some of the bridges for the opening of the bridge itself, and, ere they were aware of it, rolling head-foremost into the river. Strong iron-railings have been erected during the last few years, and have put an end to such dreadful accidents; but at the foot of Blackfriars Bridge, many, we have heard, thus lost their lives.

At this time the pavement is greasy, and, though you keep lifting up your legs, you are hardly positive whether or not you are making any progress. You seem to go as much backward as forward; and some old Cockneys do aver that she surest way of reaching Temple Bar from Charing Cross would be to start off with your face turned towards King Charles's statue, to walk away manfully without once turning your

CHRISTMAS-EVE IN YORKSHIRE.—DRAWN BY DODGSON.—(SEE PAGE 418.)

head, and that, by the end of three hours, you would be pretty sure of reaching the point aimed at, should you not be run over.

BRIGHTON FISHERMEN CAROL SINGING.

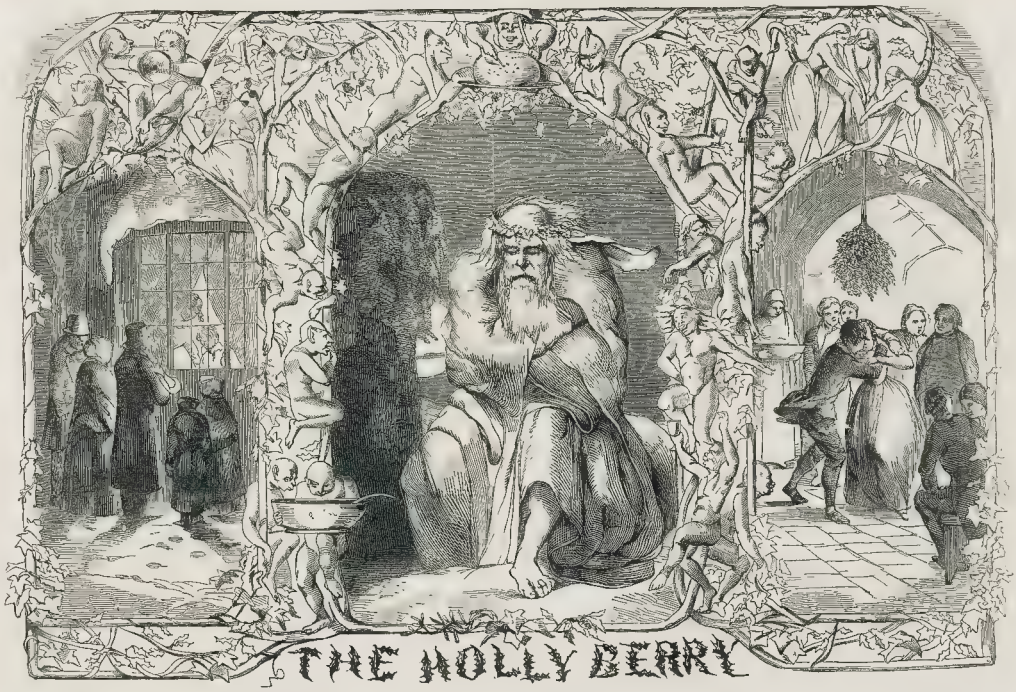
In concluding our Christmas article, we must introduce a group of Brighton Fishermen Singing Carols, from a sketch by Mr. Hine, together with the following notice, which he has also furnished:—

The fishermen of Brighton are said to be the descendants of a party of Spanish refugees, who settled there in the reign of Elizabeth, and were presented by her with certain land, for drying nets and other purposes connected with fisheries. Some of the names most common among them—as Mighell, Gunn, Jaspar—are also said to be written Miguel, Juan, Gaspard, &c. in the older parish records. Be this as it may, it is certain that they possess characteristics in feature and custom not met with amongst other classes in the town, or amid the peasantry in the neighbourhood. Black eyes and hair, and a clear brown complexion, are common amongst them, and seem to favour the idea of their southern origin. About twenty years ago, when the Old Steyne (to which they claim a traditional right) was about to be enclosed by iron railings, they drew to the contested ground some of their heaviest mackarel boats, capstans, &c., and armed with oars, spars, axes, and other implements of their trade, placed themselves in battle array to resist the proposed encroachment—pleading the rights granted to them originally by Queen Elizabeth. Nor was it until the authorities had admitted these claims, and promised that the gates should be made wide enough to admit the larger boats, in case of need, that they consented to allow the work to be completed.

Although uncouth in manners, they are industrious and inoffensive, holding but little intercourse, except in the way of business, with the townspeople, whom they generally designate "farringers" (*Anglicè* foreigners). Their prevailing weakness is one for beer, and, under its influence, they sometimes become rather uproarious; yet, as they live make love, marry, and fight amongst themselves, other classes of the community are not much affected by their peculiarities. The present festive season has the effect, however, of relaxing for a time their exclusive prejudices; and, forming themselves into groups of carol-singers—or, as they term themselves, "wassailers"—they enter the hotels and private dwelling-houses, and there sing their ancient carols.

After the lapse of nearly three centuries, they may be fairly considered to belong to England; and happy we are to make honourable mention of them in our Christmas columns.

[CHRISTMAS CAROL SINGING, BY BRIGHTON FISHERMEN.—DRAWN BY HINE.



THE HOLLY BERRY

A CHRISTMAS CHIME.

WORDS BY THOMAS MILLER. MUSIC BY JOHN BARNETT.

Allegretto con spirito.

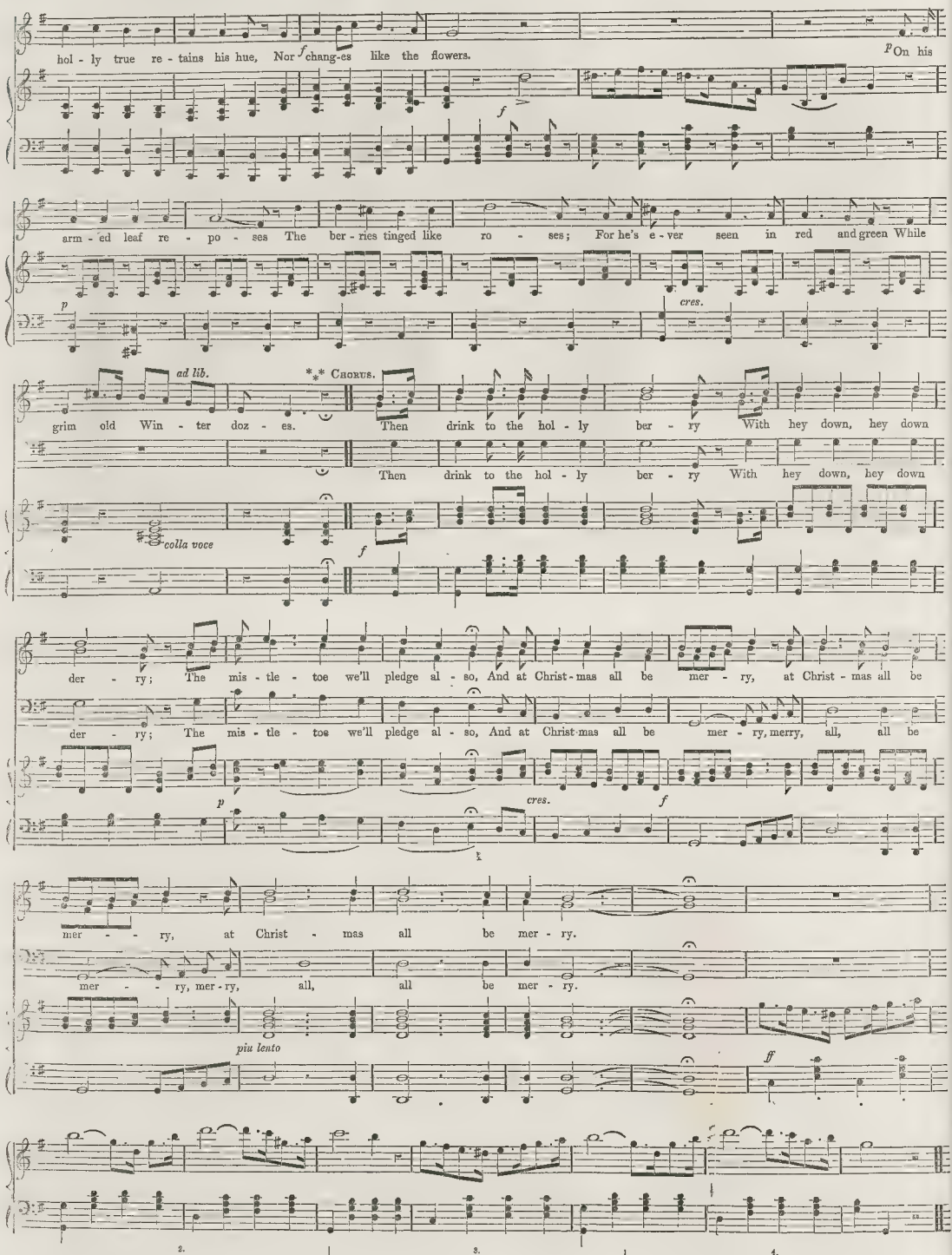
f *p*

ff *cres.* *ff*

Gone are the sum - mer hours, The birds have left their bowers; While the hol - ly true re - tains his hue, Nor

ff

chang - es like the flowers. Gone are the sum - mer hours, The birds have left their bowers; While the

pp

2.

Above all cold affections,
Like pa.sant recollections,
The ivy grows, and a deep veil throws
O'er all Time's imperfections;
The mould'ring column screening,
The naked gate-way greening,
While the failing arch of oak doth entwine
Like a heart that at a homeward reasing.
Then drink to the holly-berry
With hey down, hey down derry;
The mistletoe we'll pledge also,
And at Christmas all be merry.

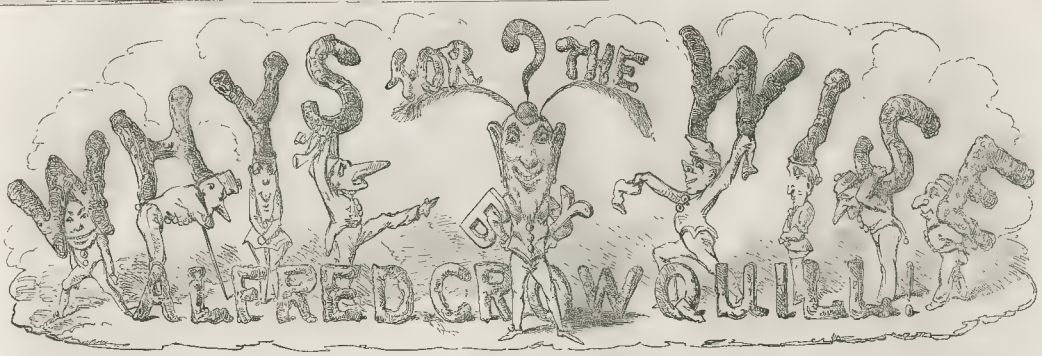
3.

We read in ancient story,
How the Druids in their glory
March'd forth of old, with hooks of gold,
To forests dim and hoary;
The giant oak ascended,
Then from its branches rended
The mistletoe, long long ago,
By maidens fair attended.
Then drink to the holly-berry
With hey down, hey down derry;
The mistletoe we'll pledge also,
And at Christmas all be merry

4.

Each thorpe and grange surrounding,
The waits to music bounding,
Aroused the cock, that hoarse night smoke
Ere the early cock was sounding.
For all the land was merry,
And rang with "Hey down derry."
While in castle hall and cottage small
There glitter'd the holly-berry
Then drink to the holly-berry
With hey down, hey down derry,
The mistletoe we'll pledge also,
And at Christmas all be merry.

*** In the absence of a Chorus, the upper notes of the top line may be sung as a melody.



1. Why is this man like the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS?

2. Why is this like a Prime Minister?

3. Why can you only make half-a-sovereign with that which represents a sovereign?

4. Why is this like the present political arrangements?

5. Why is this like a London gent?

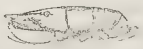
6. Why ought he to keep this hat, although it does not fit him?

7. Why is this thimble like a lawyer?

8. Why is this like a divinity?

9. Why would this make a good jockey?

10. Why is this like China?

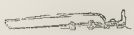


11. Why is this like a notice of a house to let?

12. Why is this like Louis Napoleon?

13. Why is this like prudence?

14. Why is this superior to Cobden?



15. Why is this like a lady's seal?

16. Why is this like a counterpane?

17. Why is this like Bulwer's last novel?

18. Why is this like a successful opposition?

19. Why are these skates like gruel?

20. Why is this, although the giver of courage to others, a great coward?

21. Why does this always claim precedence?

22. Why is this opera-hood like a bad husband?

23. Why ought this man never to be snubbed for looking after the girls?

24. Why is this like an ambitious man?

25. Why is this like England?

26. Why is this like a Bank clerk at one o'clock?

27. Why is this like your wife in a passion?

28. Why is this like a man offering you a ten-pound note?

29. Why is this like a rich man?

30. Why ought the donkey never to be a creditor?

31. Why does this show the folly of accommodation?

32. Why is this like a creditor?

33. Why is this like a King?

34. Why is this like a negative?

35. Why is he certain of results?

36. Why is she like a man used to get drunk?

37. Why is this like the Prince of Wales?

38. Why is this not fit to commence an action with?

39. Why is this like ignorance?

40. Why is this like Turner's "Venice?"

41. Why is this like Rothschild

42. Why is this like a good General?

43. Why does this man never do?

44. Why is this man like a cat?

45. Why is this like love?

46. Why is this like an inconstant?

47. Why is this like Jenny Lind?

48. Why are these bellows like slander?

49. Why is Cupid like an overseer

50. Why is this an emblem of man's continual errors?

51. Why is this like the endeavour to discover the Pole?

52. Why is this like charity?

53. Why is this like Louis Philippe?

54. Why is it useless to send this bird a bushel of beans?

55. Why is this like Christmas?

56. Why is this like Ireland?

**** *The Answers to the above will be given next week.*

WINTER.—DRAWN BY FOSTER.

WINTER.

THE snow lies thick upon the ground,
In coat of mail the pools are bound;
The hungry rooks in squadrons fly,
And winds are slumb'ring in the sky.

Drowsily the snow-flakes fall;
The robin on the garden wall
Looks wistful at our window-pane,
The customary crumb to gain.

On barn, and thatch, and leafless tree
The frost has hung embroidery,
Fringe of ice, and pendants fine,
Of filagree and crystaline.

The sheep, well clad in garment warm,
Feed unobservant of the storm;
And sleepy Dobbin hangs his head,
Or winks and dozes in his shed.

But nought care we, though o'er the wold
The Winter lays his fingers cold;
We still enjoy the roughest day,
And find December good as May.

Pile up the fire! the winter wind,
Although it nip, is not unkind;
And dark mid-winter days can bring
As many pleasures as the spring.

If not the flow'ret budding fair,
And mild effulgence of the air,
They give the glow of in-door mirth,
And social comfort round the hearth.

Pile up the fire! when storms are rude,
We feel the joy of gratitude;
And, thankful for the good possess'd,
Have welcomes for the poorest guest.

The gloomy Winter—who is he?
I never saw him on the lea,
I never met him on my path,
Or trow'd old stories of his wrath.

The Winter is a friend of mine,
His step is light, his eye-balls shine;
His cheek is ruddy as the morn,
He carols like the lark in corn.

His tread is brisk upon the snows—
His pulses gallop as he goes;
He hath a smile upon his lips,
With songs and welcome, jests and quips.

A charitable soul is he,
His heart is large, his hand is free;
He brings the beggar to his door,
And feeds the needy from his store.

The friend of every living thing,
Old Winter—sire of youthful Spring—
The glooms upon his brow that dwell,
Are glories when we know them well.

'Tis he that feeds the April buds,
'Tis he that clothes the summer woods;
'Tis he makes plump the autumn grain,
And loads with wealth the creaking wain.

Pile up the fire! and ere he go,
Our blessings in his head shall flow.
The hale old Winter, bleak and sere,
The friend and father of the year.

C. M

CHRISTMAS DISTRIBUTION OF COALS.—DRAWN BY FOSTER.—(SEE PAGE 418.)

THE ADORATION OF THE MAGI."—PAINTED BY RUBENS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

THE ADORATION OF THE MAGI.

PAINTED BY RUBENS.

The stable and the manger hide
His glory from His own: but these,
Though strangers, His resplendent rayes
Of majestie divine have spy'd.

Gold, frankincense, and myrrhe they give,
And worshiping Him plainly show
That unto Him they all things owe,
By whose free gift it is they live.

CHRISTOPHER HARVEY.

This magnificent picture, unquestionably the finest of its class which Rubens ever painted, is in the Royal Museum of Madrid. In this instance, as well as in that of the celebrated picture in the Capitolo Prioral of the Escurial, the Virgin, contrary to all custom, is not seated, but standing; and, in the words of Dr. Waagen, "the heavenly beauty of the features, and, still more, the dignity of the form, with the benign and graceful inclination of the body, render it exceedingly attractive."

The two paintings present other corresponding points of excellence. The Virgin is a tall, dignified figure; the rays of glory just touch her head. Of the work in the Escurial, Madame de Humboldt observes:—"The picture is so beautiful, in such noble keeping, and so free from that disagreeable voluptuousness which characterises Rubens's females in general, that it can be contemplated and dwelt on with delight, although hanging on the same wall with a Raphael and a Guido; while it possesses all the advantages which belonged so exclusively to the manner of Rubens—the most blooming flesh tints, the loveliest colouring."

Rubens painted the "Adoration of the Magi, or Three Kings," before he began his journey to Italy, in the year 1600. He is said to have added the right portion to this picture on one of his visits to Madrid, and also to have introduced his own portrait.

"The Adoration" has been commemorated in many a sweet and fervid strain of poetry—olden and contemporary. George Wither has the following Song:—

That so thy blessed birth, oh Christ,
Might through the world be spread about.

Thy Starre appeared in the East,
Whereby the Gentiles found thee out;
And, off'ring Thee Myrrh, Incense, God,
Thy sweetfold Office did unfold.

Sweet Jesus, let that Starre of Thine,
Thy Grace, which guides to find out Thee,
Within our hearts for ever shine,
That Thou of us found out mai st bee:
And Thou shalt be our King, therefore,
Our Priest, and Prophet evermore.

Teares that from true repentance drop,
Instead of Myrrhe, present will we:
For Incense, we will offar up
Our Prairs and Praises unto Thee;
And bring for Gold each pious deed,
Which doth from saving faith proceed.

And as those Wisemen never went
To visit Herod any more;
So, finding Thee, we will repent
Our courses follow'd heretofore:
And that we homeward may retire,
Our way by Thee we will enquire.

The pious Bishop Heber has left us these impassioned lines:—

Bright beaming through the sky,
Burst in full blaze the Day-spring from on high;
Earth's utmost tales exulted at the sight,
And crowding nations drank the orient light.
Lo, star-led chiefs Assyrian odours bring,
And bending Magi seek their infant King!
Mark'd ye where, hovering o'er His radiant head,
The dove's white wings celestial glory shed?
Daughter of Sion! virgin Queen! rejoice!
Clap the glad hand and lift thy exulting voice!
He comes, but not in regal splendour dress'd,
The haughty diadem, the Tyrian vest;
Not arm'd in flame, all-glorious from afar,
Of hosts the chief! sin, and the lord of war:
Messiah comes! i. furious discord cease;
Be peace on earth before the Prince of Peace!
Disease and anguish feel His blest controul,
And bowling fear is release the tortured soul;
The beams of gladness hail's dark caves illume,
And Mercy broods above the distant gloom.

The following passage is from "Lines suggested by a Picture of the Adoration of the Magians," by Richard C. Trench:—

But of all this scanty state
That upon His steps might wait,
Dearest are those Magian Kings,
With their far-brought offerings.
From what region of the morn
Are ye come, thus travel-worn,
With those boxes pearl-embost,
Caskets rare, and gifts of cost?
While your swarth attendants wait
At the stable's outer gate,
And the camels lift their head
High above the lowly shed;
Or are seen, a long-drawn train,
Winding down into the plain,
From below the light-blue line
Of the hills in distance fine,
Dear for your own sake, whence are ye?
Dearer for the mystery
That is round you—on what skies
Gazing, saw you first arise,
Thro' the darkness, that clear star,
Which has marshall'd you so far,
Even unto this strawy tent,
Dancing up the Orient?
Shall we name you Kings indeed,
Or is this our idle creed?
Kings of Seba, with the gold
And the incense long foretold?
Would the Gentile world by you
First-fruits pay of tribute due;
Or have Israel's waiter'd race,
From their unknown hiding-place,
Sent to claim their part and right
In the Child new-born to-night?
* * * *
Thus so soon as far apart
From the proud world's mart in our heart,
As in stable dark defiled,
There is born the Eternal Child.
May to Him the Spirit's kings
Bear their choicest offerings;
May the Affections, Reason, Will,
Wait upon Him to fulfil
His behests, and early pay
Homage to His natal day.

For the ready quotation of these illustrative extracts, our acknowledgment is due to the Editor of a seasonable volume, just published, entitled "Christmas Tyde:" containing about one hundred "Festival Hymnes," and "Carolls," Odes, and Spiritual Songs, classified in Three Parts—the Advent, the Birth, and the Infancy, in addition to Descriptive Pieces on subjects associated with Christmas Tyde; from the earliest poets to those of our own time. The inscription page bears the following:—

To Dame Emma Dorothea, wife of Sir Francis Astley, Bart., these Memorials of Christmas are presented, in remembrance of her love for such hallowed themes, and her appreciative enjoyment of Christian art.

The book is produced in Mr. Pickering's characteristic style of appropriateness; printed in olden type, and illustrated from one of Raffaelle's masterpieces.

NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

SACRED MUSIC.

1. Church Anthems. Composed by Dr. W. R. Bexfield. J. A. Novelle.
2. The Psalter Notes, and Accompanying Harmonies to the Psalter Notes. By the Rev. Thomas Helmore, M.A. J. A. Novello.
3. Christmas Carols, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4. J. Masters.
4. Last Night I lay a-sleeping. Composed by H. J. Gauntlett, Mus. Doc. J. Masters.

The improvement of Ecclesiastical Music is evidently occupying the attention of the admirers of the sacred school of composition. To elevate the character of the music, to improve the execution of the musical service in our cathedrals, and to promote congregational singing in parts in our churches, many eminent professors and amateurs are now making strenuous efforts. In the provinces, religious art is more cultivated, and is making greater progress, than in the metropolitan diocese. We were much struck during the last Norwich Festival with the careful rendering of the services at the Cathedral in that town. Mr. Buck, the organist, takes especial pains in the important matter, and the majesty of the musical service is maintained by his discipline. One of his pupils, Dr. Bexfield, organist of St. Helen's, in the City, appears desirous of emulating the example of his respected master. A volume of Anthems, which have appeared from time to time in a detached form, are now before us, and prove the musical acquirements of this young and rising musician. In this collection there are seven full anthems—three in five parts, three in four, and one in eight parts. The words of the first anthem, "Hear my Prayer," from the Psalms, have been before treated, by Kent: it was the anthem performed at the funeral of the Princess Charlotte. The anthem, "Hide thy face from my sins," in four parts, has also been treated by Farrant. Dr. Bexfield follows in the wake of Croft, Boyce, Greene, &c., preserving the grave and devotional style and characteristics of our peculiarly national school of anthem writing. He has left nothing to the imagination of the organ-players in the accompaniments a line being devoted to the pedal passages. Dr. Bexfield displays a feeling for graceful and expressive harmony; his knowledge of contrapuntal treatment is evident, his symphonies are well designed, and the vocal parts move freely and flowingly. The canon in the "Glory to God" is a satisfactory specimen of Dr Bexfield's erudition; and, as an upholder of the English sacred school, his anthems are deserving of every praise.

The work of the Rev. T. Helmore (Priest in Ordinary to the Queen, Precentor of St. Mark's College, Chelsea, and Master of the Children of H. M. Chapels Royal) is after the manner of "Marbeck's Prayer-Book, Noted," every syllable being set to a note or notes. In Marbeck only general directions being given for the chanting of the Psalms, the present undertaking supplies the gap. The ancient notation has been followed—easily understood with the perusal of Mr. Helmore's preliminary explanations. For the use of churches in which there is no organ, or where harmonised vocal music is preferred to the unison, a second book, entitled "Accompanying Harmonies," has been published. The rev. author devotes the profits of these very useful and praiseworthy publications to the Metropolitan Church-Building Fund.

The Carols contain five "Once, in Royal David's City," "As Joseph was a-walking," "Upon the Snow-clad Earth without," and "There were Shepherds once abiding." Dr. Gauntlett's carol is an original composition, the words of which are by the author of "The Island Choir." The composer and organist is one of the most distinguished theorists and writers on musical matters this country has produced, and as a lecturer has no rival. His works on congregational singing have exercised the most beneficial influence.

THE MUSICAL ANNUALS.

1. Album Jullien, 1850. Edited by Thomas Baker. Jullien and Co.
2. The Musical Bijou: an Album of Music and Poetry for 1850. Edited by Fr. Bunney. D'Almaine and Co.

Jullien's musical library has produced, as usual, a splendid album, gorgeous in the illustrating department, and rich in musical attractions. The covers in gold and colours, with the presentation page, are elaborate and tasteful. Brandard's frontispieces, lithographed in colours, are portraits of Jetty Treffz as *Arline*, in Balfe's "Bohemian Girl," and Sontag as *Desdemona*. The association of the two German *artistes* is scarcely fair, Sontag being infinitely superior to the Viennese vocalist, who, in fact, cannot be even compared with many of our own native singers. There are sixteen vocal and fifteen instrumental pieces. Amongst the former are two airs (one from the "Prophète") by Meyerbeer, three ballads by Edward Loder, two by Angelina, two by Lamoureux, two by T. Baker (the editor), and the others are by Balfe, Landpainter, H. Smart, Linley, Roch-Albert (Jullien). The words of these compositions are written by Mrs. Corbould, Mrs. Hemans, Messrs. E. J. Gill, A. Crowquill, G. Linley, W. H. Bellamy, Palgrave Simpson, Shirley Brooks, Lowe, and A. Waymark. The instrumental works include a fantasia, "Solitude," by W. V. Wallace, the "Prophète Quadrilles," the "Masaniello Quadrille," the "Drum Polka," the "Prophète Waltz," "Palmyra Quadrille," by Jullien, with other dance pieces by Koenig, Barret, Laveau, and by a son of Prince Metternich. With the names we have enumerated, it may be readily concluded that there is much pleasing music in the selection.

The "Bijou" maintains its fame as the gem of musical illustration. The covers, the frontispiece, the title and border, and presentation plate, printed at the chrome-lithographic press of D'Almaine and Co., have been magnificently executed, from designs by eminent artists. There are eight illustrations for the musical *morceaux*; some of the drawings are graceful and characteristic; and the whole is of average merit. The vocal contributors are G. H. Rodwell, Stephen Glover, A. Lee, F. N. Crouch, C. Morton, A. Wilson, and W. Palmer; the poetry is by Mrs. Crawford, H. Sinclair, L. Rolfe, E. J. Gill, J. F. Smith, and J. E. Carpenter; the instrumental writers are Ricardo Linter, S. Glover, A. Norman, Herr Lebe, E. Schwartz, and H. Bardoni. There are fourteen vocal and eight instrumental pieces. The "Musical Bijou" is altogether a splendid annual.

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

1. Winter's Warm Fireside. Music by W. T. Wrighton. C. and R. Ollivier.
2. Fleur de Marie. Music by G. Barker. Cocks and Co.
3. The Last Meeting. By Linter. D'Almaine and Co.
4. Victoria and our Native Land. By S. Nelson. Cocks and Co.
5. Hungarian Serenade. By M. A. Young. Addison and Co.
6. The Sister Isle. By Mr. C. Beale and Signor Lanza. C. Beale.
7. The Little Moles. Poetry by C. Mackay, Esq., Music by G. Talhurst. J. Blackman.
8. Come, Come to the Willow Dell. Vocal Duet. By G. Herbert Rodwell. Cocks and Co.
9. Little Songs for Little Singers, easy to sing and easy to play. Little Tunes for Little Players, arranged to suit small hands. G. H. Davidson.
10. Come away, Love. Spring. By F. Hinsbury. Addison and Co.
11. Why do you watch the lone, lone Deep? Duet. By Stephen Glover. Cocks and Co.
12. Gyllott's Family Preceptor. Webb.

No. 1 is a seasonable song, in four flats, illustrated by the interior of an old baronial hall, with a Christmas party round the yule-log, welcoming the arrival of the pudding. After such an appeal, the charm of music would be irresistible.—No. 2, in four flats, three-four time, is an expressive melody. The words are by Mr G. J Cook, and were suggested by the engraving of "Fleur de Marie," after she had taken the veil.—No 3 is one of the series of the legends of Italy. The poetry is by Mrs. Crawford; and the music is graceful, and well adapted for a contralto voice.—No. 4, Mr. Nelson's loyal effusion, the words by J. W. Lake, is adapted for public dinners.—The Serenade, No. 5, is elegant.—No. 6 is another national song, suggested by her Majesty's visit to Ireland. No. 7 is a political ditty, the *refrain* of which is, "Grub, little moles, grub under ground—there's sunshine in the sky," the words are racy and spirited, like all Mr Mackay's songs for the people.—Mr. Rodwell's duet (No. 8) is fresh and pleasing.—The two volumes (No. 9) form the sixth and 18 of *Davidson's Musical Treasury*, and are well adapted for the rising generation—the "little dears" who are making early efforts to sing and play. The music is by the most eminent composers, nicely arranged for the juvenile students.—No. 10. The two songs by Mr. Kingsbury are smooth and melodious.—The duet (No. 11) is clever and musician-like.—No 12, the "Family Preceptor," is an easy guide: it is not crowded with difficulties in the progressive lessons for the piano; and as a school-book to begin with the rudiments, has been carefully compiled.

DANCE MUSIC.

1. Alice Polka. Des Wanderers Lebewohl. March of the Royal Horse Guards. Composed by Johann Strauss. Cocks and Co.
2. The Mistletoe Schottische, and Three New Polkas. By W. H. B. D'Almaine and Co.
3. The Brunswick Polka. By Miss A. S. Mounsey. Charles and Robert Ollivier.
4. The Sea-Serpent Polka. By Ellen L. Glasscock. S. H. Webb.
5. The Madras Fusilier Galop. By H. Brinley Richards. Hammond.
6. A Set of Six Waltzes. By R. A. Morton. Addison and Co.

The revolution effected in dance music by the compositions of Strauss and Lanner was noticed recently in our obituary of the former celebrated composer. Labitzksy, Musard, and Jullien have followed in the wake of the Viennese musicians, and now the present race of writers for dance purposes essay to imitate their predecessors in the use of inspiring themes, passionate melodies, caprice of rhythm, and finesse in the details. The Polka and the Waltz were placed in Strauss's coffin at his funeral; and the March—a very spirited one—was composed for his last *matinée musicale* in this country, last summer; thus investing these works with a melancholy interest, independently of their musical merits. The other compositions we have enumerated above have all considerable merit, particularly the "Schottische," with the inviting title of the "Missletoe"—certainly a heart-jumping as well as feet-stirring title. The composer, W. H. B., was the writer of the Christmas Polka, which appeared in the Illustrated London News last year. His subjects are catching and pleasing; and the devotees of the light fantastic toe will be gratified with the sparkling and well-accented polkas which accompany the "Missletoe Schottische."

CHRISTMAS BOOKS.

Christmas, this year, has not produced the usual crop of gift-books. There is a blight upon these ephemera: the public is weary of inanities, whether presented in the form of Books of Beauty, or of imitations of Chimes and Christmas Carols. The Annuals are all but defunct. The once abundant supply of Keepsakes, Amulets, and Forget-Me-Nots has begun to fail, and the buds have dropped off, one by one, never to bloom again. Mr. Dickens's stories have no longer the gloss of novelty; and such a swarm of imitators have rushed into the field after him—not because they have had merit or talent, but because he has been successful—that the very name of a Christmas Book has become distasteful. Publishers, in default of other attractions at Christmas time, have taken to re-printing standard works; and, by the aid of fine paper and type, and the elegances of binding, have managed to make old friends look better than new, and to provide gift-books suitable for all tastes. Possibly, at some future time, novelty will again be in request, and a new form of annual story-book, or poem, will bud forth amid the winter snows, and draw the coin from the pockets of those who wish to make literary presents. Until that time, we suppose we must be contented with what we have got.

Fisher's *Drawingroom Scrap-Book*—the oldest and most gorgeous of the Annuals—has been already noticed in our columns; but we return to it again, in order that the subject of Christmas Books may not be rendered incomplete in this place by its omission from among its fellows. It appears this year under the editorship of Mr. Charles Mackay, who has succeeded the Hon. Mrs. Norton in that somewhat difficult post. In his hands we do not think its usefulness or its beauty likely to be diminished. The following verses afford a fair sample of its poetry:—

THE FLAG OF ENGLAND.

Raise high the Flag of England—
The banner of the brave!
But not to desolate the world,
To conquer or enslave;
And not for civil warfare,
As in the days of yore,
When British steel beneath its folds
Was bathed in British gore.
Each flaunting rag,
A nation's flag,
May boast of deeds like these;
But we men,
The free men,
Claim nobler victories.

Raise high the flag of England!
At sound the battle crash
Its only triumphs had been won,
An Englishman might blush.
If by aggressive armies
Its brightest fame was bought,
We'd groan to think our fathers wrong,
And deem its glories nought;
We'd weep to own
Our power misgrown,
And to the world proclaim,
That we men,
The free men,
Would earn a better fame.

Raise high the flag of England—
The meteor of the fight!
That never flash'd on battle-field
Except to lead the right;
That never graced the triumphs
Of Cæsars, or their hosts;
Or carried rapine and revenge
To unoffending coasts.
Unfurl it high
In purity—
The flag without a stain!
That we men,
The free men,
May swear by it again.

Wherever it has floated,
Upon the sea or land,
There world-adorning Trade has stretch'd
Her civilising hand;
There Enterprise has ventured
Her argosies high-piled;
There Science strew'd the earth with flowers,
And kindly Knowledge smiled.
O'er deeds like these,
In storm and breeze,
Our flag has been unfurl'd;
And we men,
The free men,
Can show them to the world.

It led our sons undaunted,
With earnest souls sublime,
To track the bounds of earthly space
Through every zone and clime.
Through savage lands death-haunted,
Where southern oceans roll,
Through swamps and deserts of the line,
Or ice-fields of the Pole.
Wherever Trade
Or Science bade,
Discovery turned her prow,
That we men,
The free men,
Might glory in it now.

Be these thy triumphs ever,
Oh banner of our sires!
May never war unfurl thy cross
To gleam above her fires.
May civil strife ne'er plant thee
Upon the plain or hill,
But Peace, Discovery, Love, and Joy,
Exalt and wave thee still.
O'er smiling downs,
And prosperous towns,
Float, banner, as of yore,
That we men,
The free men,
May love thee evermore.

The *Keepsake* is almost the sole survivor of its class. It bears this year upon its title-page the name of the Countess of Blessington, but was only partially edited by that lamented lady. The preface gives the following modest account, by her successor, of the circumstances under which her task was undertaken:—

"For some months previous to her lamented death, Lady Blessington had been contemplating the completion of this work, and had designed for its pages one of her latest productions. When the career of her under whose brilliant auspices this periodical had so often appeared was suddenly brought to a close, the proprietor, unwilling to keep back a volume which he felt was invested with so peculiar and melancholy an interest, ventured to trust its conclusion to one who, however deficient she may be in those qualifications which so eminently fitted Lady Blessington to produce a work of this nature, has at least had the advantage of being thoroughly acquainted with the system of management pursued by the late editress; who had even assisted in her labours, and who was

in communication with the contributors whose names—many of them long known and highly esteemed in the literary world—appear in the following pages. Having bestowed her best attention on the present volume of the 'Keepsake,' she trusts it will be allowed to bear comparison with its predecessors; or that, if it be found in any degree wanting, the very peculiar circumstances under which it was brought out will be accepted by an indulgent public in extenuation of the deficiency."

The engravings are of various orders of merit. Among our favourites are "May Cumming," by J. B. Smith, a beautiful study of a Scottish lass, with her water-pitcher, standing at a mountain rill; "Elfrida," by E. Corbould; and the "Exile's Wife," by T. F. Marshall.

The list of contributors is large, but not eminent, and includes a swarm of the minnows of literature, with only one or two tritons among them. In the latter class we must rank Barry Cornwall and Mrs. S. C. Hall. Barry Cornwall's contribution is the most striking in the book: rough, but vigorous—prosaic, yet poetical—homely and affecting in its way—and with a touch of real tragedy:—

VERDICT, "FOUND DEAD."

About ten years ago, a paragraph appeared in some of the daily newspapers, giving an account of an Inquest held on the body of a young woman "found dead" in some obscure street or lane in London. The body was discovered frightfully emaciated, scantily clothed, and in a poor garret, which was entirely destitute of every article of furniture, comfort, or otherwise, except a few ragged love-letters, which she had preserved through every privation. According to the evidence, she had been at one time a person of considerable beauty, and had evidently died of hunger.

'Twas on a dark December's evening,
Loud the blast, and bitter cold;
Downwards came the whirling waters,
Deep and black the river roll'd;
Not a dog beneath the tempest—
Not a beggar upon his beat;
Wind and rain, and cold and darkness,
Swept through ev'ry desert street.

Muffled to the teeth, that evening
I was struggling in the storm,
Through pestilent lanes and hungry alleys;
Suddenly, an ancient form
Peer'd from out a gloomy doorway,
And, with trembling croak, it said,
"In the left-hand empty garret
You will find a woman—dead!

"Never stepp'd a finer creature,
When she was a simple maid;
But she did like many others—
Loved a man and was betray'd.
I have seen her in her carriage
Riding, diamonds in her hair;
And I've seen her starving (starving!
Do you hear?), and now—she's there!"

Up the worn and slippery staircase
With a quicken'd pulse I sprung;
Famine, Filth, and mean Despair
Round about the darkness hung:
No kind vision met my glances—
Friend or helper of the poor,
So the crazy room I enter'd,
And look'd down upon the floor.

There, on the rough and naked boards,
A long, gaunt, wasted figure lay,
Murder'd in its youth by Hunger—
All its beauty—wrinkled clay.
Life's poor wants had left her nothing—
Clothes nor fuel, food nor bed;
Nothing, save some ragged letters,
Whereon lay the ghastly head!

Nothing! yet, what more could Pity
Crave for one about to die,
Than sweet words from one she worship'd
(Sweet, though every word a lie)?
In the morning of her pleasure,
In the midnight of her pain,
They were all her wealth, her comfort,
Treasured, ay, and not in vain.

And with her they now lie mouldering—
And a date upon a stone
Telleth where (to end the story)
Love's poor outcast sleeps alone.
Mourn not; for at length she sleepeth
The soft slumber of the dead,
Resting on her loved love-letters—
Last, fit pillow for her head!

Mrs. Hall's story of the "Wild Rose of Rosstrevor" is beautifully and simply told. We wish it were not too long for quotation in our columns. The other articles are of the *ultra-mediocre* school, and require no further notice.

The *Court Album* is a nondescript volume, neither annual nor periodical, and looking as little like a Christmas book in anything save gilding and binding, as can well be imagined. It contains fourteen portraits of the female aristocracy, with short prose notices, written *at*, rather than upon, the lovely subjects. The ladies whose portraits are presented are, the Marchioness of Ormonde, Miss Georgina Lygon, Miss Edith Mercer, Lady Clementina Villiers, Lady Elizabeth Villiers, Lady Adela Ibbetson, the Countess of Essex, Mrs. Charles Cavendish, Miss Ogilvie, Princess Nicholas Esterhazy, the Viscountess Drumlanrig, Lady Frances Russell, the Hon. Caroline Dawson, and the Hon. Matilda Paget. The English aristocracy, that can boast among its members such flowers of loveliness as these, deserves the character it has acquired, of being the handsomest aristocracy in the world. The letterpress which accompanies the exquisite portrait of the fascinating Princess Esterhazy will show how little this beautiful volume owes to its editor, and how difficult it is to write aside of a subject—*at* it, and not of it. The extract affords a fair sample of the literature of the volume:—

PRINCESS NICHOLAS ESTERHAZY.

For the world—we mean the world which lies without the latitude and longitudes of informed society—the idea connected with the name of Esterhazy is quite curious enough to warrant its being transfixed and pinned down upon paper, as one selects a specimen of entomological eccentricity. The leading notion is "something about diamonds." *Othello's* barbarian estimate of the way to make a valuable world—"of one entire and perfect chrysolite" (a thought which always appeared to us as having slipped, by mistake, out of the part of *Shylock*), resembles the ordinary opinion in that matter. The tradition of the "jacket of jackets," so full of precious stones so previously appended, that "a thousand pounds' worth drop off every time its wearer puts it on," is as firmly fixed in the popular mind as the legend of the telescope-maker's mark half-way up the south front of Somerset House—an object which all London believes is the watch of a man who was repairing the building, who fell, and who, being saved by his chain catching a nail, left the article as a "votive offering." Napoleon d'Abrantes did something towards confirming this faith when he wrote his lively narrative of the procession of the Fête Dieu, at Vienna. "One of the finest objects in this ceremony is the detachment of the Hungarian Guard, commanded by Prince Esterhazy. Nothing can give an idea of the pomp of this corps—nothing can make you understand the appearance of its Chief. All the diamonds of the house of Esterhazy, entailed thereon like an estate, sparkled that day on the Prince, as all those upon the house of Cadaval upon St. George's hat at Lisbon. His costume, which is the national Hungarian one, consists of a pelisse and loose cloak, each plate of which is of fine pearls, and every button a diamond: his horse's martingale is one stream of diamonds." And then another legend is rife, which states that a Scotch nobleman, showing the ambassador his estate, said, "I have four thousand sheep." "But you have mentioned the number of my shepherds," was the reply. Uniting these ideas with a general impression of awe and admiration with which the brilliant career of a successful European diplomatist inspires the public, the result is, that any nobleman who for years may bear the name of Esterhazy, will be looked upon as the minister who ought to have been present when Aladdin's mother brought the baskets full of huge jewels to the Sultan, as such a counsellor would first have diplomatically arranged a wager of dropping alternate diamonds, stone against stone (as the Beggar of Bethnal green did with money), for his daughter's hand; and would, secondly, have magnificently flung down showers of luminous legends from his own treasure-house, enriching his master, and utterly bewildering the base-born pretender to a Royal alliance.

And there may be some being in public faith, after all—there usually is; for, "rich jewels, diamonds, cash, and credit" are at the illustrious and most ancient house of Esterhazy, on a wealthy beyond a count, in nobler jewels—intellect, high honour, and unswerving loyalty. It is even less necessary to add that the house of Esterhazy has been still further enriched by an alliance with the noble English family of Jersey.

The *Babes in the Wood*, a reprint of the touching old ballad, is a reissue of a beautiful little volume that made its first appearance last year, and excited much admiration for the charming tenderness and simplicity of its illustrations. They are from the hand of the Marchioness of Waterford, and reflect much honour on her Ladyship's taste, feeling, and accomplishment. The book is quite a gem of typography and embellishment, and is sure to become a favourite wherever it is known. The illustrations have been executed by Mr. Brandard, from thirteen stones, so as to produce the requisite effect, without one touch of hand workmanship.

The *Book of Ruth* is issued by the same publisher. It is a black-letter reprint of that affecting book of Holy Writ, with profuse illustrations by the Lady Augusta Cadogan. The designs are very effective.

The *Episodes of Insect Life*, by Acheta Domestica, is not, strictly speaking, a Christmas book, but it is something better. It is a book for all seasons, and will be as welcome to all true lovers of nature in midsummer as in midwinter. Its design is a happy one. The author, or authoress (we think we are not wrong in attributing the work to a lady) enters into the closest arcana of insect life; and, by exaggerating their proportions in reference to the world in which they move, makes us acquainted with their habits in a manner as original as it is charming. There is no formidable array of scientific nomenclature to repel the reader—all is clear, simple, and intelligible, and we feel that in such companionship solitude is populous

"With fairy-form'd and many-colour'd things
That innocently open their glad wings,
Fearless and full of life."

What, for instance, can be better than the opening chapter on the Lady-bird?

"THE LADY-BIRD OF OUR CHILDHOOD.'

Give me leave
To *eat* my *fill*, and I will through and through
Cleanse the foul surface of the infected *leaf*.

"Many who exterminate spiders as a matter of merit, crush earwigs without remorse, and hold *Black*-beetles in abhorrence, look with involuntary kindness on the little *red*-beetle styled the Lady-bird. For this especial favour she stands indebted partly to her pretty spotted gown, and partly to her being associated with the earliest recollections of our childhood. A word or two, *en passant*, on nursery rhymes, on that one at least which is pertinent to our subject:—

'Lady-bird! Lady-bird! fly away home,
Your house is on fire and your children alone!'

Now, in reality, instead of flying to the rescue of her own innocents, her business is most probably to murder and devour a score of other innocents, clustered together on a hop or rose-leaf; or, in other words, to make a luscious meal of *Aphides* or Honey-dew Insects, of whom her Lady-birdship is exceedingly fond—fond as a wolf of a flock of sheep.

"So stands the fact; and the nursery fiction may, perhaps, in these matter-of-fact times, be impugned for giving a notion purely imaginary concerning the Lady-bird's 'house and children,' and her probable course and business when released from her captor's grasp. Yet what matters it? The simple couplet may implant a wrong notion, but that is soon corrected; and it may implant, also, a right feeling likely to abide. It urges to humanity at the expense of selfishness; to set at liberty the pretty prisoner, of which the childish captor is so proud, that it may go to the rescue of its distressed little ones. Such, at least, is the spirit in which we imagine this address to the Lady-bird to have been originally dictated to some little child long since grown grey and mouldered into earth.

"The Lady-bird, or *Coccinella*, has many claims upon our kindness in addition to those which it possesses as the favourite of our childhood. Of our manhood it is also the useful friend, however little we may so regard it; and it is, *par excellence*, a friend in all weathers. It greets us in early spring, enjoys the summer with us, stays by us through the fall of the leaf, and even in mid-winter can emerge from its hybernal retreat, as if on purpose to remind us of more cheerful seasons, past and to come. Perhaps on account of its hardihood—an endowment for which it is no doubt in some measure indebted to its highly varnished covering—the Lady-bird has acquired amongst our Catholic neighbours the appellations of *Vache à Dieu*, and *Bête de la Vierge*, as though it were a creature especially favoured by providential care. These names, however, are somewhat more applicable if the insect be regarded as one of those little, but not unimportant agents whereby the king Creator is accustomed to confer benefits; and that for such we are indebted to the *Coccinella* is a fact with which every gardener—every one at least who knows how to distinguish between friend and foe—is practically acquainted. He sees his rose trees and honeysuckles, and other favourites of his care, laden with blight insects (the *Aphides*, or Plant-lice, whose history we need not now repeat); and on finding their multitudes gradually thinned, he knows that he is mainly indebted for their riddance to exterminating Lady-birds, which, aided by two or three allies, confer on the hop-grower a similar benefit.

"By entomologists, the Lady-bird is regarded as a beautiful example of his favourite order of Beetles (*Coleoptera*); when the pencil of nature furnishes him with a rare or newly-colored variety, he looks upon it as a prize. It was the striking prettiness of a black and yellow Lady-bird, added to its extraordinary vitality in flying away after an immersion of four-and-twenty hours in ardent spirits, which first attracted the attention of Kirby, and led him, for the amusement and benefit of thousands, to adopt the study of insects. Yet of the millions who are well enough acquainted, by sight, with this common Beetle, so gaily distinguished from the darker brethren of its order, how few know a single word about its history, or suspect that, besides being a pretty, it is a useful, little animal.

"Nearly everybody has a knowledge, more or less accurate, of the transformations undergone by Moths and Butterflies (the *Lepidoptera* of naturalists), but not many, perhaps, are aware that most other insects go through similar changes. Those of the Lady-bird are very curious; and the difference of form between its long fat figure in the first or *larva* stage of being, and its half-spherical shape as a winged Beetle, is scarcely less striking than that betwixt the Butterfly and the Caterpillar from which it has expanded."

The chapter on "Insect Magicians" affords another proof of the skill with which the author of this volume contrives to convey information:—

"INSECT MAGICIANS.

"Lo! at their fairy touch at once springs forth
A magic growth of seeming fruits and flowers,
Fair to the eye, and animate within
By more than vegetative life.

"The day approaches on which oak-apples, bearing their gilded honours, will perpetuate the memory of those their ancestral fruits, which hung, in company with a hunted Monarch, on the tree of Boscobel. Whether dress'd in tinsel, or adorned by Nature's painting, these apples of Royalty are pretty things to look at; and against the coming anniversary (the 29th of May), which will bring the a witnin the reach of all, it may be worth inquiring whether they have aught within deserving notice; or whether, as with the Merry Monarch's self, they are to be estimated only for their outward bravery.

"Pleasant to the taste these fair fruits are not (as well we know by bitter experiences of childhood); so, not daring to bite, let us pull one of them asunder, or, dividing it with a knife, reveal its secrets. We now see, surrounded and bounded by a mugy pulp, a set of cells, each with its solitary living occupant, for whose safe keeping, and that of his fellows, this fruit-like tenement was called into existence, not by the labours of a trifling artificer, but by the touch of a flying fairy. The insect tenants of these pulpy palaces are not unlike, in one condition of their being, to the scions of Royal houses. It is not unpossible that before one of them has attained to the majority of its winged estate, all may be despoiled of their inheritance by a host of usurping parasites, such as, in palaces reared by hands, have often enacted a resembling part.

"The above description of a common oak-apple, its Gall-fly occupant, and Ichneumon intruder, may seem over-fanciful; but in writing of Galls, our pen may possibly be carried from the dry land of simple fact by some spirit of fiction in our ink—an infusion, it is likely, of gallnuts, the produce of the East, the very region of romance. With graver pens than ours fancies would seem, indeed, to have been the very growth of Galls; for, descanting on their origin, an Italian entomologist, an observant naturalist—one who waged war, moreover, with popular fallacies—imagines that Oak-apples and Galls were animated, nay, brought into being, by a soul—not an animal, but a vegetative and sensitive one—in the plant itself. To account for the mysterious entrance of an insect into the centre of an impenetrable ball, he might just as well have adopted, and slightly modified to suit his purpose, the no less imaginative notion of some learned Jewish Rabbins, who believed, or not believing, taught that human souls transmigrate after death into leaves and buds. 'For certain crimes,' they would have it, 'a soul goes into the leaf of a tree; the wind then rises, and, shaking it about, causes great torment. This punishment ceases when the leaf falls to the ground: though sometimes, indeed, such a soul passes from leaf to leaf through several.'

"Before we throw these learned bubbles entirely away, suppose we, in sport, toss up the last of them, just to make with it another random hit at the origin of life in the oak-apple. Let us fancy, with the sagacious Rabbins, an erring soul incarcerate within a single leaf, or wandering from one green prison to another. A portion of its guilt thus expiated, we may imagine it in remittance of punishment, and, as a first step towards restoration, permitted to throw aside its mere vegetable skin, and to put on an animal form (albeit one of the very lowest), as the grub, or even egg of a gall-nut insect. Under a transition so important as the recovery of an animal shape, however insignificant, could a poor soul do otherwise than cause a most irregular disturbance amongst the contiguous vegetable juices—which, forthwith beginning to ferment, an i rise, and consolidate around it, soon constitute again its vegetable prison—a prison of no larger dimensions than the narrow circle of an oak apple, or a currant-leaf gall."

We will simply add, that the illustrations are as interesting as the letterpress; and we leave the *Episodes of Insect Life* to the popularity that is sure to attend them.

The *Strange Adventures of Kit Bam, Mariner*, by Mrs. Cowden Clarke, is a book of last year; but it is likely, we should think, to be a favourite as long as "Gulliver" or "Sinbad the Sailor." That is saying a great deal for its numerous merits. *Kit* is sure to recommend himself to the young.

"'Twere a pity
To stint the wonders to the known, and leave
Imagination not a world to conquer."

So say the notes to the volume. We entirely agree in its wisdom, and think the authoress deserves the gratitude of all boys and girls for her story; and of grown-up people too, if they would only be modest enough to avow that they delight in such pleasant and instructive mixtures of truth and fiction.

The *Lady's Album of Fancy Work* is not exactly a book for the reading public; but the working public, or that portion of it whose nimble fingers supply the lords of the creation with the nick-nacks that affection loves to give and receive, will no doubt find it valuable. The following extract from the preface is the only passage likely to interest those who read. The workers will find interest in every page.

"The exercise of the needle has been from time immemorial a favourite occupation with the females of every country; and the allusions to the subject from cotemporary historians and poets evince that this feminine pursuit was regarded with approval and respect. The invention of embroidery is ascribed to the Phrygians; and we also learn from ancient authors, that the Sidonians particularly excelled in this beautiful art of decorative needlework; it must have also made considerable progress in this country soon after the Norman Conquest, from the accounts that are recorded of the robes embroidered in gold and silver, generally worn by persons of rank at that period. The Bayeau Tapestry also remains to us as a lasting trophy of the skill and industry of Queen Matilda and the ladies of her court, and is not more interesting as a historical record than as a specimen of the needlework of the mediæval age. The introduction of knitting into this country is comparatively of modern date—so late as the middle of the sixteenth century. The invention of the art is usually ascribed to the Spaniards; though the Scotch, with some appearance of justice, assert their claims as its originators. Like all inventions, knitting has undergone wonderful improvement since it was first simply used for stocking-making; and the value attached to stockings so made may be judged from the fact, that a pair were presented as a fitting present from one sovereign to another. A pair of knitted hose was amongst the gifts received by that lover of finery, Queen Elizabeth; but no record remains to show if these were preserved with the three thousand robes which were found after her death in the wardrobe of England's Maiden Queen.

"This love for domestic occupations, which is so admirable a trait in the character of our country women, has often been a subject of gratulation; and that female ingenuity and skill may continue to be employed in embellishing the drawingroom, rather than in directing the political intrigues of the *salon*, must be desired by all interested in the preservation of those domestic attributes which give so pleasing a charm to home, and secure the comfort of all around.

"The taste which her Majesty Queen Victoria evinces for feminine pursuits and occupations has naturally exercised considerable influence in preserving habits of industry amongst her female subjects; and to her Majesty's example, and that of the amiable Queen Dowager, may be ascribed that the labours of the English embroideress are now justly appreciated, and her work esteemed as in no respects inferior to the produce of foreign ingenuity."

What have we we here? Verily, "Old Friends with *New Faces*"—one-and-twenty stories of our childhood—with more than one hundred illustrations by John Absolon and Harrison Weir, under the title of "A Treasury of Pleasure—Books for Young People," and seasonable as a Christmas addition to the nursery or play-room. Here are Little Bo-Peep, Simple Simon, Mother Goose, the House that Jack Built, Cock Robin, Mother Hubbard, the Three Bears, Fox and Geese, Tom the Piper's Son, Goody Two Shoes, and other little histories, too numerous for us to mention. Some bibliographical skill has been shown by including in the collection The Wonderful Story of Henny-Penny, and The Robin's Yule Song—which are told by nurses in Scotland; and Southey's version of the story of the Three Bears. The woodcuts are not the grotesque and unlifelike designs formerly common in books of this class, but they are pretty and graceful realities. The men, women, and children, drawn by Mr. Absolon, wear the costume of the last century, but are pleasant people; and the quadrupeds and birds (always an excellent feature in children's books) are from the well-practised pencil of Mr. Weir. There is, by the way, in both classes of subjects a rural and picturesque character of simplicity—the fittest charm for childhood. The binding of the book is an elegant design, in blue and gold, by Mr. Owen Jones.

BLINDMAN'S-BUFF.—DRAWN BY KENNY MEADOWS.—(SEE PAGE 418.)

FORFEITS.—DRAWN BY KENNY MEADOWS.—(SEE PAGE 418.)

THE FEAR OF THE WORLD;

OR, LIVING FOR APPEARANCES.

BY THE BROTHERS MAYHEW,

Authors of "The Greatest Plague of Life," &c.

CHAPTER I.

"THEN! *seulement une sole frite! C'est bienheureux, ma chère, que je n'a pas demandé de mes amis à dîner. Tu auras du me le dire ce matin.*"

Mr. Wellesley Nicholls always made it a point of speaking to his wife in French upon such subjects as he did not wish to come to the servant's ears; and, upon this occasion, owing to the presence of the page-boy Parker, who, in his white cotton gloves, stood at the sideboard, waiting at their early three o'clock dinner, Mr. Wellesley Nicholls translated into that language the feelings he experienced on lifting up the cover before him, and finding only a fried sole, which he knew to be the usual family apology for cold meat.

Mrs. Wellesley Nicholls not being so expert a linguist as her husband, objected to argue the point in a foreign tongue; so answering simply "Oui," she told the page to pull down the blinds, and that he need not stop, as she would ring when he was wanted; and that, if any one called, they had gone for a drive in the Park.

The boy left, and she proceeded:—"As for telling you, my dear, that we should only have a make-up dinner to-day, why, of course, I thought you would recollect we were going to the Chief Baron's to-night, and I never dreamt that you would be so foolish as to bring anybody home with you. Besides, surely cold meat ought to be good enough for us when we are by ourselves."

"My dear Sara," answered Wellesley, "I'm not grumbling about the cold meat, only I can't be expected to carry all these arrangements in my head, and you should have told me, my love; for suppose I had brought any one home, now, how pretty it would have looked!"

"As for that," returned Sara, "we might have said it was lunch. But I should have had to take all my hair out, and a pretty figure I should have looked by the time we got to the Chief Baron's. I never knew any one so thoughtless as you, Wellesley dear."

Mrs. Wellesley Nicholls had the misfortune to be what is called a showy woman—that is to say, she was tall and stontish, of a dark complexion, and had a well-rounded shoulder, which her husband loved at evening parties to behold in contrast with a black velvet dress; and, moreover, she was unlucky enough to be blest with a remarkably fine head of black hair: so that, for the satisfaction of allowing her friends to see her ringlets twisting nearly down to her waist, she passed the better part of her existence in curl-papers; in which, indeed, she would have fainted to have been discovered.

This fine head of hair and that well-rounded shoulder—now nearly ten years ago—had won the heart of Mr. Wellesley Nicholls, a young barrister, with an allowance—till his profession enabled him to dispense with it—of £500 a year from his father, Sir Giles Nicholls, who held a lucrative Government situation at Newcastle upon-Tyne, and had been knighted, owing to the lucky accident of his having, as Mayor of that town, been called upon to present some "humble and loyal address" to the King at some particular period. As the only son and heir of the Knight, Mr. Wellesley Nicholls thought it his duty to uphold the dignity of the family in as noble and fashionable a manner as he could; and, though his friendly briefs and motions-of-course only enabled him to defray his clerk's wages and rent of chambers, yet the showy charms of his wife, and the paternal title, had induced him to keep up an establishment, and launch out into parties, in a style that had long ago made his friends set him down as a man of at least treble as much as his income really was.

Indeed, the main object of Mr. Wellesley Nicholl's life was to be considered by what he called "the world" as a much richer, nobler, and worthier man than he had any pretensions to be. His whole life was one round of schemes and tricks to gain the applause of "the world." He furnished his house, not for himself, but for "the world;" he kept servants for "the world;" he clothed himself, his wife and children, for "the world." He gave champagne parties for the praise of "the world," and stinted himself, when at home, in fear of it. He had married his showy wife to gain the admiration of "the world," and had cut her humble relations through the dread of its sneers. He was publicly generous and charitable, while, secretly, he was mean, false, and unjust. He was ever trying to plate truth with appearances. In a word, he lived and lied for "the world," and "the world" returned it by laughing at him for his pains. And to-day Mr. Wellesley Nicholls has drawn down the blinds for fear that "the world" might come and look in at the window, to enquire what he was eating for dinner.

While they were still busy with their solitary fried sole, they were alarmed by a double knock at the door.

"There, now! Who can that be?" exclaimed Mrs. Wellesley Nicholls. "But it is always the case: if you happen to have a dinner you're all ashamed of, half a dozen people are sure to call. Try if you can see who it is, Wellesley."

Mr. Nicholls accordingly advanced to the window, and, pulling the blind cautiously aside, endeavoured to command a complete view of the door-step, but in vain; while Mrs. Wellesley Nicholls, when she heard the page coming up, opened the parlour door a little way, as gently as she could, and said in a whisper, "Hush—ah—sh! Mind, Parker, we're gone out for a drive in the Park;" and then, closing it, she stood listening at it, begging her husband, for goodness' sake, not to make any noise.

All that Mrs. Wellesley Nicholls was able to catch, however, was the sound of the door closing and of footsteps ascending the stairs, until, at length, she plainly heard them treading overhead.

"Why, I declare if he hasn't shown them up into the drawing-room!" then cried the horror-stricken Mrs. Wellesley Nicholls. "That boy must be half foolish! I thought we should never be able to keep him long. You must go up, my dear. I wouldn't be seen in these papers for I don't know what," she added, with a sly glance at the looking-glass.

"It's impossible, Sara; I really can't go up, smelling of fish and porter as I must. It's impossible; I really can't."

At this juncture the page Parker entered.

"I thought your mistress told you we had gone out for a drive in the Park?" began Mr. Wellesley Nicholls.

"I told the gentleman so, sir," answered the boy; "but he said he would step in, and wait till you came back, sir."

"Did he give you any card?" asked Mrs. Wellesley Nicholls.

"No, ma'am. He said the name wasn't of any consequence," returned the boy.

"What kind of a looking gentleman is he?" inquired Mr. Wellesley Nicholls.

"He a'nt exactly a gentleman, sir," replied the page; "he's a countryfied farmer-looking person, in top-boots, if you please, sir. He asked to see missus, sir."

"*Y a-t-ce que vous connaissez quelqu'un comme celui-là?*" asked Mr. Wellesley Nicholls of Mrs. W. N.

"That will do, Parker; you can go," said Mrs. Wellesley Nicholls, avoiding a reply in French. And when Parker had gone, she added in a low voice, "The only person I can imagine it to be is the butcher, my dear."

"The butcher!" echoed Mr. Wellesley Nicholls. "Impossible, my dear! He could never have the impudence to come with a double knock to my door." And, remembering that his father was a Knight, he jerked his head back with becoming dignity.

"There's no answering for the airs that tradesmen give themselves now-a-days," returned Mrs. Wellesley Nicholls. "He's been after his money two or three times before, and behaved very insolently; only I didn't like to annoy you, my dear, by telling you of it at the time."

"Ah! but you should, my love!" peevishly replied Mr. Wellesley Nicholls, "you should. You forget I've my pecuniary arrangements to make, and you see the difficulties you get me into now, by keeping the applications of these people from me. For I don't like, my dear, to overdraw my account at the banker's, and I'm sure my balance there at present is not large enough to pay him. You must go up yourself, Sara, and get him to wait until the next quarter comes round. For I know, if I go, I shall get knocking the fellow down, and it's better to avoid such scenes before the servants."

Mrs. Wellesley Nicholls prepared to comply with her husband's request, by arranging her cap in the glass, and then went up-stairs, planning to herself what excuse she could make.

"Hush—sh—sh! Mind, Parker, we're gone for a drive in the Park."

When she entered the room her annoyance was in no way relieved on finding that the supposed butcher was none other than her only brother, Farmer Reuben Marsh, of Farnham, Surrey. Not that she had any dislike to her brother: indeed, it would have been strange if she had; for it was he who had supported her after her father's death, and who had cheerfully shared with her the few comforts of his home at a time when, owing to the embarrassed state of the family affairs, Reuben had found it difficult to keep the farm in his hands. But his manners and habits were so much at variance with those of the circle in which his sister now moved, that she and her husband were in constant dread lest it should be known that the fashionable Mr. and Mrs. Wellesley Nicholls were in any way akin to the unpolished Reuben Marsh.

"What, Reuben! is it you, dear? Oh, I am so glad to see you!" she cried, running up to him. "Well, this is an unexpected pleasure, to be sure," and she kissed him in a manner that showed that she no longer relished the rustic perfume of the farm-yard that hung about his clothes.

"Ah! I knew my plump sister Sally would be glad to see a body again—I knew thee thee would, girl," answered Reuben, returning his sister's embrace with such hearty warmth that the little lace cap she had pinned on to the back of her head fell on the carpet. "Why, thee beest twice as buxom, Sally, as when I see'd thee afore, at the time I was up in London for the cattle show—now five year ago, that it be. Well, I thought I'd take thee by surprise, gal. But that boy of yours all over buttons, as if thee'd fastened his jacket on with brass-headed nails like, said thee'd gone for a drive in the Park, and thee wast at home after all. Why, what a lying young rogue he be, to be sure!"

"He didn't know you, Reuben, and we are out to all visitors to-day," answered Mrs. Nicholls.

"What! out when thee beest at home, Sally?" exclaimed her brother.

"No, but you don't understand these things, Reuben," she replied. "It's the fashion, when you don't want to see any of your friends, to say that you are out. They know what one means."

"Then, if thy friends know thee beest lying, gal, what a fool thee must be not to tell the truth. And pretty friends they must be, too, that thee don't care to see! Ah, Sally, Sally, when thee wast at Farnham, thee'dst always a bite and a sup for thy friends, instead of an untruth to turn them from the door with."

"Yes, but, Reuben, suppose you're not dressed to receive company," she continued.

"Why, then, dang it!" answered Reuben, "can't thee ask the folk to sit down whilst thee goest and cleanest thyself, as thee hast done, gal, many a time and oft before now?"

"Yes, but in London, Reuben," she added, "we can't do as you can in the country. You see, one's friends judge so from appearances here."

"'Pearances! Yes I know you mean the look of the thing like," returned Reuben. "Now, I'll tell thee what it be, Sally. T'other day I went to Farmer Griffiths—him as bought our black cow the year afore you left us: well, I see'd on the table in their best parlour, you know, a beautiful orange—quite a pictur' it was, with such a beautiful gold coat of his own, surely! The old gentleman see'd me looking at it, and says he, 'Will you have an orange, Reuben?' 'Thank you,' says I, 'I don't know as I won't, if I been't a robbing on you.' So I takes it up, and when I comes to try it, dang'd if I didn't nearly break a tooth You'll laugh, like the old gentleman did, when I tell you, for, bless you, it warn't nothing but stone! So, that's what comes, you see, of trusting to 'pearances. Now, listen to me, Sally, if thee goest choosing thy friends by the fine looks of the cloth of their coats, they'll serve thee as the orange did thy brother Reuben; for, when thee comest to try them, thee'lt find them nothing but stone after all. So, look about thee, gal! look about thee!"

"Yes, yes, I understand," answered Mrs. Wellesley Nicholls, growing fidgetty at her brother's lengthened visit, and fearing every minute that he would be asking to see her husband. "Well, now, dear Reuben, that you *are* here, I hope you're come to stop. Wellesley would so like to see you when he comes home."

"Oh, then, he's out too, eh?" replied Reuben. "Ah, I know what you mean now. It's the fashion, as thee said, when thee doesn't want to see thy friends, to say thee'rt out. I am getting quite a London man, you see, Sally."

"Why, what a strange person you're grown, Reuben," remarked Mrs. Wellesley Nicholls. "You *will* take everything wrongly. Now, do let me order something for you, if it's only a glass of wine and a biscuit."

"No, thank thee, Sally, girl," returned Reuben. "You see, I passed my word to dine at the Black Ram with neighbour Williams, as stood godfather, you know, to my little Tommy. And, to tell thee the truth, I should not be much at my ease here, for I be quite afraid to move for the crockery and things."

"Oh, you needn't be frightened of that, Reuben," answered Mrs. Wellesley Nicholls, "for we don't take our meals in this room."

"Ah! then, thee beest frightened to use it thyself, eh?" returned Reuben. "Well, Sally, it be plaguey fine, gal, sartinly. They say a body had better not spile the ship for a hap'orth of tar; but I be afraid, lass, thee beest a-spiling her here with too much on't. And look thee, Sally," he continued, lifting up the brown holland covering to the ottoman on which he was seated, "where be the use of these grand satin covers, if thee beest obliged to hide them under these here pinafores, eh?"

"You see they are too good for every-day use, Reuben," answered Mrs Wellesley Nicholls, "and so we keep them covered up; that is what is called a housewife's prudence."

"Well, but it seems a queer kind of prudence," he returned, "to have two covers to do the work of one. I always thought that was what folks meant by extravagance."

"Yes, but don't you see, Reuben," she continued, "the one is for every-

She looked much younger than when he had married her

day use, as I said before, and the other for grand occasions—when our friends come."

"Then London folks must be very generous people," replied her brother, "to put them-selves to so much expense for their friends. Why, they tell me London were a wicked place, but I find it be quite another sort of a thing. Yes. I be sure on it now; because afore thee came up, Sally, I were a-looking at this book here about the Orphans' Asylum, and I see thee hast given the poor babes five guineas for these four years past; but thee spells thy name without cre an 'h' now Sal-y; what be that for?"

"Oh, that's only one of Wellesley's fancies," she answered, smiling, whilst inwardly she writhed under her brother's rude sarcasms. But you surely can't be going to find fault with my subscribing to the Orphans' Asylum?"

"No, Sally, gal, I be main glad to see thee do it, and find that after thee has done so much here for thy friends, thee hast got summit left for the poor fatherless things; though it strikes me I should have loved thee better, gal, if, among all thy charity, thee hadst offered to help a body with even a pound or two towards poor father's debts. I've had a hard time on it, Sally, to pay them all; but, though I would not have taken your husband's money, yet I should have blest both of ye for doing all ye could for the honour of the poor old man when he were dead and gone. It were a deuce of a struggle, Sally, but I ha' got through it all now, thank goodness, and paid the last three and twenty pounds two years come Michaelmas; so that thee needn't be ashamed of thy relations now, Sally, thee needn't."

"Wel, but Reuben," she said, kissing him, "I am sure I was never ashamed of my relations. But calm yourself, and don't talk so loud, there's a good brother, for I know you wouldn't like the servants to hear all about dear father's difficulties."

"No, sister Sally, not for the poor old man's sake, I wouldn't. Now, listen to me, dear," he continued, taking her hand; "maybe, I've been rough and hard with thee, but I was angered, gal. When thee lived with I and Molly, at Farnham, thee wast a different lass. Then thee spoke as thee thought, and thee loved thy brother as much as he loved thee, and thee were proud on him for a l he had battled through, and used to tell my Molly there wer'nt a squire round to be put beside him. And when counsellor Nicholls asked me to gie thee to him, though I felt loth to part with thee, Sally girl, yet I thought ye loved one another; and as he had twice the means that I had to make thee happy, I gave thee away to him, and that's now near upon ten years ago. And since then I've seed thee three times, and each of them were of my own seeking; and thy husband but once, and thy little ones ne'er a once at all."

"Yes, but, dear Reuben," she answered, with downcast eyes, not liking to look him in the face, "you know when you called you would never stay till they could be brought down to you."

"No, Sally, girl, I never were at my ease in thy house yet," he added, "for thee always put thy brother in a grand gilt, cold room, by him-self, and true wast a quarter of an hour before thee came to him, and then thee seemed so stuck up like, that I were almost freez'd when I kissed thee; and though my Molly always sent thee the fattest of the turkeys and good things at Christmas-tide, yet thy letters were only full of thanks, and never said a word about coming to see a bo-by."

"Yes; but you forget, Reuben," she interrupted, whilst a tear trickled down her cheeks, "my husband's busi ess always keeps him in London."

"Well, Sally, g'rl," he continued, kissing her, "I'm glad to hear it; I feared it were otherwise. But even now, when I come to see thee, thee meet me with a lie on thy door-step, and set me in a room with ruin written in gilt letters all about it, and covered over with a fine carpet that I be afeard to put my hobnails upon; so that a body can't help thinking how long it will be afore I see it with an auction bill on it, hanging out of the window. There! thee needn't start, girl: they be hard words to fling at thee, but they be the truest and the kindest meant; there's heard thee two years; for I know what £500 a year can do better than thee canst. Tell me, Sally, and I'm as sartain sure as if I seed the bills, that more than half these gewgaws be not paid for; and that thee beest like the play-actors, dressed in a lot of finery that don't belong to thee."

"Mr. Nicholls, Reuben, will attend to his own affairs," she answered, rising; "and perhaps it would be better if other people followed his example."

"Ah! I know what thee meanest," he continued; "but I've reproached myself for not warning thee many a year before; for, depend on it, no good will come on it, gal. Ah! poor Sally, Sally, thee'st got a bitter winter to go through, and maybe that thee'll be glad to come down then to see thy brother. There! there! come, give us thy hand, gal, for Reuben, though he do say it, be the best friend thee'st got in the world; so don't let us part otherwise."

Kissing her even more fondly and ruddy than when he entered, he left the room; whilst Mrs. Wellesley Nicholls haughtily rang the bell for the page to usher her brother out; and then, sinking on a sofa, the storm that she had kept suppressed within her burst out, and she sobbed as though she stid had a heart to break.

CHAPTER II.

Mr. Wellesley Nicholls—who, during the preceding scene in the drawingroom, had been vainly endeavouring, in the parlour, to inter st himself with "the morning paper," while his whole attention was fixed upon the angry tone of the visitor's voice overhead—felt considerably relieved when he heard the bell ring to announce the intruder's departure, and the street-door slam to, in confirmation of it. And then Mr. Nicholls became excessively impatient to learn what arrangement his wife had come to with the supposed butcher; but, finding she did not come down, and not hearing her move about, he grew alarmed, and ran upstairs to inquire into the matter.

He was surprised to find his wife in tears; and, taking her hand, said, in a tender voice, "Why, Sara, my love, what is the meaning of all this? Has that scoundrel been insulting you? Why not have called me, eh?"

"It was not the butcher," answered Mrs. Wellesley Nicholls, from beneath her handkerchief; "it was my brother Reuben; and he's been going on in such a dreadful way at everything in the house. He said we were going to rack and ruin."

"Your brother Reuben, was it? And he said we were going to rack and ruin, did he?" returned Mr. Wellesley Nicholls, between his teeth. "Very like a brother, indeed. And, even if we were, I should like to know what the deuce Mr. Reuben Marsh has got to do with it?"

"And so I said to him; and he went away in a passion," replied Mrs. Wellesley Nicholls.

"Perhaps it would be better if he stopped in the country, along with his pigs. What does he want prying here?" inquired Mr. Wellesley Nicholls, indignantly. "If he knew anything of society, he must have seen, from our never returning his visits, that we didn't wish to have anything to do with him."

"He said you had always avoided him," continued the sobbing Mrs. Wellesley Nicholls. "He seems to be dreadfully altered of late. I declare he did nothing but find fault from the very moment he came in."

"Of course, the boor did," continued Mr. Nicholls. "He'd have been smooth-faced enough to me, though, I'll be bound. I suppose you objected to let him spit in the bright stove, or else wanted to smoke his clay pipe up here—eh? A low, beer-drinking, chaw-bacon farmer! It's no reason, because I made you my wife, that I should be obliged to marry the whole family. And he shall see that I won't, either; for I'll take good care that he never sets foot in my house again."

"You are forgetting yourself, Wellesley," exclaimed Mrs. Nicholls, at the same time rising and shutting the door which her husband had left ajar. "My brother Reuben may be plain-spoken; but he is not one, nor is he a chaw-bacon. And, even supposing he were, I do not think that it exactly becomes his sister's husband to publish it to all the servants. Besides, his greatest enemy could not say that he doesn't mean well."

"Means well!" exclaimed Mr. Wellesley Nicholls: "certainly, and so does your whole Indian savage when he-a—when he-a—but no matter; we had better change the subject, my dear. Of course, your brother Reuben, having been bred in the country, can know nothing of London life; and when he comes up here from his humble fireside, and sees a house elegantly furnished, I dare say it does strike him as extravagance. But you know as well as I do, my dear, that, from the position we hold in society, there is not a single article here that we could dispense with; and that these looking-glasses, and ottomans, and tables, and china ornaments, and what not, are as necessary to us, in our station, as his ploughs, and carts, and horses are to him."

"Of course they are, Wellesley dear," answered Mrs. Nicholls. "And, besides, I should like to know how Reuben can tell whether we can afford it or not."

"Yes, my dear, it's the way of the vulgar world," replied her husband, with a look of disgust. "People always will know more about your own affairs than you do yourself. Now, you are as well aware as I am, that our greatest, indeed our only serious, expense has been our furnishing; and, thank goodness, we have got as elegant a house over our heads as any of our acquaintances; and, what is more, I am proud to say it is nearly all paid for. How we have done it, I can't imagine. It seems almost like a dream to me. But this I will say, Sara, my love, that, if it had not been for your excellent management and rigid economy, I don't suppose I should have been here at this moment. But the struggle is over, thank Heaven, and we have now only got to retrench, and cut down every little expense at home that we can possibly do without, to clear off the few remaining debts that are hanging over our heads."

"Yes, Wellesley, my dear, I am sure I will do everything in my power," answered Mrs. W. N.; "though at present I certainly do not see how the housekeeping expenses can be reduced."

"Nor I, my sweetest. Understand me, Sara, my love, I am not finding fault," continued Mr. Wellesley Nicholls. "You are a wonderful woman, and deserve the highest credit; for I am sure the table you have managed to keep upon the small allowance you have had is perfectly extraordinary. Indeed, people, my dear, imagine, from the style we live in, that I am a man of more than a thousand a year. But when I speak of retrenchment, my love, I only mean that we must not give so many parties, and not invite as set of people whose houses we never set foot into. For I can assure you, Sara, no one can imagine my state of mind when I thought I heard the butcher abusing you for his money: and, to tell you the truth, I made a vow that I never would expose myself to the same indignity again; and never incur a debt, however small it might be, without having the money to discharge it—or first seeing my way clear, which is the same thing, you know."

"It's the best plan, you may depend upon it, Wellesley," returned Mrs. W. N.

"You're quite right, my poppit," continued Mr. Nicholls; "for I've been casting up everything in my mind, and I find that it will take exactly three quarters of my father Sir Giles's allowance to put us all straight and comfortable again. So cry up your tears," he added, seating himself by her side on the sofa, and kissing her, "and bathe your eyes with some eau de Cologne, there's an angel, or you won't be fit to be seen to-night, I declare. Come, now, I have got a little surprise for you, something that is sure to put you in a good humour."

"Now, Wellesley, love," expostulated Mrs Wellesley Nicholls, with a smile, "after all you have been saying, I hope you have not been running into any fresh expense by buying me a new dress. It would be so foolish of you, for I'm sure I don't want it."

"No, my dear," answered the husband; "your black velvet is quite good enough. You know you've only worn it three times, or four at the most; and *that* would be extravagance, if you like. But you see, Sara, I've long wanted to get into the Chief Baron's set—it's such a passport to one; and you know, my darling, my chief pride has always been to hear you acknowledged to be, wherever you went, the best-dressed person in the room—and diamonds do give such style to a woman; and, with your black velvet dress, they would look positively superb. So I've ordered the jeweller to come here about six, and show you some."

"Really, Wellesley dear, you should think of what you are doing," Mrs. Nicholls returned, kissing him. "It annoys me to refuse you, but you know we *cannot* afford it; and I am sure my aquamarines would do very well. It is so imprudent of you, darling. You let your affection lead you astray."

"You see, my poppit, you don't understand these things," replied Mr. Wellesley Nicholls. "Diamonds, although they are the dearest articles you can buy, are really the least expensive in the end. It is merely an investment of capital; for they are things that never wear out, and are always worth their money. And aquamarines, to say the truth, don't become you. A fine woman like you, Sara, requires something more rich and *distinguè*."

"Lor, Wellesley, how can you go on so? And perhaps the jeweller would make some allowance for the aquamarines," suggested Mrs. W. N.

"Why, I think you had better keep them, my dear; they will always come in handy, you know, on many occasions. At first, I thought of hiring you a suite for the night, Sara; but, on second thoughts, I couldn't bear the idea of your going about in borrowed plumes; and I knew the jeweller wouldn't bother me for the money—indeed, my father has dealt with him for years; so that you see, my love, there's no occasion for you to alarm yourself about the expense."

"Go along with you, Wellesley. You're a foolish, good-natured, extravagant rogue of a husband, that you are," said Mrs. W. N. "I declare there's no use talking to you. You were made for a barrister; you can persuade any one to do anything."

"Oh, by the bye," he added suddenly, exclaimed Mr. Wellesley Nicholls, "I forgot to tell you Lively Harry's coming here to-night."

"What, Mr. Harry Chandos?" inquired Mrs. Nicholls.

"Yes, my love," answered her husband; "I met him to-day in the Temple, and he told me he was going to the Baron's to-night, but that he had to be at a dinner-party first in Sussex-terrace. So I asked him, as he would be in the neighbourhood, if he would take a seat in our brougham, and he said he would be with us about eleven o'clock."

"I declare that man goes everywhere," exclaimed Mrs. Wellesley Nicholls, "I don't think I ever went to a party without meeting him. He certainly is a very agreeable man; he knows everybody and everything, and always has such a deal to say for himself. I suppose that's why you call him Lively, Wellesley?"

"It's a nickname his friends have given him, my dear," answered Mr. Nicholls; "he certainly has got into very good society, and how the deuce he has managed it I can't tell; I fancy it's the nice pleasant way the fellow has got of his own."

"Do you know what he is, Wellesley dear?" enquired Mrs. Nicholls.

"Why, a gentleman, I suppose," answered her husband.

"Yes, but how does he live, that is, what property has he got?" continued the lady.

"Really, I don't know, my dear," replied Mr. Wellesley Nicholls; "that's his affair, not mine."

"But, I mean, what was his father?" asked the lady.

"Why, I never heard him speak of him," returned Mr. W. N. "But Harry will be here to-night, my love, and then you can ask him all about it."

"My dear Wellesley," exclaimed the lady, indignantly, "how can you think I could do such a thing? Only it is so strange, isn't it; he's everywhere, yet nobody knows anything about him. I never even heard where he lives yet."

"No, nor any one else, Sara," answered Mr. N. "He has all his letters addressed to his club; and he's a very agreeable, honourable, and good-natured fellow, and people don't trouble their heads any further about him."

And so it was; Mr. Henry Chandos—or Lively Harry, as he was called—was one of the many human mysteries as frequently met with in London: in fact, he was one of the fashionable peripatetics known as men about town. He was neither good nor ill looking, nor dashing, nor witty; but he had a good set of teeth, and consequently was always smiling, which made people think him more good-natured than he really was. He played whist, and was a good hand at cards—though, to do him justice, he did not make a practice of either. He was what the ladies called a "quiz," and possessed a large fund of "small talk," which he told in so rattling and pleasant a manner, that many of his young companions considered him a wit; for, though no diamonds fell from his mouth when he spoke, still he sent forth a good imitation "paste," which sparkled nearly as well. Moreover, he was just the fellow to keep a dinner-party in good humour; and he had a good figure for a ball-room, waltzed well, sung prettily, and was a universal favourite with children. He had been engaged as second in two or three "affairs of honour," and was a member of men in the army; had few enemies, and always some money in his purse. In a word, he was a good companion and a great riddle.

Mr. and Mrs. Wellesley Nicholls had scarcely finished their conversation about the above gentleman, when the page Parker informed them that a person from the jeweller's was waiting below; and going down, they found that the jeweller had sent the two diamond bracelets as ordered, for Mrs. Nicholls to tell which she preferred and another, which was such "a bargain," that the man had brought it "just for them to look at."

Mrs. Nicholls thought the first very beautiful—it was only fifty guineas. The second was very splendid, and the stones were larger; but she thought it was not so well worth eighty guineas as the first one was fifty. Besides, the setting was not so tasty.

All this the jeweller's young man admitted, adding that it was merely the difference in the size of the stones, and that the fifty guinea one certainly did look quite as good as the other; and any one unacquainted with the value of brilliants would not be able to tell the difference. This decided Mrs. Nicholls, and she was resolved to fix upon the fifty guinea article, until the jeweller's young man opened the red morocco case containing the "bargain," which threw both Mr. and Mrs. Wellesley Nicholls into raptures of admiration.

It was a bracelet, and brooch to match, which the jeweller assured the lady and gentleman he could afford to let them have "at the excessingly low price of one hundred and twenty guineas;" adding that, if the articles were broken up, the stones alone would be worth the money, only it was an old pattern, for which there was no demand at present.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Wellesley Nicholls, although not deeply skilled in the market value of brilliants, were perfectly astonished at the lowness of the price, and agreed with the tradesman that they never could have been made for less than double the money. Mr. Nicholls declared that they were much cheaper than the fifty guinea bracelet, and thought he must be tempted to take them; although he told the young man, in a jocular way, that his master must not blame him (Mr. Wellesley Nicholls) if he never got the money; at the idea of which the young man laughed, and said that Mr. Nicholls's father, Sir Giles, had dealt with them so long, that they would not have the least fear about their money if it were ten times the amount.

Mrs. Nicholls, seeing that her husband had set his mind upon the bracelet and brooch, touched his foot under the table, as if to say that they could not afford them; on which Mr. Nicholls again said that they were so wonderfully cheap and superb, and things that you only wanted to buy once in a lifetime, that the young man, seeing that Mrs. Nicholl's love of economy still made her cling to the fifty guinea ornament, requested permission to be allowed to try the effect of the articles on the lady. And when he had put them on, Mrs. Wellesley Nicholls went and looked at herself in the long glass between the parlour windows, while she twisted her arm and body about so as to make the jewels sparkle, and smilingly confessed that they certainly did look very handsome. Her husband said he never, in all his life, saw diamonds become a woman so well; and then he recollected that she had no brooch fit to match the brilliants, and that it would be impossible for her to go out without any; and, besides, on her black velvet body the diamond one certainly would look magnificent. When the jeweller's young man expressed a similar opinion, Mr. Nicholls, despite the black looks of his dear Sara, decided upon having the "bargain," and the young man packed up the two which had been selected in the morning, and took his departure.

By eleven o'clock Mrs. Wellesley Nicholls was dressed, and looking as handsome as her long ringlets, and black velvet dress, and the diamonds could make her; and her husband passed the time while they were awaiting the arrival of "Lively Harry" in making her walk up and down the parlour, while he observed the effect, and declared that he felt quite proud of her appearance, and that she looked much younger than when he had married her.

Presently the brougham which they had hired for the night came to the door, and Mr. Nicholls told the boy Parker to see that the lamps were right, and Mrs. Nicholls hoped that the coachman looked respectable, for that last time she went in the Park anybody might have told, from the man's appearance, that the conveyance was hired.

It was not long before Mr. "Lively Harry" made his appearance, and having stated that it would never do to go to the Chief Baron's for the usual hour, commenced giving Mr. and Mrs. Nicholls a graphic description of the dinner party with a lot of fine and people who had lost their livers and their tempers; next he talked of all the people he had met in the Park that day, and told Mrs. Nicholls a little bit of scandal that was going the round of the clubs. Then he gave them a funny description of the last new sentimental novel, and amused Nicholls with the whole of the splendid three hours' run he had had with the Surrey hounds. He favoured them with a list of all the fashionable marriages that were on the *tapis*, and confided to Mr. Nicholls the name of the horse that he had heard was to win the next Derby; then he told them how extraordinary dull Brighton was, and informed them of the latest improvements made by Lord Rosse's telescope; and also of a large failure in the City, which he had heard of that day; and a well-authenticated anecdote of the Prince of Wales; and then one of a common railway navvy in the north who had suddenly come into an immense fortune; and, moreover, he communicated to them a list of all the new pieces that were to appear at the Opera next season. Whereupon he said, "By the bye, Nicholls, talking of the Opera, you know Lady Verulam, don't you?" Her daughter aried young Grigg, of the Guards, last season. Her town house is in May Fair. Well, I met her at Almack's a few nights back, and an awfully dull evening we had, I can tell you: solemn as Exeter Hall—ha! ha! ha! I don't know whether you have ever ventured an oratorio there, Mrs. Nicholls. It's very scientific and very sleepy—ha! ha! ha! Well, to return to Lady Verulam. She's not exactly a Croesus in petticoats, you see; and is, unfortunately for herself, afflicted with a strong *penchant* for the Opera, having got a brace of dancers to marry; and I'm afraid the girls, Mrs. Nicholls, love her so much that they'll never leave her—ha! ha! Well, she's taken a box there for next season—a snug one for her Ladyship to sleep in; and as she only wants it on the Saturday nights, she's asked me if I knew any body that would be likely to take it for the Tuesdays. It's not dear—only £1200—and a snug thing for the Opera—ha! ha! ha! —so as I thought it would be just the thing for Mrs Nicholls and yourself, I gave her your address at a card-case as an introduction, and she's going to call to-morrow or the next day."

"It's very good of you, Harry," answered Nicholls, "and I'm sure my wife will be delighted; only, to tell you the truth, Mrs. Nicholls doesn't like the Tuesday nights."

"Oh, if that's all, I'll warrant the old dowager wouldn't stand out about that; or, I dare say, she'd agree for you to have it one Saturday, and she the other. You leave me to settle the matter. I know her ladyship's weak side. If I was you, Mrs. Nicholls, I wouldn't allow my husband to keep me locked up here all my life."

"I'm sure we are very much obliged to you, Mr. Chandos, for thinking of us," replied Mrs. Wellesley Nicholls, with a smile, while she inwardly shuddered at the idea of being forced by his officiousness into the extra expense of an opera-box.

"Not at all, not at all; I know it would just suit you—it gives one such a standing in society, you know, Nicholls. But hadn't we better be *en route*, eh? It's nearly twelve, by Jupiter. Allow me to help you on with your shawl, and cover up those charming brilliants of yours, for I declare they have quite made my eyes ache looking at them."

"Ah, ah, ah!" affectedly laughed Mrs. W. N. "Do you like them, Mr. Chandos?"

"They are very chaste," he replied; "chaste as an angel's tears, or, what is the same thing, your own, Mrs. Nicholls. Do you hear what I'm saying to your wife, Nicholls, eh?"

"Yes, I hear you, Harry. Go on; don't mind me," answered Mr. W. N

"The setting is not of the newest pattern, it is true," continued Mrs. Wellesley, anxious to return to the subject of the diamonds.

"The fact is," quickly added her husband, "they are some of her poor dear mother's, and on that account we don't like to have the setting altered. They have been in the family so long."

"Certainly; very right—shows feeling, and that's better than fashion any day," answered Lively Harry.

While Nicholls was directing Parker to see if the brougham was at the door, the agreeable Mr. Chandos shewed Mrs. N. a new glove button, the last French invention, which a friend of his had just brought over from Paris; and then requesting her acceptance of the trifle, he took her arm and led her to the brougham.

When Parker asked "Where to?" Lively Harry shouted out loud enough for the neighbours to have heard him, "To the Lord Chief Baron's." And Mr. and Mrs. Wellesley Nicholls felt supremely happy; though all the way there Chandos had the talk entirely to himself, for they were each of them busy thinking what excuse they could make to Lady Verulam when she called on them about the opera-box. Of one thing, however, they felt convinced—that they must not dream of taking it.

(*To be continued.*)

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CHRISTMAS IN FRANCE.

"BONHOMME NOEL."

In France, as well as in every country upon which Christianity has shed its holy light, the festival of Christmas is a source of great joy to childhood; and the season has here, as elsewhere, its customs hallowed in the lapse of ages. Among these is an old domestic tradition called the *Bonhomme Noël:* it consists in the belief that if a shoe be put in the chimney-corner, the "Papa Noël," if satisfied with the conduct of his children, will during the night fill the shoe with toys; so that, in the morning, there is a grand scramble to get to the treasures, and have the first of the presents, which, by the way, is a successful incitement to early rising. The *shoe*, however, is only a nominal feature in the affair; for it implies any receptacle for the toys.

In the Illustration, some of the children have secured several presents, and others are looking in the chimney for more.

The Christmas-Eve billet is common in France; and in some parts, at about six o'clock in the evening, an enormous log is placed upon the fire, the burning of which was once believed to keep away pestilence from all who were seated around it—this protection extending throughout the year.

Among many pleasing festal customs in France are the following:—When Christmas draws near, every family in easy circumstances sends for a cask of wine, and lays in a stock of southern fruits, which, as they arrive, may be seen on the quay in large quantities. In the flower-market, orange branches, with fruit or blossoms, in elegant tubs; as also all kinds of toys for children, and laurel-trees, hung with various kinds of southern fruits; rose-trees in beautiful pots, &c., are set out for sale. The Christmas evening is devoted to universal joy and festivity; every booth, cellar, coffee-house, &c., is illuminated, and the table of the poor chesnut roaster has an additional lamp. The theatres give grand ballets; the gaming-houses, balls and *soupers*; and the streets are crowded during the whole night with people and bands of music. That which strangers most admire, and no provincial person ever forgets, even when at the greatest distance from his country, is a sort of sacred entertainment, at which the whole family is present. The relations who have been absent from each other, perhaps during the whole year, are to meet on this evening; those who have been the greatest enemies pardon each other at Christmas; marriages are fixed; married pairs who have been separated are at this time again united; the shyest lover becomes eloquent, and the most coy fair one becomes kind; every heart dilates with good-will, love, and tenderness, on Christmas evening.

A LONDON FOG.—(SEE PAGE 419.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, December 22, 1849.—Supplement.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 406.—VOL. XV.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1849. [SIXPENCE.

RETROSPECT OF THE YEAR.

THE year 1849 approaches to its close; and men and nations begin to reflect upon its history, and to recal the lessons which it was its privilege to teach. It was essentially a year of subsidence—a time of reaction—a period immediately succeeding a great physical and moral convulsion, when men, alarmed at the progress of innovation, held back and asked themselves whither they were going, and what was the ultimate goal of the revolutions that had been effected.

It was not possible that the violent commotions of 1848 could be suffered to continue. In every part of Europe, the scattered, dismayed, and discomfited party whose material interests had been damaged, whose love of order had been outraged, and whose old ideas had been shocked by the progress of revolution, took heart once more, and joined their forces to stay the march of evil. Success rewarded their efforts; and society having been held together, and prevented from a collapse, by the physical force of standing armies, the nations of the Continent had leisure to ask themselves whether they were in reality ripe for the liberty they desired, and to debate upon the measures to be taken for giving stability to newer institutions, and preventing liberty from degenerating into licentiousness and anarchy. Real liberty has lost nothing by the delay. Reflection has brought wisdom: the violent and the premature have learned to watch and to wait; the over-sanguine have become convinced of the foolishness of hasty theory; and men have been forced to confess that order is not only the first law of Heaven, but the first law of nature and humanity.

If we look around us, we see that in every country of Europe where there was revolution in 1848, there has been reaction in 1849. France, groaning under the weight of an enormous national debt, a yearly increasing deficit in her revenues, an unproductive and much-consuming army of half a million of men, and a general stagnation of trade and commerce, saw no other hope than in order and repose, and the consequent diminution of this fearful police of 500,000 men arrayed by society against itself. The Republic being a fact, was accepted as a fact, and the best men in the country devoted their energies to its consolidation. Germany, torn by factions, her chief cities at the mercy of mobs, her Kings playing at cross-purposes with each other, saw amid all the confusion, which well nigh blinded the eyes of her best and clearest-sighted men, that the time for theorising had not come; that the world was not ready for a free and united Teutonic empire, and that in Prussia, in Austria, in Bavaria—in every state of the confederation—order was the first necessity of political existence. As in France, order was only secured by the force of standing armies. In Italy we see the same spectacle, though rendered somewhat more difficult and complex by the participation of an alien force in the struggles between a Sovereign and his people. It is, nevertheless, the same story: Liberty made rampant—losing her way—degenerating into anarchy; and, as a last resource, an overwhelming army welcomed in to prevent the total dissolution of society. Yet, in none of these countries has there in reality been a retrogression. Physical force can never wholly rule the world; and moral force is accumulating in each, which will one day restore the equilibrium which has been lost, and secure to each nation such liberty, and no more, as it can understand and appreciate.

Great Britain has been spared these struggles; but she has had other difficulties to contend with of almost equal magnitude. A period of unparalleled commercial distress reached its climax in the year which has just passed. Ireland, which ought to be our strength and our security, was reduced to the lowest ebb of suffering; her peasantry became more wretched than the most degraded savages that roam over the wilds of an uncultivated country; and the experiment of a Poor-law, tried for their benefit with the most humane intentions, became a source of aggravated oppression and

CELEBRATION OF NEW YEAR'S DAY IN PARIS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

misery. The great and healing measure by which the commerce of this country was freed from restrictions that impeded its expansion, and whose timely concession, there is every reason to believe, saved us from as violent a revolution as any that took place on the continent of Europe, weakened the force of the calamities that beset us, and enabled us to bear up under a weight of difficulty much greater than any that had ever before afflicted this country. Under its operation, trade began to mend, the losses of bad seasons recovered, and the recoil of Continental difficulty stopped at our shores. The year 1850 opens under happier auspices. Confidence has been restored; and, although the voice of complaint from that large, important, and interesting part of the community, whose business is the cultivation of the land, is still raised, there can be no doubt that it will enjoy its due share of the prosperity which must follow past depression, and of which the signs and symptoms are everywhere visible around us. The Agricultural party maintained, in the heat of the Corn-law controversy, that the operation of Free-Trade would inevitably drain the Bank of England of its bullion—that foreign corn would be paid for [illegible] the manufactures of Yorkshire and Lancashire, but in [illegible]—and that the country would, in consequence, be ruined. Experience has proved the assertion to be groundless. Under the operation of Free-Trade, the gold in the Bank of England amounted, on Saturday, the 22nd of December last, to the unprecedented sum of £16,991,261—larger by £352,261 than the largest accumulation of specie ever before known in the coffers of that establishment. Of course, those who are pledged to the correctness of [illegible]sertion they have so often hazarded, will endeavour to find some explanation of this circumstance more in accordance with their foregone conclusions, and will strive to twist the stubborn and unmanageable fact into the service of their theory. The fact, however, will remain a gratifying proof of the correctness of the principles on which the grand measure of Free-Trade was founded. The dangers of the approaching year seem to be, not the dangers of adversity, but of prosperity. We are at our appointed place in an old and perpetually recurring cycle, and have to beware of the greediness of gain far more than of depression and stagnation. "The history of what we are in the habit of calling the state of trade," says Mr. Jones Lloyd, "is an instructive lesson. We find it subject to various conditions which are perpetually recurring. It revolves, apparently, in a established cycle. First, we find it in a state of quiescence, next improvement, growing confidence, prosperity, excitement, overtrading, convulsion, pressure, stagnation, and distress, ending again in quiescence." We have at present reached the third of the stages so forcibly enumerated; the rest are all before us. The Bank is gorged with millions finding no profitable investment, or they would not be there; and all the dangers of cheap money will press upon us in due time. It is to be hoped that we shall be warned by the errors of the past, and that a mania for railways, for Californian acres, for Irish bogs, or any other bottomless gulf of speculation, will not bring us once again to the dark side of the circle, and throw us back to the point from which we started.

For individuals and for the country, for manufacturers, for commerce, and for agriculture—for all interests in the State—let us hope that the new year will be better than the old—that employment will increase, and pauperism diminish; and that 1850 will shine brightly in history when compared with 1849.—In conclusion, we bear for each and all of our readers the cordial good-wishes of the season, and to each fire-side

"A Happy New Year."

THE NEW YEAR IN PARIS.

However Time may have thinned the calendar of its festal observances in France, it has spared the very pleasing custom of making New Year's Gifts, and thus propitiating the twelve months by kindly effect at the very commencement of the year.

In England, it was anciently a custom at Court, at this season, both for the Sovereign to receive and give New Year's gifts; and, six centuries ago, we find Henry III. extorting such gifts from the citizens of London. At Paris, for 240 years, the Festival of Fools was celebrated with outrageous absurdities. Its memories have, however, long since been swept away by the better intelligence of mankind.

Paris, we are glad to hear from our Artistic Correspondent, is very gay; the shops are as full as they have been at any period of the year; and the business season promises to be the best that the shopkeepers have had for these twenty years. The streets and boulevards, with their gay and luxurious taste, have rarely been so full; and the theatres are crowded nightly.

The purchase of New-Year's gifts brings out hosts of company. The *magasins*, or shops, are crowded every night with the *élite* of the fashionable world of Paris and London. Our Artist has pictured one of these shops for the benefit of Parisian industry and taste—in the Rue du Coq St. Honoré. The scene is one of fairy-like elegance: the costly assemblage of pictures, bronzes, and articles of *vertu*, is marvellous; the display of ornamental furniture astonishes us with its elegant forms—borrowed, it is true, from other ages, but admirably meeting the imagined wants of our own; and the toy department, with its numberless ingenuities, attracts crowds of all growths. The whole scene forms a striking spectacle, when lit by gas in superb chandeliers.

Geographical Discovery in South Africa.—The *South African Commercial Advertiser* of the 3rd November contains the following interesting information:—"Among the opening prospects of Africa—if Lord Grey's blight can be arrested—the grandest geographical discovery of modern times has just been announced—that, namely, of the Great Inland Lake so long supposed to exist, to the north of the Cape. The following extract of a letter from the Rev. Mr. Moffat or Mr. Rutherfoord, announcing this discovery, has been kindly given for general information:—'I embrace the few minutes which remain before sending a packet to Colesberg, to inform you of friend Oswell and companions. I shall give you the substance of a short letter received by me dated the 2nd of August. It only came last night, and has afforded us real pleasure, as it will doubtless do to yourself. Mr. L. calls the lake Noka, or Nama, or Ngama. We passed this lake two or two ago, after a journey of about 556 miles from Kolobeng, and feel thankful that our path has been one of safety and pleasure. We are now at the Batauana town, and yesterday rode down about six miles to look on the broad blue waters of the lake. We cannot tell how broad it may be, for we could not see a horizon, except one of water, on the south and west. We traversed through much desert country, and were looking for the lake for 200 miles before we came to it. We traversed about 200 miles along the banks of a large river which runs S.S.E. a beautiful stream, in some parts very like the Clyde, but frequently broader. The water was rising, and seems to come from the north, from melted snows—it is so clear and soft. Two large rivers run into the lake, both from the north. The Batauana are a numerous tribe—the chief a youth. Many Makoba or Bayeiye fish and hunt on the river; darker in complexion than Bechuanas, and speak a language within but a slight kin. Canoes hollowed out of one tree, very fine scenery on the banks of the river, splendid trees, mostly new to me—one, the fruit has a small, yellow pumpkin, about three inches in diameter. Mr. Oswell and I go on horseback. Are waggons go on with Mr. Murray. We follow on the track when we have seen Sebetoane's tribe. The Bayeiye are numerous, but villages all small. Last observation of sun gave about 19 degs. 7 mins. We are S.W. of Kolobeng, but expect when at Sebetoane's to be considerably farther north. I may add to the above, by way of explanation, that the Batauana tribe are Bechuanas, and originally of the Bamanoato tribe, which lie eight days' journey north of the Kolobeng, among whom Mr. Livingstone has his station (Kolobeng). The tribe of Sebetoana (the chief's name) are also Bechuanas; the Makoba (which means slaves) are a different race. They possess no cattle, but live on fish. Bayeiye seems to mean eaters. Mr. L. says that he expected they would reach Kolobeng in two months. I am sending direct to Colesberg, in order to forward a letter from Mr. Murray to Mrs. Murray, care of Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., Cape Town, to be expected at Cape in November or December. The party were very friendly received at the lake. Mr. L. says the canoes are poor things—very numerous—they go pretty quickly in them, and cook and sleep in them. [illegible] Makoba). They have it very cold all the way. Country neighbourhood of the lake beautiful and fertile. All peace in that part of the world."

Peruvian Potatoes.—At a council of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, lately held in Hanover-square, Mr. H. Manning communicated the following result of his cultivation of potatoes from South American seeds:—The Peruvian potato seed was set in ordinary garden-ground at Shackwell in 1848, and in due course showed fair stems and leaf; but, on opening the ground last autumn, the result was found to be only a few balls, about the size of very small marbles, which, consequently, were disregarded. This year, however, from the seed left accidentally in the ground, there sprang up several vigorous stems, some of which had leaves of extraordinary size; the plants flowered in a variety of colours. The yield from these, considering the small set, was large, and the size of tubers considerably increased.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The aspect of things is beginning to look very anti-republican as far as concerns the President, M. Louis Napoleon. Felicitations from crowned heads have begun to pour in upon him because of his staunch support of "order."

The Emperor of Austria has sent his portrait, richly framed, as a present to the President of the Republic, accompanied by an autograph letter, in which he compliments him on the important services he has rendered the cause of order and society. The President has commanded the portrait to be placed in the most conspicuous position in the grand *salon* of the Elysée.

The President has likewise received an autograph letter from the Pope, in which his Holiness thanks him for the protection he grants to Rome, and thanks him for having freed his dominions from the oppression of an anarchical and an anti-Christian faction.

Christmas-Day being kept a close holiday in Paris, the Legislative Assembly did not meet; and the public administrations, the Courts of Justice, and the Bourse remained closed. The churches were unusually crowded. At St. Sulpice, St. Roch, and La Madeleine, where the solemnity of the service and the exquisite music attract the greatest multitude, police and Republican guards were stationed in the interior to keep the passage free and prevent confusion.

In all the churches, midnight mass ushered in the great festival. The effect produced by the illumination of the various chapels and altars in each was magnificent.

Nothing has transpired as yet to confirm the words of Louis Napoleon to the committee of the Boulogne Railroad, "*Les passeports sont abolis.*" Letters from Boulogne and Calais state that there has been neither abolition nor modification, and no orders for either one or the other have been received from the Minister of the Interior or the Prefecture of Police. It is stated, however, on good authority, that the principle of abolition has been decided upon by the Cabinet, but subject to variations according to the frontier, and it is probable that the application of the principle as regards British subjects has been merely delayed by unavoidable formalities.

The *Réforme* was seized on Monday, by order of the Attorney-General, for having copied from the *Northern Star* the address of Ledru Rollin, and his companions in exile, to the Democrats of Great Britain.

In consequence of Christmas-Day being observed strictly by the compositors and printers, few of the Paris papers were published on Tuesday morning, and those that did appear were destitute of news.

The business transacted in the Assembly on Wednesday was unimportant; but, during the discussion of the budget, a scene occurred of a most disgraceful nature, which induced the President to call him to order, when the speaker openly insulted that honourable officer, who immediately put on his hat, and suspended the sitting.

Socialist principles are rapidly extending at Montpellier; and so bold and outrageous are the defenders of these doctrines, that great alarm is excited in the minds of the peaceable and well-disposed, lest violence should follow.

Accounts from Toulon, dated the 22nd inst., mention that the Mediterranean squadron, on its return, is to be dismantled.

The editor of the *Tracassière de l'Indre*, having published that paper contrary to the regulations established for the government of such journals, has been tried, found guilty, sentenced to pay a fine of 5000f., and to be imprisoned for twelve months.

The President of the Republic has conferred on the Marquis Emmanuel d'Azeglio, at present Sardinian Chargé d'Affaires in London, the Cross of Commander of the Legion of Honour. This distinction is intended to mark the President's satisfaction at the manner in which the Marquis d'Azeglio performed, *ad interim*, the duties of Minister in Paris.

Prince Frederick of Prussia has arrived in Paris.

ITALIAN STATES.

Piedmont.—The Sardinian Parliament was opened on the 20th, at Turin, with a speech from the throne by the King in person, as follows:—

Gentlemen of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies,—The circumstances which induced me to dissolve the Parliament, and which, after an appeal to the country, have led me to convoke a new one, are not of a nature to impress us with sorrow. They have matured for that school in which alone political life is to be learnt—the school of experience. They have afforded to a noble example of faith and concord existing between a people and its ruler. They have offered to the country an opportunity of proving that it is able to maintain its political institutions, and worthy of its liberty. Our condition, which I described as serious about four months ago, is not much changed in but our relations with friendly Powers have become less difficult, and our credit has recovered; still, the most important questions, both foreign and domestic, are yet pending. This essential state would, if it were lasting, impair our reputation in the eyes of other nations, and would, as I have before intimated, be unable to promote good administration and progress, would appear to have caused disorder in the former, and impeded the latter. It is for you to stop these fatal consequences. A new and grave emergence within me concerning the future destiny of the country and of our institutions. The offers have listened to my voice—they have hastened in numbers to give their votes. It is with heartfelt satisfaction I express my gratitude to them on this solemn occasion. I consider the service they have done the country as a service done to myself. In a dearer and more acceptable to me, as I am more anxious for the public weal than for myself. I need not allude to the questions which, on account of their urgency, require an immediate solution. They are sufficiently known to you. All I need say, therefore, is, that I have confessed a project entrusted them to your prudence.

Gentlemen of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies,—I have done all in my power to strengthen the political institutions founded by Charles Albert, my father, of august memory But the will or decree of a King is not sufficient to [illegible] and beneficial to the hearts and wills of the people, unless it be proved that it [illegible] and beneficial to the practical application. This indispensable sanction is now entrusted to your wisdom. I must remind you that a greater opportunity never occurred for honour and, in the name of that fatherland which we all bear in our hearts, I urge you to banish every other thought than that of healing the wounds and restoring the well-being of the country.

Tuscany.—The Tuscan Government intends convoking the Chambers about the beginning of February. The Minister of Finance has decided that no more Treasury Bonds for two years shall be sold under 90 per cent. This decision is to be attributed to the offer of a great foreign establishment to buy all the remaining bonds at that price.

Venice.—Accounts from Venice of the 17th announce that the Italian Tyrol is to be united to the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom.

Rome.—If we are to believe the rumours that come out Paris from the "Eternal City," the Pope's return may be speedily expected. Reports, however, of quite an opposite character generally rife, and nothing can be relied on as that or any point of Roman politics. On the 17th inst., General Baraguay d'Hilliers passed a review of troops going to relieve the garrisons of Albano, Frascati, and Tivoli.

Naples.—According to advices dated the 17th inst., the whole Neapolitan population is made to feel the oppressive hand of the Bomba-King. A new list of nearly 150 names was in the hands of the Executive, whilst Naples was already deprived of nearly every liberal minded citizen it possessed. All who contributed to the constitutional journals were under the dread of arrest. Vengeance is the order of the day; the Government gains courage as it advances, and every new capture but adds to its thirst for more victims.

GERMAN STATES.

On the 20th instant the Archduke John, the Reichsverweser, ceased to control the affairs of the German central power, having, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, in the Palace of his Highness at Frankfort, transferred the German central power into the hands of the Austrian and Prussian Plenipotentiaries, in accordance with the treaty of the 30th September. The following is the official minute of the proceedings:—

Done at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, in the Palace of his Highness the Archduke Reichsverweser, on Thursday, the 20th December, 1849.

His Imperial Highness the Archduke Reichsverweser having repeatedly expressed a wish to resign the charge of Germany as Reichsverweser, and having negotiated, in accordance with the treaty of the 30th September, 1848, between the Austrian and Prussian Governments, for the creation of a new central power, having resulted in an agreement between those powers, and the governments of Germany having approved of that agreement, and his Majesty the Emperor of Austria having appointed the Privy Councillor and Lieutenant-Marshal von Schmerling, and the Privy Councillor and Chancellor of the Legation, Charles Ferdinand Count Buol-Schauenstein, and His Majesty the King of Prussia having also appointed Lieut.-Gen. von Radowitz and Prussian Minister Count von Pourtalès Commissioners, in accordance with the said agreement, and they having produced the full powers to act as such, the Commissioners above mentioned, the commissioners mentioned above met together on the invitation of his Highness the Archduke Reichsverweser, in order to receive and treat upon the question of that object.

At one o'clock his Highness the Archduke Reichsverweser entered the saloon, attended by his Ministers—Baron Schmerling, Privy Councillor, Minister of the Interior and Minister of War; Herr Jochmus, Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Marine; Herr Detwold, Minister of Commerce and Public Works; and Herr Bruck, Minister of Finance.

[illegible] 20th September, 1848, between the Austrian and Prussian governments, for the purpose of creating a new federal central power, together with documents ratifying it, were produced by the respective Ministers of the respective powers, together with the declarations of adhesion of the whole of the Governments of Germany, with the exception of Germany, which has, however, sent in preliminary assurance of its adhesion, and of Luxemburg—the adhesion of which state was, however, not doubted, as the Grand Duke had already given his consent to it, as Duke of Limburg.

These documents together with the powers accorded to the commissioners by their respective sovereigns, were added to the protocol.

His Imperial Highness the Archduke Reichsverweser then delivered a dignified address, suited to the occasion, and the Imperial Austrian Privy Councillor, Freiherr Kübeck-Kübau, having replied, the protocol was signed by all parties present.

PRUSSIA.

The Berlin official *Gazette* contains a Royal proclamation of the 21st inst., remodelling and fixing the rates of postage throughout the kingdom of Prussia. The postage for a letter weighing less than half an ounce is fixed at 2d. for distances of 10 leagues; at 2d. for 20 leagues; and at 3d. for any distance exceeding 20 leagues. Pre-pay stamps for these respective sums are being introduced into the Prussian postal system, to come into force on and from the 1st of January, 1850.

From a report of the expenditure of the Prussian State, we learn that the sum which is annually devoted to the civil department amounts to 53,605,851 dollars. Among the various items of the account we find an annual grant of 20,000 dollars devoted to purposes of Protestant worship, while the Roman Catholic church has a grant of 7,000 dollars. The civil list is fixed at 2 Ministers of State are 98 200 dollars, and those of 195 directors and councillors, 462,750 dollars.

An interesting part of the report is the statement of the expenses of the military department; according to which the total number of the Line amounts to 121,861 men, and their pay to the sum of 9,084,180 dollars

The pay of the Landwehr is 733,036 dollars; making a total for pay of Landwehr and Line of 9,821,216 dollars. The annual allowance for uniforms for the Line and Landwehr is 1,427,371 dollars.

A letter from Berlin of the 21st inst., in the *Cologne Gazette*, states, that Russia, France, and England have declared for Prussia in the difference with the Austrian Court.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The Military Governor of Hungary, Baron Haynau, is endeavouring to become popular; he has founded an institution at Pesth, to be called the "Haynau-Stiftung," for the relief of the Imperial soldiers and Honveds wounded during the late war. In the programme issued on the occasion, the Commander-in-Chief speaks of his former Honved opponents as of "misguided," not rebellious men.

A deputation from Hungary lately arrived at Vienna, to petition Government to take some measures towards the payment of Kossuth notes. Although it was acknowledged the case was a hard one, the petition was rejected, and it was again positively declared that the revolutionary paper in question must be considered as totally invalid.

UNITED STATES.

Intelligence to the 12th inst from New York has come to hand.

The American President's message, so anxiously looked for, was not delivered, owing to the House of Representatives not having elected a Speaker. The thirty-first balloting took place on the 10th, with no better success than before. The opposing candidates are Mr. Winthrop (the Speaker of the last House) and Mr. Cobb, of Ohio (put forward by the Locofocos). The latter gentleman has been at length withdrawn, in favour of Mr. Potter, of Ohio. Two thirds of the House are necessary to elect a Speaker, and of this number Mr. Winthrop has been ten or twelve short. Yesterday Mr. Isaac Morse proposed a summary solution of the difficulty in the following resolution:

"Resolved—That the names of Howell Cobb and Robert C. Winthrop be placed in a box, and the first name drawn (by a page of the House) shall be Speaker."

Mr. Morse: The plan which I have proposed, it occurs to me, is the most rational as well as the most feasible one to put an end to a contest which is now regarded by men of all parties as partaking largely of the character of the ridiculous. We cannot longer trifle with the wishes or interests of our constituents. They look to us to proceed with the business of the country with all practical despatch, and cannot see no good reason why we should be further delay in the organisation of this House. Members may endeavour to console themselves with the difficulties of 1839 as a precedent; but the cases are not parallel. At that time the delay was occasioned, not by the Speaker's election, but by the disputed seats of the New Jersey election. As the case now stands, the obstinacy of one or two individuals may prevent for ever an organisation; and it is, therefore, due to the legislation of the country, that the Whigs and Democrats—the two great parties—should unite on some plan to put down that disorganising spirit which has manifested itself.

Fourth ballot on the 10th:—Winthrop, of Massachusetts (Whig), 101; Brown, of Indiana (Locofoco), 53; other votes, 70.

This is the latest intelligence brought by the packet on the subject of the election. The manner will be seen in all probability, was in possession of the result, and with it, very likely, the President's message, which could not be delivered, nor the business of Congress proceeded with, until the House had made its selection. The Opposition has a decided majority in the House, but it is composed of the most discordant elements.

CENTRAL AMERICA AND MEXICO.

Considerable excitement was said to prevail at Nicaragua, according to the latest accounts which are dated November 8th. Mr. Chatfield, on the part of the British Government, had taken possession of the island of Tigre. He landed an armed force on the island about the middle of October, tore down the flag of Honduras, and ran up that of England in its place. Mr. Squier, the American Minister, promptly protested against the transaction, and a spirited correspondence ensued. Other acts of a similar character are stated to have been committed. The islands of the Gulf belonging to Honduras and San Salvador have been seized, and also the ports of Trujillo and Omoa.

Affairs in Mexico are quiet, and Herrera, the President, is popular. Several small attempts had been made at revolution, but they proved signal failures. Santa Anna has no prospect of resuming his former position in Mexico. The road from Vera Cruz to Mexico is now well guarded, and no robberies have lately been committed on the diligences. A grant has lately been made by the Mexican Congress to establish telegraphs throughout the Republic. A proposal is also before the Congress, made by an American citizen, to build a railroad from Vera Cruz to Acapulco, on the Pacific, passing through the city of Mexico.

The French Consul at Matamoras had become embroiled with the authorities. He was accused of writing articles in a public journal of an unfriendly bearing on the authorities. Although he disclaimed the imputation, he was arrested, and held to answer to allegations which were to be preferred against him by General Avalos, the Mexican Commander on the Rio Grande.

A battle has taken place on the plains in the vicinity of Fort Kearney, between a band of Pawnee Indians and a company of the United States Dragoons, under Lieutenant Ogle. The result of an encounter of this kind, and a large number wounded. Seven of the dragoons were wounded, two of them, it is supposed, fatally.

In Texas, the Legislature was proceeding with the despatch of business, but nothing of any special record has occurred.

CANADA.

The annexation movement in Canada is steadily advancing. An apparent defection was given in by the ministerial party, but public opinion remains unchanged. The Indian troubles at Lake Superior have gone no further. The troops sent up have not been heard from, but no further outrages have been committed.

CALIFORNIA.

The dates from San Francisco are to the 1st of November. At that time there were not less than 100 British vessels in the harbour. A large number of arrivals from England and the United States were making daily entry. The present population of San Francisco, at the most moderate estimate, is reckoned at least 15,000. One year since it was not over 500. Since October 1, the population of California has been increased by about 19,000 emigrants, 4000 of whom arrived at San Francisco by sea.

The constitution adopted by the Convention at Monterey was completed on the 11th of October, and was to be laid before the people for their final ratification on the 13th of November. The public opinion was nearly unanimous in its favour, and it has, no doubt, been accepted by the people with no important opposition.

The following summary embraces the principal features in the new state document:—Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crime, can be tolerated within the state. The full use and enjoyment of religious worship, without distinction of sect or creed, is guaranteed; nor shall any person be rendered incompetent as a witness on account of his religious opinions. Imprisonment for debt, except in cases of fraud. Foreigners actually residing within the limits of the state shall enjoy the same rights of property as native citizens. No lottery shall be authorised by the State, nor the sale of lottery tickets be permitted. No person, company, or corporation shall be allowed to exercise the privilege of banking or to create paper money as a circulating medium. All office-, judicial and administrative, are to be filled by the votes of the people. The property of married women, owned by them before marriage, and that acquired afterwards by gift or inheritance, is secured to them independent of their husbands. The Legislature is to enact provisions for the protection of the homestead from forces sale on legal process. The power of the Legislature to enact laws relating to rights or contracts. Duelling is made a disqualification to elect or to be elected. A school fund on a liberal scale is to be provided.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

The latest information from the Cape is to the 3rd of November. The colonists were animated by the same spirit as before, and their refractory resistance was seriously influencing the health of the Governor

The Cape *Frontier Times* of the 2nd of November says:—"The news from Cape Town received last night will produce feelings of the most painful excitement throughout the colony. The Governor is evidently labouring under a very unanxious discontent produced by severe opposition, the possible results of which cannot be contemplated without serious alarm; or he is, unhappily, in the hands of evil councillors who are enemies to the public weal, and bent on disturbing the public peace of the colony."

At Cape Town the resistance was sustained with the greatest determination. On the evening of the 1st of November all male inhabitants between a certain age were invited to attend at the Town-hall, for the purpose of being enrolled as special constables.

The Anti-Convict Associations were carrying on their successful agitation. Violent addresses were being made to the rural population, in which the conduct of Sir H. Smith was denounced in the most unmeasured terms.

It was alleged that some persons connected even with the Anti-Convict Association had, when it suited pecuniary views, entered into trading operations with the Government authorities, although under a pledge not to contract or otherwise have business with them, and these allegations had brought about a recriminatory correspondence in the newspapers.

WEST INDIES.

We have advices this week from Jamaica to the 22nd ult. The Legislature of the island continued in session, and its proceedings were of the same unsatisfactory character as at the date of the previous accounts. The House of Assembly had passed a series of resolutions, declaratory of the right of the house to direct, limit, and appropriate the public money and defending the course lately pursued by the country party. These resolutions, upon being reported to the Council, had drawn forth from that body a series of counter resolutions.

The excitement upon the subject of retrenchment had in no way abated The Council had unanimously rejected a bill contemplating a decrease in the salaries of the public officers, which had passed the Assembly. It was stated that the Government party was anxious to provoke another dissolution of the House of Assembly.

Notice of a motion for the imposition of an income tax in order to equalize the revenue with the expenditure of the island had been given by a member of the Government party. The proposition would, doubtless, be rejected.

The Hon. Mr. Stanley had arrived in Jamaica on his tour of inspection

There had been some disturbances in the parish of Manchester, and the Governor had sent a detachment of military to the district. Happily, nothing serious occurred, except a slight outbreak on the part of the black population, instigated by a famous "Ocean man."

The island was healthy.

The dates from Havanna are to the 7th ult. The Government regulations were becoming very strictat that place The *Dee* mail steamer was not allowed to enter the harbour in the night. If three persons were found together in the streets after 11 at night, they were arrested. No European was allowed to carry arms.

Barbadoes, Trinidad, Demerara, and all the Windward Islands, presented a very

favourable appearance. At Antigua the yellow fever was raging amongst the troops; Deputy Commissary General Price had been carried off by it.

The advices from Hayti state that his sable Majesty the Emperor Faustin, at the war had been renewed with the Republic of St. Domingo, was, on the 18th of November, to march to the frontier with his entire army. The Haytian fleet had sailed with provisions for the same destination. The License Tax for foreign merchants had been raised from 500 to 1800 dollars Spanish, and for clerks had been made 1000 dollars. Nearly eighty houses were destroyed by fire at Port-au-Prince on the 16th ult.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE CHRISTMAS RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Christmas-Day brought with it an extraordinary amount of railway traffic, seeming in and out of the chief metropolitan termini. On that festive day the Euston Station of the London and North-Western Railway was the scene of incessant occupation. Arrangements were made by Captain Huish, the general manager, and Mr. Brooks, the traffic superintendent, in connexion with the delivery agents, Messrs. Chaplin and Horne, whereby the greatest expedition in delivery was obtained; and to the means by which it was accomplished we are not generally known, it may be interesting to describe the arrangements adopted, so that no one consignment of the immense mass was allowed, if possible, to be lost or miscarry. On the arrival side of the station was a large temporary tent, supplied with half a dozen fires, its dimensions 20 feet high by 60 wide, being lit up with gas laid on for the purpose, and into which, as the various mail and merchandise trains have up alongside, their contents were taken out and temporarily stowed. Here, during the morning, and from noon also Saturday, between fifty and sixty of the railway porters were engaged day and night handling the hampers, &c. out of the goods vans, and handing them across the rails to a number of men employed by the company's carrying agents in the delivery, who, with the "sorters," arranged them into their particular compartments in front of the station-wall, on which were written the different districts or destinations, separate compartments being assigned for "the City," "Strand," "the Square," "Over the Water," "Islington," "East End," "Pinsbury," "West End," "Kingsland," "Clerkenwell," &c.; at each of which points between two and three carriages and vans stood in the process of being loaded. The various consignments were checked by the company's clerks at their desks; and this having been done, as soon as filled, the 30 or 40 conveyances drove off without delay with their destined, consisting of barrels of oysters and baskets of fish, fruit, game, and other Christmas presents. The immense contents of the mail and other trains arriving on Monday and Tuesday at half-past four A.M. were disposed of in this manner by ten o'clock, at which time the station was cleared. On Sunday morning the man remained at work, and the conveyance vans were in all parts of the town by nine. Policemen were about to prevent pilfering. On the departure side of the station extra clerks and porters were employed day and night with the transmissions, by the trains, to the various manufacturing towns; and it is calculated that the number of packages and consignments of all descriptions going "down" the line could not be four days have amounted to less than twenty thousand, and those coming in, to less than fifteen thousand. There were also several hundred wagons of live and dead stock; and a great influx of passengers to and fro was occasioned, the company having issued double-journey tickets, available from Saturday to Wednesday.

On the Great Western, Eastern Counties, and South-Western, the same expeditious system of delivery was adopted, the arrangements being the same. The number of consignments over the Great Western, during the four days, is computed at 18,000 "down," and some 8000 "up." On Saturday the trains on this line are said to have been "tremendous," with people going in and out of town—the luggage such as had never been seen before. Extra carriages had to be put on to the express and ordinary trains, the arrangements of which were under the superintendence of Mr. Seymour Clarke, the manager, and Mr. Palmer, the traffic superintendent.

On the Eastern Counties' an immense tent was constructed for the purpose, the arrangements and staff, under Mr. Snow, being of a similar description with those at Euston-square, with this addition, that on the arrival of the line the shoals of packages were backed out of the trains into the tents by means of a huge sliding platform; while upon the "down" side was a sort of dock, into which the railway carriages were run, and conveniently loaded on the line with their cargoes. The consignments by this line, taking in, as it does, the great game and agricultural districts, more particularly in live and dead stock, during the preceding week, were enormous.

The South-Western, South-Eastern, and Brighton each had their proportionate amount of traffic, more particularly in passengers, owing to the facilities given for extending the return journey to Wednesday, which was the case on many of the provincial railways.

ROYAL CHARITIES.—Her Majesty's Royal charities, to above 700 aged and infirm poor, were distributed on Monday, at the almonry, Whitehall, by the Lord High Almoner (the Bishop of Oxford), the Sub-Almoner, and the yeoman of the Almonry. Each indigent person received 5s. The Royal Gatealms were at the same time awarded to above 150 poor persons, many of whom are blind and suffer under bodily affliction.—The annual distribution of the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert's bounties to the aged poor and needy families of the Royal borough of Windsor, will take place on Tuesday next, (Monday, being Christmas-day). Blankets, as well as a bountiful supply of excellent provisions and coals, will be given away to a large number of the poor resident in that locality.

CHRISTMAS DAY AT THE MANSION HOUSE.—The Lord Mayor provided a handsome dinner of cold English fare, together with turkeys, geese, and all the luxuries of this festive season, for his numerous domestics, with their wives, families, and friends, on Tuesday last. The worthy chief magistrate of this London metropolis is conspicuous for his hospitality in one of the banqueting-halls, where there was an unlimited supply of ale and wine.

ROYAL BOUNTY AT KEW.—A donation of £50 from his Majesty the King of Hanover, towards the relief of the destitute and deserving poor of this hamlet, was judiciously and impartially distributed on Monday, in beef, bread, and beer, by Lieutenant Colonel Girardot and Mr. Costelow, the two churchwardens, and Mr. Cartwright, one of the overseers. The whole of the boys of the Queen's Free School appeared on their way to church on Christmas-Day in a new suit of clothes, with new caps, given by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and the girls were dressed, at the same time, by the bounty and liberality of the Duchess of Cambridge, in new frocks, bonnets, cloaks, &c. The Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (previous to their leaving Kew for the Continent) sent ten sovereigns to the vicar, to be by him distributed among the necessitous poor of the place.

CHRISTMAS AT THE PUBLIC OFFICES.—Tuesday, being Christmas Day, was, as usual, observed as a strict holiday at the several offices of Government, the public establishments, and also at the several docks and places on the river side devoted to the shipping and import trade of the port of London. The only exception to the general rule was the Post-office. The metropolitan district receipt and delivery of letters took place at the usual hours, after which there were no deliveries. The receipt and delivery of the morning mails from the country, and the despatch of letters, &c., from London in the evening, was, however, effected in the usual manner.

CHRISTMAS FARE AT THE ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL, GRAY'S INN-ROAD. The convalescent patients in this excellent institution were regaled on Tuesday with roast beef, plum pudding, and porter, by order of the governors.

CHRISTMAS-DAY IN THE WORKHOUSES.—DIMINUTION OF PAUPERISM. On Tuesday, according to annual custom, the pauper inmates of the metropolitan workhouses were provided by the respective parochial authorities with a sumptuous dinner, consisting of roast beef, plum pudding, and beer, and accompanied in several instances by an extra allowance of tea, tobacco, snuff, &c. The following statement exhibits the number of inmates in the principal workhouses on Christmas-Day, 1849, and 1848:—

WORKHOUSE.	1849.		1848.	
	Inmates.	Outdoor.	Inmates.	Outdoor.
St. Pancras	1360	7054	1462	7283
Marylebone	1989	6500	2222	7230
Hanover-sq.	650	600	660	875
City of London Union	900	3000	1123	3496
Strand Union	644	1529	611	1748
St. Mary, Islington ..	420	No Return	480	No Return
St. Luke, Chelsea ..	515	2723	541	3196
Bagnigge Wells Union	1209	3869	1314	3650
St. Leonard's, Shoreditch ..	787	..	870	..
St. James, Clerkenwell ..	470	2035	537	1365
St. Olave's, Southwark ..	354	No Return	No Return	No Return
St. Mary's, Lambeth	1028	..	1035	..
St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey ..	630	..	664	..
Poplar Union	574	2283	651	2413
Whitechapel	1013	2258	647	2413
Edmonton	410	..	428	..
St. Mary, Newington ..	364	1792	348	2092
Holborn	708	..	918	..
Wandsworth	487	..	551	..
Kensington	319	1481	267	980
West London	495	..	450	..
St. James's, Westminster ..	700	700	713	724
St. George-in-the-East ..	300	..	347	..

It was not possible to obtain returns from some of the parishes, but the foregoing proves the satisfactory circumstance that there is a vast decrease in pauperism, with about two exceptions, in every parish in the metropolis, amounting in the aggregate to about 5000. It also appears that there are from 90,000 to 100,000 in the Metropolis who are dependent on parochial bounty for their Christmas-Day dinner. It must be remarked that the number of persons in the workhouses on Christmas-Day must not be taken as a criterion of the number usually therein, the inclemency of the weather and the certainty of a Christmas dinner being a strong incentive to persons to claim parochial relief.

THE POOR IN THE CITY.—In the course of Monday the officers of the different wards in the City were busily employed in distributing the Christmas alms to the poor residing within their respective limits. The relief was dispensed in money and coals, and in some instances bread. In addition to this seasonable aid the clergymen of many of the parishes, through the benevolence of their congregations, were enabled to relieve a number of poor distressed objects. Most of the civic companies also contributed a large amount of Christmas fare, which was liberally distributed amongst the poor recipients. During Saturday and Monday several hundred relief tickets for five shillings, in accordance with the vote of the Court of Common Council, were distributed amongst the widows and distressed relatives of deceased freemen. The Aldermen and members of the Common Council have frequently had cause for bestowing this charity. The tickets, on being presented at the Chamberlain's Office, entitled the holders to five shillings in money. The usual Christmas fare was liberally apportioned to the inmates of the City workhouses. In Newgate, Giltspur-street Bridewell, Borough Compter, Coldbath-fields, and the other metropolitan prisons, the unfortunate occupants were allowed a substantial meal of roast beef, potatoes, and plum-pudding, each adult being served with a pint of beer.

CHRISTMAS-DAY AT THE LEICESTER-SQUARE SOUP KITCHEN.—The committee provided soup and bread, and beef and plum-pudding, for 1146 destitute persons, many of whom were widows with large families, whose husbands had fallen victims to the late prevailing epidemic.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, HAVERSTOCK-HILL.—The children—now upwards of 200—of this school were regaled, as usual, on Christmas-Day, with roast beef and plum-pudding, after which they were liberally supplied with oranges. A large number of the governors visited the institution during the day.

RAINE'S CHARITIES.—On Wednesday, the annual general meeting of the trustees and friends of this institution was held in the board-room of the asylum, St. George's-in-the-East, Middlesex; Mr. M. J. Rippingham in the chair. There was a large attendance of ladies present. The treasurer, Mr. Richardson, laid before the meeting the objects of the charity:—The schools were originally built by Mr. Henry Raine, a large brewer, in 1719, for the purpose of clothing and educating 50 boys and 50 girls, and for the entire maintenance, clothing, and education of 40 girls, and giving "marriage portions" of £10 each to a hundred pounds. The children, who must be the offspring of parishioners of St. George's-in-the-East, enter the schools at the age of—males, nine years, and females, seven—in which the latter remain until such period as they are drafted into the asylum, when they become candidates for the hundred pounds marriage portion. In the asylum they remain for four years, during the last of which they are instructed in the duties of domestic servants; they then go out to service, and, at the age of 22, are entitled, on production of satisfactory testimonials from their employers, to draw lots for the prize. During their term in the schools and asylum they are educated in the principles of the Church of England, which they must still retain to enable them to be eligible as candidates for the marriage portion. Mr. Richardson concluded by expressing a feeling of deep regret that so valuable a charity should be circumscribed as it is by poverty, and compelled to appeal annually for donations to carry out the benevolent intentions of the founder, who, had he lived but a few years longer, would have made any such appeal unnecessary. The following officers were elected:—A dowment having consisted partly of leasehold property, of which the leases have expired, amounts to nearly £200. A formal report for the past year having been agreed upon, the ceremony of drawing the marriage lots for the ensuing year with. All the girls of the establishment were then seated around the table on which the ballot-boxes were placed, and those who were to draw took their seats at the head, while those who had drawn and received the prize faced them at the bottom of the table. The number of candidates on the present occasion were six, and the fortunate one will be married to a person, who must be a member of the Church of England, and approved of by the trustees, on the 1st of May next. The others continue to draw till all also succeed.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—The number of visitors to this national institution on Wed-sday was 13,986, being an increase, as compared with Boxing-day last year, of 7111, when the number was 6875. Specimens were also added to A division of police, under the directions of Sergeant Neale, were in attendance; and, although the increase of visitors was so much beyond the usual average, the greatest order and decorum was observed throughout the day.

AMALGAMATION OF PROTECTIONIST SOCIETIES.—The committees of the society in Bond-street, and of the National Society for Protection to British Capital and Industry, met on Monday, and made final arrangements for combining and giving full effect to the energies of the two bodies, by constituting them in one grand united confederation, under the title of "The National Association for the Protection of Industry and Capital throughout the British Empire."

MERCHANT SEAMEN'S SOCIETY.—On Monday, a quarterly general court of the Governors of this charitable corporation was held at the Society's offices, Birchin-lane, Cornhill, Mr. George Lindsay in the chair. The applications of upwards of fifty claimants for relief were considered, and nineteen of the most deserving were relieved.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—A meeting of commercial travellers was held at the London Tavern, on Thursday, when it was resolved to establish an institution under the above title, to assist commercial travellers of ten years' or more standing in their old age; and a committee was appointed to lay down the necessary rules for carrying out the proposed object. Already about six hundred commercial travellers have expressed their willingness to join the institution.

THE NAVAL PRISONERS IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH.—Lieutenant Graham and Mr. Elliott, who, it will be recollected, were found guilty on their own confession of deserting from the *Chatham*, and who immediately thereupon were tried, after a lengthened investigation, by the court-martial to be cashiered, to be tyrannical and unbearable—these gentlemen, after having been brought from Exeter Gaol to the Queen's Prison, and placed by the governor in the best ward of the prison, where they can have the companionship of the most respectable inmates, and enjoy a sufficient space for exercise and recreation, were on Thursday last, under the orders of the Secretary of State of the Home Department, placed in the misdemeanants' ward, where prisoners of the most disreputable character, and every comfort which they have hitherto been permitted to enjoy, are forcibly taken from them. Prior to their removal, they addressed a protest to the governor of the prison, and a letter to the Secretary to the Admiralty on the subject, to neither of which has an answer been returned.

CASE OF MR. DYCE SOMBRE.—It is rumoured in the Court of Chancery, that this singular case is likely to be again made the subject of inquiry. It is stated, upon good authority, that the Lord Chancellor will propose that Dr. Seymour, Mr. Lawrence, and Dr. Forbes Winslow be appointed, in conjunction with one of his own physicians, either Dr. Bright or Dr. Southey, to consider the matter in all its details, and report to the court. Prior to the former inquiry, Mr. Dyce Sombre himself selected Dr. Winslow, Mr. Lawrence, and Dr. Seymour as his judges, and expressed himself willing to abide by their decision; but these gentlemen declined the question without the previous knowledge and consent of the Lord Chancellor (the legal guardian of Mr. Dyce Sombre), and having access to the important documents in possession of the Court of Chancery. Mr. Dyce Sombre then appointed four other gentlemen, who saw Mr. D. Sombre and made a report in his favour. The matter came before the Court of Chancery, and the petition was dismissed. Mr. Dyce Sombre is entitled to a pension, and is therefore supposed to be in receipt of that income. Nothwithstanding this he is under no kind of surveillance, has at command nearly £10,000 per annum, and is permitted to leave the country, and reside on the Continent. If he be a lunatic, it is said, why is this liberty allowed? Either his person ought to be under control, or he is fit to be at large, and have the management of his own affairs. He is the wealthiest person connected with the Court of Chancery placed in this peculiar and anomalous position. It is understood that Mr. Dyce Sombre has strongly expressed his readiness to abide by the medical opinion of Dr. Seymour, Mr. Lawrence, and Dr. Winslow.

CALIGRAPHY.—A very curious specimen of the pen art has been recently produced, after eighteen months' labour, by a Mr. John Packerd, of No. 3, Church-passage, Basinghall-street. It consists of devices and emblems most elaborately drawn with pen and ink, and comprising, amounting to nearly 18,000. Every letter is unique, and every embellishment entirely *sui generis*. The drawings are in good taste, the larger letters extremely bold and well formed, and the minute writing almost microscopic, yet clearly legible. The labour of the artist must have been intense, and it is to be hoped the result of his efforts and diligence will be properly estimated by those best qualified to patronise such skill.

FIRE AT ROLLS CHAMBERS.—On Saturday night, about half-past eight o'clock, a fire, which caused considerable damage, although of short duration, broke out in the premises termed Rolls Chambers, situate at 80, Chancery-lane. The premises, which had a frontage in Chancery-lane by only sixteen feet, being occupied as the Patent Journal Office), extended backwards upwards of 150 feet into Chancery-court; and from the fact of the houses in Carey-street, and numerous others, abutting upon that portion of the building, considerable alarm was expected. With the exception of the front shop before alluded to, the whole of the upper floors were occupied by gentlemen connected with the law, as chambers, and in almost of the apartments have extensively suffered. The fire, the water thrown by the engines into the flames has penetrated every room, and done, apparently, an incalculable amount of mischief. Before the firemen arrived the flames had broken through the window of that part of the premises in Chancery-court, and had extended into the apartments in Chancery-lane. Plenty of water having been soon obtained, the engines were set to work, the hose being conveyed up the staircase of the premises on fire, and also up Chancery-court, and by that means the firemen were enabled to encompass the flames at every point; and before half-past ten o'clock, less than one hour from the time the outbreak commenced, the conflagration was entirely subdued. The damage done by fire is confined to the destruction of several chambers in the upper part of the building, and the lower floors are severely damaged by water. As to the origin of the fire nothing that can be depended upon could be learned, further could it be ascertained whether the premises were insured or not.

THE LATE BERMONDSEY MURDER.—The Secretary of State has allowed the following rewards to the parties employed in the detection and conviction of Mr. and Mrs. Manning, the perpetrators of the murder of Mr. Patrick O'Connor:—Inspector Field, £15; Sergeants Langley, Witcher, and Thornton, £10 each; Shaw, Kendal, and Smith, £8 each; Andrews, £5; Constables Barnes, £10; Barton, £8; and Lockyer, £5.

STATISTICS OF CHOLERA IN THE METROPOLIS.—The most important particulars registered of each case of cholera were published, week by week, in the tables, as late not only as visited the various officers engaged in preventing and treating the disease, but put the facts within the reach of all those who were studying the nature and causes of the epidemic. Data were thus published which will show the influence of sex, age, season, locality, water, drainage, occupation, wealth or poverty. It is gratifying to find that, in addition to the analyses which have been already drawn up at the General Register Office others have been undertaken by private inquirers; and Dr. Guy has favoured the Registrar-General with the following account of the professions or occupations of 4312 men of the age of 15 and upwards who were destroyed by cholera. It will be seen that the disease, in London, was not only fatal to the poor, but to many artizans, tradesmen, shopkeepers, professional people, and persons of independent means. Of the men who died of cholera, 135 were returned simply as gentlemen or of independent means, 6 were clergymen or ministers of religion, 16 medical men, 13 magistrates or lawyers, 11 architects or engineers, 11 merchants, 11 officers in the army and navy, 25 master mariners, 100 clerks or accountants, 11 Custom-house, 7 Excise officers, 14 bankers, 7 law-stationers, &c., 14 carpenters, undertakers, &c., 13 cheesemongers, 17 drapers, &c., 11 fishmongers, 12 fruiterers, 20 grocers, 10 oilmen, 42 licensed victuallers, 5 wine merchants, 8 master shoemakers, 6 master tailors, 5 tobacconists, 19 travellers. Of the classes returned as artizans and labourers, 52 were bakers, 32 butchers, 102 weavers, 83 tailors, 151 shoemakers, 47 bricklayers, 17 masons, 20 plasterers, 70 cabinetmakers, 111 carpenters, 38 coopers, 73 painters and glaziers, 33 brewers, 20 shipwrights, 32 tanners, 18 turners, 16 coachmakers, 30 cabmen, 57 coachmen and cabmen, 15 saddlers, 52 carmen and carriers, 37 grooms and ostlers, 6 stone-masons, 14 engineers, 10 railway guards, 13 stokers, 75 letter-carriers and porters, 24 watermen or lightermen, 7 watchmen, 52 soldiers, 299 sailors and Greenwich pensioners, 27 waitermen, 18 bargemen, 7 ballast heavers, 53 coal-porters and coal-heavers, 25 footmen and manservants; 755 labourers are returned. Dr. Guy has given in the table a rough approximation to the ratio which the deaths bear to the living" in the several occupations. This determination is as difficult as it is interesting. The occupations were only returned for the metropolis in a very general way by the Census Commissioners in 1841, and in which the trades masters were not distinguished from men. The results which deserve most attention are those which relate to "gentlemen," "independent," numerous occupations. "Labourer," "Artizan," "Man-servant," are terms very loosely employed, but the statement that 1 in 67 labourers, 1 in 200 gentlemen, and 1 in 1872 men-servants, including footmen, died of cholera, expresses something near the truth incurred by the three classes in the epidemic. The domestic man-servants of London were 39,300 in 1841, and 25 died of cholera; the clergy, doctors, and lawyers did not exceed 12,000, yet 35 persons belonging to the learned profession died of cholera in 1849. In the weekly returns, from which the statements is drawn up, the professions were not uniformly given; but the abstract will be made more complete afterwards from the register-books.

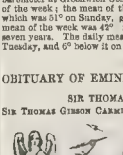
DISTRICT AND DEATHS.—In the metropolitan districts the deaths registered in the week ending last Saturday were 1643; the weekly average of the last quarter of five previous years, corrected for increase of population, is 1162. In the corresponding week of the year 1848, 276 deaths were registered; in that of 1847, 1946 deaths, when the mortality was increased by influenza; and in the same week of 1843, the deaths were 1119. But though still considerably less than usual, the present weekly contingent now shows a tendency to rise to the winter rate of mortality; and the present return shows an increase of 41 on the deaths of the previous week. In three successive weeks, ending Dec. 15, the deaths from bronchitis were respectively 60, 86, 89; last week they rose to 114, while the average is only 68; from asthma there were 21, 16, 26, and 19 in the last four weeks; and from pneumonia (or inflammation of the lungs), 94, 88, 90, and 81. The mortality from pneumonia, which is less than the average, occurs to a much greater extent among children than aged persons; and the latter class are now the principal sufferers from the increased coldness of the weather. Three men and five women died last week at 90 and upwards; two of the women had turned 95 years. Diarrhœa and dysentery deaths were 19; a woman of 70 died on the 16th December, in Great Pulteney-street, from debility, which succeeded an attack of cholera. All epidemics are less fatal than usual, except measles, which rather exceeds the average. The births during the week were 1315

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—The mean daily reading of the barometer at Greenwich Observatory was above 30 inches on the last three days of the week; the mean of the week was 29·952. The daily mean temperature, which was 51° on Sunday, gradually fe l to 33° on Friday and Saturday; the mean of the week was 41·2°, being 1·2° above the average of the nine weeks in seven years. The daily mean was about 10° above the average on Sunday and Tuesday, and 6° below it on Friday.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

SIR THOMAS GIBSON CARMICHAEL, BART.

SIR THOMAS GIBSON CARMICHAEL, of Skirling, in the county of Peebles, succeeded his brother, Sir John Gibson Carmichael, as tenth Baronet. Sir Thomas was married, first, April 11, 1811, to Harriet, daughter of the late Major-General Dundas, of Flogask; and, secondly, on the 8th June, 1816, to Miss Jane Napier, daughter of Francis seventh Lord Napier. He leaves issue, besides three daughters, a son, Alexander, born in 1820, now the eleventh Baronet. Sir Thomas died at Naples, on the 13th inst.



The family of Sir Gibson Carmichael is of distinguished and honourable descent. The first Baronet, Sir Alexander Gibson, whose patent of creation dates as far back as 1628, was an eminent lawyer, and Lord President of the Court of Session, in the reign of James I. The wife of Carmichael was assumed by the ninth Baronet on the occasion of his marriage with Helen Carmichael, granddaughter of the first Earl of Hyndford.

JOHN LORD COLVILLE, OF CULROSS, ADMIRAL OF THE WHITE.

THIS nobleman, whose death has just occurred, at the advanced age of eighty-one, entered the Royal Navy very early in life, and thus included in his naval career a very full portion of his country's maritime glory. In 1781, he served as midshipman in the *Conqueror* at Rodney's great victory over Count de Grasse; in 1793, he obtained his lieutenancy; in 1794, assisted, as first lieutenant of the *Lively*, at Martinique, at the capture of the French West India Islands, in 1795, took a privateer, the *Coup d'Essai*; and in 1796 was promoted to post rank. Passing over a few years, we find the gallant officer commanding the *Heroine*, 74, in the expedition against Copenhagen, in

1807, and accompanying home from Lisbon the surrendered Russian fleet, in 1808. In 1819 he became rear-admiral, and was commander-in-chief at the Cork station from 1837 to 1839. His lordship succeeded to his family honours at the decease of his father, John, ninth Baron, in 1811. He married, 14th October, 1790, Elizabeth, daughter of Francis Ford, Esq., and had by her (who died in 1839, an only child, Amelia, who died young. His Lordship married, secondly, 13th October, 1841, the Hon. Anne Law, fourth daughter of Edward, first Lord Ellenborough, but by her had no child. As he thus dies without issue, the title and honours devolve on his nephew, Charles John, now Lord Colville, of Culross, who is son of the late gallant and highly distinguished General Sir Charles Colville, G.C.B.

BISHOP COLERIDGE.

THE Right Rev. William Hart Coleridge, D.D., late Bishop of Barbadoes, was the only son of Luke Herman Coleridge, Esq., of Thoverton, Devonshire. He was born in 1789, and received his earlier education at the King's Grammar School, St. Mary, Devon; he after that went to Oxford, and was successively student and tutor of Christchurch. His appointments in the Church during the course of his good and useful life, were the perpetual curacy of Cowley, Oxon, the Curacy and Lectureship of St. Andrew's, Holborn; the Preachership of the National Society's Chapel, in Ely-place; and lastly, in 1824, the Bishopric of Barbadoes. This Bishopric he resigned in 1842, when a reduction was made of the diocese. The Bishop's brother, Mr. Prelsto was also Warden of St. Augustin's College, Canterbury.

He married, in 1825, the eldest daughter of the Very Rev. Thomas Rennell, D.D. (Dean of Winchester, and Master of the Temple), and grandniece of the celebrated Sir William Blackstone. Bishop Coleridge, who was much respected and revered, died suddenly of disease of the heart, on the 21st inst., at his seat, Salston, Otley St. Mary, Devon. He was in the 61st year of his age.

ARCHDEACON JENNINGS.

THE Venerable Philip Jennings, D.D., Archdeacon of Norfolk, was for many years Assistant Minister of St. James' Chapel, Westminster-road, Pentonville, and he ascended to the incumbency of that place a few weeks ago, on the death of the Rev. Thomas White, M.A. Dr. Jennings was made an Archdeacon in 1847, by the late Bishop of Norwich, Dr. Stanley. The recent demise of Archdeacon Jennings causes deep regret amongst the clergy of the diocese of Norwich

REV. DR. RUDGE.—The report of the decease of this gentleman (which has appeared in several papers, though not in our Journal), who for many years was so well known in London as the clergyman of Limehouse, and the Sunday evening Preacher of St. Sepulchre's, is happily incorrect. It is, however, true that he has had a paralytic stroke, and has been seriously unwell; but his numerous friends will be glad to learn that he has nearly recovered from this severe attack, and is on the point of resuming the duties of the parish of which he is the Rector

A MODEL CITY.—The city of Utica, New York, does not owe a single cent of public debt, and has money in bank, besides taxes due and collectable. It has an abundant supply of water brought into the houses of the citizens, fresh from the mountain springs. It is lighted by gas of pure and excellent quality; has the best appointed and most effective fire department of any city of its size in America, and is the only city in the state which wholly escaped the ravages of the cholera last summer.

SCENE FROM THE PANTOMIME OF "HARLEQUIN AND GOOD QUEEN BESS," AT DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

CHRISTMAS PANTOMIMES AND EXTRAVAGANZAS.

DRURY-LANE.

The most important event of boxing-night was the re-opening of this theatre, under the management of Mr. James Anderson; and the public, evidently entertaining this view, crowded to it in extraordinary numbers. Much confusion was the consequence of the inconvenience accordingly felt; and the lessee had to address his audience four times in the course of the evening—now expressing his gratification, now exhibiting his anger, now threatening the gallery with a rise of prices, and finally winding up (after the fall of the curtain) with a speech in a better temper. The play was the "Merchant of Venice," *Shylock* being performed by the manager, who naturally wished to be heard in his first essay in such a character before a London audience. Miss Laura Addison was *Portia*; Miss Clara Tellett, *Nerissa*; and Miss Huddart, *Jessica*.

The pantomime, attractively entitled "Harlequin and good Queen Bess," introduced to the Christmas audience at this theatre the Messrs. Denlin as *Harlequin* and *Pantaloon*, and Mr. C. Stitt as *Clown*. The introduction travesties the story of Amy Robsart and the Earl of Leicester; wherein Queen Elizabeth is absurdly caricatured in costume and person by Mr R. Romer. The inventor of pantomimes is also called into the field, the *Spirit of John Bach* (Mr. Darcie), who contends with the *Spirit of High Tragedy* (Mr. J. Parry), and succeeds in redeeming *Amy* and the *Earl* from a tragic fate, converting them into *Harlequin* and *Columbine*. The latter was elegantly personated by Mdlle. Théodore. The tricks of the pantomime contain some good hits, those at the Smithfield nuisance and the Peace Society being the most palpable. It concludes with a diorama, presenting the Queen's visit to Ireland. Though exceedingly long, the whole went off with spirit; and it may be justly conceded that Mr. Anderson has commenced his experiment with a fair amount of encouragement, and that the public are ready to believe that it is the lessee's intention to deserve success. At any rate, they gave him on this occasion, what is properly acknowledged as a "noble house-warming."

The scene engraved is *Queen Elizabeth's* interview with her several lovers, in the gardens of Kenilworth.

PRINCESS'S.

After the opera of "Don Giovanni," a new and very eccentric pantomime, by Mr. G. H. Rodwell, entitled "King Jamie; or, Harlequin and the Magic Fiddle," was produced. Here, in the Hall of Evil Spirits, we are introduced to *Alcohol* (Mr. Stacey), exiled by *Father Mathew* and the *Water Cure*, who conspires against the peace of *King James* (Mr. Honey), ending his many plots with the Gunpowder Plot. *Guy Faux* and his party are frightened away by *Old Seymour*, the Scotch blind fiddler, who escapes with his Royal companion. The opening of Parliament then succeeds; the fun consisting in representing the statesmen of the present day in grotesque masks. The audience were uproarious in applause. After a few more palpable hits of a similar kind, the changes occur—*Harlequin*, Mr. Bologna; *Columbine*, Miss Fawcett; *Pantaloon*, Mr. Paulo; *Clown*, Mr. Flexmore. In addition to these are *Sprites*, by Messrs. Le Bar and Wright. The rapidity and bustle of this pantomime are unrivalled, and many of the tricks are admirable. The scenery well merits high commendation; while the acting (for it deserves no lower word) of Mr. Flexmore was of rare excellence. The house, we regret to add, was over noisy; particularly that portion of it which, in its thunder, as well as its elevation, represents Olympus.

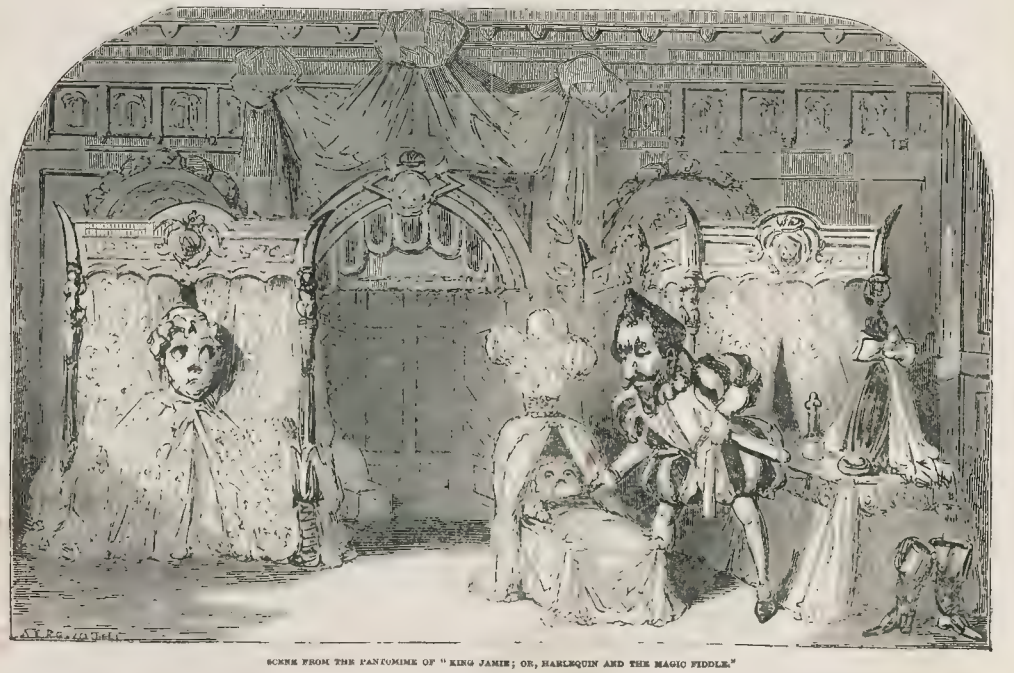
The scene engraved is the Royal bedroom, with the refractory Royal *Babes Charles* very unruly in his cradle.

OLYMPIC.

This theatre, newly built and decorated, commences the season in gallant style. Mrs. Mowatt opened the house with an appropriate address, which was admirably delivered; after which, the National Anthem was sung; and then "The Two Gentlemen of Verona" acted. The selection of this play may be accepted as an example of the elegant taste which is likely to preside over its management. Mr. Davenport made an excellent *Valentine*; *Protens* was by Mr. Ryder; and Miss F. Vining appeared as *Julia*.

Then came the Pantomime, "Laugh and Grow Fat; or, Harlequin Nutcracker"—a highly whimsical *mélange*, contrived by Mr. Nelson Lee, in which the fun begins even before the piece—a special drop-curtain having been provided for the occasion, pictured over with "Nuts to Crack" in abundance. The halls of *Merry Christmas* and *Good Cheer* are visited by *Old Time*, who is told that *Nutcracker*, stoker to the engine of *Fun*, is engaged for the festive season, charged with instructions to upset *King Humbug*, and secure *Conseni*; for which purpose he is provided with a provisional army, and a kitchen *corps*. The palace of *Humbug* is visited, where the sprite *Gammon* counsels the bloated Monarch on the means of obtaining the hand of the *Princess Conseni*, the daughter of *King Nonsense*. A council is next held in the Pearl Palace of the Water Nafads by the Fairy Queen *Sincerity*, touching a project for aiding *Christmas* and assisting young *Merth*, too long hidden under a shade, by sending to earth the fairy *Joy* with a golden pencil. *Nutcracker* immediately afterwards appearing, affords sport to the *Eighth Monarch*. A change from sunlight to moonlight is here accomplished in the scene—an original effect, due to Mr. Dayes, the principal artist; and the march of *Nutcracker* is impeded by the darkness, who, with his army, falls asleep; whereupon they are annoyed by a host of wandering cats, attracted to the spot by the provender. *Nutcracker*, awaking, exclaims, "Up, guards, and at 'em!" and, after a terrific conflict, secures a victory. Sunlight returns; and then, what with the Palace of Nonsense and the Chamber of Whimsicalities, the success, which forms the theme of the piece, is realised namely, abundance of laughter; in the midst of which the transformations occur—the clown being performed by Mr. T. Matthews, who in the Hall of Twelfth-Cakes, wins a prize, with which the piece concludes. The whole getting-up is excellent; the scenery being, in fact, nothing less than superb. We must not omit, in our great admiration of Mr. T. Matthews, to record that Mr. Cormack was the *Harlequin*, Miss Malcolm the *Columbine*, and Mr. Morris the *Pantaloon*. All did their spiriting with precision, force, and grace.

The house was crowded with a highly fashionable audience; and the whole performance testified to the liberality of the management, giving an earnest assurance of success, as well as of determination to deserve it.



SCENE FROM THE PANTOMIME OF "KING JAMIE; OR, HARLEQUIN AND THE MAGIC FIDDLE."

SCENE FROM THE EXTRAVAGANZA OF "THE NINTH STATUE; OR, THE JEWELS AND THE GEM," AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.

ADELPHI.

"Frankenstein; or, the Model Man," is the name of the extravaganza produced at this theatre; the *Model Man* being none other than Mr. Paul Bedford himself, and his *Frankenstein* Mr. Wright, Senior Wrangler of Brasenface College, in the University of Krackenjausen, who, being in love, has a rival in *Otto of Rosenberg* (Miss Woolgar). The demon *Zamiel* (O. Smith) and a Master of the Ceremonies (by Freeborn) perform prominent *rôles* in the burlesque. The former puts life into the "What is it?" or Frankenstein monster, which then pursues its creator into the ball-room, and, but for a benevolent fairy, who contrives to subdue the mis-created by the force of music, might have effected wide-spread desolation. Already, indeed, a conflagration has spread in the baronial hall, only extinguished by the agency of *Undine*, the Spirit of the Flood, who finally conquers *Zamiel*, and delivers *Frankenstein*.

The jokes, thickly strewn over the dialogue, were of the broadest; but an Adelphi audience expect always the colossal in the extravagant; and in this burlesque they have most assuredly not been disappointed.

HAYMARKET.

After the "Loving Woman," and "King René's Daughter," a grand extravaganza, entitled the "Ninth Statue; or, the Jewels and the Gem," by the Messrs. Brough, was produced. *Alasnam* (Miss F. Horton), over-fond, though a King, of beer, is subject to a visionary state of mind, and dreams of a grotto with eight statues in it—such grotto, with its superabundant wealth, having its correspondent reality in the waking world. By means of a subterranean passage, *Alasnam* finds his way to it, and there meets with *Rumfogs* (Mr. Bland), the chief Monarch of the genii, who proposes to add a ninth statue to the group, on condition that *Alasnam* provides him with a faultless maiden. Ultimately, he fulfils this condition by selecting *Zuleika* (Miss Kathleen Fitzwilliam), whose modesty and personal charms succeed in attracting his own heart; but *Rumfogs* is inflexible, and has her carried off by violence, leaving his subject Monarch to melancholy and despair, and the reproaches of an angry mother, who thinks that the loss of a wife is not a thing to grieve for. *Rumfogs*, however, at length settles all differences like a gentle genl, shewing *Zuleika* on the pedestal as the ninth statue, and bestowing her on her once disappointed but now happy lover.

Miss Kathleen Fitzwilliam made her first appearance here in the character of the faultless maiden, and played enchantingly. Of Mr. Bland and Miss Horton, it is sufficient to state that they threw their usual exuberance of spirit into their respective parts. Mr. Munyard, also, as secretary to the amorous Monarch, had some humorous business to do, and some burlesque parodies to sing, which proved highly amusing. The audience was respectable as well as numerous, and the evening passed off without the slightest disturbance. It was composed of the class who could afford to be wise as well as merry.

The scene engraved is the entrance of *Alasnam*, the young King, into the grotto of eight statues.

LYCEUM.

The extravaganza at this theatre—written, of course, by Mr. Planché—is entitled "The Island of Jewels." The King and Queen of Pharisis are the parents of two daughters—one ugly, and one beautiful, through the spells of the fairy *Magotina*, who had been forgotten at their christening. *Bellotta* (Miss Kenworthy) is the name of the lovely, and *Laidronetta* (Miss Julia St. George) that of the hideous sister. The former has a lover, one *Prince Pritzphello*; and, at their marriage ceremony, *Laidronetta* and her *confidante*, *Fidelia*, are refused admittance, and, being fain to return to the Lone Tower, are wrecked at sea on the Island of Jewels, the King of which has been changed into a green serpent, and his people into precious stones. The Princess, of course, finds a husband in *King Emerald*, as may be seen set forth more at large in the Countess D'Anois' story of "Serpentine Vert."

Of all Mr. Planché's burlesques, the present is, perhaps, the most elegant ever witnessed, and the way in which it has been produced the most gorgeous imaginable. An incidental ballet, on the subject of "Cupid and Psyche," was introduced into the action with fine effect. The concluding scene—discovering, in the midst of an unfolded column of palm leaves, seven nymphs supporting the crown jewels on a cushion—is indescribably magnificent. The whole, also, was in perfect taste; and the piece must be pronounced a crowning triumph in the art of burlesque.

The scene engraved is the Lone Tower, with *Magotina* raising the storm at sea, with the saving intervention of the serpent.

SADLER'S WELLS.

After "Venice Preserved," a new pantomime, by Mr. Greenwood, was produced, entitled "Harlequin and the Dragon of Wantley; or, Moore of Moore Hall and Mother Shipton's Black Dog." *Old Age*, in the regions of *Decay*, laments the dissolution of the ancient works of art, but *Youth* and his attendant *Beauties* enter, and, to raise his spirits, propose a Christmas pantomime, in which he is assisted by *Folly* and *Mother Shipton*. The site of Moore Hall is the village of Rotherham, in Yorkshire; and here the *Dragon of Wantley* is in due course destroyed by the valiant owner of the mansion, and the consequent transformations succeed, Mr. T. Ridgway being the *Clown*, Mr. Fenton the *Harlequin*, Mr. Thorne the *Sprite*, Mr. Grammain *Pantaloon*, and Miss Kirby *Columbine*. The grace of Miss Kirby and the agility of Mr. Thorne commanded the admiration of a crowded house, which, nevertheless, listened to the tragedy with extraordinary attention, a circumstance probably due to the impressive acting of Miss Glyn in *Belvidera*.

MARYLEBONE.

This theatre, under the management of Mr. E. Stirling, leads off with an original drama, entitled "Clara Charette; or, a Daughter's Sacrifice"—a piece of domestic interest—criticism on which we must defer, not having been able to gather the dialogue, owing to the noise in the gallery. After this was produced a new pantomime, called "Harlequin Faëry-Land, the Princess Zela, and her Magic Wishes Three." It is the joint production of Mr. Watts and Nelson Lee. The fairy court in the pale moonlight opens the piece with poetic sentimentality. Fortune brings to Fairy-Land the sleeping *Princess Zela*, who had refused to wed for gold, and is then returned to earth, gifted with a magic branch. The lady's hand is ultimately put up to be disposed of in the grand halls of Katchkill Castle. At the auction are three special bidders—the *Knight of Gold*, the *Demon of Gold*, and the *Prince of Poverty*. The last offers all he is worth his love—and is accepted; for which piece of audacity he is sent to prison. Subsequently, by aid of a magic glass, all three lovers are transported to California, where the miseries of the diggers are exhibited. A golden palace and a cot of happiness succeed, the requisite consent is obtained, and the transformations take place, Mr. Paul Pietro being the *Clown*.

SCENE FROM THE EXTRAVAGANZA OF "THE ISLAND OF JEWELS," AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE.

STRAND.

After "King René's Daughter," a burlesque called "Diogenes and his Lantern; or, the True Use and Cry after Honesty," was produced, in which it must be confessed that the whole strength of Mr. Farren's excellent company is engaged. The conduct of the well-known plot is of a mythological cast. We have an Olympian synod, with *Minerva* announcing her descent to help *Diogenes* in his search after an honest man, and suffering, on that account, the ridicule of the gods, which, however, she repays with interest. They, in return, disguise themselves, and also their search, bent on frustrating her design, in which they succeed. The composition of the piece is throughout in good taste; and there are many lines which are exquisitely pointed.

When we add that, in this little piece, Mrs. Stirling, Miss Rebecca Isaacs, Mrs. Leigh Murray and her husband, with the two junior Farrens, and Messrs Butler and Bender have not disdained to play, it may be readily conceived that the general effect is striking, and richly deserving of support.

SURREY.

Colman's play of "The Mountaineers" is the leading piece for the holidays, and well chosen for the occasion. *Octavian* was admirably performed by Mr. Mead. This was followed by a pantomime, somewhat elegantly entitled "The Moon Queen and King Night." An account of which was given in our last Number. It is by Alfred Crowquill, and is altogether as elegant as it is amusing. Some portions of it, however, will bear abridgment. Mdlle. Luiza as *Columbine*, M. Lupino as *Harlequin*, Mr. Dawbon as *Clown*, Mr. Neyton as *Pantaloon*, and Mr. J. Lupino as the attendant *Sprite*, were excellent representatives of the respective characters.

ASTLEY'S.

The grand equestrian spectacle of the "Knight of the Eagle Crest, or the Tourney of Love," with the scenes in the circle, introducing, for the first time, Mdlle. Angèle and her highly trained steeds, preceded, at this theatre, a new pantomime, by Mr. Nelson Lee, entitled "Harlequin Yankee Doodle." We gave an account of the plot in our last Number. The scenery is exceedingly brilliant, and the whole arrangement highly creditable to the skill and artistic feeling of all engaged.

NEW PANORAMIC EXHIBITIONS

Arctic Expeditions.—A moving panorama is exhibiting at the Haymarket-rooms, combining the results of the principal Arctic navigators. The latest taken in the fate of Sir John Franklin crafts the most conspicuous of these Polar regions popular. The illustrations in the panorama are authentically rendered from original drawings by Sir James Ross, and Captains Lyon and Beechey. The uniform desolation of those tracts gives an air of monotony to the view; but their grandeur and beauty will doubtless be accepted as amply compensating for their want of variety.

New Zealand.—Mr. Bree's Panorama of New Zealand, in Leicester-square, is a highly interesting and well-painted series of views, animated with colonists and natives, and rendered illustrative of their habits and customs, being replete also with remarkable objects and incidents. We are thus made pictorially acquainted with life in the colony and in the bush. It deserves to be mentioned that the lecturer gives personal experiences in the explanations with which he accompanies the exhibition—verifying the accuracy of his drawings (which were made on the spot) by remarks and anecdotes, full of intelligence and point. The views are principally taken from the Port Nicholson district, and are presented under an aspect peculiarly encouraging to the intending emigrant.

Ohio River.—Mr. Banvard's Panorama of this river was opened on Wednesday, at the Egyptian Hall, and presents a fine series of views, exhibiting the Queen City of the West, Cincinnati, and other scenery onward to the Mississippi and the City of New Orleans. The river is exceedingly animated, and the banks are varied with highly interesting groups and objects. The whole is intensely American, and is so elaborately painted that the characteristic peculiarities are uniformly brought out.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

In my last week's communication I promised an account of the *début* of Lurchesi, the new tenor from the Milan Scala. He has been singing in Rossini's "Matilda di Shabran," to the observer of *Correspondance*, opera now composed for the Carnival of Rome in 1821, and was produced at the Apollo Theatre, the composer having completed the work only just previously to the closing of the season, so that merely two rehearsals took place, and the leader of the band, taking fright at the difficulties in the score, was replaced by the celebrated Paganini, to oblige Rossini. The amateurs received "Matilda" on its revival with the greatest delight, and the success of the new tenor was complete. He is essentially a tenor of the Rosslnian school, with an agreeable organ of no great power, but possessing executive facility of which modern tenors of the *cavara* or shouting school are knowers no longer; he therefore, be a valuable acquisition under any circumstances, but he must be heard in other parts before his precise position can be indicated. The impression in his favour is generally very great, and a tenor with agility and volubility is too rare not to be highly prized. The opera was very well executed altogether. If not equal to the "Barbière," it is quite as fresh and captivating in melody as the "Cenerentola," and more attractive than "Turco in Italia," "Italiana in Algeri," *&c. Matilda* is one of Madame Persiani's most brilliant triumphs, and she quite electrified the audiences by her wonderful *tours de force* Mdlle. Vera sings the music of the page very nicely. Morelli was the chief basso, and Ronconi enacted the poet with the most unctuous humour. The production of "Matilda" has been quite an event for his management; he has fought a most difficult battle to maintain the Italian Opera House, since the Revolution: for of all establishments, the undertaking the most demand aristocratic resource, suffered the most by the change of government. Ronconi has, however, exhibited much perseverance and tact, and the boxes and stalls begin to display something like the elegant *coup-d'œil* of the saloon

Cerito and St. Leon have returned to their engagement at the Grand Opera. Carlotta Grisi has her leave of absence the end of this month, and will go to Germany, and perhaps to England. "La Peyrou" has now been played thirty-seven times, and the receipts have been nearly £15,000.

Musical Events.—There were three concerts on Boxing-night, one at Ex ter Hall, being the tenth of the London Wednesday Concerts; Ernst and Thalberg, and Master Ward (concertina), were the instrumentalists, and Mrs A. Newton, Misses Eyles and Poole, Messrs. Land and Smyth, on the vocalists. The second was at the Sussex Hall, given by the vocalists the Misses A. and H. Alexander, assisted by the Misses Cabitt, L. Pettigrew, E. Ward, Messrs. H. Russell, Mattocks, Genge, G. Case, and Davies; and the third, Mr. J. Lowry's concert, at the National Hall, Holborn with Mrs. Temple, Misses Cubitt and Felton, Messrs. Genge, G. Robinson, F. Smith and Ford.——The meetings of the Melodists' Club will commence for the season, on the last Tuesday in January, Mr. James King has succeeded Mr. Hobbs as secretary.——The Round, Catch, and Canon Club, instituted 1843, and the Glee Club (1787), have begun their meetings—The anniversary festival of the Madrigal Society (1741) will be celebrated on the third Thursday in January, Lord Saltoun in the chair, Sir A. Barnard, G.C.B., vice-president, and T. Oliphant, Esq., secretary The next meeting of the Western Madrigal Society will take place on the 5th of January ——The Philharmonic Concerts will take place on the Mondays, March 4 and 18, April 22; May 6 and 20; June 3 and 17. Mr. Costa, conductor; Mr. G. Budd, secretary and librarian; Mr. Anderson, bon. treasurer; and M. Salmton and H. Blagrove alternately first violins. The choir consists of the Misses G. Anderson, Lucas, J. H. Griesbach, C. Neate, J. Calken, J. B. Chatterton, and J. Macmurdie. There will be a new symphony by Molique, and, it is to be hoped, one by Berlioz.——The Choral Harmonists will resume their concerts at the London Tavern in the season.——The third of Mr. Willey's classical concerts will take place on Monday, at St. Martin's Hall.

ANSWERS TO "WHYS FOR THE WISE,"

AT PAGE 423.

1. Because he is illustrated with cuts taken on the spot.
2. From his position in life, he is liable to a tax.
3. When met, it is only putting one crown on another.
4. It won't hold. It is seen through.
5. Is it a nobbyness never borne by gentlemen.
6. He has already worn it above two years.
7. Made to carry a point through.
8. It is placed above man.
9. It makes things fast.
10. Easily beaten.
11. It is read outside.
12. It is substitute, where there has been no ragging lately.
13. It is unlike the waist (waste) of your youth.
14. By one act it lowers the corn.
15. It is capable of making an impression with wax (wax).
16. It goes over the sleepers.
17. There is a great deal of fiction on a very thin sheet.
18. It is carried by the Noes (nose).
19. They are to be taken when the cold is severe.
20. It takes a blow from any one.
21. It goes before Everything and Everybody.
22. It hides the woman
23. Because the Commissioners put a number round his neck.
24. It is bent upon getting to the top.
25. Because by its gentle revolution it opens the door to greater things.
26. Waiting for a shop.
27. Because it is decidedly put out.
28. It is a leg-all (legal) tender.
29. It gets trussed (trust) when it does not want it.
30. It never gets anything in the pound.
31. He is in "trouble" through a bill.
32. It is sure to come after you (u)
33. It is nothing without it's thrown (thrown).
34. It has a neigh (nay) for everything
35. Everything is a matter of course with him
36. There's a great deal in the habit.
37. It's the boy's parent.
38. It's a bill quite out of date.
39. Whatever it does, it must be tolled (told) to the time.
40. There's a Bridge of Size in it.
41. Constantly on the 'Change.
42. It goes to the head and settles the point of a tack (attack)
43. He never does more than try.
44. His is the fee line (feline).
45. It assists in sweetening everything.
46. It burns for a number.
47. It is positively a *great singer* (grate singer).
48. It blows upon everything.
49. He continually sends poor devils to the Hall (haul).
50. He is always putting his foot in it.
51. It is bodies.
52. He considers it part of his duty to relieve his comrades.
53. He had a reverse, by being bent on a measure.
54. He only takes it in by the peck
55. It brings the little branches together.
56. It's been in a row, and you can't collect the rents.

IMPORTANT TO NEWSPAPER PURCHASERS.

Early in the New Year, 1850, will be given a

SPLENDID VIEW OF ROME

To all Regular Subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, from this date. This View of Rome has been carefully drawn by Artists specially engaged in that City; and the utmost care has been taken to have the Drawings Engraved in the best manner.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, Dec. 30.—First Sunday after Christmas.
Monday, 31.—Silvester. Sun rises 8h. 9m., sets 3h. 58m.
Tuesday, Jan. 1, 1850.—Circumcision. Sun rises 8h. 8m., sets 4h. 0m.
Wednesday, 2.—Length of day 7h. 53m.
Thursday, 3.—Day breaks 6h. 3m. A.M.
Friday, 4.—Twilight ends 6h 6m. P.M.
Saturday, 5.—Moon's Last Quarter 8h. 37m. A.M.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 5, 1850.

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m
2	5	3	0	3	25	3	45	4	10	4	30	5	0
5	20	5	40	6	0	6	20	6	40	7	0	7	25

FRENCH PLAYS and OPERA COMIQUE, ST. JAMES'S

THEATRE. Mr. MITCHELL respectfully announces that the Season will commence on MONDAY, JANUARY 7th, by the production of a new opera, in three acts, entitled LE VAL D'ANDORE, by the Maestro composer Halevy, the Libretto by M. de St. Georges. Principal Characters by Mademoiselle Charton, Mdlle Guichard, Mons Chollet of the Opera Comique, Paris—his first appearance in this country; Mons Lut (of the Theatre, Brussels and Ghent—his first appearance); M Quilly Le Roy (Pupil of the Conservatoire, Paris—his first appearance), and Mons Wallace (premier Basse of the Opera Comique, Paris—his first appearance). Herold's celebrated opera of ZAMPA is also in preparation, and will be produced during the following week. Prospectus of the general arrangements, with Terms of the Season Subscription, may be obtained at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond street, and at the Box-office of the Theatre, which will be opened on Tuesday next, Jan 1.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. W.

BATTY.—Glorious Success of the New Grand Christmas Comic Pantomime, which was received with shouts of applause and tears of laughter from the rising to the fall of the curtain, by a house crowded to the very ceiling.—On MONDAY, DEC. 31, the Entertainments will commence at 6 o'clock, with the highly-successful and magnificent Chivalric Spectacle of the KNIGHT of the EAGLE CREST, or, the TOURNEY of LOVE, in which Mdlle. ANGELE, from the Hippodrome, Paris, who has been the powerfully attractive Novelties in the Arena, supported by the talented Artistes of the Establishment, and introducing, for the Fifth time, Mdlle ANGELE, from the Hippodrome, Paris, who has been received with the greatest enthusiasm. Engagement for the extraordinary Boy dancer, Mdlle CODONE. To conclude with the unprecedentedly successful New Grand Comic Pantomime of HARLEQUIN YANKEE DOODLE Come to Town upon his little Pony

SIMS REEVES, ERNST, and THALBERG.—On WED-

NESDAY NEXT, JAN 2nd, will be held the ELEVENTH of the LONDON WEDNESDAY CONCERTS (and will be the last but four of the series). Vocal Performers: Mrs A Newton, Miss Lucombe, Miss Eyles, Miss Poole, and Miss Dolby, Mr Sims Reeves, and Mr Leffler Solo Violin, Herr Ernst. Grand Pianoforte, M Thalberg—Tickets, 1s and 2s: Reserved Seats, 3s; Stalls, 7s may be had of Mr STAMMERS, at the office of the Concerts, No. 4 Exeter Hall; and of all Music-sellers.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The First of a

Series of ILLUSTRATED LECTURES by Dr. Bachhoffner, on the PHILOSOPHY of SCIENTIFIC RECREATION, daily at two o'clock, and in the evenings at eight. An entirely new set of DISSOLVING VIEWS of LONDON in the SIXTEENTH CENTURY and AS IT NOW IS, with a descriptive Lecture, daily at half past four, and in the evening at half-past to ten.—The VIEWS of ROME, including new views of the Interior and Exterior of St. Pet r's, with Dresses Worn and Customs observed daily at Rome.—Lectures on Chemistry, with brilliant experiments by Mr Ashley—Experiments with the Diver and Diving Bell. New Exhibits n of Circumstances.—The Machinery, Models, &c explained.—Admission, 1s; Schools, half price.

BANVARD'S OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS,

EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY, Panorama of Miles of American Scenery, extending through the heart of America, exhibiting Cincinnati the Queen City of the West, the beautiful Falls of the Ohio, the noble scenery to the Mississippi, thence to the city of New Orleans.—Open every Morning at Half-past Two; Evening at Seven.—Admission—Lower Seats, 2s; Gallery, 1s. "Mr. Banvard is the FIRST PROJECTOR of the enormous paintings of the class."

ART-UNION of LONDON.—Incorporated by Royal Charter.

—The SUBSCRIPTION LIST for the Current Year is NOW OPEN Each Subscriber of One Guinea will receive, in addition to one Share in the next Annual Distribution of Prizes, a Set of Line Engravings, after MACLISE, R.A., MULREADY, R.A., EASTLAKE, R.A., and "THE FROWN," WHICH MAY BE HAD AT THE TIME OF PAYING THE SUBSCRIPTION; and a Series of Etchings, after D. Maclise, R.A., illustrating Shakspeare's "Seven Ages."

GEORGE GODWIN, } Honorary
LEWIS POCOCK, } Secretaries

444, West Strand.

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL, Gray's-inn-road: Open Day

and Night for the Admission of the Destitute Sick, without letter of recommendation, or any other preliminary form.

The Weekly Board have the satisfaction to announce, that, by the liberality of the Public, they have been enabled to re-open one of the large wards, which want of funds alone obliged them for so long a time to keep closed. A considerable number of beds will also be available to the weekly expenses of the Charity, the Weekly Board earnestly contract the aid of the charitable and humane. The Committee would also remind the benefactors of this Charity to the poor objects who, more especially at this season, daily present themselves at the gates of the Hospital.

Contributions received by the Treasurer, John Masterman, Esq.; M P, Nicholas-lane; also by Messrs Coutts and Co., Strand; Messrs Ransom, Bouverie, and Co.; Messrs Ransom and Co.; Prescott, Grote, and Co., Smith, Payne, and Co., Glyn and Co.; Jones Loyd and Co; Barclay and Co; Denison and Co.; Williams, Deacon, and Co; Current, Gurney, and Co; Nisbet and Co; Bosanes street, Masterman and Co; and at the Hospital.

By order of the Weekly Board,

DWD RICE, D.D., Chairman.

N.B. The Committee meet in the Board-room every Wednesday, at Seven o'clock to manage and direct all the affairs of the Charity, which meetings the subscribers are invited to attend, and the hospital is at all times open to the inspection of the public. Cast-off apparel, nails and female, also old linen rags, will be gratefully acknowledged.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A Constant Reader, Nottingham—Send your coin to Mr Webster, 17, Great Russell-street, Covent-garden

H. Higham—Westminster Abbey has some of the finest specimens of Early English architecture in existence

W H—See the article "Wales" in the "Penny Cyclopædia," or the published Tours in the Principality, or Sir Thomas Phillipps's History

A W T—Perhaps the popular work for your purpose would be Pearson's "Practical Astronomy," with Tables, and its price, we believe, is £3 3s. We cannot enumerate all the works used in the various colleges for mathematical instruction: they are, however, mentioned in the preface to that work

The Bishop Luke is accurately described in our Paper of the 24th ult, but its locality is erroneously stated. It will be about 33 miles west of the Land's End, and 5 to 6 miles west of St Mary's, the nearest of the Scilly Islands

A X—Bernard de Newmarch bore for arms, "Gu. five fusils englised in fesse or." Apply to Mr H Bohn, York street, Covent-garden, for the work required

A Subscriber, Bungay—Mr Hume, M.P., holds no appointment under Government

C M H—Dr Wilberforce was consecrated Bishop of Oxford in 1845

D D, Scotland—Where a Peerage is dormant or extinct the name to be is known by

Tu-Tu—See Burke's "Armoury"

R A W—The arms of Bentley are, "Or three bends sa. *Crest*—A spaniel dog passant arg."

Lycurgus—A motto may be adopted at pleasure

J K—The estate says Mr. Hallam, a few years more may be safely added

J G A—The violoncello is better than the piano to obtain the correct tone for the bass voice

A Constant Subscriber—The assertion can be maintained without a master, and so can any instrument, if the player has genius: refer to a music-seller

F T—There is the difference of a quarter of a tone, as will be proved on the violin

Hamlet—Rabbis is living in Italy. The passage is from "Twelfth Night"

Credo—See the article, "New Routes and Mail Contracts," in our Journal for December 8

R C M—Unless your mother was a heiress or co-heiress, you are not entitled to quarter her arms

L N—We apprehend that Prince Albert has no surname. His family was of Sovereign degree at the time names were first assumed

Aretus—Application should be made to the Secretary of the Royal Academy The Dukes of Bedford and Buccleuch have brought a duel

K. Canterbury—We cannot give the heraldic description of arms, of the arms be registered at the Heralds' college, where such information can be had

M. L. [illegible]—Anderson, Anderson, Sutherland, &c.—Sa. three shackle-bolts arg two and one; the arms of Anderson, of Anderston, in Lanarkshire, &c.—Sa a chev between three shackle-bolts arg

A Subscriber—No one has a right to adopt a coat of arms, or a crest, unless legally entitled. Apply to the Officers in Waiting, Heralds' Office, Doctors' Commons.

Alan Scott, Brighton—Apply to Mr Van Voorst, publisher, 1, Paternoster-row

B R—Founders's Kinsfolk Dictionary, 2 vols 8vo, or 1 vol 8vo

M S B, Leamington—The changes of the Court mourning will be on January 6, 13, and 20

C H, Kent's-road—We cannot comply with your request

A Lesbury Subscriber may learn from any list of hackney-carriage fares

P S—Your collection must be a very valuable one

A Poor Scholar—Apply at the Government School of Design, Somerset-house

W P, Dun—The "Characteristics" is by the great Lord Shaftesbury

[illegible]—Ovalo and (penny) Gothic

[illegible]—We cannot precisely inform you

[illegible]—A paper was lately read on the Panama question at the Institution of Civil Engineers and is reported in the Athenæum

A Subscriber, Brighton—We do not recommend binding our Journal in annual volumes

[illegible]—The cockpit will not render you liable

[illegible]—Mr Hall, of New York is No 230 of our Journal

Rev Rector, Crawford Dr Golding Bird's work on Natural Philosophy is published by Churchill, Princes-street, Soho

J—The Arrochyte—or 3 a bovine animal, found fossil in alluvion. (See a brief memoir in No 286 of our Journal)

[illegible]—Is a flat in question is a promising patient. For his address, see the *Arts for* [illegible] week for 1850

[illegible]K Dublin—The best way to ascertain will be to advertise

[illegible]—would see the Rise book on the National Debt, published by Wilson, Royal Exchange

[illegible]—The husband of an heiress is entitled to bear on an escutcheon of pretence the arms of his wife during the lifetime of the lady's father, as well as after his death. As believe, to heraldry, is a lady who has no brother or whose brothers have died without issue. The inheritance of property is often one-quarter. The lion sejant rather than quarterings should be black. The tinctures and colours of the Royal shield are—"Gold," argent, "blue," gules; "sable," silver. We will try to answer satisfactorily our correspondent's enquiry regarding the Pitt arms

Geraldus Cambrensis—A light shade of green

A World-be Pupil—The Ladies' College is at 47, Bedford-square

E M S, Barking—Harvard College is three miles from Boston, U.S. Apply to any Postmaster for the rest

A Subscriber, Richmond—The Servants' Provident Society's Office is at 8, Cork-street Burlington-gardens

R C D—Address, Near Savage, Salop We do not know of any other book for the purpose in question

To Branch-fire See "Penny Cyclopædia," art. Wha ea, p. 297

J S B, Dunfermline—We cannot state rates for the Address

Optical Cobbler—"Lichtenberg," (Longmans)

W. Glasgow—We must decline giving any opinion in the matter

A Constant Subscriber—Is "Knight Bachelor" the same as "Knight of the Bath?" Is there a Dictionary of Heraldry?

A [illegible]—We do not undertake to answer

[illegible]—Scallop-shells

L B C, Dudley—Mail, as thanked, but we have no room, save for an extract of immediate interest

Classicus is thanked; the subject, from the architect's drawing, is already in our engraver's hands

F G, Stratford-on-Avon—Is not the "relic" a cribbage-board?

J O L, Newbury—See the "London University Calendar," published by Taylor, Walton, and Co, Gower-street

A Z, Stipo—Sextasters and their costume date from the reign of Henry VIII. The name, in all probability, is corrupted from Sextarius the premier of the guard who waited at the Royal table, and wore ranged near the buffets, or sideboards

Joaquin The property will go to the next of kin, according to the will

Edith, Dublin—Apply to Mr Thomas, newspaper agent, Catherine-street, Strand

R L, Falkirk—Your bookbinder in the town should order the work

B F—The incident of Una and the Lion is from Spenser

A Constant Subscriber—We know nothing of the Company in question

Tolpuddle—The novel of "French Fatigue" is by Neagle, W L, Glasgow: Jessy Jones, 8 S re-publishing in parts F G S—Declined

Zadkiel will be liable L O D—We cannot comply with your request

[illegible]s lines are declined E G O, Lanyort, should advertise

A Subscriber, Clifton—Address, Strand B F—Apply to Ackermann and Co, Strand

Subscriber, Mr matache Medicus—The Sketches have been received

F M W L—We have not time to search A L J, Chester—Thanks

J B, Birmingham—The signs are copyright Fire Fly—We think not

J H—The lines are ineligible E F—Next week

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Webster's Royal Red-Book.——Crowquill's Christmas Pieces.——Crowquill's Pantomime.——Young Troublesome.——Mr. Pips bya Diary.

Music.—The O.d Dragoon Polka.——Consider the Lilies.——The First and Last Dear Thing I was fond to Love.——Monte Christo Polka.——Strathmore Quadrille.——The Court Waltzes.——The Catalan Polka.

*** We are compelled, by press of other seasonable Illustrations, to omit the Engraving of the late Protectionist Meeting at Lincoln, fully reported in the Illustrated London News of last week.

SUPPLEMENT GRATIS!

On SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1850, will be GIVEN

A SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

With the First Number for the Year, commencing a New Volume.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29th, 1849.

The French Legislative Assembly has done a bold and necessary, though very unpopular act, in re-imposing the duty on potable liquors. The late Constituent Assembly, the very day before its legal expiry, and almost without the form of deliberation, abolished the duty, though amounting to 100,000,000 of francs, and though the Exchequer was virtually bankrupt at the time, without any other apparent motive than the very unworthy and disgraceful one of embarrassing its successors. In re-imposing the duty, in spite of the unpopularity of the proceeding, the present Assembly has performed a very necessary though unpleasant duty, and deserves the thanks of every man in France, who values the national honour more than temporary expediency. In such unhappy circumstances as those of France, with a large deficit in the revenue, and without present means of inventing new taxes to supply the void, the first duty of men in power is to diminish expenditure; the second is to hold firm by what they have got, and to repeal no tax of such productive magnitude until they have provided a substitute. In this respect the financial economists of the Republic are at their wits' end. The country is taxed to the uttermost farthing that it can bear; and even the re-imposition of the tax on liquors, necessary as it is, is a proceeding by no means unattended with danger both in the present and the future. The first grave inconvenience remains. No country can prosper with a standing army of 500,000 men. That is the sore in the body politic of the Republic; and until means are found to reduce the army at least one half, France will continue to groan in the agonies of financial difficulty. In the meantime, the re-imposition of the wine-tax is likely to tell against the Government. The rural voters will remember at the next election two facts—that the ultra-Republicans relieved them of an odious, oppressive, and anti-commercial impost, and that the moderates re-imposed it. The consequence will be an infusion of Red Republicanism into the next Assembly, or into the present one, whenever, by death or otherwise, any vacancies shall occur.

The advocates of reform in our fiscal system have begun to sound the note of preparation; and the symptoms of a well-organized agitation for the repeal or modification of taxes that interfere unduly with trade or commerce, are becoming apparent, prior to the meeting of Parliament. It is not likely, in the present state of the Revenue, that the most productive branches of the Excise or Customs can be interfered with. The Malt Duty, which yielded £4,285,887 in England, and £546,345 in Scotland, in 1844, cannot be spared; the Duty on Spirits, which yielded from these two divisions of the country, in the same period, £4,227,077, is equally essential to the Budget; and both duties—if duties must be levied at all—are as fair and inoppressive as can well be imagined. The Malt Duty is alleged to bear with undue severity upon the Agricultural interest; but its repeal would not benefit agriculture to anything like the extent of the tax; and it must be borne in mind, that the ultimate weight of it falls, not upon the farmer, but upon the consumer of beer and ale—upon the people of large towns—upon labourers—upon gentlemen—and even upon our colonies and possessions abroad, that take annually such large quantities of our Guinness's stout, our Barclay and Perkins's porter, and our Bass's ale. We anticipate, however, that greater success will attend the efforts of those who urge the readjustment and reduction of the Tea Duties. The Tea Duty produces about one-twelfth of the annual revenue of the United Kingdom; but it is universally allowed to be too high, and to press with undue severity upon the inferior sorts of tea, and upon the most harmless and exhilirating beverage of the people.

The question for the consideration of economists is, whether a judicious reduction of duty would not lead to a largely increased consumption, and the eventual attainment of as great a revenue as is at present derived from the article; and whether, at the same time, the increased intercourse with the richest and most populous country in the world, which would be the necessary consequence, would not be a clear gain to all the interests of the state, and give a mightier impetus to our commerce than it has received within the memory of this generation. We know of no reform in our financial system of more importance than this. Happily, no class or party interests are involved in the question; it is simply a consideration of revenue, and an experiment which the country may make without any overwhelming risk. Our merchants and manufacturers require new markets; our labouring population

requires a tea not more highly taxed in proportion than the rich man's finer descriptions of the article: and if both these objects can be attained by a reduction of duty—with a probability that, in the long run, the revenue will not be a loser by the alteration—Great Britain is happily in no such pecuniary difficulty as to forbid the trial. We believe that this subject will be among the first that will await decision in the approaching Session.

The tea consumed in the country which is not extremely productive, but which in its operation places the manufacturer of this country at a great disadvantage. We allude to the excise duty on paper—a tax upon knowledge and upon literature, a tax upon commerce, and a grievous impediment in the way of many honourable professions and pursuits of life. The sum yielded is comparatively trifling—little more than half a million—and offers nothing like an equivalent to the State for the injury it inflicts. We propose hereafter to return to this subject; and trust in the meantime that the efforts of financial reformers will be steadily directed towards it. There is a rumour abroad that the Ministry only require a little gentle pressure to yield the point. We trust the rumour will prove true, and shall do our utmost to aid the consummation.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

Her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by the Royal Family, and attended by the Marchioness of Douro, the Hon. Miss Lennox, Lord Alfred Paget, Col. Bouverie, and General Bowles, arrived at Windsor Castle at twenty-five minutes past one o'clock on Saturday last, from Osborne. The Royal party travelled by a special train on the South-Western Railway to Basingstoke, and from thence by the Great Western Railway to Windsor, reaching the former station at which place, they were received by a guard of honour of the Grenadier Guards, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton.

The usual Court festivities of the season have been altogether omitted during the week, owing to the recent demise of the Queen Dowager. The only visitors at the Castle have been the Duchess Ida, and the Princes and Princesses of Saxe-Weimar, and the Duchess of Kent, all of whom arrived at the Castle shortly after the Court reached it on Saturday.

On Sunday morning the Queen and Prince Albert, with her Royal Highness the Princess Royal, her Serene Highness the Duchess of Saxe-Weimar, their Serene Highnesses the Princesses Anne and Amelia of Saxe-Weimar, and Prince Edward and Prince Gustavus of Saxe-Weimar, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended divine service in the private chapel of the Castle.

On Monday the Duchess Ida, with the Princes and Princesses of Saxe-Weimar, took leave of her Majesty, and returned to Marlborough House.

On Christmas Day her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, her Royal Highness the Princess Royal, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended divine service in the private chapel. The Hon. and Rev. G. Wellesley officiated. In the evening of the same day the Duchess of Kent dined with the Queen. The only other guests at the Royal table were the Dowager Lady Lyttleton and the Honourable Miss Lyttleton, Colonel the Hon. C. B. and Mrs. Phipps, and Colonel the Hon. Charles and Mrs. Grey.

The Royal dinner party on Thursday included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, General and Lady Isabella Wemyss, and Sir George and Lady Cowper.

The fine weather during the week has enabled her Majesty and the Prince to take their accustomed early walking exercise almost daily. The Royal children have also taken frequent riding and walking exercise.

Her Serene Highness the Duchess Ida of Saxe-Weimar, with the Princesses Anne and Amelia, dined with her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester on Thursday, at Gloucester House.

Lord Elphinstone has relieved the Earl of Morley in his duty as Lord in Waiting to the Queen, and Colonel Berkeley Drummond has relieved Mr. Ormsby Gore in his duty as Groom in Waiting to her Majesty.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Anglesey are at Beaudesert, the family seat, near Lichfield, surrounded by a select part, including the Earl and Countess of Shaftesbury, the Earl of Uxbridge, Viscount and Viscountess Sydney, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, Lord and Lady Templemore, Lord Alfred Paget, &c.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn and family have left Chesterfield House for Barons Court, county Tyrone.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury are entertaining a select party at Hatfield House.

The Earl Granville has arrived at Woburn Abbey, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Bedford.

The Viscountess Nevill was safely delivered of a daughter at Hackness Hall, Yorkshire, on Christmas-Day.

Lord and Lady John Russell returned to Pembroke Lodge on Wednesday, from a visit to the Earl of Lansdowne, at Bowood.

The Lady Burghley was safely delivered of a son and heir on Thursday week, in Bruton-street.

Lady Mary Fox has arrived at Nice from Paris.

The Lady Lindsay was safely delivered of a daughter on Saturday morning, at the Earl of Balcarres's residence, in Berkeley-square.

His Excellency Mr. Abbott Laurence, Minister from the United States, has quitted the Clarendon Hotel, where he has been sojourning during the last four months, and entered upon the Ambassadorial residence in Piccadilly.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

THE EDINBURGH AND PERTH RAILWAY AND THE POST-OFFICE.—In consequence of this company having declined to accede to the terms, £700 per annum, for carrying the mails over the 78 miles of their line, and requiring £1000 per annum for such service, the Post-office sent a guard as a second-class passenger to deliver and receive the mail-bags at the stations. The company have objected to this, and the Post-office authorities charge them with an attempt to impede the public service. The company refer to submit the question to arbitration, giving the Post-office in the meantime complete use of the line; but this the latter decline to consent to, and the question in all probability will be brought before a court of law.

OXFORD, WORCESTER, AND WOLVERHAMPTON RAILWAY.—It is stated that the Railway Commissioners have decided upon calling upon the Great Western Company to complete the above line of railway, without delay, under the provisions of the act.

SHREWSBURY AND HEREFORD.—At a public meeting of the inhabitants of Radnorshire, held at Knighton, last week, a series of resolutions was passed, pledging those present to use every exertion to procure the construction of this line.

VALE OF NEATH.—The directors, at their last meeting, determined on proceeding with the line with all speed to Aberdare, and resolved, by a majority of 8 to 3, in continuing the services of Mr. Brunel, their engineer.

NORTH-WESTERN.—The directors announce, that, having now opened 38 miles of their line, it is not their intention for the future to pay any further interest out of capital to the holders of old stock.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—Notices of an intended application to Parliament have been given for a new telegraph company, to be called the "British Electric Telegraph Company." The extension of the telegraph to Preston is now completed.

DOVER, HASTINGS, AND BRIGHTON COMPANY.—The Master in Chancery Brougham has appointed Mr. J. H. Norris, accountant, of Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, to proceed with the winding-up of the affairs of this defunct undertaking.

BORDEAUX AND CETTE, AND LYONS AND AVIGNON.—Memorials, now being signed in the City, are about being presented to the French Government, relative to the long-existing delay in the liquidation of the cautionmoney of these lines, in connexion with the proposed line from Paris to Avignon.

CAMBRON'S COALBROOK STEAM COAL, AND SWANSEA AND LOUGHOR: Dec. 27: Special Meeting: London: G. H. Winthrop, Esq., in the chair.—The resolutions passed on the 10th inst. for making a call of £5 per share for meeting the liabilities of the company, and making a line of railway to connect the companies' collieries with Llanelly, were unanimously passed. It was explained that many parties who came into shares since they put up £5 per share (beyond the £6 called up), would be allowed to deduct it from the £3 call.

RAILWAY CALLS FOR 1849.—The total railway calls for this year amount to about £10,000,000; of which about £10,000,000 are for English, Irish, and Scotch, and £2,000,000 for foreign railways subscribed for in Eng and. The total amount of railway calls in 1848 was £33,000 000, and in 1847, £42,000,000.

Mr. John Wheatcroft, C.E., one of the contractors for the High Tor tunnels at Matlock Bath, and who ably conducted the engineering department of those works, has taken the contract for the cuttings and tunnel of an extension line of railway from Crooksiands to Lindal Lane, situate on the extreme border of Lancashire, and nearly adjoining Cumberland. Mr. W. has taken a number of Derbyshire miners with him to the works, and it is expected that many more will be required in the spring.

THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—It is understood that this society (which, it will be remembered, assembled three months since at Chester) will hold their annual meeting for 1850 in Lancashire. They have elected James Heywood, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., &c., their president, and they will visit both Manchester and Lancaster, though it is not yet fixed which of the two places will have the greatest share of their attention.

POSTSCRIPT.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY AND THE COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION.—The National Society has closed i correspondence with the Committee of Council on Education, and rejected the conditions which that committee have sought to impose on all Church schools In the final letter the society says, that, since they find, "to their deep regret and disappointment, that, if they are to co-operate with their Lordships in constituting school trusts, they must be prepared to set aside the general principle of local freedom, and to treat the proposed clauses as indispensable to the efficiency of all Church schools, they consider themselves under the necessity of resuming their original position. Leaving, therefore, to the Legislature the settlement of the terms on which the parliamentary vote shall be distributed, they see no other course for themselves, under existing circumstances, than to continue to vote grants according to the charter of the society, and, without joining in any recommendation of management, to learn the promotion of schools either so aided, or to decline, the proposed Government clauses, provided they constitute their schools in a manner consistent with the society's terms of union "

The Rev. J. C. Bentley, M.A., of St. John's College, Oxford, formerly first Master of the Stockwell Proprietary Grammar School, has been elected by the trustees of the Lichfield Free Grammar School to the Head Mastership of that school.

THE QUEEN'S COLLEGE IN GALWAY.—The Presidentship of the Galway College has become vacant by the death of the Very Rev. Dean Kirwan. The deceased had long been ailing.

We have heard from authority, upon which reliance can be placed, that the contemplated reduction of the army will be to the extent of 10,000 men; but the details of the manner in which it is proposed to effect it have not transpired —*Morning Chronicle*.

ATTEMPT TO ENCLOSE PLUMSTEAD AND BOSTOL COMMONS.—Considerable excitement has been produced in Woolwich and Plumstead by an attempt which is now making by a few freeholders belonging to the parish of Plumstead to enclose those beautiful tracts of land known as Plumstead and Bostol Commons, which, from their immediate proximity to the metropolis and the town of Woolwich, have become the favourite resorts of pleasure-seekers. The Assistant Enclosure Commissioner, Mr. Martin, held his court on Thursday, at the Pines of Feathers, Plumstead. The court was numerously attended by those who opposed and those who supported the enclosure of the common. A letter was read from Mr. Clarke, solicitor to the Board of Ordnance, stating that that body would oppose the passing of any bill through Parliament having for its object the inclosure of the common. Evidence at great length was given to show that no possible advantage could arise from inclosing the common, which is a barren, arid soil, that the only use that could be made of it would be for building purposes; that it would be injurious to the property already existing around the common, and would shut up the only open spot of ground available for the health and recreation of a crowded population of upwards of 50,000 inhabitants. At the conclusion of the inquiry the court stood adjourned for a month, when it will be ascertained whether two-thirds of the freeholders are in favour of the measure, as, if they are not, the matter will fall to the ground.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

Yesterday's post from Paris brings no news of interest. A commission has been appointed by the President of the Republic to examine the ministerial accounts for 1849.

The directors of the Bank of France have declared a dividend of 62f. per share for the half-year ending the 31st December, 1849.

Eight Socialists condemned in prison at Lyons have effected their escape.

The *Republican and Democratic Almanack* has been seized by order of the Government.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD.

Congregations will be holden for the purpose of granting graces and conferring degrees on the following days in the ensuing term; viz. Monday, Jan. 14; Thursday, Jan. 24; Thursday, Feb. 7; Thursday, Feb. 21; Thursday, March 7; Thursday, March 14; Saturday, March 23. No person will be admitted as a candidate for any degree whose name is not entered in the book kept for that purpose at the Vice-Chancellor's house on or before the day preceding the day of congregation. On Tuesday, Feb. 12, a congregation will be holden, as provided in the dispensation for dispensing the forms and exercises of determination, solely for the purpose of receiving from the deans or other officers of their respective colleges or halls the names of such Bachelors of Arts as have not yet determined; and their names having been so signified to the Vice-Chancellor, upon inserted in the register of congregation, they may at any time in the same or in any future term be admitted to all the rights and privileges to which they would have been entitled by the intermitted forms and exercises. And every Bachelor of Arts is desired to take notice that no grace will be proceeded to for a degree on or before Thursday, February 7, his name cannot be inserted in the register of congregation during the present year. F. C. PLUMPTRE, Vice-Chancellor. University College, Dec. 21, 1849.

CAMBRIDGE.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, Chancellor of the University being pleased to give annually a gold medal for the encouragement of English poetry, the prize will be given this year to such resident undergraduate as shall compose the best elegiac poem on the late Queen Adelaide. The exercises are not to exceed 200 lines in length.

The Most Noble the Marquis Camden being pleased to give annually a gold medal as a prize for the best exercise in Latin hexameter verse, the subject for the present year is "Mare Arcticum." The exercises are not to exceed 100 lines in length. All undergraduates who shall have resided not less than two terms before the day on which the exercises must be sent in, or who shall at least be then in the course of their second term of residence, may be candidates for this medal.

The Representatives in Parliament for this University being pleased to give annually two prizes, of fifteen guineas each, for the encouragement of Latin prose composition, to be open to all Bachelors of Arts, without distinction of years, who are not of sufficient standing to take the degree of Master of Arts; and two other prizes, of fifteen guineas each, to be open to all undergraduates, who shall have resided not less than seven terms at the time when the exercises are to be sent in; the subjects for the present year are, for the Bachelors, "Monumenta prisca artis in Assyria nuper reperta;" for the undergraduates, "Honores et Shakesperiani interse collati."

Sir William Brown having bequeathed three gold medals, of the value of five guineas each, to such resident graduates as shall compose the best Greek ode in imitation of Sappho; the best Latin ode in imitation of Horace; the best Greek epigram after the model of the Anthologia; and the best Latin epigram after the model of Martial; the subjects for the present year are—for the Greek ode, "Ninus;" for the Latin ode, "Regina Hiberniam visit;" for the Latin epigram, "Cœlum, non animum mutant, qui trans mare currunt; for the Greek epigram, "Ἔστιν πτερόεντα. The Greek ode is not to exceed twenty-five, nor the Latin ode thirty stanzas. The Greek ode must be accompanied by a literal Latin prose version.

The Porson prize is the interest of £400 stock, to be annually employed in the purchase of one or more Greek books, to be given to such resident undergraduate as shall make the best translation of a proposed passage in Shakspeare, Ben Jonson, Massinger, or Beaumont and Fletcher, into Greek verse. The subject for the present year is Shakspeare, "Merchant of Venice," act V, scene 1: *Lorenzo*—"How sweet the moonlight sleeps upon this bank!" to the words "Let no such man be trusted." The metre to be used is *iambus trimetrum acatalectesum*. The exercises are to be accentuated and accompanied by a literal Latin prose version.

All the above exercises are to be sent in to the Vice-Chancellor privately, before the 30th of March, 1850.

PREFERMENTS.—Rev. J. Adcock, to Gretham R., Lincolnshire; value £278; patron, Bishop of Lincoln. Rev. T. Jackson, Principal of the Training College, Battersea, to a Canonry in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul; patron, Bishop of London. Rev. J. Moir to the Deanery of Brechin, N.B. Rev. T. Fulcher, to Old Buckenham, R. C., Norfolk, diocese of Norwich; value £80; patrons, the inhabitants. Rev. J. H. Thompson, to Middleton P. C., Rothwell, Yorkshire. Rev. Stephen Allen, M.A., Trinity College (Dec. 7), by the Bishop of Aberdeen, to the Senior Presidency of St. Andrew's, Aberdeen. The Rev. George Fyler Townsel, M.A., Trinity College, V. of Brandingham, Yorkshire, has been appointed Domestic Chaplain to the Duke of Northumberland. The Rev. W. C. Le Breton is appointed Dean of Jersey. The Rev. James Burrows is appointed Colonial Chaplain at the Gambia. The Rev. Reginald Robert Bradley is appointed Colonial Chaplain at the Gold Coast.

VACANCIES.—Clibeau with Aby R., county and diocese Lincoln; value, £300; patron, Bishop of Lincoln. Llangibby (Cressy); Rev. W. J. F. Burrell, deceased. Greenford (Great) R., Middlesex, diocese of London; value, £560, with residence; patrons, Provost and Fellows of King's College, Cambridge; Rev. J. Tomkyns, deceased. Hampton in Arden, Warwick, St. Bendict's, diocese Ely; value, £162, with residence; patron, Lord Chancellor; Rev. F. Bourdillon, resigned. Llanthaser-yn-Noohmant V., Denbighshire and Monmouthshire; diocese, St. Asaph; value, £500, with residence; patron, Bishop of St. Asaph; Rev. Walter Davies, deceased. Luton V., Beds; diocese Ely; value, £1350, with residence; patron, John King, Esq.; Rev. W. M'Donal, deceased. Skillington V., county and diocese Lincoln; value, £103; patron, D. and C. of Lincoln; Rev. J. Adcock, promoted. Oxford St Cross or Holywell P. C.; value, £80; patrons, Merton College; Rev E. M. Goulburn, promoted. Ysyvity-Ivan P. C., Denbighshire; diocese St. Asaph; value, £100; patron, Bishop of St. Asaph; Rev. J. Adcock, resigned.

THE BISHOP OF MANCHESTER AND THE VICAR OF LEIGH.—The Bishop of Manchester has issued a commission to Archdeacon Rushton and four beneficed clergymen of the diocese, to inquire into certain charges preferred against the Rev. Mr. Irving, Vicar of Leigh, under the Church Discipline Act, 3rd and 4th Victoria, c. 86, as a preliminary to further proceedings. The following are the alleged facts upon which the charges are founded:—Some weeks ago, two of Mr. Irving's parishioners, James and Jane Turner, presented their child to him at the font to be christened, when he declined to perform the ceremony, on the ground that the sponsors were not communicants of the Church. The parties, who are Dissenters, obtained the Bishop's interference, after which the child was again presented at the font on the 2nd inst., and the sponsors, acting upon advice, declined to answer the vicar's question as to their being communicants. The vicar thereupon again refused to baptize, and explained to the congregation that he did not refuse the office to the child, but only deferred it till the sponsors were in a condition to give an affirmative answer to his question. Three formal complaints have been lodged against Mr. Irvine:—The first, for having, contrary to the 68th canon, delayed the christening; the second, for having required answers from the sponsors, contrary both to the 29th and 68th canon; the third, for accompanying such delay by remarks addressed to the congregation aloud, to the disturbance of due order and solemnity in the church.

ORDINATION.—On Sunday the Lord Bishop of London held a general ordination at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, at which several gentlemen were admitted into holy orders

TESTIMONIAL.—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of esteem and affection:—The Rev George Dover, lately perpetual curate of St. Bartholomew, Naylor street, Liverpool, from that congregation; and the Rev the Misses Barron, from some of the ladies of his congregation; from the parishioners of Overton, to the Rev. Charles Severn Absolom; from the inhabitants of the united parishes of St. Mary and St. Benedict, Huntingdon, to the Rev. Hamish Beardilon; to the Rev. A. Hopkins, from the inhabitants of Weyabury, amongst whom his ministerial labours have been exercised upwards of twenty years.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE REV. ROBERT WHISTON.—On Thursday week, of some of the senior pupils of the Cathedral Grammar School at Rochester, being about to leave for college, and anxious to testify their esteem for their master, the Rev. R. Whiston, for his kindness to them while under his care, together with their fellow-scholars, entered into a subscription for the purpose of presenting that gentleman with a massive and valuable tea-service, manufactured by Messrs. Elkington and Company, of Birmingham, as a token of their sincere gratitude. Each piece of the service contained an inscription in Latin, of which the following is a translation:—"Presented to the Rev. Robert Whiston, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and head master of the King's School, Rochester, by his pupils, gratefully remembering the past, praying success for the future."

CATASTROPHE.—On Monday morning the family of the Rev. T. H. Davies, incumbent of Trinity Church, Nottingham, but residing at Sherwood, about two miles from that town, were astonished to find, shortly after rising from their beds, that their two maid-servants, who the previous evening had retired to rest apparently in good health, had been discovered in their beds in a state of insensibility. The room in which they lay was filled with smoke, and in one corner was a portable fire-grate, containing some dead coke. Mr. Joseph Thompson, surgeon, was sent for, and was quickly in attendance, but one of the women, Ellen Brown, aged about thirty years, died shortly after her arrival. The other woman, who is named English, and is also about thirty years old, has been partially restored, and hopes are entertained of her ultimate recovery. It is supposed that the coals had been placed on the fire for the purpose of warming the room, the night being severely cold. There was a fire-place in the room, the chimney to which, however, had been stopped up by the women, in their ignorance of the consequences, to prevent the heat escaping.

REFUSAL TO MARRY BY A CLERGYMAN.—The *Liverpool Standard* of Tuesday last says:—" We are informed that the Government solicitor, Mr. Reynolds, instructed his agents at Liverpool to present an indictment, at the present assizes, against the Rev. Moorhouse James, M.A. (B.A. 1830), formerly of Jesus College, incumbent of Bedford, near Leigh, for refusing to marry Henry Fisher and another. The superintendent-registrar of the district was examined before the Grand Jury at Liverpool, on Wednesday, and a true bill has been returned into court. The trial will take place at the March assizes."

ANOMALIES IN THE CRIMINAL LAW OF PRUSSIA.—The late Chief Burgomaster of Brandenburgh, M. Ziegler, who was a short time since condemned to six months' imprisonment and the loss of his civil rights for inciting the people to revolt by publishing the tax-refusing resolution of the National Assembly, it at present in Berlin, prosecuting an appeal against the sentence. When a sentence of imprisonment for a short term, is not immediately enforced, the person is not at liberty till he is summoned to begin his punishment. It is a curious anomaly of the Prussian criminal system, that a man is kept in close imprisonment when he is only suspected, and is set free when he is found guilty. The previous arrest is often reckoned as having fulfilled the sentence, though that is not the case in the present instance.

THE WOLVERTON MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.

WOLVERTON, it may be known to all our readers, as it certainly is to all railway travellers, is a railway town, called into existence by the London and North-Western Company, and inhabited almost exclusively by their servants and workpeople. Whatever jealousies may exist at times between the employers and employed in other parts of the country, and in other trades, professions, and pursuits of life, no feeling of the kind exists at Wolverton. The Company have, for many years past, taken a friendly, if not parental, interest in the comfort and welfare of the numerous body of men whom they employ; and the workmen have repaid the care by a zealous devotion to the interest of their employers, and the assidious discharge of their many arduous and responsible duties. It is pleasing to witness the friendships of such feelings of mutual confidence and good will. We only wish the case were more common, and that masters and servants, employers and employed, would universally learn to respect and care for each other. Strikes, combinations, turn-outs, and other expressions of labour against capital, would then cease on the one hand; and the reckless, heartless, and unChristian system of screwing down the labourer to the starvation point (or beneath it) would cease on the other—to the manifest advantage of all classes of the community. Such a consummation is, perhaps, too much to hope for; but every good example given is an approximation towards it, deserving of the cordial support of all well-wishers of the industrial classes.

The anniversary meeting of the Wolverton Mechanics' Institution, which took place on Friday evening last, in the large Engine-room of the Station, and which has led us to make these few preliminary observations, was in every respect an interesting celebration. The Company, having built a church and schools for their work-people, followed up their good work by a handsome donation to the Mechanics' Institution. Though established for nine years, or upwards, the last-named institution had not in any respect proved so successful as to satisfy the wishes of its founders; and it was, therefore, resolved this year to add its funds by a public entertainment or *soirée*, to which all in the vicinity, with their wives and families, should be invited, together with such influential persons from the neighbourhood, or from London, as could be induced, in their love for the cause of education, and the self-elevation of the working classes, to assist at their anniversary. The arrangements were admirably planned, we believe, by Mr. J. E. MacConnell, the superintendent of the locomotive department for the southern division of the railway, whose headquarters are at Wolverton. The directors granted the use of the large engine-room for the occasion, which, being cleared of its usual contents—of forges, and engines in course of construction or repair—was laid out for the accommodation of a very magnificent tea-party of fifteen hundred persons. The guests, amounting to at least that number, had assembled by six o'clock, and made a very gay and very happy-looking picture. The room was brilliantly lighted with gas, which, at every convenient corner, was twisted into stars and wreaths, festoons and cornucopias. The large pillars and joists were festooned with laurel and other evergreens; and flags waved and dangled from all parts of the room over the heads of the assembled spectators and guests. The only drawback that attended the meeting were not so numerous as they might have been, for, besides the chairman, Mr. G. C. Glyn, M.P., and other directors and officials of the railway, there were none of any note present, with the exception of George Crinkshank and Mr Charles Mackay. The chair of the meeting was taken by Mr. MacConnell. We have no intention to reproduce any report of the speeches made upon the occasion; but some of the railway statistics which Mr. MacConnell be cited to show, not simply the greatness of the undertaking, and the simplicity and regularity of its working, but the good understanding between employers and employed, to which we have already adverted; and the continued exercise of which is so essential, not alone to the interest of railway proprietors, but to the convenience and safety of the travelling public. Mr. MacConnell stated that 300 mechanics were constantly employed in the repair of engines. The character of these people, he said, most exemplary: they conducted themselves peaceably and orderly at all times, and manifested the best of dispositions for their own elevation—religious, moral, and intellectual, and for the education of their children. Captain Hall, the superintendent of the company, stated that on the line rather more than 10,000 men were constantly employed; 140 000 passengers were carried along the line every week, carrying with them about half-a-million of property, and hundreds of tons; and when he reminded them that a great portion of these were ladies, who almost invariably left everything behind them, and that not once in three months were the board called to pay for any baggage they would see how many thousands per annum were handed to those 10,000 men for their care and attention. He further reminded them that since the opening of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, one hundred millions of passengers had been carried over the British lines, and with the exception of the melancholy accident which happ ned only a few paces from the spot where he was standing, he might say there had scarcely been an accident on the company's lines. This was more remarkable, as there were no fewer than 900 policemen employed, careless-ness on the part of any one of whom might produce a fatal accident.

Mr. Glyn, in addressing the meeting on the management of the railway, and no less creditable to the army of industry which they employ. Mr. Glyn, the chairman of the company, took occasion, in the course of the evening, to deprecate the unfair criticism to which railways and their management were subjected by an influential portion of the press; and complained of the injustice of submitting to the same indiscriminate abuse the men who carried on these great undertakings for legitimate commercial ends, and the men who had abused their position as trustees of the property of others, and had worked railways for their private objects, without a thought of the public, or of those proprietors whom they sacrificed. Mr. Glyn may, however, rest assured that the public is wiser than such newspapers, and that it fully appreciates the talents, energies, and public spirit of men like himself, who have matured the railway system, and brought it to its present perfection.

After the company had listened for a time sufficiently long to the speechification provided for the amusement of the male part of the auditory, the doors of

THE WOLVERTON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE SOIREE.

another large room, similarly lighted and ornamented, were thrown open for the amusement of the fairer and more interesting portion of the guests. Dancing commenced shortly after ten o'clock, and was kept up until we know not what hour in the morning. The whole of the proceedings gave the greatest satisfaction to all concerned; and we trust the result will be sufficiently productive to warrant the repetition of the festivities upon another anniversary.

GALLANT CAPTURE OF A SLAVER, BY H.M.S. "RATTLER."

(From a Correspondent.)

Through the kindness of a friend, I am enabled to transmit the accompanying Sketch of the *Rattler* in pursuit of the notorious piratical slave schooner, *Andorinha*, on the western coast of Africa. As a brief account of the chase, capture, and previous history of this remarkable vessel may not prove uninteresting to your readers, I subjoin a few particulars.

At five o'clock on the morning of the 5th of August, a strange and suspicious-looking vessel was descried from the mast-head of the *Rattler*, which, upon being carefully scrutinized, was pronounced to be a large fore-and-aft schooner, under easy sail. Orders were immediately issued to get up the steam, make all sail, give chase, &c. Scarcely, however, had a part of the orders been complied with, than the movement was observed by the stranger, and the example promptly followed. An animated contest ensued, the crews of both, doubtless, being influenced by very different feelings. The breeze now freshened, and thereby considerably favoured the pretensions of the slaver. Notwithstanding, we gained upon her, but almost imperceptibly

About two o'clock we were nearly within gun-shot of her, when—alas! how uncertain are the things of this life!—a dense mist set in, which obscured the whole horizon, and rendered her for a time invisible. Before the lapse of many minutes, however, she was again sighted by the officer of the watch; and as we had by this time gained so much upon her as to bring her within the range of our guns, we discharged three rounds from a sixty-eight pounder, the last of which, having fallen in rather dangerous proximity to her stern, caused her to heave to, after a most interesting and exciting chase of nine hours' duration.

Thus terminated the career of a vessel whose success is without a parallel in the annals of this revolting traffic. In the early part of the chase, and when the issue of the struggle appeared doubtful, she cast adrift her only boat, unshackled her cable, which she let go with her anchor, and had recourse to every other measure which was in the slightest degree calculated to increase her buoyancy and facilitate her escape. Sixty stand of muskets and several cutlasses were thrown overboard likewise, which circumstance tends to the supposition that the crew was well prepared, ay, and determined, too, to resist the attack of a less formidable opponent than the *Rattler*. This vessel was manned by a motley crew, consisting of 39 cut-throat looking fellows, exclusive of her commander, who was a Brazilian of note, and a Spaniard of distinction, nominally as a passenger.

It was subsequently ascertained that this large American-built schooner, which exceeded 200 tons burden, had made eleven successful trips, and had treble that number of escapes. She had been chased from time to time by most of the English and other cruisers stationed in the Bight of Benin, including some of our fastest sailing-vessels, and a few steamers, whose pretensions she did not appear disposed to recognise. This, it appears, was to have been her last voyage; and, in the event of her escaping, the proprietors contemplated erecting her into a model for their future guidance in architecture.

CAPTURE OF A BRAZILIAN SLAVER BY H.M.S. "RATTLER," OFF LAGOS.

GREEK STATUE RECENTLY DISCOVERED IN ROME.

This beautiful work of ancient art was recently discovered in the excavations of the *Vicolo della Palma*, in *Trastevere* (Palm-lane, beyond the Tiber), in Rome. It is supposed to be the statue described by Pliny in the thirty-fourth book of his "Natural History," the production of Lisippus, and is esteemed little inferior to the Apollo and other masterpieces of Grecian sculpture.

The figure—that of an *athleta*, or wrestler—is semi-colossal in size. The head is a little less than the regular proportion, and in that respect only the statue comes within the class of the *beau ideal;* but the brow covers the eye well, the short upper lip is full of resolution, the general expression is one of calm determination, and the snake head of the pugillar is instantly recognised. The foot is ungracefully long, though it is sculptured with the minutest care; and the calf is diminished in proportion to the length of the foot. This is an anatomical truth, but it appears almost a blemish in the figure, and the high-blooded refinements of a small foot and hand are rejected, possibly as inappropriate to the profession of the athlete. The feet and legs may indeed be termed ugly, and the whole skill of the sculptor has evidently been devoted to the upper part of the statue. The attitude of the figure is of extreme simplicity. The wrestler, scraping off the perspiration occasioned by a recent struggle, or by exercise, extends the right arm, holding a die between the index and thumb of the same hand, as if about to decide by chance the time and place of a combat. A smile of confidence is slightly perceptible on the lips, while the bent brow announces a haughty triumph. The left hand holds the *strigil*, with which he scrapes off the perspiration from the right arm: thus the upright position of the whole person is preserved, whilst

STATUE RECENTLY FOUND IN THE TRASTEVERE, AT ROME.

the body, slightly inclined on the left hip, allows the play of the muscles to be seen, and the anatomy of the back to be exhibited in the most brilliant manner.

A piece of stone which supported the extended arm was found broken; and from it, and the grain of the whole mass, we can judge that the statue is of the finest Parian marble: this adds to the evidence afforded by the Greek outline of the face, and the perfection of the limbs, that the statue was produced during the golden age of art, and by one of the most eminent masters. It is said that several drawings of a similar work exist, and that its outlines have been more than once repeated in Etruscan vases; but this is the only marble known of this particular form. The enthusiastic admirers who crowd to see it every day assert that it was fully described by Pliny, and that the Emperor Tiberius was so enchanted by its beauty that he caused it to be removed from the baths o Agrippa, where it originally stood, to his own palace.

ROYAL ACADEMY PRIZES.

HISTORICAL COMPOSITION IN PAINTING, BY J. A. VINTER.—"AN ACT OF MERCY"—BLANCHE OF CASTILE, QUEEN REGENT OF FRANCE, LIBERATING THE PRISONERS CONFINED BY THE CHAPTER OF PARIS, IN 1512.

On Monday, the 10th instant (the anniversary of the foundation of the Royal Academy), took place the triennial distribution of the premiums for original compositions in Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture, competed for by the students of the Institution. The number of prizes given was greater than usual, the powers of the competitors being more nearly balanced. We have engraved the prizes for Historical Composition in Painting, and for Architectural Design; for each of which a gold medal was awarded.

We have much pleasure in engraving the "Painting"—not merely as the successful picture, and the best of the three in competition; but from the promise it gives of future excellence on the part of the painter, Mr. J. A. Vinter. The subject given was "An Act of Mercy;" and the artist has chosen in illustration thereof, an incident in Sismondi's "History of France"—Blanche, of Castile, Queen Regent of France releasing the prisoners confined by the Chapter of Paris, A.D. 1512. In its treatment, the painter has exercised considerable judgment; the simple, yet graceful action of the Queen contrasts finely with the eager, careworn forms of the unhappy prisoners, who, with upturned

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN, BY MR. ARTHUR ALLOM.

heads and anxious looks, supplicate the aid of the fair being whose errand of mercy has brought her to their dismal prison. No less worthy of commendation is the stalwart figure of the soldier who is removing the fetters from the legs of one of the prisoners in the foreground. The *chiaroscuro* of the picture is broad and effective, and the colouring of a subdued richness but seldom met with in works from so young a hand.

The other compositions for this Medal were "Adam and Eve" (a scene from Genesis, chap. iii. v. 21), and "Christ casting out the Evil Spirits."

The Architectural Prize was awarded to Mr. Arthur Allom, for his "Design for a National Gallery," or an embellished adaptation of the present unsatisfactory office. Mr. Allom's work is elegant and harmonious, and remarkably well drawn. Amongst the recipients of Silver Medals was Mr. A. F. Young, for the best drawings of the south portico of St. Paul's Cathedral.

The subject of the Gold Medal for Historical Sculpture—a bas-relief—was "The Rape of Proserpine." This prize was awarded to Mr. E. J. Physick, jun.—printed "Phisick" in our Journal of the 15th. The model represents Pluto carrying Proserpine out of the garden; a reclining figure before him in vain endeavours to stay his progress; whilst another from behind has essayed her strength by seizing Pluto on the shoulder. In the distance, Cupid is seen urging on the horses belonging to the chariot into which Pluto is in the act of stepping. Altogether, this is a very pleasing and delicate composition.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The *Royal Sovereign* yacht, lately bearing the Commodore-Superintendent's broad pendant at Pembroke, is being broken up at that port, where another frigate of 60 guns, to be named the *Immortalité*, has been laid down. The building of the *Valorous*, steam-frigate, is rapidly proceeding at the same yard.

INSPECTING FIELD OFFICER, GLASGOW.—Lieutenant-Colonel Slade, 90th Foot, is named as likely to succeed the late Lieutenant-Colonel Barnwell in this staff appointment.

THE TROOPS IN THE PUNJAUB, BENGAL, AND BOMBAY.—The reliefs for the armies of Bengal and Bombay are out. The Punjaub is to be garrisoned exclusively by Bengal troops. No extra allowances are to be made to those serving within the country of the Five Rivers, though they are employed in the extreme frontier beyond the Indus. In Bengal the relief involves the movement of 22 regiments of cavalry, 59 of native and 3 of British infantry; in Bombay, of 3 regiments of cavalry, 2 of European and 3 of native infantry; or, a grand total of 85 regiments of infantry and 25 of cavalry, besides upwards of 30 troops and companies of artillery. This entails an extra charge of £600 a month for each regiment on the march, and, as the average over all is probably about 60 marches, the move will cost about £30,000. The station of Mhow, now held by Bengal troops, is to be made over to Madras, those of Neemuch and Nusseerabad to Bombay. The present relief is one of the most extensive that has ever occurred in the army. The order for the distribution of six months' batta to the troops who took part in the Punjaub campaign has been issued; it is to be payable on and after Jan. 1, 1850.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS AND PENSIONS.—By the death of Rear-Admiral Sir Francis Collier, C.B., the following promotions take place:—Rear-Admiral of the Blue, Manley Hall Dixon, to be Rear-Admiral of the White; Captain Fairfax Moresby, C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue. Captain Sir H. Blackwood attains the half-pay of 14s. 6d. per diem, and Captain H. D. Trotter the half-pay of 12s. 6d. per diem. A good service pension becomes vacant on the promotion of Captain (now Rear-Admiral) Moresby; as well as a Companionship of the Bath, by the demise of Sir Francis Collier. The two Captains' good service pensions vacant by the promotions of Rear-Admirals Sir David Dunn and Fairfax Moresby, C.B., have been conferred on Captain John Hindmarsh, K.H. (1831), and Captain Sir James Clark Ross (1834). The following promotions are consequent on the death of Admiral Lord Colville: The Right Hon. James Maxwell Wemyss, G.C.H., Admiral of the Blue, to be Admiral of the White; Sir George Mundy, K C B., Vice-Admiral of the Red, to be Admiral of the Blue; Sir Charles Bullen, K.C.B., K.C.H., Vice-Admiral of the White, to be Vice-Admiral of the Red; the Hon. Frederick William Aylmer, C.B., Vice-Admiral of the Blue, to be Vice-Admiral of the White; John Aysough, Esq., Rear-Admiral of the Red, to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue; Charles Gordon, Esq., C.B., Rear-Admiral of the White, to be Rear-Admiral of the Red; the Hon. Alexander Jones, Rear-Admiral of the Blue, to be Rear-Admiral of the White; the Right Hon. George Anson Lord Byron, Captain (1814), to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

The Master-General of the Ordnance has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant-Colonel Warde to the command of the Royal Artillery at Malta

THE CHINA STATION.—The appointment of Commander in-Chief of the India and China squadrons, vacated by the death of Rear-Admiral Sir Francis Collier, it is said will be conferred upon Rear-Admiral the Hon. Sir Fleetwood Broughton Reynolds Pellew, C.B., K.C.H.

THE 3RD DRAGOON GUARDS.—We have reason to believe that all differences have been made up in this regiment, and that Col. Arthur is to continue in the command

ANOTHER NORTH-WEST EXPEDITION.—Reports are rife that an expedition, to be promoted and set on foot by private enterprise, is to be got up, and the direction of it to be given to Sir John Ross, who is even now still boasts of his vigour and capability of withstanding the rigours of an ice campaign. This expedition is to push forward through Barrow's Straits to Wellington Sound and Melville Island. Whether this report will be verified or not, remains to be seen.

MILITARY LAW.—Assistant-Surgeon Douglas, of the 26th (Cameronian) Regiment, has been arrested and the cause brought against him in the recent court-martial. He has been in arrest from the 11th of September to the 19th of December. The court-martial terminated its proceedings on the 2nd of November, and, consequently, the assistant-surgeon has been seven weeks in arrest since his acquittal!

CHEAP WAR-STEAMERS.—Her Majesty's steam-sloop *Dædalus*, that had a thorough repair a few years since, after which she had been in commission about two years and a half, has been under repair in dock at Portsmouth for one year. Taking the cost of dock accommodation at £20 a day, which is cheaper than the Government charge to the merchant service, it will amount to £6700

OFFICIAL APPRECIATION OF GOOD SERVICE.—We have much gratification in announcing that the Lords of the Admiralty, appreciating the immense labours of Mr. William O'Byrne, in his more effective compilation of his "Naval Biographical Dictionary," comprising the life and services of every living officer in her Majesty's Navy, from the rank of Admiral of the Fleet to that of Lieutenant inclusive, have presented him with an acknowledgment of £100.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The movements in the coursing districts since our last have been barren of interest; and steeple-chasing, owing to the postponement of the Banwell meeting to Friday—the only event to-day—has been altogether "blank. The "long tail" gatherings in the ensuing week will be confined to the Lembourn on Tuesday and Wednesday, and Aske on Wednesday; the former, from its "appropriately," and the celebrity of the coursing ground in the neighbourhood, will repay the trouble and expense of the journey.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—Notwithstanding it was Christmas Eve, a fair amount of business was transacted at the under-mentioned prices.

CHESTER CUP.

50 to 1 agst Llamabaco (t)	66 to 1 agst Hannah (t)	100 to 1 agst Gisella (t)	
50 to 1 — Essedarius	80 to 1 — Idle Boy (t)	100 to 1 — Thringarth (t)	
50 to 1 — Dough	100 to 1 — Hot-pur (t)	100 to 1 — Chatterer (t)	
50 to 1 — Mad Monk	100 to 1 — Ruby (t)	100 to 1 — Snipe (t)	
66 to 1 — Vivian	100 to 1 — Cockermouth (t)	100 to 1 — Snowstorm (t)	

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES

8 to 1 agst Ben Hunter	20 to 1 agst Ghia (t)	

DERBY.

17 to 2 agst Rolleybroke	20 to 1 agst Voltigeur (t)	40 to 1 agst Hardinge
11 to 1 — Ghillie Callum	25 to 1 — Sweetheart	50 to 1 — Whitehound (t)
11 to 1 — Knight of Arvard	28 to 1 — John-o'-Groat	66 to 1 — Yew Tree (t)
16 to 1 — The Italian	30 to 1 — Wrinkle Compserre	100 to 1 — Bye to Dough (t)
17 to 1 — The Nigger	30 to 1 — Mavore (t)	139 to 1 — Fydon (t)

DERBY, 18.

66 to 1 agst Anchorite (t)

THURSDAY.—Business was too slack and uninteresting to require a formal quotation; we shall, therefore, content ourselves with an enumeration of the bets

CHESTER CUP.

1000 to 20 agst Chanticleer; 1000 to 15 each agst Idle Boy, Lady Sophy, and Woodbine; and 1000 to 10 each agst Ethnia, Horn of Chase, Cockermouth, and Sir Richard.

DERBY.

450 to 50 agst Rolleybroke. 1000 to 40 agst Sweetheart
600 to 50 — Ghillie Callum 500 to 1 to £50 agst The Nigger

The Spelthorne Coursing Club had a meeting at Marlborough Downs last week. To Mr. Long and Mr. Gundry many thanks are due for their kindness and liberality. Mr. J. R. Lawrence gave unexceptionable satisfaction, in his decisions as judge.

Measures are being taken and subscriptions entered into by some influential houses in Manchester and its immediate neighbourhood, with a view to obtain an expression of public opinion in that district in favour of a reduction of the duties on tea; and supported, by this expression of public opinion, it is intended to take early steps to obtain the sanction of the Legislature for reductions so necessary to the comfort of our home population and the prosperity of our eastern trade.

COUNTRY NEWS.

LIABILITY OF RAILWAY COMPANIES.—At Birmingham a public meeting was held last week—the Mayor in the chair—on the subject of a claim for compensation made by an eminent surgical operator of that town against the Midland Railway Company for an operation performed upon a man who sustained an injury on this line of railway, and which claim the railway company has success-fully resisted. The facts of the case were these:—Early in the year 1847, a poor man, named Higgins, was journeying on the Midland Railway by one of the night trains. While he was on the platform carriages attached as there should have been by this train, and Higgins was directed to get into a goods truck; in doing this, from the inconvenience of the carriage and the train being set in motion, he fell down, and his leg was so fearfully bruised by the train passing over it. Messrs. Davies, surgeons, of Coleshill, which is about two miles from the Whitacre station, where the accident occurred, were sent for, but they declared themselves unable to cope with the case, and expressed an opinion that the man would die if no operation were performed. Messrs. Davies, in this extreme emergency, suggested that an eminent consulting and operating surgeon should be called in from Birmingham. Accordingly Mr. Cox attended

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Royal baron of beef was furnished to her Majesty, at Windsor Castle, this Christmas, by Mr. Minton, one of the Royal tradesmen of Windsor.

Her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert have been graciously pleased to contribute £500 to the fund for the Promotion of Female Emigration. In forwarding this contribution, her Majesty was, we understand, graciously pleased to express the Royal approval of Mr. Sidney Herbert's practical measure for the assistance of the working classes.

On the 12th inst., a tremendous "boral"—a wind so called, which comes from the Karst mountains, a branch of the Julian Alps—raged at Trieste, and several vessels were more or less damaged. A Swedish brig, coming from Antwerp with a cargo of sugar, which ran foul of the Austrian frigate *Bellona*, broke away her bowsprit and lost her masts.

A committee, composed of engineers, military men, sailors, and shipowners, has been formed, by order of the Austrian Ministers of War and Trade, to consult upon the means of better fortifying the Port of Trieste towards the sea, and protecting it against the violence of the bora and sirocco winds.

The importations of poultry, which generally comprise large quantities from Belgium, the produce of that country, now also include very considerable quantities from France. A steamer just arrived from Boulogne has brought between 60 and 70 packages of poultry, consisting of turkeys, &c., the produce of France, and consigned to order for the metropolitan markets.

His Imperial Highness the Archduke Ferdinand d'Este died of typhus, in Brünn, in Moravia, at four o'clock in the morning of the 15th inst. The deceased Prince took the complaint in the hospital, where he had gone to visit the sick and wounded. His widow, the young and beautiful Archduchess Elizabeth, who is the daughter of the deceased Palatine of Hungary, the Archduke Joseph, and, consequently, sister to the late Palatine Stephen, is only 18 years of age.

From Warsaw it is stated that within a short period several wealthy French families have settled there, preferring the government of an unqualified military despotism, that prohibits all political discussion, to the storms of the French capital, where they no longer consider life and property wholly safe. Many persons who formerly lived at Dresden have also taken up their residence in Warsaw, to escape the possibility of a popular outbreak.

The political silence to which the Polish nobility are condemned by the policy of Russia, weighs so heavily on them that they willingly emigrate—so willingly, indeed, that the Government keeps them at home, by making it a matter of the greatest difficulty to procure leave to travel. A passport alone costs 100 silver roubles for each person to travel, even for a servant; for official *employés*, merchants, and traders, the conditions are less strict.

A letter from Toulouse of the 17th inst. states that above 300 Socialists having succeeded to celebrate, by a banquet, the acquittal of some of their companions before the Court of Assize of that town, the police entered the dining-hall as the parties were about to sit down to table, and ordered them to disperse, which order was instantly obeyed.

The Archbishop of Paris having suspended the Abbé Chantome from the exercise of his clerical functions, in consequence of his having undertaken the direction of a Democratic journal in Paris, the Pope, in a letter addressed to the Archbishop, has approved of the measure adopted by his Grace.

Alfred John Duncombe, Esq., is named a member of council at Turk's Island.

Cavaliere Agostino Portelli is appointed Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George; and W. Sim and D. Henry Thornton, Esqrs., are nominated to be Companions of the Order.

Two wells in the village of Abrest, in Auvergne (France), where the inhabitants, in general, drew their water, were last week discovered to have been poisoned with verdigris. Several persons having been seized with violent vomitings, an investigation was entered into, and the state of the wells ascertained. The authorities are trying to discover the perpetrators of this atrocious act.

A person of the name of William Murray, of Kelloe, near Durham, has been committed by the county magistrates to take his trial at the assizes, charged with being concerned in uttering the forged notes of the Darlington Bank that were recently put into circulation.

By a Royal decree, all the steamers employed in a service between Holland and England shall pay only half the dues of the harbour of Nieuhiep when they do not stay there longer than twenty-four hours.

A convent at Erfurta has been chosen for the meetings of the German parliament.

The Liverpool Association for the Reduction of the Duties on Tea has resolved to commence operations.

Within the last few days (says a Birmingham paper) the Wolverhampton Operative Conservative Association has become defunct. The books, newspapers, and files of the reading-rooms are advertised for sale, and the circumstance affords the significant inference, that Conservatism in Wolverhampton is fast waning into decay, and making way for the more enlightened sentiments of Liberalism.

A public breakfast was given at Bradford on Saturday morning to R. Cobden, Esq., and Col Thompson, at the Bowling-Green, on which occasion about eighty or ninety gentlemen were present. The Mayor occupied the chair, and Mr. Aldercotton, S. Smith the vice-chair.

A fire broke out on Saturday evening at the St. John's Almshouse, Bristol, by which one of the inmates, Elizabeth Hanks, an aged woman of upwards of 80 years of age, unhappily met with her death. The fire was happily soon got under, but not till the utmost alarm and consternation had been excited among the aged inmates of the building.

It is reported that Mr. Cobden will shortly make a visit to Cambridge.

The next batch of convicts under sentence of transportation will be forwarded to the new settlement at Perth, Western Australia.

On Saturday evening last an alarming fire broke out at Hampstead Lodge, adjoining Benham and Newbury, the seat of the Earl of Craven. Owing to copious supplies of water being continually poured over the burning mass, it was at length got under, but not until the mansion and furniture had sustained considerable damage by injury.

The Master in Chancery Kindersley has appointed Mr. H. Adron, accountant, to proceed with the winding up of the Banwen Iron Company's affairs, and to call in the creditors to prove their debts, or they will otherwise be precluded the recovery thereof.

Colonel and Mrs. Challoner, with their accustomed benevolence, distributed clothes, meat, bread, and money to their numerous workmen and their families at Guisborough, at Dunsall Park.

Stackpole Court, the seat of the Earl of Cawdor, in Pembrokeshire, was on Thursday week threatened with destruction, in consequence of a fire having broken out in the music-room. The mischief was for unately discovered by one of the servants in time to prevent the spread of the flames beyond the room, which suffered some damage in its wainscoting and decorations.

Hamburgh harbour is almost clear of ice, and several vessels entered last week. There is a good deal of fresh ice forming in different parts of the Elbe.

The Lords of the Treasury have determined to abolish all gratuities, generally termed "Christmas boxes," after the present year.

A Lord of the Treasury and the Assistant Secretary to the Treasury, Sir Charles Trevelyan, are about to be appointed as members of a commities for the purpose of further revising the public departments, with the view of effecting reforms or reductions.

An Indian ship-wright, living at Bondicar, near Blyth, has, within the last few days, come into possession of vast landed and other property, exceeding in amount £80,000.

At his recent rent-day, Edward Collingwood, Esq., of Dissingley, unsolicited, very generously made a return of 15 per cent to his tenantry.

At the audit of George Marwood, Esq., of Busby Hall, at Northallerton, on Wednesday, that gentleman generously returned his tenants 20 per cent. upon their half-year's rents.

A contribution of £15 from R. M. de Blackquiere, of London, for the relief of the Kilrush poor, is acknowledged by the Irish papers.

The foundation-stone of a new bank for the use of the Carlisle City and District Banking Company was laid on Wednesday last, upon the site of that of the Old White Lion Inn, English-street, which has been taken down.

On Saturday week a button-maker, in Birmingham, for the amusement of his shopmates, suspended himself by the neck to see how long he could bear hanging. He hung a short time until black in the face, and, being then cut down, was found to be dead.

We regret to announce the death, at Malvern, on Monday last, of Mr. Patrick Fraser Tytler, the well-known historian of Scotland. By his death a literary pension reverts to the Crown.

On Wednesday last, the *Gertrude*, revenue cruizer, captured, near Poole, the sloop *John and Samuel*, of about 30 tons, belonging to Mr. Dore, of Fareham. One hundred and seventy-eight half ankers, containing more than 500 gallons of very strong foreign spirit, were found in a concealment in the vessel. The boat, cargo, and two men found on board were all delivered over to the Custom-house at Poole.

The corporation of Rochester has determined to wear appropriate official costume on all future public occasions.

On Tuesday, a man, having the appearance of a carrier, left a hamper, from one end of which a few pheasant's feathers were sticking out, at the house of a person in North-street, Whitechapel, for which he received 2s. 3d. carriage. When the parcel was opened it contained nothing but three old bricks and a quantity of straw.

E. P. Bastard, Esq., the lay rector of St. Cleer, is about to restore, at considerable expense, the chancel of the church.

John Hugh Smith Pigott, Esq., Lord of the manor of Weston-super-Mare, has presented the splendid organ which adorned the Brockley Hall mansion to the parish church of Weston-super-Mare.

Lord Stanley, of Alderley, has, at his recent rent audits, returned to his numerous tenantry 10 per cent. on their respective rentals.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CASTLE.—Your observation is correct. There is an opinion prevalent among a certain class of chess-players that algebraics is the necessary concomitant of utility; and the more unsightly the chess-men, the more they consider them adapted for the purposes of the game. Let us be thankful that the chess in question is limited both in numbers and influence.

J. G. V., Halifax; J. G. W., Wellingham.—They shall be reported on in our next.

J. B.—There is no likelihood of the Chess Games and Problems of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS being obtainable at present, except by the purchase of the Back Numbers in which they appeared.

UNCERTA F may rest assured that Problems No 305 and 306 *are perfectly correct*, and cannot by solved in the way we have shown. The silly assertion of his friend, that they were capable of solution in one move, could only arise from ignorance of the rudiments of Chess.

G F T—1. The Staunton Chess-mania continues to increase in favour, and are gradually superseding the clumsy old patterns, not only in private society, but even in the Clubs.—2. The BRIGHTON CHESS CLUB, if we mistake not, is entitled to the honour of being foremost on the list of those institutions which have adopted these elegant pieces.

R V.—The arrival of Herr Lowenthal, the celebrated Hungarian Chess-Player, who, if not yet in London, may be expected daily, will impart new interest and animation to our Metropolitan Chess-circle. M. Lowenthal will be remembered as one of the distinguished Fitzwarrine who defeated the French players in the great match by correspondence between Paris and Paris, commenced in November, 1843, and concluded in February, 1846.

HON SEC. M. G., and others. The Match by Correspondence between the London and Amsterdam Chess-clubs is not likely to produce any more moves. We only wait the termination, to give the whole game in full, with very copious notes and observations

JUVENIS, ALDERSGATE.—The termination in chess, games of Mr Horwitz, George and Valtour Social C.rabdi

C F C—If B mate, in the game referred to, had played as you suggest, he would undoubtedly have had the advantage

G W R.—The solution of Enigma No 513 is as follows:—1. Kt to Q B 6th. 2. K to B 7th. 3. B to K 8 sq. 4. Kt to Q Kt 6th. 5 Kt to Q 8 6th—Mate

Solutions by M F, Derevon, Brutus, Dr. F, M R R, B A, Robert Macaire, are correct. Those by Gambit, J J, Newcastle; F C, S K G, are wrong

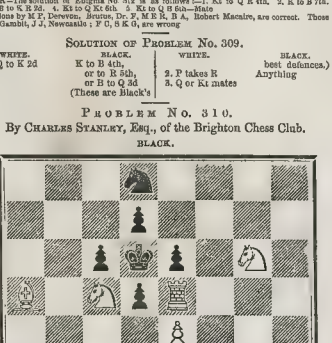
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 309.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to K 2d	K to B 4th, or to B 5th, or B to Q 3d (These are Black's	2. P takes R 3. Q or Kt mates	best defences.) Anything

PROBLEM No. 310.

By CHARLES STANLEY, Esq., of the Brighton Chess Club.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS BY CORRESPONDENCE.

The following game has lately been contested by letter between the celebrated Shrewsbury School and Brighton College.

(*Sicilian Opening.*)

WHITE. (Shrewsbury.)	BLACK. (Brighton College.)	WHITE. (Shrewsbury.)	BLACK. (Brighton College)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q B 4th	23. Kt to R 4th	B to Q B 3d
2. Kt to K B 3d	Kt to Q B 3d	24. Q to K 2d	Q to K sq
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	25. Kt to Q B 3d	Kt to Q 5th (*e*)
4. Kt takes P	P to K 4th	26. Q to B 2d	Kt to K R 4th
5. Kt to Q Kt 3d (*a*)	Kt to K B 3d	27. B takes K P	R takes B P (*e*)
6. K B to Q 3d	K B to K 2d	28. Q to K 3d	B takes B
7. Castles	Castles	29. Kt takes B	Kt to Q B 7th (*d*)
8. P to Q B 4th	P to Q 3d	30. Q B takes K Kt P (*ch*)	K takes B
9. Kt to Q B 3d	Kt to K sq	31. Q to Q B 3d (*ch*)	K to K R 3d (*e*)
10. P to K R 3d	B to K 3d	32. Q takes Kt	Q to K Kt 3d
11. P to Q R 3d	Kt to K Kt sq	33. R to K 2d	Q R to K B sq (*f*)
12. Kt to Q 5th	P to K B 4th	34. Q R to Q sq	Q R to K sq
13. P to K B 4th	K B P takes P	35. Q takes Kt	Q R to K 3d
14. B takes P	Kt to K B 3d	36. Q to Q 6th	Q R to K 3d
15. Kt takes K B	Q Kt takes Kt	37. R to K 4th	Q to K Kt 3d
16. B to Q 3d	P to K 5th	38. K to R 3d	R to K B 8th
17. R to K sq	P to Q 4th	39. Q to Q 6th	K to Kt 2d
18. P takes P	B takes P	40. Q to Q 4th (*ch*)	K to K B 3d
19. B to Q B 2d	Q Kt to K B 4th	41. P to K 5th	K to K B 2d
20. Kt to Q B 5th	Q to K 3d	42. P takes Kt	And Black surrendered.
21. P to Q Kt 4th	Q R to Q sq		
22. B to Q Kt 2d	P to Q Kt 3d		

(*a*) See the observations on this move at p. 372 of the "Handbook."

(*b*) From this stage, we should take Black's game for choice; but they lose time in their after-play, and thus suffer their undeniable superiority of position to melt away a together.

(*c*) Taking the P with the Kt seems stronger than Chess.

(*d*) Kt to K B 4th would not have been so good as this, however promising it might look.

(*e*) If Black had returned the Kt to Q 3d, they would have been subjected to a fearful attack by their opponents playing the same manœuvre, Kt to K B 5th.

(*f*) Q R to K sq looks better. In that case, the following moves are probable:—

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
33.	Q R to K sq	35. Kt takes Kt	Q takes Q
34. Q to K sq	Kt to K B 4th	36. R takes Q	R takes R (*ch*)

And Black has the advantage.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 515.—By E. H. G.

White: K at Q 7th, Kts at Q 2d and K 6th; Ps at K B 3d, Q 3d, and Q Kt 3d.
Black: K at Q 4th, Q at Q 8th; Ps at K 4th, Q Kt 4th, and Q R 2d.
White to play, and mate in two moves.

No. 516.—By the Same.

White: K at K B 5th, B at Q 3d, Kt at Q R 5th, Ps at Q 2d and Q Kt 4th.
Black: K at Q 4th; Ps at Q 2d and 3d, Q Kt 4th, and Q R 3d.
White to play, and mate in five moves.

No. 517.—By W. GRIMSHAW.

White: K at Q 4th, Q at K sq, R at Q R 6th, Kts at K 5th and K 3d, P at K Kt 3d.
Black: K at K 3d, Q at K Kt sq, R at K Kt 4th, B at K R 4th, Kt at Q 3d, P at K Kt 5th.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 518.—By the Same.

White: K at K B 5th, B at Q 3d, Kt at Q R 5th, Ps at Q 2d and Q Kt 4th.
Black: K at Q 4th; Ps at Q 2d and 3d, Q Kt 4th, and Q R 3d.
White to play, and mate in five moves.

No. 519.—*Berliner Schachzeitung.*

White: K at Q B 7th, B at Q 7th, Kt at K 5th; Ps at K B 2d and 4th, K 3d, Q B 2d, and Q Kt 4th.
Black: K at Q 4th; Ps at K B 4th, K 5th, Q B 5th, and Q B 6th.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 520.—*Berliner Schachzeitung.*

White: K at his sq, Q at her B sq, Rs at Q R sq and Q R 5th, B at Q Kt 4th, Kt at Q B 6th.
Black: K at Q 4th, Rt at K R sq and Q R sq, B at Q B sq, Kts at K R 3d and K Kt sq; Ps at K R 6th, K Kt 3d, K B 4th, Q Kt 4th, and Q R 3d.
White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 521.—By Herr J. E. Ries, of Stuttgardt.

White: K at Q sq, Q at her R 3d, R at K 4th, B at Q R 6th, Kt at Q R 4th.
Black: K at Q 6th, Rs at K Kt sq and Q B 6th, Kt at K Kt 3d; Ps at Q 3d and 4th, Q B 2d, and Q R 4th.
White to play, and mate in four moves.

Considerable alarm has been excited by the settlement of the steeple to the new Roman Cat holic chapel, now in the course of erection on the Regent-road, Yarmouth. It was discovered, a few days since, that the upper part of the tower had considerably inclined to the east; and, on examination, it was found that the superincumbent weight had literally crushed the materials of the lower portion of the tower. Some of the inhabitants in the neighbourhood have left their dwellings in a state of alarm; but it is said the tower is now properly secured, and that it will not have to be taken down, as was at one time apprehended.

IRELAND.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS AND EMIGRATION.—It has become a subject of remark about the country, that the farmers are not providing themselves with seed-wheat—that in fact there are little or no preparations making for spring wor'; and this is solely attributed to the bad understanding that exists between the farmers and the landlords, the latter still continuing to keep up the old work-rent, and refusing to give leases to any terms of tenant-right, and the former being resolved to throw up their holdings and emigrate, rather than submit any longer to the old system. The preparations for emigration are indeed quite as general as those for preserving in industry at home. And as soon as the winter has passed we may expect to see the living tide flow out of Ireland as rapidly as ever. There is also some winter emigration, but not to such an extent as during the last few years. A vessel leaves Waterford in a few days with emigrants.

PROTECTIONIST MOVEMENT.—The following is an authentic list of the noblemen who have identified themselves with the Irish Protectionist movement, by attaching their signatures to the address to the Queen:—Marquises: Downshire, Westmeath, Hertford, Waterford, and Ely. Earls: Glengall, Mayo, Roden, Bandon, Milltown, Shannon, Lucan, Donoughmore, Clonmel, Leinsterough, Castlemaine, Enniskillen, Limerick, Bantry, Strafbrooke, and Erne. Viscounts: Bangor, Bernard, Gort, Dungannon, Suirdale, Clements, Doneraile, Ashbrook, Lorton, Gormanstown, and O'Neill. Barons: Kilmaine, Dunsandle, Dunsany, Massy, Muskerry, Glenbrook, Castlon, Clanmorris, Castlemaine, Carberry, Farnham, and Riversdale. Bishop of Killaloe.

TENANT-RIGHT.—In the north, a vigorous movement in support of the principle of tenant-right has been entered upon by the tenant-farmers.

NEW TENEMENT-HOUSES AND LUNATIC ASYLUM.—The Commissioners of Customs are in treaty with the directors of the Bank of Ireland, as mortgagees of the Mountkennett mills, near the Dublin Steam Company's premises, for the purchase of them as a site for the erection of a new Custom-house for this port, and plans have been this week prepared by Mr. John Fogarty, and forwarded to the board, in relation to the project.

THE FRENCH WILL CASE.—The amount of property which reverts to Lord French's brother, the Hon. Martin French, by the verdict in the protracted will trial, is about £800 per annum, £6000 in the funds, and "trusts" of about £1600 in various securities, demised by their late brother, the Hon. Thomas French.

Conciliation Hall, on Monday, showed but "a beggarly account of empty boxes," the "rent" being only £8 12s.

The new division of Dublin into wards has been Gazetted. It is grounded on the elements of population and property, and is considered to be a most able application of scientific principles to the purpose in view. An appeal against the division, on the part of the Conservatives, was heard in the Privy Council on Monday, and decided against.

CONDITION OF IRELAND.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE NEW POOR-LAW.

(*Continued from page* 406.)

From the town of Kilrush to Kilkee, on the shore of the Atlantic, I passed through an unimproved district, on which nature has bestowed fertility, and man has levelled the habitations that were built in happier days. In a drive of seven miles I counted thirty-three roofless houses. Kilkee is a beautiful spot. Round a bay, from which the ground rises like an amphitheatre, are planted many villas and baths. The scenery is bold, and the waves, after rolling across the vast Atlantic, spend their last force on its rocks, dying amidst noise and foam. From its situation, it is worthy of its name, the "Western Brighton," and it is worthy of notice, shewing that nature has left nothing that can contribute to prosperity, not even a suitable bathing-place, unprovided in the Union of Kilrush. From Kilkee, through Kilard and Donoughbuy, I went to Moveen the roofless, of which I have already sent you a Sketch. I was told here a melancholy tale of the widow Hogan and her four children, who were all carried out of their cabin in a helpless state of fever, and laid down in a ditch on the opposite side of the road, where they remained several days, when a humane stranger had them carried to the hospital, eleven miles off. To Tulig from Kilkee, I counted ninety-two roofless houses. Passing afterwards through the picturesque village of Cartegahoit to Donagha and Querin, I counted 105 dwellings in ruins. Clarefield, to which I came next, baffles description. Adults, who appeared idiotic; children, wrinkled with care, so that they appeared like aged persons; and men who should not be worn out, but more helpless than children, with scarcely a rag to cover them, crowded the place. Their habitations were mere kennels. I was heart-sick, and said "Surely there cannot be such suffering and neglect in any other spot on the face of the earth!" I returned to Kilrush, glad to find a refuge even in it from the more appalling misery of the surrounding villages.

Leaving Kilrush once more, I proceeded northwards to Enaghmonmore, Derryard, and Donmore, and in this distance I counted thirty houses levelled. In the whole district there is not one respectable or even decent house. Kilard, to which I next came, is another ruined village, in which the extirpation of the old Irelanders has been complete. Afterwards I passed through the village of Doonbeg, a spot possessing very natural advantage, one half of which has been destroyed by the landlords' proceedings, and remains, with its pointed gables and few blackened rafters, a sad contrast even to the miserable houses that are left standing. The people who are yet left alive are crowded into dens, or rather dog holes, where, in a space not sufficient for two persons, twenty are glad to find shelter

Two wretched families have taken refuge under the bridge in a hole. They consist of a widow, one with three children, all ill of fever, and each other with five. The history of Judy O'Donnel, one of the widows, is worthy of being sketched. She had given evidence against a dishonest relieving officer whose relation had a power upon the soil, which she lived, and Judy's house was very soon afterwards levelled with the ground. The wreckers refuse upon it in her absence, when her son gallantly defended his home. He mounted on the roof with a bag of stones, and kept the enemy at bay till his ammunition was exhausted, when he was obliged to give in, and stand by to see the little furniture of his mother cast into the road and the house pulled down. Judy exhibited her receipts for the rent up to the last gale; and she declared the agent of the owner, to whom she had tendered what was due to him, had refused, and that she was ejected because she deposed against the dishonest public servant. Judy and Margaret O'Donnel, with their families, then retired to the hole under the bridge, represented in the sketch, and there they are now suffered to remain, holding their habitation at the mercy of the county surveyor. They are afraid of being ejected even from this spot, and dare not cross the stepping-stones shown in the Sketch lest they should be taken up for trespassing. Judy O'Donnel's son is dying of dysentery.

Before quitting Kilrush altogether, I must give you some further particulars of the Union and of its inhabitants. I must first tell you that at present the population of the Union is decreased from 89,388 in 1841 to 65,000; and, as 31,849 persons were receiving relief in June, actually 48 per cent. of the inhabitants of the workhouses, and the proportion in the rural districts would hasten to relieve. What has become of the 17,388 who, contrary to the course of nature, which everywhere delights in the increase of sentient beings, unlike warriors, who delight in destruction, has provided for the sustenance of all, I cannot precisely say. Some few, a very small fragment, may, by emigration, have escaped from the desolation, and found a refuge in England, or a happier home across the Atlantic; but the great majority has been starved out of existence.

"I see," said Captain Kennedy, writing on January 2, this year, in the papers published by the House of Commons, "masses of the people starving, and the land which could be made to feed treble the number, lying all but waste." In the special returns I find entries like this:—"This man, Michael Considine, in consequence of having land, could not be relieved. His wife and nine children died of actual want." The following table of deaths in the workhouse will throw some light on this painful subject:—

DEATHS IN KILRUSH WORKHOUSE IN THE YEARS 1847, 1848, AND ELEVEN MONTHS OF 1849

Years.	Average Number of Inhabitants.	Total Deaths.	After a residence of more than			
			Three Months	One Month.	One Week.	Odd Days.
1847	922	1075	331	235	184	101
1848	1411	1209	372	298	152	61
1849*	1617	441	138	90	84	53

* Exclusive of December.

Thus, the whole number of deaths in the workhouse, in 1847, exceeded the average number of inmates by 43. It was only less than the largest number ever present (1192) by 117. In 1847, the paupers entered the workhouse only to die. In 1848, the case was not quite so bad; the deaths were 203 less than the average number present in the workhouse, and 69 less than the largest number (1678) ever present. In 1849, the mortality was much diminished, partly owing to a change in the management, under vice-guardians, who had superseded elective guardians, and partly owing to the vast number of previous deaths, which left, in 1849, fewer to die. Of all this fearful mortality I ever heard of, except that of the Black-Hole of Calcutta, or that of the fore-cabin of the *Londonderry* steamer, that of the Kilrush Union workhouse is the most frightful. Nor was there, according to the theory of Mr. Drinkwater, who asserts that births are in proportion to want and m sery), any increase of children to compensate. In the half-year ending March 25, 1849, there was not a single birth in the Kilrush Union; in that ending September 29, there were only four; while the average number of inmates was 2300. Neither pestilence nor war can cause depopulation like a short crop, combined with the evictions dictated by a false theory, and the belief that, under the direction of legislation, the evicted people will be benevolently provided for in a union workhouse.

The area of the Union is 178,853 acres; and in 1841, therefore, the population was in the proportion of one soul to every 2¾ acres, or far below the poet's standard of every rood of ground maintaining its man, and far below the proportion of population to acres in Lancashire. The area of that shire, according to Mr. McCulloch—for high authorities differ on such a matter of commercial measurement—is 1,130,240 acres, and its popu ation, in 1841, was 1,667,054; or, there was then 1½ souls to every acre: since then the po ulation has, no doubt, increased at least in as large a proportion as the less dense population of Kilrush has been destroyed. May I mention this contrast

DRIVING CATTLE FOR RENT BETWEEN OUCHTERARD AND GALWAY.

as some elucidation of the great question at issue in the world, as to the effects of commerce and manufactures united with agriculture, and of agriculture alone, in sustaining a population. In proportion to Lancashire, Kilrush—which consists for the most part of a very fertile soil; which is admirably situated at the mouth of a great river, possessing also a large extent of sea-coast, in the neighbourhood of an abundance of fish; whose people are actually starved out of existence—was, before the depopulation began, only one-third as densely peopled as Lancashire. The valuation of the Kilrush Union is put down at £59,449, or something more than 6s. 9d. per acre. The annual value of real property in Lancashire is put down in 1841 at £5,256,505, or upwards of £4 13s. per acre. Thus, while the population of Lancashire, per acre, is three times as great as that of Kilrush, the value of property is thirteen times as great. These little data, applicable in a great degree to the whole of agricultural Ireland, may serve to explain the different effects of commerce and manufactures as contrasted with agriculture, and the different operation of a Poor-law falling on the rapidly increasing property of commercial and prosperous England and on the poverty of agricultural and decaying Ireland.

It is not my object, nor can it be yours, nor that of any reflecting man, to hold up the unfortunate landowners of this district to public indignation. They are the heirs and the victims of a vicious system. I have forborne, therefore, to mention their names in conjunction with the unfortunate creatures whose cases I have brought before you. I will, however, before I quit the subject altogether, mention that the principal proprietors and middlemen of the Union are Colonel Vandeleur, O'Gorman Mahon, John McDonnel, the Marquis of Conyngham; Messrs. Westropp, John McMahon, Blackall, Major Brooks, Charles Wilmot Smith, Hugh P. Hickman, H. Stewart Burton, Mr. Westly, and Messrs. Stackpooles, minors. I may also give you the following account of the houses levelled within the Union of Kilrush, in the last two years:—Kilmurry Strikane, 604; Kilard, 621; Moyarta, 402; Kilrush, 305; Knock and Kilmer, 111; Kilmichael, 221; Kilmacdoeane, 167; Kilballyowen, 150; Kilkee, 165; Kildysart, 80; Kilfidana, 40; Kilofin, 30: Total, 2891.

I must now take leave of Kilrush, which I left on my way to Ennistimon. Similar scenes of desolation to those I had beheld for several days continued; and on both sides of the road, as far as the eye could reach, it fell on "tumbled" and roofless houses. Now and then I saw on the borders of a bog or quagmire some of the scalps in which the people seek to preserve their lives. On arriving at the bog of Caherarmore, I alighted at the scalp shown in the Sketch, which Mr. Monsel and his companions discovered to their surprise, and found in it a woman dying of the customary fever which attends on want of food and clothing and the ordinary necessaries of life. Than this scalp, nothing could be more wretched. It was placed in a hole, surrounded by pools, and three sides of the scalp (shown in the Sketch) were dripping with water, which ran in small streams over the floor and out by the entrance. Yet, wretched as this hole is, the poor inhabitants said they would be thankful and content if the landlord would leave them there, and the Almighty would spare their lives. Its principal tenant is Margaret Vaughan, whose history has found its way before the public, and a more wretched history, even in this country of wretchedness, is scarcely to be found. Not far from her cave is the destroyed village of Kilmurry Strikane, another of those pictures of desolation of which I have already sent you too many. For the present I will leave them, and turn to a little oasis of humanity in the desert of misery.

A short drive from Kilmurry brought us to the summit of a hill where the face of the country appeared instantly to have changed. It was like passing from the Catholic to the Protestant cantons of Switzerland, or rather like a dream. At once I came on neat white-washed houses and tidy gardens, with the haggard or farm-yard inclosed, and generally containing something worth taking care of. I had entered on the domain of Colonel Windham, who is not tired of his fellow-creatures, and does not seek to exterminate them. Not a roofless house did I see here. Whether Colonel Windham have spent a large fortune on this place, or whether he have gained money while he has promoted the happiness of his tenantry, I am not informed; but when he contrasts his property with the surrounding estates, he must feel himself a proud and a happy, if not a rich, man. The whole face of the country is altered, and all the people you meet, whether men, women, or children, seem cheerful, as if they had plenty of the means of subsistence. On the very threshold of his property stands a national school, equally picturesque from its position, and admirable for its management. Though a single example is by no means conclusive of what might be equally done by all, and there never can be any just reliance on a system which places the welfare of the many at the discretion of a few, and wrecks the happiness of a whole community when the hereditary owner of a large property is a worthless extortioner and spendthrift, yet I must say the conduct of Colonel Windham adds to the loathing with which we regard many of his neighbours. More fortunate, however, than many of them, he inherited an unencumbered property and an ample fortune in England, which enabled him to spare his Irish tenants without falling a prey to exacting creditors, when the famine fell on the land.

On coming to Spanish Point, so named from a portion of the Armada having been wrecked on it, I found an enormous building, once called the Atlantic Hotel, converted into an auxiliary union workhouse. It is an emblem of what is everywhere going on: the change from productive industry, to destructive pauperism, the cessation of hope and enterprise, and the spreading of apathy and despair. I love the ocean with its incessant life, a great emblem of eternity, and I found the scenery on its shores, about Spanish Point, bold and attractive. From thence, however, to Ennistimon, through Lohynche, there is nothing so remarkable as the absence of those roofless villages and skeleton houses I had found so abundant in the districts about Kilrush.

I send you herewith a Sketch of Driving for Rent. It may serve to vary a little the miseries I have to portray.

(To be continued next week.)

SCALP AT CAHERMORE.

JUDY O'DONNEL'S HABITATION UNDER THE BRIDGE AT DOONEEG.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR THE NEW YEAR.

THE general mourning for the lamented Queen Adelaide will deprive the January fashions of the attraction of colour; and on this account the Parisian *toilettes* are unavailable. We shall not, then, speak of the hues which pervade assemblies, but simply of the shapes which are most in vogue. Morning dresses are chiefly made with plain bodies, open up the front: some are worn *blouse* fashion but these are only tolerable by the fireside. These *peignoirs* have the backs tight, and the fronts loose and flowing; they are made of levantine, lined with silk, and well wadded: they are warm garments, very convenient and easy to invalid and delicate persons. *Jaquettes* have become so very general, that they can no longer be classed as fashions; they are nearly relinquished by the *élégantes* who pique themselves on the style of their *toilette:* they are worn of velvet, silk, cloth, merino, and even of knitted wool. Black crapes, barèges, and laristans are employed for evening dresses, which are trimmed with ribbons and flowers, either crape or jet for deep mourning, and they are very becoming. It is well known that in Spain black is chosen by ladies as a mark of elegance.

Furs are the great luxury of this month, and dresses are trimmed and cloaks lined with them. Sable is the most esteemed and the richest for walking dress; ermine is only worn in the carriage, or to evening parties. This fur is so handsome, that it requires great luxury to accompany it, to be *comme il faut*. The choice of furs which a woman wears is considered to indicate the rank which she holds in the aristocracy of elegance. We see Parisians attach a great importance to the furs which they wear. Some attempts have been made to ornament bonnets with bands of fur; but this heavy, ungraceful trimming has not been adopted.

Bonnets are worn rather larger, the shape still more open than last month. Black satin drawn bonnets, trimmed very simply with a fall, are much worn: they are ornamented sometimes with a bunch of small feathers; when there is no lace fall, they put on the edge of the poke a double puffing of gauze. Black crape bonnets are likewise much worn: on the edge of the poke and on the crown is a trimming of black marabouts; this trimming is very becoming. Worsted laces are exceedingly in vogue; they are much used to ornament muslins and to edge silks; richly worked, the transparency of their tissue equals the most beautiful blonds; they are true winter trimmings.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR THE NEW YEAR.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

SALTWOOD CASTLE.

THIS fine old fortress was anciently one of the palaces of the Archbishops of Canterbury, and was then a complete stronghold. Its archiepiscopal glory, however, has long since departed, and now the Castle is used as a farm-house. The old walls are broken down, and cattle-sheds erected within their circuit. The walls enclose an elliptical area of three acres, and have several square or circular towers, now greatly dilapidated.

SALTWOOD CASTLE.

The keep, or gate-house (almost entirely rebuilt by Courtenay, Archbishop of Canterbury in the time of Richard II.), is a fine ruin, its massive towers and general character being most impressive. Though a ruin in its strict sense, as compared to its original extent and character, there are some habitable rooms in it; and the hall itself (a noble room, with a handsome stone-groined roof) is in a tolerably perfect state, but sadly shorn of its due proportions, as it has been curtailed by having a kitchen made out of a part of it. Some of the apartments are in great ruin, yet still retaining their Gothic fire-places.

The ascent to the different rooms is by a newel staircase in one of the towers; and these stairs lead to the roof of the building, whence a pleasing view of the country is obtained.

Saltwood Castle is about a mile to the north of Hythe.

THE FEAR OF THE WORLD; OR, LIVING FOR APPEARANCES.

BY THE BROTHERS MAYHEW

Authors of "The Greatest Plague of Life," &c.

CHAPTER III.

IT was nearly one o'clock before Mr. and Mrs. Wellesley Nicholls came down to breakfast in the morning after the Chief Baron's party, and then the conversation turned upon the pleasant evening they had spent; and they paid agreeable compliments to one another about the effect they had created on entering the drawing-room, and what they had by accident overheard strangers say of each other.

Wellesley declared that, while he was dancing with the Hon. Miss Trelawney, she asked him who that stylish lady in black velvet, with long ringlets and the diamond brooch, was; and whether he didn't think her a remarkably fine woman: at which Mrs. Nicholls simpered, and told Wellesley that at supper-time she was seated by a lady, who enquired if she knew the name of the quiet, gentlemanly young man who was standing behind Mrs. Bosanquet. And then Mr. Nicholls told Mrs. Nicholls that he had never felt so proud of her in all his life: that really her appearance was so *distingué*, and everything she had about her was so good and rich, and the diamonds were so thoroughly in keeping with her *tout ensemble*, that he couldn't help saying to himself that there wasn't a lady of title in the room that was fit to come near her; adding, that it was very lucky he had thought of buying the brilliants, for the impression they had created was enormous. He declared to goodness, while she was sitting on the sofa in the back drawing-room, before they went down to supper, he saw an old dowager with her eyes fixed upon them for a quarter of an hour at least. Mrs. Wellesley, in the fulness of her heart, could not at the moment help tapping her husband's hand playfully, and telling him to go along with him.

After a slight pause, Mrs. Nicholls declared that she could not for the life of her get a wink of sleep all that night for the thoughts of the opera-box. It was so very awkward just at *that* time, and she couldn't see any way of getting out of it respectably; for, however pleasant it would be to have a box of their own there, still Wellesley knew as well as she did that they could not afford it. To which Mr. Nicholls assented most heartily, saying of course they couldn't; and although there was nothing he should like better, yet they mustn't for a moment think of taking it; so they must make some good excuse or other, and get out of it as well as they could. Whereupon Mrs. Nicholls enquired, what excuse? It would never do to go telling the truth, and letting Lady Verulam know that their means at present wouldn't admit of it. Yet it was such a pity, she added; for Lady Verulam was a very useful person to know, and her set was such a nice one to get into; besides, what on earth could she say to put her off when she called? On which Mr. Nicholls told her to say—oh! —why, say that—oh! say anything she liked. He'd leave it all to her. Whereupon Mrs. Nicholls remarked, that suppose she was forced to take it, then Wellesley would go making a noise about it. Mr. Nicholls "thought he would too," which convinced his dear Sara that it would be better for them both to see her Ladyship when she came, and then Wellesley could make his own excuse, and take it or not, just as he pleased.

Accordingly, when her Ladyship's heavy carriage rolled up to the house, and Mr. and Mrs. Nicholls saw the footman's powdered hair, and the horses' coronetted harness, they grew so proud with the idea of an equipage labelled "noble" so conspicuously, as her Ladyship was being drawn up before their door, that they felt all their prudent resolves ooze out as Lady Verulam came in. And when their noble visitor began to dilate in the drawingroom on the beauties of the Opera, and point out how necessary it was to the existence of a person of "*ton*," confessing that for herself she was sure she should never be able to get through a season without it, the repient Mr. Nicholls found himself precisely of the same way of thinking; and declared that one met none but the best of the land there, and all the people one cared about, and vowed that he breathed quite another atmosphere in the place; besides, considering all things, it was certainly the cheapest, and, indeed, the only amusement to his fancy. Whereupon her Ladyship hoped that she was not too late yet, and that Mr. Nicholls had not taken Mrs. Nicholls' box for the season yet. To which he replied, that he had not as yet, and that, to say the truth, his wife's health was so delicate that he did not know whether Mrs. Nicholls's physician would permit her to go there this year. On this, her Ladyship expressed great sympathy for the alleged sufferer, and recommended *her* physician, who, she said, had done wonders for her nerves; and then she begged to know whether Mr. Nicholls was any relation to that amiable man, Sir Giles Nicholls, whom she had had the pleasure of meeting in the north last autumn; and on hearing that he was the son of Sir Giles, her Ladyship hoped that he would be sure and remember her to the fine old gentleman the first time he had an opportunity. After which, Lady Verulam made Mrs. Nicholls promise that she would take pity on her dear girls, and call and see them, for they had heard such a deal about her that they were positively dying to make her acquaintance. So that by the time her Ladyship took her leave, Mr. Nicholls had forgotten his excuses, and consented to share the opera-box with Lady Verulam.

When Mr. and Mrs. Nicholls were alone, and began to consider what they had done, they were astonished to find that the expense of it was not so much, after all; for that last season it had cost them between twenty and thirty pounds for boxes; and now, for a trifle more than fifty pounds a year extra—in fact, a mere pound a week—they should have all the *éclat* of having a box of their own; and that, if Sara could only manage to save the additional pound out of the weekly housekeeping, why, they would actually be getting an opera-box for nothing!

When the season came they didn't at all regret their great bargain; for the brilliants looked superb with the lights playing upon them, and Mrs. Nicholls was delighted to see that all the loungers in the pit, as they passed by "her box," couldn't help gazing at her; nor was she less gratified to find them stopping a few paces off and taking a long peep at her through their *lorgnettes*. Though when the time came for her carriage to be called, her heart invariably sank within her as she jumped into "the fly" they had hired for the evening, trembling last any of her previous admirers should follow her and discover that they were not carriage people.

Every time they went to the Opera, Mr. and Mrs. W. Nicholls had some complaint or other to make about "the fly;" either the cushions were damp or covered with dust enough to spoil any dress; or the brass ornaments hadn't been cleaned; or the driver's box-coat was not fit to be seen, and all burst at the button-holes; and his hat was so shabby and bent that really he didn't look a bit better than a common cabman in the street; so that, although they were paying an enormous price, any one could see with half an eye that it wasn't their own turn-out; indeed, as far as it went, they might just as well save the expense and have a hackney-coach at once; and they only wished to goodness there was another man in the neighbourhood near at hand who let at least decent things. So they went on grumbling until the night of the Queen's Drawingroom, when Mrs. Nicholls, on her return from the opera, found that the plume that she had put in her head, so that she might not appear at the opera different from the ladies who had been to the palace, was completely tipped with dirt, from rubbing against the

"The loungers in the pit, as they passed 'her box,' could not help looking at her."

roof of "the nasty filthy fly;" and as black, she said, as if somebody had been sweeping a chimney with it. Then it was no longer to be borne. Really, considering the number of things that were continually being spoilt, they both agreed that they were continually paying for more than twenty carriages would cost, and, surely, it would be better to job a respectable conveyance for the season, especially as the expense could not possibly be more, if, indeed, so much, as they were put to at present.

The next morning—just for the curiosity of the thing—they went into a calculation to see what they were paying for cab and fly hire throughout the year; when, to their astonishment, they found that what with Wellesley's "*hus*" to and from his chambers every day, and very often a cab home late at night; and what with "the fly," for Mrs. Nicholls, say at least twice a week, though she was certain it was often more, and the fees to the driver; and what with sundry other much more; and the cabs and omnibuses, which they could not put down as a regular expense, but which certainly, on the average, came to three, or, to be safe, say two, shillings a week, they could prove to any one beyond a doubt that it would be a saving of at least one-third, or certainly a fourth, if they jobbed a carriage of their own; and felt thoroughly satisfied in their own minds that the fly-man was making a very handsome annuity out of them. So it would be better at once to tell the man to send in his bill, and for Wellesley to go and enquire, as soon as possible, what the expense of jobbing a brougham would come to.

When Mr. Nicholls returned home the next day he brought with him several estimates from different job-masters, which coming to more than they had expected, both he and Sara didn't hesitate to set down as shameful impositions; though, of course, they said "it was natural to expect that people should make something by them." Nicholls, however, on his way home, had been turning the whole affair over in his mind, and didn't see why they should go jobbing a carriage, and putting so much money every year in the pockets of people they didn't care about, when, by buying one of their own—which they might do, second-hand, now-a-days, for little or nothing—and keeping a horse at livery—which would be the only current expense of the thing—they might save the profit that, of course, the jobmaster would get out of them, and he was sure they had no money to throw in the dirt in that manner. Besides, the purchase of a carriage was merely *one* expense. When you had bought it, you paid for it, why, there you were done with it. But jobbing a carriage was a constant drain, and, further to bother yourself about: and as for the keep of the horse, why, the money he paid for going backwards and forwards to chambers alone would very nearly cover that. So it was clear that they had better buy a vehicle of their own, if they were to have one at all; which, indeed, from what Mr. Nicholls had seen, he had made up his mind to, if he could manage it any way.

Then they set their heads to work, to see in what way it *could* be managed. He couldn't pay for it out of his next quarter's money, that was clear. Sara knew as well as he did that there were some of the tradesmen whom he *must* pay; and the fly-man, of course, would come down upon for his bill directly he found they had left off dealing with him; and the landlord would expect at least a part of the rent that was owing—it was impossible to think of putting *that* off any longer. So he must try and knock out some other mode of contriving it. To be sure, he could get the carriage on credit, but coach-builders always made you pay through the nose so exorbitantly for that; besides, he'd promised himself that, until he got clear of the furniture, he never would go to work that way again. Or, if he liked, he had no doubt he could get his bills done to ten times the sum he wanted, but he had the same aversion to that style of transaction as he had to the credit principle. At last he had it! His best plan was to send a letter to Mr. Bruff, and ask him as a favour to let him have a quarter in advance: he had never asked "the governor" such a thing before, and he had no doubt in the world the old gentleman would be quite happy to oblige him. And if he wouldn't—for he was a strange wayward man, and there was no telling —why they must do as well as they could without it. And he did.

why Sara must manage to put up with a servant less in the house, and have a woman who could act both as cook and housemaid just until they got straight again, for by his new sure their cooking was plain, easy work enough; and when they gave a party, why, they could have a cook for the day, or the pastry and made dishes sent in from a confectioner's. To all of which Mrs. Nicholls, with the prospect of a carriage before her eyes, readily assented, promising to do her best, and see how matters could be arranged.

Accordingly, Mr. Nicholls wrote his father a very dutiful and affectionate letter, in which, after stating that his practice was improving daily, but not so quickly as he could wish, he spoke of his introduction to Lady Verulam, who had met his father in the north, and who had said a quantity of fine things about him that he did not like to repeat; and he wound up his letter by stating that he hoped to be able to get away next Long Vacation, and pay his respects to his father and sister a short time. And then, in a postscript, he added a "By the bye, could you, dear father, make it convenient to let me have a quarter's allowance in advance, as, at present, I cannot get in the fees that my clerk has down in his books, and on which I had foolishly relied to meet certain family expenses falling due in about a week, which I had appended to this, "Once more, God bless you, dear father." He read the epistle to his wife, and despatched it to the post-office forthwith.

A day or two afterwards, Nicholls, on returning home to dinner, told his dear Sara that, on his way from his chambers, it struck him that he might as well walk down Long-acre, and see if there was any second-hand brougham to be picked up there; and that, with his usual luck, he had fallen upon just the very thing they wanted. It had been built for a gentleman who had gone abroad, had only been in use a few months, and was really nearly equal to new. After which, he asked his wife to guess what the price was, reminding her that it was beautifully fitted up inside with a drab linnle, and had patent axletrees, while the body was painted a light blue, picked out with white. But Mrs. Nicholls confessed that she knew very little about such matters, and that she really could not say what they might want for it. Whereupon her husband told her to name some price, and asked if she thought one hundred and fifty guineas too much. To which Mrs. Nicholls replied that she should certainly consider it, after the description he had given her, very cheap at the money. At this Mr. Nicholls laughed with great satisfaction, and demanded to know what she should think if the people only asked a hundred? to which Mrs. Nicholls answered that she should think it one of the greatest bargains she had ever heard of in all her born days. And then Mr. Nicholls laughed again, with still greater satisfaction than before, and inquired what Mrs. Nicholls would say if it was only seventy guineas? and they would alter the crest into the bargain. Mrs. Nicholls replied that she should say he was joking, as she was sure it could be built for four times the sum; and when Mr. Nicholls assured her that seventy guineas *really* was the price, she declared that he ought to go and secure it as soon as possible, and not let a chance like that slip through his fingers; and that she should like, above all things on earth, to go and see it herself on the morrow, when Wellesley could get away from chambers to take part with it for a week or so, until they could give him a definite answer. All of which her husband thought extremely prudent, and it was, consequently, arranged that they should both walk down and look at it the very next day.

Accordingly, on the morrow, Mr. Nicholls escorted his wife to Long-acre; and Mrs. Nicholls went into such raptures at the sight of the darling little brougham, that when the coachmaker told her that Sir Somebody Something was after it, and wanted it very much, and, in fact, was only waiting for his lady to come and decide upon it, Mrs. Wellesley Nicholls drew her husband aside, and told him that as there could be no doubt about his father letting him have the small advance he had asked for, the best way would be to close with the man at once, unless he wished to lose the chance; for he might depend upon it such a bargain as that would be snapped up in less than a week, and then they would never forgive themselves; and Wellesley could tell the man to put their crest on, and send it home in a fortnight; and by that time they would be sure to have received the hundred and twenty pounds from Sir Giles.

It didn't require much eloquence to persuade so willing a party as Mr. Wellesley Nicholls, and he consequently agreed with his wife, that, considering all things, it would perhaps be much the best to do as she advised, and settle about it on the spot.

When Mr. Nicholls had done as much, it was arranged that it was to be sent home as soon as possible, which the coachmaker thought he could not promise to do under three weeks, as the varnish took so long drying. This annoyed Mrs. Nicholls so much that she whispered in her husband's ear that he'd better ask the man if he could not let them have a carriage until their own was ready; and it was only on her husband's reminding her that they had no horse as yet that the lady was in any way calmed.

All that evening Mr. and Mrs. Nicholls did nothing but talk of "*their* carriage," and how much better it would look to have a conveyance of their own, instead of going riding about in those hack things which, the lady declared, she had long felt positively ashamed to be seen in. Besides, it would be so nice to go to church in it, and not to raise them so much in the estimation of the world; and she was sure that nobody would be able to tell it hadn't been built for them, it looked so perfectly new, even in its present state; and when their own crest was on, and it had been fresh varnished, as they agreed, why, she would defy even a coach-builder himself to tell that it was a secondhand one.

At last the evening arrived for the carriage for dinner from Sir Giles, and though it contained a refusal of Mr. Nicholls's request, and blamed him for attempting to forestall his only means of subsistence, and which, his father said, he felt it his duty not to permit him to do, still it made amends, by informing Wellesley that his sister was coming to London to stop a year or two at his house, as it was his father's wish that the young lady, having completed her education in the country, should have an opportunity of becoming acquainted with London society and manners. And, in order that his son might not be put to any extra expense on his sister's account, his father had ordered his bankers in town to honour Wellesley's cheque for the amount of one hundred and fifty pounds, which he was to consider only as an equivalent for his sister's first year's board and lodging with him; and he had made this payment in advance, so that Wellesley might not be inconvenienced by the unexpected increase in his family expenditure.

"There's a bit of good news for you, Sara," said Mr. Wellesley Nicholls, handing the letter to his wife; "although it nearly took my breath away at first, especially as we had bought the carriage. However, it's all right, thank goodness. And, what's more, we shall have no occasion to get rid of the housemaid."

"Get rid of her, indeed! I should think not. Rather have occasion to keep *her* and *another* into the bargain," answered Mrs. Nicholls; "though I'm sure I don't know how we shall manage to do so here, for you forget, Wellesley dear, that we haven't a single room unoccupied that we can ever put your sister into. Nor do I see, either, how we shall ever be able to make shift in this poking little place. You must see it isn't as if it was only for a week or so, Wellesley, or that we might contrive."

"Well, Sara, it's useless talking in that way," returned Mr. Nicholls. "Contrive you must, somehow; for I'm not going to be dragged into taking a new house, I can tell you, for all the sisters in the world, and just after buying a carriage, too. Now, would it be commonly prudent then to think of a baby, eh?"

"No, my dear, I don't mean to say it would," continued Mrs. Wellesley Nicholls; "only your sister will expect to have an apartment to herself, or you may be sure Sir Giles would never think of paying the price he does for mere board and lodging for her. And if you will show me a room in this house that we can give up to her, why, I won't say any more about it."

"Perhaps, my dear," said Mr. Wellesley Nicholls, half angrily, "that is the best thing you can do under any circumstances. So, if you please, we'll talk about it another time. You know, yourself, Sara, that I cannot afford to take a larger house; and, understand me plainly, once for all, I *will* not do it. So to-morrow we'll go over the bed-rooms upstairs together, and see what can be done."

(To be continued.)

THE "RELAY" QUESTION RAISED.—On Monday, Mr. F. Robinson solicitor, appeared before Mr. R. Brandt, the sitting magistrate, at the New Bailey, Manchester, to offer reasons why a summons should not issue, on the word, to appeal at the quarter sessions against a conviction under the Factory Act. Mr. Robinson stated that Mr. Mills had been convicted in a penalty of £5 for hanging up in his mill a notice board, which was not in conformity with the act. The form of notice involved the whole question of working by relays; and under the act of the 12th and 13th Victoria, the appellant might appeal to the Court of Exchequer. The appellant and respondent having agreed to a special case for the purpose, Mr. Mills would go to the Court of Exchequer in the next term. The judgment of that Court would be recorded at the following court of quarter sessions. Mr. Mills and two other gentlemen then entered into recognisances in £40 each to appeal, and to pay such costs as the Court might award.

A SEASONABLE GIFT.—A deputation, consisting of Mr. Morgan and Mr. Innes (churchwardens), Capt. Eldred, R.N., Capt. Sawyer, R.A., Lieut. Roberton, R.N., Mr Roff (recently churchwarden), and Mr. Henry Sheresby, assembled on Monday evening (Christmas Eve), in the vestry-room of St. Mary's Church, Wenlock, and sent a communication to the Rev. Mr. Thomas, curate to the Rev. Wm. Gresham, the parish church, requesting his attendance. The worthy curate arrived without being aware of the object for which his presence was requested, and was taken by surprise when the members of the deputation communicated to him the purpose in the name of the parishioners in the vestry, of presenting to him a purse, containing fifty guineas, the spontaneous contributions of several of the attendants of St. Mary's Church, who were gratified with his discourses and attention to the duties of his office as curate in the parish. The Rev. Mr. Thomas was so overpowered by this mark of kindness on the part of the parishioners as for some time to be unable to reply; but he subsequently, in a feeling manner, acknowledged the unexpected present which had been conferred upon him on this occasion.

The Government contract for one hundred thousand gallons of rum for the navy has been taken by Messrs. Lemon, Hart, and Son, of 89, Fenchurch-street.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The festivities of Christmas usually prove more interesting than the fluctuations of Consols, consequently the leading dealers are generally absent for the holidays of the season, unless some marked event should hasten their attendance. To this, and a continued stock of stock by the public, may be attributed the heaviness of the market this week The Consols opened on Monday at 96 to ⅞, advancing on Wednesday to 96⅛, receding, however, before the close of business, to 96⅛ to ⅜, and barely maintaining that price on Saturday. Exchequer Bills continue firm at 59 to 61, private individu la taking advantage of the late rise in the English funds to sell and buy Exchequer Bills. A large sale of New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents slightly reduced the price. India Bonds continue firm. The constant flow of stock into the market, coupled with the fact that many of the large *Bull* accounts were carried over at the last settling, renders a further decline in prices probable, notwithstanding the efforts of the *Bull* party to keep up quotations until after the dividends. Prices then are usually firm, from the amount of money stock required by the public on account of re-investments; but the slightest disturbing event may tend to defeat this intention of making the public "pay for the rise." At the close of the market quotations stood—Reduced, 96⅛; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent Annuities, 97⅛; Long Annuities, expire January, 1859, 6⅞; India Bonds, £1000, 91 p; Consols for Account, 96⅛; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 59 p; £500, June, 61 p; Small, June, 61 p.

Operations in the Foreign Market have been on a most limited scale, Mexican being the only stock in which any transactions worthy of record have occurred. On Monday the price was 28¾; on Wednesday it advanced to 28⅞, and again to 29¼. This latter improvement has been well maintained, the announcement in the Bank of England towards a dividend of 3 19,933 dollars; in addition to which, it is said, the Messrs. Schneiders hold sufficient to pay the balance of the last dividend. It must, however, in fairness, be stated, that a disputed account exists, and the Messrs Schneider deny the assertion. The speculators are very sanguine of a further advance in prices, and are carrying over largely to the next account, on the belief. At the close of the week there was but little general business doing, prices closing—for Brazilian Bonds, Small, 38; Mexican, 5 per Cent, 1846, ex Jan. Coupons, 29¼; Ditto, Account, 29¼; Peruvian Bonds, 4 per Cent., 84¼; Ditto, Account, 84⅜; Spanish, 5 per Cent., 1840, 18¼; Ditto, Passive, 4¼; Ditto, 3 per Cent. Deferred, 38; Portuguese Bonds, Deferred, 8¼.

Shares continue heavy, North-Western stock still declining upon the rumours of a decreased dividend. The South-Western proprietors have decided upon a committee of inquiry, and the shares, which are now changed into stock, quote 61 for the £100 The closing quotations are, for Aberdeen, 11¼; Ditto, Preference, ⅛ dis; Birmingham and Oxford Junction, without guarantee, 29¼; Caledonian, 12¾; Eastern Counties, 7¼; Chester and Holyhead, 9¾; Eastern Counties, 6¼; Do. No. 2, £6 13s. 4d., par; E. Union Scrip, 6 per Cent, 17¼; East Lincolnshire, 28¼; Great Northern, ¼ A, Deferred, 24½; Do. 5 per Cent., Pref, 7¼; Great Western, 58; Do, ¼ Shares, 11¾; Lancashire and Yorkshire, Fifths, 3⅜; Do. New, Guaranteed, 6 per Cent., 12¾; Leeds and Thirsk, No. 2, London and Blackwall, 3¼; London, Brighton, and South Coast, Guaranteed 5 per Cent., 104; London and North Western, 99⅝; Do. New, Quarters, 12¾; Do, Fifths, 7¼; Do. £10 (M. and B.), C, 2; London and South-Western, 61; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 4; Midland, 44¾; Ditto, £50 Shares, 7¼; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 29¾; North British, Thirds, 2¼; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 10; Readmg, Guildford, and Reigate, 15¾; South Staffordshire, 5; Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth, 22¼; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 16½; Ditto, Newcastle Extension, 11¾; Ditto, G.N.E. Preference, 3¾; York and North Midland, 17¼; Ditto, Preference, 6½, Boulogne and Amiens, 8¼; Northern of France, 1⅛ dis.; Orleans and Bordeaux, 3½; Paris and Rouen, 22½; Sambre and Meuse, 2¼.

On Friday, the Consol Market was steady, at a slight improvement in the quotations—the Three per Cents being done at 96⅛ ⅜. The Unfunded Debt was firm, India Bonds, 90s. to 91s.; and Exchequer Bills, 60s. to 61s. premium. Railway Bonds, almost generally, were inactive. Railway Shares were dull in the extreme, and lower to purchase.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—This being almost a holiday market, the attention of buyers was very little. The arrivals of English wheat coastwise during the present week have been on found to 1750 quarters. Some by land carriage and sample very limited. A though the stands were scantily fitted with samples of both red and white, the demand for all description ra ed very inactive, at Monday's prices. The factors were decidedly firm. A fair quantity of foreign wheat—upwards of 11,000 quarters—has come in this week. To-day has been rather but moderately supplied with that grain, yet the trade was heavy with a alteration in the quotations. Barley, the show of which was not really good, was very slow in sale, at late rates. So little was of the grain sold, the supply of which was on the increase, that prices were almost nominal. The best oats and flour were held at full prices. In all o her articles scarcely a transaction took place

ARRIVALS.—English wheat, 1750 barley, 380 malt, 3790; oats, 4420; flour, 2320 Irish: oats, ——. Foreign wheat, 1,240 barley, 10,210; oats, 11,570 quarters.

ENGLISH.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 37s 44s; ditto, white, 40s to 48s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 37s to 40s; ditto, white, 42s to 44s; rye, 22s to 24s; grinding barley, 21s to 22s; distilling ditto, 23s to 25s; malting ditto, 30s to 36s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 45s to 56s; brown ditto, 45s to 48s; Kingston and Ware, 48s to 52s; Chevalier, 57s to 58s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire ditto, 48s to 52s; ditto, 52s to 54s; English Clover-seed, new, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; Foreign ditto, —s to —s; Foreign red, —s to —s; extra, —s; white, 4s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 21s to 24s per barrel; Baltic, —s to —s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—For all kinds of seeds the demand has ruled very inactive since our last report, and prices are almost nominal.

LINSEED, English, sowing, 48s to 52s; Baltic, crushing, 32s to 45s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 38s to 41s.; Hempseed, 34s to 36s per quarter; Coriander, 16s to 22s per cwt., Brown Mustard-seed, 8s to 9s.; white, 5s to 6s.; Tares, 4s 6d to 5s 6d per bushel. Rapeseed, new, £20 to £23 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cake, English, £9 0s to £9 10s; ditto, foreign, £6 0s to £7 0s per 1000; Rapeseed cakes, £4 0s to £4 4s per ton. Canary, 54s to 58s per quarter. Carraway, 30s to 32s; Coriander, 16s to 18s per cwt. Turnip-seed, —s to —s, new, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s, beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 21s to 24s per barrel; Baltic, —s to —s per barrel.

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HUNGARIAN EMIGRANTS ON THEIR MARCH TO SHAUMLA.

SKETCHES IN HUNGARY.

(From our own Correspondent.)

I SEND YOU a Sketch of the last division of the Hungarian emigration on its march to Shaumla. It comprises portraits of Kossuth, of Count Casimir Bathyani, and of Generals Perczel and Dembinski. Kossuth wears the black felt hat and white ostrich feather, distinctive of the Magyar civil and military leaders. Bathyani and Perczel are in hussar uniforms, and the old white-bearded Dembinski is clad in the national costume of the Polish nobles. In the distance are visible the carriages of the Countesses Bathyan and Dembinski.

The Poles, under the command of Count Zamayski and of General Vysocki, left Widden on the preceding Monday (30th of October). The Italians, under Count Monti, on the Tuesday; Bem and the converts to Islamism, *in all 96 in number*, on the Wednesday and Thursday. On the Saturday following, the Hungarian leaders, officers, and soldiers—not a couple of score, as stated by the *Times* correspondent, but upwards of 600—supplied with a hundred cars and waggons, and escorted by several hundred Turkish *sicims*, followed the same line of march.

For the accompanying Portrait, Kossuth gave me a sitting; it is a most characteristic likeness. (A Memoir of Kossuth appeared in No. 365 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

General Guyon, who is prominent in the next Sketch, is an Englishman, the son of a post-captain in the British navy. Having attained the rank of major in the Hungarian army, and married a Hungarian lady (the Countess Spleny), he was, in 1848, residing on his estates, absorbed in field sports and agricultural pursuits. In obedience to his oath, and in fulfilment of his duty to his adopted country, he took up arms in its defence when invaded by the hordes of Jellachich, and never swerved from that moment in his devotion to the Diet.

Always popularly considered the most daring of the Magyar leaders, he is allowed by competent judges to have equally surpassed in military capacity all his fellow-commanders, with the exception of, perhaps, Bem and Damianitch. That the high reputation he enjoys should hardly render justice to his merits is attributable to the unceasing efforts of Görgey to disseminate the impression that Guyon was a mere *sabreur*, who owed everything to his headlong valour. At the outset of Görgey's campaigns, when manœuvring to isolate his army from the Executive and the Diet, he found in the fidelity of Guyon an obstacle to his designs. Görgey abandoned him at Tyrnau, with 1500 men, in the midst of Simonich's army, through which, contrary to all expectation, Guyon fought his way. During the north-eastward retreat of Görgey, who only fought one action, and was there defeated, Guyon, who commanded a corps of his army, was not only everywhere successful, but saved the whole corps by his complete victory over Field-Marshal Schlik, in the passes of the Tarcsai. In this action, one of the most desperate upon record, Guyon, with the loss of 4000 out of 10,000 which he commanded, stormed the strongest positions in Hungary, defended by 15,000 picked Imperialists. Though the Diet decreed that Guyon's name should be inscribed on a bronze pillar, Görgey, as chief in command, reaped the credit of this successful march and junction.

When Guyon, denouncing him as a traitor or a coward, refused to serve another hour under his orders, he was persuaded to silence, and appointed to the command of Comorn. This fortress, then invested by the enemy, he succeeded, after the most romantic adventures, in entering, with twenty horsemen, with which he surprised and took prisoners one detachment of 120 men, and cut to pieces another of equal number.

Amongst the most remarkable of his actions must be accounted the storming of Mansworth, in Austria, previous to the repulse at Swechat, in the beginning of the war; and, towards its close, his utter defeat of the Ban Jellachich, whom he drove finally from the Banat with prodigious slaughter.

After the defection of Görgey, when the Hungarian armies were everywhere magically dissolving, Guyon rejected all proposals of surrender, and led the wreck of his corps escorting Kossuth to Widin.

General Guyon is about thirty-five years of age; short in stature, but light and active, with fair hair and beard, and light blue eyes. One would hardly augur, from the placidity of his tone and manner, the unflinching resolution which induced him to ride into the midst of armed mutineers and to shoot down their ringleader, or to direct his artillery to mow down with grape the laggards in the rear, when he led his desperate assaults on seemingly impregnable positions.

In the accompanying Sketch, an incident of General Guyon's last campaign is pourtrayed; when, cut off by the Austrian cavalry, he defended himself on foot, with his back to a waggon, for several minutes, killing one and disabling several of his assailants; till Mr. Longworth, the Circassian traveller, a captain on his staff, spurred up with a party of hussars to the rescue of his chief.

GENERAL GUYON DEFENDING HIMSELF.

General Haynau's morbid cruelty and thirst for blood it is perhaps only charitable to attribute to a defective or diseased organisation. To preside at executions and massacres, and perpetrate little acts of brutality, constitutes his chief

KOSSUTH, FROM AN ORIGINAL SKETCH.

delight; whilst afterwards he spends hours and days in tears in a wretched state of nervous excitement. His eyes are often red with weeping; and his old head, shaking with a palsied motion on his long neck, affords a pitiable spectacle. Only known by the storming of Brescia, and by his ruthless massacre of the inhabitants, he had been always unfortunate till the battle of Temeswar, where, notwithstanding Russian aid, till four in the afternoon the day went against him. This victory, if it could so be called, owed all its results to subsequent accidents and to the surrender of Görgey. Haynau has since avowed the intention to revenge, through the scaffold, his own and all the Austrian discomfitures in arms. According to common rumour, he declared in council, a short time since, that retribution had to be dealt for the 60,000 Austrians slain in battle by the Magyars. Nevertheless, a Hungarian who has suffered in his own family from the hyena-like ferocity of Haynau, observes that all he should feel justified in doing if he had him in his power, would be to shave his head, blister the nape of his neck, and place him on a cooling diet.

(A Portrait of General Haynau appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Dec. 8.)

In Stuttgardt, two late deputies of the Frankfort Assembly (Kalaczek and Hagen) have announced a new monthly Journal, to appear with the new year, devoted to the interest of the *Volks-partei*; its programme states that it will present the principles of the party to the public "in their political, scientific, historical, critical, and esthetical relations." If the principles themselves outlive the right of illustration to be thrown on them, they must possess excessive

London: Printed and published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1849.

THE FEAR OF THE WORLD; OR, LIVING FOR APPEARANCES.

BY THE BROTHERS MAHEW.

AUTHORS OF "THE GREATEST PLAGUE OF LIFE," ETC.

(*Continued from page 446.*)

CHAPTER IV.

THE next morning Mr. and Mrs. Wellesley Nicholls, according to agreement, went over the upper part of the house, to see which room could be given up to Wellesley's sister. First one plan was proposed, and then another. Now the nursery was to be given up; but then it was impossible, for there must be a separate room at the top of the house for the children to play in. And now the cook and the housemaid were to sleep together in the back kitchen, which Wellesley said could easily be fitted up as a bedroom for them: but then Mrs. Nicholls wanted to know how the house could ever be managed without a back kitchen; and, moreover, she asked where Parker's press-bedstead was to go to—he *must* have a room to himself. Then Wellesley proposed that they should hire a bedroom for him at some house close by, just for the time, and so the maids could have Parker's room, and the nurse and the children could leave the bed-room at the back of theirs, and go up into the maids' room, in the back attic, and the front attic might still remain as the nursery. But this profound plan Mrs. Nicholls overruled by inquiring, if Parker slept out, at what time Wellesley thought he would be coming in to do his work in the morning? Besides, it would never do. Then, Wellesley didn't see why Parker shouldn't sleep in the front kitchen, if that was all. Whereupon Mrs. Nicholls exclaimed, "What! in the place where their dinners were cooked?" So that Wellesley, finding that he could devise no feasible method for getting out of their difficulty, grew angry, and said that his wife might arrange it just as she liked, but arranged it must be, somehow or other—for, as he had said before, he was not going to be dragged into the expense of taking a larger house, especially as it was as much as he could do to pay the rent of the one he was in—so he begged she wouldn't speak to him any more about it: and thus the matter dropped, Mrs. Nicholls feeling considerably annoyed because her husband *wouldn't* take a new house, and Mr. Nicholls half vexed because he *couldn't*.

The carriage was to be home in about a fortnight, so it was high time to look after a horse. Nicholls had seen one or two, but the animals didn't step out well, and carried their heads badly, and, in fact, were not sufficiently showy for what he wanted. Luckily, however, his friend Lively Harry came to his aid; for, one afternoon, while he was at Anderson's, looking at a horse, which he was having trotted up and down, that ubiquitous gentleman strolled through the yard; and, seeing what Nicholls was after, advised him not on any account to buy that creature, for it was an old stager, and he had known it on town for ten years at least, during which time it had had double as many masters. Last season young Greville bought it. Of course, he continued, Nicholls knew young Greville—he was in the Thames Yacht Club, and had won the cup the year Cerito came out. Then Lively Harry hoped Mrs. Nicholls didn't catch cold last Tuesday night; and told Wellesley, after he had left them, he had gone to supper with a friend, who assured him, on the best authority, that there was about to be another change in the Ministry. Next he asked Nicholls whether he had read Disraeli's last new novel, and what he thought of it? The people were all talking about it, he said, at Fred Gordon's the other night—he meant Fred Gordon that had carried off Baron Rathbone's eldest daughter. And then he exclaimed, "By the by, Nicholls, Gordon has a chesnut mare that he wants to part with that would just suit you; so, if you like, I'll just step round with you and introduce you. He's a decued nice fellow for a man to know, and gives capital parties, I can tell you; and then we can all go and look at the animal together."

And so they did, and Wellesley was so taken with the paces and whole appearance of the mare, that he made her his own by giving Mr. Gordon his bill for fifty pounds, at a month, and left directions that the horse should be sent home on the morrow.

At dinner he told his wife all that he had done, and remarked how well the horse would look in their carriage, for chesnut was such a nice gentlemanly colour; and that he was sure that when she saw it in the brougham, she would say that any one would take it to be a nobleman's turn-out, along that he had given a bit at a month, which was unusual, because by that time his quarter's allowance would be due. All of which pleased Mrs. Nicholls exceedingly; but, reverting in her own mind to the house, she asked Wellesley where he was going to put the horse? to which Mr. Nicholls replied, that perhaps it would be better to let it stand at livery for a time at the fly-master's stables, as that would keep the fellow from bothering him about his account. Whereupon Mrs. Nicholls begged of her husband to think of what he was about to do; and, just to prove to him the foolish, imprudent way in which he was going to act, she pointed out how he would have to pay at least thirty shillings a week for the horse and carriage at livery, and from five to seven shillings a week for a bedroom for Parker out of the house—making, with one thing and another, near upon two pounds, or better than a hundred a year, addition to his present expences. And all that he would go and incur just because he was so obstinate as not to take a new house, and where he could have his own stables, and live in a more fashionable part of the town, for very little more than they were at present paying for the out-of-the-way little place they lived in.

This was a home thrust to Nicholls's pocket and vanity, for he began to see that by moving, as his wife had pleasantly said, to a more fashionable part of the town, he could make a twin as stylish appearance for little more than half of what it cost him in the humble retirement of St. John's Wood. Still, he trembled lest he should not be able to find a tenant for the remainder of his lease; and he expressed to his wife the fears he had on that score. Whereupon Mrs. Nicholls assured him that, after the improvements they had made, and the manner in which they had beautified the place, they should be able to let it directly, and, so far as that went, at an increased rent into the bargain; adding that, either it was very foolish to have ever bought the carriage at all, or else having done so, it was worse than madness to think of stopping in a place where there were no stables, and nobody near that you care about to see it, and where it was positively little or no credit at all to one. And how a man, she continued, with the income which he now had, could hesitate for a moment about going into a better part of the town, was, she must confess, far beyond her comprehension. Why, there was he, receiving five hundred a year from his father, and say a hundred a year from his business, and a hundred and sixty from his sister, making his income altogether near upon eight hundred pounds, to say nothing of what he would save by the stables, and the increase of rent they were to get for their present house—and yet he was frightened to death about going into a place that couldn't, even in the most expensive quarter of London, cost him more than fifty pounds a year beyond what he was then paying.

Wellesley at once saw the correctness of the statement, and observed that, to be sure, it was not as if they would have to buy new furniture, for what he had got he was certain was good enough for anywhere. So that, after a little further consideration of the matter, it was arranged that Wellesley should look out and see what could be done.

Mr. Wellesley Nicholls, having once made up his mind to leave, wasn't long in finding a house quite equal, if not superior, to his improved circumstances. It was delightfully situated within the most aristocratic walk of Hyde Park, with excellent stabling, all complete, and offered every convenience to a family of the highest respectability; and what made it far more desirable in the eyes of both Mr. and Mrs. Wellesley Nicholls was, that their sideboard fitted the recess in the dining-room to a hair, and their drawing-room carpet was very little too large, and could easily be cut down for the little sitting-room at the back. They both of them agreed, as usual, that it was quite a bargain at a hundred and twenty pounds a year, especially as there was no premium to pay, and the fixtures were to be taken at a valuation, and they couldn't come to much. Though when, in about a fortnight afterwards, Mr. Nicholls went to "settle and sign," he was astonished to find, that what with the expenses of preparing the lease, and the broker's valuation of the fixtures, "that couldn't come to much," he had eighty-seven pounds odd to pay before entering the premises. However, he had a perfect gentleman to deal with, who took short bills for the fixtures, and consequently he had only the legal expenses to get rid off.

Nicholls chose a beautiful apartment for his sister, and he thanked his stars that, with the exception of fitting that up, and a carpet or two for the principal rooms, he should be put to little or no expense at all. Though, when they called in the upholsterer, it was astonishing to see how mistaken they had been in this respect likewise, as the man soon proved to them that there was scarcely a room in the new house that didn't require something or other to be made for it, for the whole place was so much larger, that it would look nearly naked without it. There must be half-a-dozen new chairs and a couple of what-not's for the dining-room, to make it look anything like, and another sofa and ottoman for the back drawingroom; and the upholsterer would also recommend a pier-glass or two and some card-tables for the front drawingroom; and then the curtains they had at present would look terribly scanty, and cost almost as much to alter as a new set would come to; and, moreover, there was the little back sitting-room—that would have to be entirely new furnished, and which, strange to say, had totally escaped Mr. Nicholls's notice. But the upholsterer was in a very large way of business, and he had furnished Wellesley's house before, and had never pressed much for his money; so Mr. Nicholls agreed with the man, that, while he was about it, it would be better not "to spoil the ship for a ha'porth o' tar," especially as it was a thing they didn't do every day; and, besides, what would his friends say, when they came and saw a large handsome room only half filled with furniture. Consequently, the orders were given, and in a month's time the house was to be all ready to receive them.

Previous to leaving St. John's-wood, Mr. Nicholls found several other little difficulties arise which had not entered into his calculation; for the tradesmen, hearing that he was about to quit the neighbourhood, began to grow rather persevering about the settlement of their bills; and by

"Say that you've been prevented by illness from writing before."

the time he had quitted them and paid for the carriage, he found that a considerable hole had been made in the hundred and fifty pounds he had received on account of his sister's first year's board and lodging. However, in a week he would have his quarter's money again, which, together with the ten or twelve pounds that remained in hand, he reckoned would enable him to pay up all his back rent, and stop the mouth of that bothering fly-man with something on account; and then, if he could only manage to put off some of the other things that were not so particularly pressing, he had no doubt he should be able to carry on the war. For it was not as if he was going into a worse house: and then creditors never annoyed a man when they saw that he was getting up in the world; so that, after all, he was only worrying himself about trifles, and felt convinced that in a year or two (with proper management) he should find himself much better off than ever he had been.

One day when Nicholls came home from business, he was astonished to learn from Mrs. Nicholls that the flyman had objected to take the ten pounds on account, observing that, as the bill had been running on for near upon a year, and they were about quitting the neighbourhood, he didn't see why he shouldn't be paid in full, as the other tradesmen had been. Whereupon, Mr. Nicholls said the fly-man was an impudent scoundrel, and told his wife how he would just serve the gentleman. He shouldn't have a sixpence until the rest had been paid; and when he called again, Mrs. Nicholls might tell him as much. But Mrs. Nicholls begged of her husband not to be too hard upon the man, for he seemed to be well disposed, and, as the poor fellow had said, he'd got a large family to support, and he was obliged to pay ready money for everything he had, and that she really thought he pressed so hard for his money merely because he couldn't afford to wait for it, and that he had said as much, indeed. To all of which Mr. Nicholls merely replied by asking his wife what the man's large family was to him? That surely was the man's look-out, he said, not his. Besides, even if he felt disposed to take the man's necessities into consideration, how on earth was it possible for him to do so? He'd merely ask her if Gordon's bill for the horse wasn't coming due in a day or two's time; and did she think it would ever do for him to let that go back? No! not for all the men with large families in the kingdom, he could tell her! Wasn't he bound, as a man of honour, to attend to that; for a pretty thing it would be indeed to have it rumoured about town that Wellesley Nicholls had done Fred Gordon out of his horse. People might say, perhaps, that he was imprudent, but, thank heaven, no one could say, and he'd take precious good care no one ever should say, that he was dishonourable!

To these sentiments Mrs. Nicholls gave her warmest approbation, and said she only wanted her husband to do all he possibly could for the poor man, and Wellesley to see if he couldn't spare the poor fellow half of his bill, just for the present. Whereupon Mr. Nicholls could contain himself no longer, and remarked how foolish his wife talked, and that she would go speaking without thinking. She knew as well as he did, that, when he went for his quarter's money the day after to-morrow, he *must* pay out of it Gordon's bill, fifty pounds, and half a year's rent, thirty pounds, and that scoundrel of a butcher the remainder of his account, which was twelve pounds; and then there were the expenses of moving—and they'd be a ten-pound note if they were a penny; and did she think he was going into a new house without a sixpence, or to leave himself to go about like a beggar, without a penny in his pocket? No, not for a whole regiment of flymen! Besides, it would be a good lesson to the fellow, and teach him to be more civil to gentlemen for the future.

When they were fairly in the new residence, Nicholls laid in a store of corn and hay, and sent his groom for the horse, with a letter, stating that the fly-man's bill should be attended to as soon as Mr. Nicholls could make it convenient. But when the groom returned, and told his master that the fly-man refused to part with the animal until his account was settled, Mr. Nicholls's rage knew no bounds; and Mrs. Nicholls declared that she had never heard of such shameful conduct in all her days; adding, that surely the man had no right to do it. To which her husband answered, that of course he hadn't; and that he would certainly commence an action against him the very next day, if it wasn't that the fellow was a positive pauper; and where was the good of going to law with a scoundrel that wasn't worth powder and shot? and, of course, that was the reason why he imposed upon gentlemen. But he'd be too many for the rogue now; for he'd take a policeman, and jump into a cab, and go up and formally demand the animal of the man—and, if he refused, why, he'd give the fellow in charge for felony on the spot, and then he should see how he liked that. Mrs. Nicholls, however, said that though it would serve the ungrateful man perfectly right, still, she did not think it would be quite prudent of Nicholls, under the circumstances, to do so; for the whole affair would be certain to get into the papers, and then there'd be a pretty exposure—letting the whole world know they couldn't pay a bill of thirty-seven pounds. So she thought the best plan, after all, would be to try and borrow some money somewhere, and pay the man, and have done with him.

When Mr. Nicholls got a little cooler, and came to turn the matter over in his mind, he agreed with his wife that it did appear to him to be the more advisable course to take, only he didn't exactly see whom he could go to and ask for the money.

After the governor's letter, it was clear there was no hope in that quarter. To be sure, he observed, he might be able to get a bill done, though he didn't like getting friends to lend their acceptances, and, in fact, he would much rather ask them for the money at once. And then, after knitting his brows and biting his lips for a time, he said to his wife, "By-the-by, Sara, don't you think your brother Reuben would be likely to lend it?"

"Why," answered Mrs. Nicholls, "I don't know; you see, you have always slighted him so, Wellesley, and it would look so odd going and asking favours of him after that. Besides, I haven't written to him for so long, that I shouldn't like to let him imagine that I only wrote when I wanted something."

"Pack o' nonsense," replied Wellesley; "why, isn't it easy enough for you to say that you've been prevented by illness from writing before; and that you have got a milliner's bill to pay that you've contracted unknown to me, and that I should make a dreadful noise about it if it came to my ears; and that, if he will only assist you this once, of course you'll promise him never to do the like again."

"Well, but," answered Mrs. Nicholls, "won't it seem strange, after all he said when he was last in town about our extravagance, to go telling him that I owe near upon forty pounds for dresses and things."

"Forty pounds, indeed," indignantly exclaimed Mr. Wellesley Nicholls. "You don't, I hope, for one moment imagine that I am going to let your brother Reuben know that we can't pay forty pounds? That would, if you like, be making him fancy that his words were coming true, and that we're going to the dogs with a vengeance. Besides, to be poor and seem poor is the very deuce, as the saying goes. No, my dear, the very least that we can ask him for with any credit to ourselves is a hundred pounds."

"What! a hundred pounds for ordinary?" cried Mrs. Wellesley Nicholls. "Oh! whatever will Reuben think of me, Wellesley dear?"

"Think?" replied Mr. Nicholls; "why, think it a very moderate sum for a person in your station in life; you forget who you are, my love. Besides, if you're frightened at all about that, you can spread it over two or three years, you know, and throw the children into the bargain."

At length the matter was settled? and as Mrs. Nicholls sat down to write the letter, her husband reminded her that she might as well ask her brother Reuben and his wife to come and stop a few days in town with them, as it would make it look all the more friendly, and there wasn't any chance of his accepting it. Besides, after an invitation like that, he didn't see how master Reuben could well get off lending the money, especially as he had always seemed so anxious to keep up the acquaintance.

When the letter had gone, Mr. and Mrs. Wellesley Nicholls were all impatience for the answer, which they kept hoping each day's post would bring them, for, the worst of it was, Nicholls wanted the horse particularly to fetch his sister from the railway station in his own carriage.

CHAPTER V.

MRS. REUBEN MARSH, with her bare arms all white with flour, was busily employed preparing her one o'clock dinner, when Barnes, the postman, called, on his rounds, with the letter from Farnham, and left a scented note, bearing the London post-mark, for her husband. Having drunk off a glass of ale—which, together with the fee of one penny, was his usual perquisite for delivering all letters out of the town—the postman inquired after the state of the crops and the children, and took his departure; while Mrs. Marsh, carefully holding the letter between her pasty fingers, turned it over and over again, to see if she could tell from where it came; and then, sniffing the perfume that still hung about it, she wondered whether it could be from their Sally. It were very like her fine writing; but Reuben hadn't sent them any present lately, so it couldn't be from her, that were clear. To satisfy her curiosity, she shouted to one of the boys in the yard, and told him to go over to the barn, and tell his master that there were a letter for him from London, and that he must come over directly. Then off the boy ran, making the poultry fly cackling and gobbling away in all directions, as he dashed in among them, and scampered across the yard.

In a few minutes Reuben made his appearance, with his black hat all over dust (for they had been winnowing), while his grey shooting-jacket and brown leather gaiters were covered with husks.

"Why, Molly, it be a letter from our Sally," cried Reuben, as soon as he saw the handwriting. "What be in the wind now? The letter ain't in mourning, or I should have thought some on 'em in London had gone dead, it's such a rare thing for sister to write to body. Come, take my hat, Molly, and give us a mug of beer, for my throat is full of chucks, and I can read it to ye, girl, while ye be getting the dinner ready."

Then, sitting down, he opened the letter, and cried to his wife—"Why, Molly, they be gone away from St. Wood's-wood, and danged if they ben't living in Hyde Park! Well, I only hope it will last, girl; but it strikes me that they be like many others, and don't know which side their bread be buttered on. Depend upon it, Molly, their next move will be either to St. James's Palace or the Queen's Bench Prison. Five hundred a year be only five hundred a year, wife; and they hadn't more than they knew what to do with in t'other place. This living for show, Molly, be to my mind just like your Brummagem plated goods—uncommon grand for a time, but not at all likely to last; and the first hard rub they gets, why—off goes all the silver, and there be nothing but copper left for a body to put up with. Howsomever, let's go on with the letter. Well, come! Sally be a good-natured lass at heart, after all. She do say, she and Wellesley be main grieved they've been turning their backs upon us, and do want us to go and pass a week with 'em in London. It be very good on 'em, ben't it, Molly?"

"Ah! replied Molly," shaking her head, "I always told thee she were a good lass; and thee should read, husband, before thee condemn'st."

"Whew!" whistled Reuben, scratching his head; "listen here, Molly. What do you think? why, danged if that extravagant young hussey of a sister of mine aint been and run up a bill of one hundred pounds—do you hear that, girl? One hundred pounds, and all for dresses, and ribbons, and fine things; and unbeknown to her husband, too, as I'm her brother! And now the audacious bit of goods be afeard on its coming to Nicholls's ears, and do want me to lend her the money! Did thee ever hear the likes of it?"

"One hundred pounds!" exclaimed Mrs. Marsh. "Ah, well, I ben't astonished! I ben't astonished! for, when she were down here she were uncommon fond of fine things, and many a time I've told her it 'ud bring trouble on her; and you see I weren't far out, was I, good man? But she were such a comely lass, and had such a purty face of her own, that it were, as a body u'd say, quite natural to her. But a hundred pounds for fine things, Reuben! Bless us and save us, one hundred pounds! Why, what will the poor thing come to?"

"Want, I be afeard, Molly," returned Reuben. "Want for them, and bad times for us; for it be as much as a hard-working man can do to keep his own family clean and decent now-a-days, let alone other people's; but that's what we shall have to do before long, Molly, take my bare word for it. It 'ud be a wrong thing, I know, to go paying that hundred pounds for Miss Sally; and yet, dang it, it 'ud never do, girl, to see Nicholls ruined by one's own sister. You see, if I do pay it, why the foolish, conceited thing will only go doing the likes again to-morrow; and yet if I don't, why, I suppose there'll be the bailies in the place, and all along of Sally. Come, give us a word, wife; what say ye, eh?"

SUPPLEMENT GRATIS.)

"Why, I tell thes what, Reuben," answered his wife. "Can't thes allow the bailies to come in, so as to let them have a taste of trouble first, and then give the hundred pounds and pay them out. It'll be a lesson to them, like."

"Yes, wife," rejoined Reuben, "it 'ud be a lesson to 'em, surely; but the bailies, Molly, do charge so plaguy dear for their schooling, that I shouldn't wonder now if that little bit of larning were to stand them in near upon another hundred pounds at least; so I'll tell thes what I'll do, Molly. I'll pay the money for her without any fuss this once; for, you see, we've got before the world a little bit now, and Sally's been off our hands some time, and never had anything to talk of from us; besides, to speak the plain truth, I like the girl's principle about wishing to pay it back; and maybe the poor lass is main sorry for what she's been a-doing; though, to be sure, I should have been twice as well pleased if she hadn't gone asking us to pass a week with her at her fine place in London. You see, Molly, it doesn't look straightforward like; and what a plaguy fool of a brother she must think she ha' got to fancy we shouldn't see through that there—eh, wife?"

"Yes," answered Molly; "and the stupid thing ought to have remembered, that it be the first time she ha' ever done as much to'ards us. Still, never fash thyself about that Reuben, but pay the money; and what be more, pay it thyself, for it be clear Sally don't know the value on it, and ben't in a fit state to be trusted with it, and would only go spending it on other things maybe."

"Well said our side, Molly!" returned Reuben; "leave thes alone for keeping all thy eyes about thes. So I'll do as thes sayest, girl, and write to foolish Sally for the name of the body who she do owe the hundred pounds to, and larn where she do live; and then I'll go up to London and pay it myself, and make sister happy in her mind again."

So saying, he told Molly to put the dinner back a bit, and sat down and wrote his letter to Mrs. Wellesley Nicholls. When he had done so, he read it to his wife, and, calling one of the boys, told him to put a saddle on Jack, and make haste over to Farnham with it as quickly as he could.

The next day, when Mr. and Mrs. Wellesley Nicholls came down to breakfast, Reuben's letter lay upon the table. Nicholls, before handing it to his wife to open, bent it backwards and forwards to see if he could detect any enclosure, and gave it to her, saying that he was afraid there was neither cheque nor note in it.

"One hundred pounds! and all for dresses!"

When Mrs. Nicholls read the first part of the letter, in which Reuben, after scolding her, said that he would pay the money for her this once, Nicholls said, he had always thought her brother a fine fellow at heart, and he was glad to find that he was not mistaken. On hearing, however, that Reuben would only do so on condition of his being allowed to discharge the alleged bill himself, Nicholls called him a suspicious lout, and said it was clear the fellow didn't believe that Sara owed the money, and that he had half a mind to wring the clodhopper's nose for doubting his wife's word, adding, that he should like to catch himself giving Mr. Reuben Marsh the chance of doing them a good turn again.

"Yes, I told you how it would be," answered Mrs. Wellesley Nicholls; "and that it would look so bad, saying that I wanted it to pay a bill for millinery."

"Psha!" replied Mr. Nicholls. "I've told you over and over again it would never have done for *me* to have asked for the money after the way in which we slighted the man. No, my dear. The fact is, that, though he is your brother, he's a mean fellow, and of course, from the manner in which he has been brought up, cannot understand the feelings of a gentleman. But I will soon let him see that he's not the only friend we've got in the world. I'll go to Lively Harry this very day, and get him to lend me his acceptance, for it's impossible to do without the horse, and that rogue of a fly-man doesn't seem at all inclined to give him up without his money; so you can just scribble a letter to your brother while I go and ferret out Harry. And mind, now, don't you go fawning to Mr. Reuben Marsh, but speak out like a woman, and give him to understand that you think he has acted in the business anything but like a brother; and tell him that, under your present feelings, the less you see of one another for the future, the better."

Mr. Nicholls found Lively Harry quite a different sort of person from Reuben Marsh; indeed, as Wellesley afterwards told his wife, he behaved throughout the whole transaction like a perfect gentleman; for he told him he was a man of the world and understood those things, and was always very ready to oblige a friend in so trifling a matter as his acceptance; indeed, for his own part, Lively Harry said he didn't see the use of limiting the commerce of the country to the amount of bullion in the kingdom, and had always been a man who had advocated the use of paper. But, though Mr. Nicholls soon became a convert to Lively Harry's lucid arguments on the currency, still he was disgusted to find that the men in the City were so far from being in the same way of thinking; for it took him nearly half the day before he could discover any gentleman who was sufficiently enterprising to look upon the small piece of paper to which Lively Harry had affixed his name, and made payable at his fellow-townsman's, in Lombard-street, in the light of money.

At last, however, his wine-merchant gave him a letter to a gentleman of the legal profession and Jewish persuasion, who obliged him by converting the bill into as much gold as he said he could afford to give; whereupon Mr. Nicholls jumped into a cab, dashed up to the fly-man, paid his bill with all the dignity of a *millionaire*, and ordered the fellow to give the mare to his groom when he called. On reaching home again, he threw himself on the sofa, and told his wife he felt quite a new man; for, thank Heaven! *that* was settled.

However, Mr. Nicholls was no sooner out of one difficulty than he found himself in another; for, in two or three days' time, his wife informed him that the man who had supplied the carpets had sent a letter requesting the amount of his bill, as the goods had been sold for ready money. But Wellesley only answered that the carpet-man must wait until he had let his old house; and that with the premium he expected to get there he would pay him, for he had directed the housegarnet to ask £200 premium for it, which, he was sure, was little enough, as he had laid out nearly double the sum in that place. So *that*, though the man was very assiduous in his calls, still, no matter at what time he came, he invariably found that Mr. Nicholls was "out." Until, at length, worn out of patience by his fruitless visits, the carpet-man sent a gentleman, who, not being known to the servants, obtained an interview with Mr. Nicholls, and took the liberty of presenting him with the copy of a writ.

Nicholls knew enough of his profession not to be frightened by such things as the first steps to a lawsuit, although, as he told his wife, he was annoyed at the man's confounded impudence; but, as the fellow had chosen to go to law, why he might make the most of it; and he'd take precious good care to keep him out of his money as long as he could. To be sure, it would be a trifling extra expense to him, but it would be worth that to punish the vagabond, and especially at the present moment, when Mr. Nicholls himself only wanted a little time to get round—so that he didn't mind what he paid for it. Sara was as well aware as he was that there would be the first quarter's rent, and one of the bills he had given for the fixtures, and Lively Harry's acceptance, together with the rent of the other house, all coming due in about six weeks' time, and he had calculated that they would just about swallow up his next quarter's money. Consequently, it wasn't likely that he was going to pay a rascally carpet-dealer, and leave a man who had behaved thoroughly like a gentleman as his landlord had, unsatisfied. Besides, whatever he did, the first quarter's rent and the bill for the fixtures must be paid; and Lively Harry's acceptance was a matter of honour, that he could not put off—though the rent of the house in St. John's-wood he didn't care so much about, and he would let that stand over a bit. So perhaps, after all, it was much better for him that the carpet-man had done as he had; for now, thank Heaven! he shouldn't have that man coming and knocking at his door every day. However, he begged his wife on no account to let his sister know anything about the writ.

For about a fortnight Mr. Nicholls enjoyed perfect family bliss—driving in the Park every afternoon with his wife and sister; seeing sights in the morning, and visiting the Opera or the theatre at night. And then, feeling himself called upon to give what he styled "a house-warming" in his new residence, he issued cards of invitation for a grand party, which he arranged to come off a few days after he should have received the next instalment of his allowance.

When, however, Sir Giles's remittance came to hand, Nicholls found that by the time he had paid the landlord's rent, and the first of the bills for fixtures, and given ready money for several trifling articles which were required for his evening party, and which he could not obtain upon credit, the remainder of his quarterly allowance was only sufficient to enable him to carry on the housekeeping for the next three months; and he was in sad tribulation on account of Lively Harry's acceptance. But he would go and see the holder of it, and get him to renew the bill, which he had no doubt he would do for a five-pound note or two; though, upon second thoughts, it struck him that, instead of asking favours of a money-lender, it would be more advisable to get Lively Harry to lend his name to another and larger bill, and so take up the one falling due in three or four days, and stop the carpet-man's action, which he now began to feel rather uneasy about. Besides, he agreed with himself that it would look much better to take up the first bill that he had discounted with the gentleman in the City; and that, by doing so, he would so establish his credit with him—that of course the man wouldn't object to do another for double or treble the amount, at any future time that he might be in want of such a thing.

But Nicholls, unfortunately, was reckoning without his host, and when he went to seek for his friend, he found him not quite so easy to be met with. He haunted Lively Harry at his club, and at all his different haunts, but in each place the gentleman had not been seen or heard of for more than a week; and Mr. Nicholls being as ignorant as every one else as to the exact locality of his friend's domicile, he returned home that evening before the bill became due, miserable, tired, worried, and surly, for he knew not how to manage.

At dinner he scarcely spoke to his wife. When she tried to divert his thoughts by any trivial conversation, he gave short, snappish answers; and it was only the presence of his sister and the servants that prevented him from transgressing the forms of politeness.

As he sat alone sipping his wine, after his wife and sister had retired to the drawing-room, he kept twisting over and over in his mind the different means by which he thought he might save himself from the dishonour of letting his friend's bills go back unpaid on the morrow. At last he rang the bell, and told the page to tell Mrs. Nicholls that he wished to speak with her.

When his wife made her appearance, he began by apologising to her for any little rudeness he might have been guilty of towards her at dinner-time, saying that he was worried out of his life about that confounded acceptance of Lively Harry's, and that he was a ruined man if it was dishonoured. She knew what a chatterer the man was, and that he would be sure to go gossipping about it wherever he went; and then they would find that, after all the privations they had undergone to get to their present standing in society, they would be avoided and cut by everybody. He only saw, he said, one way of getting out of it at all, and asked his wife whether she would assist him in it. Whereupon Mrs. Nicholls said she would help in any way that lay in her power; but what could *she* do?

"Why, my dear," answered Mr. Nicholls, "you see, if I could only manage to take up this bill, the same party, you know, would, of course, be too glad to do another for me to any amount; and then, with that I could pay off the carpet man, and we should be all straight again; for the premium we shall get for the other house will just come in handy to take up the next bill. So that you see, Sara, we shall be certain to be all right for the future, if we can only get over this confounded temporary difficulty."

Mrs. Nicholls agreed with him perfectly, and said, she thought she knew what he meant; adding, that she should never like to write to Reuben for money again.

"Oh no! of course not, my dear," returned her husband; "nor should I wish you to stoop so low as that. What I mean is this, Sara—you see there is one thing that I think you can present me with use to you just now. You can have no occasion for them for a week or so."

"My dear Wellesley!" cried Mrs. Nicholls; "you forget our evening party takes place in three days' time, and I must wear them then."

"Tut! tut! tut!" responded Mr. Nicholls. "How foolish you do talk, Sara. I really thought that by this time I had made you understand the usages of polite society better. Don't you know that it's considered etiquette for the lady of the house, when she has a party, to let her dress be as simple and quiet as she can, so that her guests may have an opportunity of displaying their attractions? I'm sure your 'aquamarines' are as neat and chaste and ladylike as anything you could put on, or I should never have dreamt of making the proposal."

"As you may be," replied Mrs. Nicholls; "but, after the diamonds, I'm sure I shouldn't be able to bear the look of myself in the other things; and, if it comes to that, why I'd sooner not wear any."

"Well, my dear," answered her husband, "you can suit yourself about it. All I know is, I *must* have your diamonds for a few days—unless, indeed, you prefer both of us being ruined, and that while my very sister is under my roof. So it's no use your pouting, Sara; but go up-stairs, like a good girl, and get them for me directly; for I can easily raise money enough upon them to get out of this fix, and let you have them back again as soon as I can lay hold of Lively Harry."

After a little further persuasion, Mr. Nicholls got the diamonds, and, shortly afterwards, the money, and in the morning he took up Lively Harry's acceptance; so that on the night of his party no one would have thought, from the happiness of his face, and the splendour and profusion of the entertainment, that he had ever been distressed for the want of a few pounds. Mrs. Nicholls looked splendid, even in her "aquamarines," and Wellesley's sister was an universal favourite. The rooms were crowded to suffocation, and the presence of Lady Verulam gave a stamp to the "*réunion*," which Nicholls said he had been battling for all his life. In fact, ever since the opera-box, Mrs. Nicholls had been so assiduous in her attentions, both to her Ladyship and her "charming girls," that the acquaintance had rapidly ripened into a fashionable friendship; indeed, so much so, that Mrs. Nicholls, when the guests had left, and she was alone with her husband in the drawing-room, told Wellesley that while she was talking with Lady Verulam, her Ladyship had asked her whether she had received an invitation to her Georgiani's approaching wedding; and that when she assured her Ladyship that she had not, her Ladyship said it was very strange, for the cards had been sent, she should say, quite three weeks ago, as her dear girls had set their hearts upon her coming, and would never forgive her if she didn't; and that her Ladyship had made her promise to be sure and be there; and that the wedding was to take place in eight days, at St. George's, Hanover-square. Whereupon, Mr. Nicholls, in the pride of his heart, told his wife that she had only got to thank him for his having taken the opera-box. But Mrs. Nicholls begged to ask who it was that had first advised him to have a carriage of his own; adding, that she should like to know if they would ever have been invited to the marriage if they had still been going about in that filthy fly of theirs. So dividing the honours, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholls went to bed quite happy.

All the next day, Wellesley and his wife did nothing but talk about their good fortune in getting asked to so fashionable a wedding. O course, he said, the whole account of the proceedings, and a list of the guests present, would be given in the papers; and they would be published to the world as moving in a circle that it had been the ambition of his life to reach. Sara must get a splendid new dress for the occasion; and he'd hunt up Lively Harry, and get a fresh bill from him, by which he could get her diamonds back again, and he had no doubt she would create quite a sensation there.

But, unluckily for Mr. Nicholls's projects, and to Mrs. Nicholls's extreme annoyance, Lively Harry was still nowhere to be found; whereupon, Sara didn't hesitate to declare that it would be impossible for her to think of appearing at so grand an assembly without her brilliants. However, her husband made her mind easy by bringing her home on the evening before the marriage a much more splendid *suite* of diamonds than her own, which, "like a good soul," he had hired for the occasion.

When they were ready dressed on the morrow, and Nicholls had sent for the carriage, he was astonished at the time the groom took in bringing it round; and, after a little while, grew so impatient that he went into the stables by the back way. On entering them, he found that his brougham and horse had been seized in execution for the debt of "that scoundrelly carpet-dealer," who, in person, had accompanied the bailiff, and refused to let it go out of the place unless Mr. Nicholls came down to pay down the debt and costs.

Mr. Nicholls inwardly thanked his stars that, even in this trying dilemma, he knew how to behave himself like a gentleman. So, refusing to bandy words with the tradesman, he turned his back upon the fellow, and, stamming the door in his face, returned to his wife, to break to her the terrible news.

It had so startling an effect on Mrs. Nicholls, that no sooner had she heard what had happened, than she fell into hysterics, and sobbed and laughed so loudly, that, much to Mr. Nicholls's annoyance, his wife's cries brought his sister and the servants to her aid; and he saw that there was little chance of the seizure being kept a secret.

When they had let the beastined and bejewelled Mrs. Nicholls up to her room, Wellesley pulled off his white kid gloves, and wrote a letter to Lady Verulam, in which he told her that, owing to the sudden and dangerous illness of one of his dear children, he regretted that their duties as parents would prevent Mr. and Mrs. Wellesley Nicholls being present at the Honourable Miss Georgiana Verulam's wedding that morning. And then, despatching the note by the groom, he turned round in his chair, and, fixing his eyes on the ceiling, busied himself with thinking how on earth he could prevent his carriage being "sold by order of the sheriff."

CHAPTER VI.

LIVELY HARRY was still not to be heard of at his club, and at last after wasting two days, Mr. Nicholls was informed by his friend Fred Gordon, that he had gone into the north, grouse shooting though he did not know exactly where, so there was no hope of recall in that quarter.

Both Wellesley and his wife puzzled their brains to discover some plan which was to save them and their carriage; and Nicholls, at her suggestion, tried to borrow the money from one or two of their fashionable friends, stating that he had unexpectedly been called upon to pay a large sum, for which, "in a moment of foolish generosity," he had made himself responsible for a friend; and that he would esteem it a great favour if they could let him have fifty pounds for a few weeks, to make up the amount, until he could receive an answer from his father, Sir Giles. But one was about making a trip on the Continent, and had obtained letters of credit abroad for all the money he had at his banker's; and another had paid a heavy bill the very day before; and a third had all his money locked up in speculation. but they were all extremely sorry, and begged to be allowed to sympathise with Mr. Nicholls in his misfortune.

When it came to the day before the sale, Mr. Nicholls grew so desperate that he agreed with his wife that anything would be preferable to having their brougham taken from them. He had no time to raise any money on his furniture; and somehow or other everybody seemed to turn their backs upon him—even the very people who had been feasting and dancing in his house a week or two ago. It would never do to let the carriage be sold. It would be all over the neighbourhood in a few days' time, and then he was a ruined man. Of course, it would tell every one as plainly as it could speak, that he couldn't afford to keep it, and stamp him as a beggar to the whole world. After all it had done for them, too! Was it likely that Lady Verulam would have asked them to her daughter's wedding, if they hadn't been "carriage people?" And, as he paced up and down the room, his wife asked him if he didn't think Lady Verulam would assist them? Her Ladyship had always been very kind to her, she said, and had made a good deal of her, and she didn't mind writing to her; for, looking at it again, she really thought her Ladyship would lend them the money. They could make the same excuse as before, and there could be no harm in trying.

Nicholls said, yes, but there *would* be harm; and if her Ladyship were to refuse, he would never forgive himself—for there would be an end, of course, to one of their best acquaintances. And yet, he felt, he oughtn't to leave a stone unturned so long as there was a chance left; though he would be d—d if he'd ask a favour of the kind. Though, to be sure, it wouldn't look so *very* bad, after all; for Sara could say that he had a particular payment of five hundred pounds to make the next day, and she could score under "particular," to make it seem as if it were a debt of honour, and that he had only got £450 at his banker's. And as gentlemen had been such, that, ah—that she—ah—he forgot, a holiday at the Bank of England on the morrow; for, of course, Lady Verulam would never know whether it was a holiday or not. On which his wife observed, that, under those circumstances, she thought the story would appear more true if he wrote the letter himself. And Wellesley, on second thoughts, being of the same opinion, sat down; and, having written as much to her Ladyship, despatched it by the groom, directing him to wait for an answer.

When Nicholls read her Ladyship's reply, he crumpled it up savagely in his hand, and flung it, with an oath, in the fire, saying that the carriage might go, and the house and furniture as well, as he supposed it would soon; adding (like most gentlemen who get into difficulties of their own making), that there seemed to be a *fate* hanging over him, and that it was useless to attempt to stand up against it.

As soon as Mr. Nicholls had cooled down a little, his wife—who, of late, had grown somewhat afraid of speaking to her husband when he was in one of those fits of passion which every day now became more frequent—gained courage sufficient to ask him what were the contents of her Ladyship's note. Wellesley told her it was a mere put-off—a trumpery excuse, saying that the expense of her daughter's wedding and marriage settlements had been such, that, ah—that she—ah—he forgot, the exact words—but the long and short of it was, she either couldn't or, more likely, wouldn't do it. But, he continued, he wouldn't have cared so much about *that*. What annoyed him the most was, she said she was so short of money for the moment, that, at the very time my letter arrived, she was about writing to me for the £90 for the opera box. However, he added, the mean old rouged-up thing can't have it yet awhile, so she must wait; saying her Ladyship might take it just as she liked, and it didn't matter to him two straws how. All he wished to heaven was, that he had never seen the opera-box or Lady Verulam, or carriage, or horse, or furniture, or anything at all, and the sooner he was clear of them all the better. On Mrs. Nicholls trying to soothe him, by assuring him that everything would turn out for the best, he only grew more wild, and upbraided her as the cause of all his distress; so that they passed the remainder of the evening, she in tears and he in surly silence.

The carriage was sold in due course, and Nicholls, to brave it out, hired a fly and horse as much like his own as possible, and made a point of going into the Park for several days afterwards. For, in the importance which he attached to himself, he made certain that everybody in town must have heard of the seizure, and he wished to show them that the report was nothing more than a malicious slander.

In one of his afternoon drives he passed Lady Verulam's carriage, and was wounded to the very quick of his pride on seeing her Ladyship turn her head in an opposite direction.

Mr. Nicholls's tradesmen, however, taking a greater interest in him than the rest of the world, soon became acquainted with the circumstance of the seizure and sale; and, growing alarmed about the safety of their money, kept obliging him one after another with copies of their accounts, and requesting immediate payment, as they had all—strange to say—heavy bills to meet in a few days' time; so that Mr. Nicholls, finding his credit stopped in the neighbourhood, was not sorry when a letter arrived informing him that Sir Giles had suddenly been seized with illness, and requesting Miss Nicholls to return home as soon as possible.

Luckily for Mr. Nicholls, the return of Lively Harry to town enabled him to get another bill cashed, and so provided him with the means of paying ready money for such household articles as he had previously been in the habit of procuring on credit; while, by the aid of dexterous excuses and faithful promises of speedy payment, he managed to prevent his tradesmen from resorting to quicker and harsher means of obtaining their money.

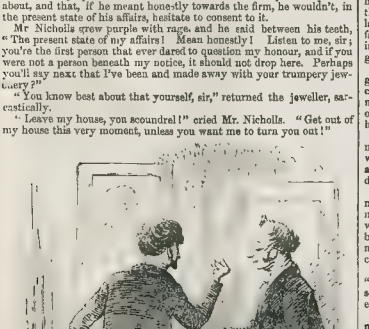
Mr. Nicholls now began to hope that he should be able to weather out the storm until his next quarter came round, or at least until he could find a tenant for his old house, and so get the £200 premium, which would put him all right with the world again. But, unfortunately, his golden dreams were all dissipated by a visit from the jeweller. The firm had twice sent in his account, and called two or three times for their money; but Mr. Nicholls not considering the claim a very pressing one, had never troubled him-elf about attending to it. He had expected, at the least, one, if indeed he were not entitled to two years' credit; and he couldn't for the life of him understand what they meant by dunning him in that way.

When Mr. Nicholls saw the jeweller, he didn't hesitate to tell the man as much; on which the jeweller said that he had to apologise for troubling him so soon, but the firm had a large payment to make towards the end of the week, and they thought they might venture to ask Mr. Nicholls, as a favour, to let them have fifty pounds on account. Whereupon Mr. Nicholls replied very abruptly that he certainly should not think of doing anything of the kind, and that he had *his* payments to make, and that he should take the same credit as his father always had. On this the jeweller expostulated, saying that really the diamonds had been sold such a bargain that the firm had always looked upon it as a ready money transaction, and had expected to receive the amount of their bill long before this; which threw Mr. Nicholls into a great passion; and he said that he could not understand what the firm meant, for he had told their young man at the time, and as plainly as he could speak, that they would have to wait for their money; the young man had said that they had no fear about that, even if it were ten times the amount. To which the jeweller hesitatingly replied, that they certainly had no fear *then*. Whereupon, Mr. Wellesley Nicholls threw down the morning paper, and, rising up in his chair, inquired of the jeweller what he meant by his having no fear *then*. Did he mean to infer that he had any fear *now*? This made the jeweller stammer as he told Mr. Nicholls that he didn't exactly wish to be understood in that light; but that all gentlemen, the firm were well aware, were subject to misfortunes; and that they had been deeply grieved to hear of the seizure of Mr. Nicholls's carriage for a trifling amount; and they thought that, as they had had dealings with his respected father so long, Mr. Nicholls wouldn't allow them to suffer; and that, though they were perfectly satisfied with his honour, still, under the circumstances, from what had come to their ears, they were afraid that all—that is—it was an extremely unpleasant business to speak about, and he trusted Mr. Nicholls would make every allowance. But, to be plain, the firm had come to the conclusion that they would be happy to forego their account if Mr. Nicholls would let them have the diamonds back, and that then they would not think of charging him anything for the use of them. Mr. Nicholls bit his lips and trembled with passion and fear as he heard the man stammer out the proposal which he knew it was out of his power to comply with; and, drawing up himself haughtily, he looked sternly at the jeweller, and demanded how he dare come into his house and make such a proposal to the son of one of their oldest customers. But they should repent the day as long as they lived. And then, observing the man about to reply, he commanded him not to say another syllable, but to leave the house directly. Whereupon, the jeweller mutteringly observed that he didn't see that the proposal was one that Mr. Nicholls need fly into a passion about, and that, if he meant honestly towards the firm, he wouldn't, in the present state of his affairs, hesitate to consent to it.

Mr Nicholls grew purple with rage, and he said between his teeth, "The present state of my affairs! Mean honestly! Listen to me, sir; you're the first person that ever dared to question my honour, and if you were not a person beneath my notice, it should not drop here. Perhaps you'll say next that I've been and made away with your trumpery jewellery?"

"You know best about that yourself, sir," returned the jeweller, sarcastically.

"Leave my house, you scoundrel!" cried Mr. Nicholls. "Get out of my house this very moment, unless you want me to turn you out!"



He commanded him not to say another syllable; but to leave the house directly.

"Oh, you needn't put yourself to that trouble, sir," said the jeweller, doggedly, "I'll send somebody else to you, to whom, perhaps, you will learn to be at least civil. And, what's more, I'll soon find out whether the jewels are in your possession or not—for I'll go round to all the pawnbrokers in the neighbourhood; and, if I find out that you've been making away with our property, I'll publish the whole transaction to the world, and ruin you at once." And then, slamming the street door after him, he left the house rapidly.

For a few minutes Mr. Nicholls sat in his chair motionless, doubting whether the jeweller would put his threat into execution, and dreading the death-blow that he felt it would be to his reputation if he did. And he cursed himself and his own thoughtlessness. But there was no time for remorse. He must stir himself, and try to prevent the discovery. He had between twenty and thirty pounds in the house, and, what with his own and his wife's watch, and her trinkets, he could scrape together a sum large enough to get the diamonds back again before the fellow found out where they were pledged, and then he'd go to the jeweller's shop and fling them at his head, and give him to understand that he was a different man from what he seemed to take him for.

Hastily collecting the several articles together, Mr. Nicholls rushed out of the house, and made his way as fast as he could to the shop where the brilliants were in pledge, having, on the road, pulled his hat over his eyes and turned up his coat collar, so as to avoid recognition. When he reached the shop, having looked cautiously round to see that no one who knew him was near, he darted in, and, to his horror, discovered the jeweller himself in close conference with the man behind the counter. The noise of the door swinging to made the jeweller turn round, and, when he saw Mr. Nicholls, he burst into a contemptuous laugh, and looked at him from head to foot, with a sneer on his lips.

"So, I wasn't far out, my fine gentleman, after all, eh?" began the jeweller, "though I am the first person that ever dared to question your honour. But I'll take good care that I won't be the last; for if I don't make the whole neighbourhood ring with your roguery, why I'll forgive you the debt. *You* turn *me* out of your house, will you? I can tell

"He took the two little boys, put one on each knee, and kept telling them that he knew they were the boys for pudding."

you what it is, Mr. Wellesley Nicholls; it shan't be long before *I* turn *you* out of it."

Mr. Nicholls, without waiting to hear any further, turned on his heel, and made for the street; but the enraged jeweller, determined not to leave him, followed quickly after, abusing him as he went, and calling him "Swindler!" "Rogue!" "Impostor!" "Scoundrel!" and declaring that he would publish the whole transaction to the world in a court of law, and that he was glad to lose the jewels, if it was only for the satisfaction of exposing him. So that Mr. Nicholls, finding a crowd collecting at his heels, was glad to jump into the first cab he met, in order to get rid of his troublesome companion.

On reaching home, rushing up into his wife's room, he told her to get everything as quickly as she could, for he must get out of the confounded house and into the country somewhere, or he was a ruined man. When his wife inquired the reason, he told her to mind her own business, and to do her duty and get the things ready, as he had directed.

"But what have I done, Wellesley, that you should fly out at me so?" returned Mrs. Nicholls, half frightened at her husband's wild appearance. "I declare, you are quite an altered man of late, and one can't open one's mouth without your getting into a passion directly."

"No, *I've* not altered, Sara; it's my circumstances that have altered, not me," answered Nicholls, throwing himself on the sofa, and dashing his long hair from his forehead. "But you don't know how I'm worried, and hunted, and maddened by a pack of hounds of creditors barking and yelping at my heels. Turn which way I will, there are nothing but Bills! bills! bills!' Oh God! oh God! what will become of us all?"

"Come, Wellesley dear," expostulated Mrs. Nicholls, kissing him; "Come," don't give way in this manner. Let me go and fetch you some wine—it will revive you. Why, whatever can have happened—eh, dear?"

"Oh! nothing, nothing!" replied Nicholls. "There, don't speak to me about it, unless you want to drive me wild. Let's talk about something else; and ring the bell for a glass of water for me, for I'm ready to drop."

"Well, then," replied Mrs. Nicholls, turning the conversation with an assumed cheerfulness, "where do you think of going to in the country—eh, Wellesley dear?"

"Oh! anywhere—anywhere!" answered Mr. Nicholls, "so long as it's out of the way, and those dogs of creditors won't be able to track me. We've got no money to go fooling away at Brighton, or Hastings, or on the Continent—though that would be the safest place, after all. So we must find out some little poking country place, where we can hide in security until the storm has blown over."

"Well, then," returned Mrs. Nicholls, "I tell you what, Wellesley, we had much better go down to Reuben; for, you know, he's always bothering us about our never going down to see him; and we could take the children and stop a month there well, without any expense. Besides, he'd take it quite as an honour your visiting him, and would be so pleased to see us."

"Yes," answered Nicholls, with a sigh, "that would have been the very place for us, certainly! But, hang it! there's that letter you sent him; it would never do to go fawning and cringing to a man whom we insulted only a week or two ago."

However, to his great delight, his wife told him that she had thought it best, after Reuben's offer—which, to say the least, had been kindly meant—to write a grateful letter to him, instead of the one Wellesley had wished her to send; alleging, by way of an excuse, that her husband found out all about the debt, and had paid the bill for her. Whereupon, Mr. Nicholls kissed his wife, and said she was a dear, good girl, and had quite put him in good spirits again; and told her to write to her brother that very evening, to know whether it would be convenient for him to receive them; and, if so, to say that they would be with him on Sunday next. For Wellesley informed his wife that, as matters stood at present, it wouldn't be prudent for him to put himself in the way of being served with a writ by venturing outside the house on a week day.

Directly Mrs. Nicholls had written and sent the letter, she (at her husband's suggestion) set to work and covered up the blinds with old newspapers, and closed the shutters in front of the house, so that it might appear as if the family were out of town, which he directed the servants to say to everybody that called.

To avoid being seen, they lived in the back drawingroom, trembling at every knock that came to the door, and passing the time in continual bickerings, for with his growing distresses Mr. Nicholls had become too distracted to be civil.

However, Reuben's answer was so full of kindness and hearty friendship, that the prospect of their speedy deliverance from their troubles made them both brighten up a little, and five amicably until the Sunday arrived. Then they were up before it was light, and out long before any one was stirring, on their way to Nine Elms, so as to catch the first train to Farnham.

But though their spirits rose as they left London—the scene of their troubles—behind them, still they both inwardly felt considerable uneasiness at the idea of meeting a brother whom they had almost spurned, and they pondered over what excuses they could make on seeing him.

CHAPTER VII.

THE homestead of Reuben Marsh was situated a few miles on the other side of Farnham; so that when Mr. and Mrs. Nicholls arrived at the nearest railway station, they had still some distance to go, and therefore resolved to take breakfast at the Railway Hotel, and then have a post-chaise—as it would never do to let Reuben fancy that their circumstances were in any way altered, or that their difficulties were the cause of their coming to visit him.

It was twelve o'clock before they reached the gate of the farm, when they found that the whole family had gone to church, and there was only the maid to receive them—who had quite as much as she could do to keep the dogs quiet, for they would come yelping and sniffing round them, as if they were strangers.

Mrs. Nicholls was almost delighted at the absence of Reuben and his wife; for she half dreaded to meet her brother, and was glad to have the welcomes deferred for a short time; although Wellesley looked upon the family's being out in rather a different light: for he said if he had known that there would have been nobody at home to receive them, he should never have gone putting himself to the expense of a post-chaise.

Sara felt a melancholy pleasure on returning to the place where she had passed her simple, unpretending girlhood; and, as she looked around, every object had connected with it some pleasant—and yet, she could not help feeling, some humiliating—associations. At the sight of every familiar object, there was a battle in her breast between her pride and her affection. It was pleasant to have each little incident of her happy youth brought back so vividly to her mind; and yet it was almost painful—for she dreaded that it might some day come to the ears of her fashionable friends that the elegant Mrs. Wellesley Nicholls had been born and bred in such a place.

There were the bright tins and coppers, as usual, arranged over the mantelpiece, polished like mirrors; and they gave her a slight thrill as she thought that her hands had once cleaned and brightened them up every Saturday morning for ten years at least; but she couldn't help wondering who did it now. The tiles of the floor, too, were as red as ever; and so were the old geranium pots—what a time they had had those geraniums! She declared that there was the nettle—one that young James Walker, of the "Poplar," had given her on her seventeenth birthday. And then, if there were not as many as seven hams hanging up! Why, they never killed more than two pigs a year when she was with them; and she wondered who helped Molly to cure the hams now, and how the last they had done together had turned out and how red it used to make her hands look. Over the mantelpiece, too, there was still poor father's sword that he had worn when he was a volunteer; but her eye quickly turned from this, for she remembered what Reuben had told her of his strugglings to pay the old man's debts, and how she had never helped him even with a sixpence; so she went towards the window, with its red curtains, and began examining some of the cards and bills that were stuck in the little lozenge-shaped panes. So Reuben still had his malt from Edwards, of Farnham; and she wondered whether his son was married yet; and what an annoyance it would be if she were to meet them there—she must be friendly to them, and then Wellesley would think she was lowering herself. And then she wandered back to the chimney-piece, and found the little black velvet sweep that she remembered cutting out, now near thirteen years ago; and there were the little straw ornaments, tied up with blue ribbons that she had made to hold Reuben's pipe-lights; but she was a new country girl then, and had no notion of taste: and she was roused from her reverie by old "Wolf," the sheep-dog, standing watching her, as if he knew her: he was quite a pup when Mr. M'Neil, the cattle dealer, gave it to them; and how ugly he had grown, and how dirty he looked; how could she ever have noticed such a thing as that? Then she went into the farm-yard to look for her husband, whom she found in the stables with one of the men, looking at Reuben's nag, Jack, which he said was a capital, serviceable beast enough, no doubt, and he dare say a good trotter; though he added, with a laugh, that it wouldn't make much of a figure in Hyde Park.

When Reuben came back he was main glad, as he said, to see the pair on 'em, and he half crushed his sister's bonnet kissing her, and shook Nicholls so violently by the hand that his fingers were numbed by the grip; nor would he hear a word of the excuses they had arranged, and were stammering out, telling them that now they had come it was all past and done with, and to let bygones be bygones; and told them that now he had got them there, he would keep them; and Molly said that Reuben might do what he liked with Nicholls, but she would have Sally

all to herself, and that she would warrant she'd bring the colour back to her pretty cheeks again, for she had got plenty for both her and the blessed little bairns to do. And then they both wanted to see the children; and on hearing from Mrs. Nicholls that they were up-stairs with the maid to have their hair done, Reuben said, "Stuff and nonsense!" and sent Molly up-stairs to bring them down, just as they were, to see their old uncle Ren. And when they came, he took the two little boys, and put one on each knee, and kept telling them, much to Nicholls's horror, who smiled all the while, that he knew they were the boys for pudding; and whether they liked apple-pie and custards, for they were going to have some for dinner that day; and whether they would go milking the cows on the morrow morning, and have some nice hot milk; and whether they had ever made any hay, for he wanted some labourers, and he would give them a halfpenny a day and their beer; or whether they would ride the pony—but he knew they would like the hay best. The boys, however, blushed, and said they should like the pony best; but Reuben would have it that they preferred the haymaking, and that he would make their purty little laughing faces as brown as berries before he had done with them; and then he told Nicholls and Sally that he had made up his mind to get all the neighbours over to meet them, and have a country dance or two, for he knew that Sally would be glad to see all her old friends and sweethearts again; which in no way pleased either Sally or her husband, though they both smiled, and said it was very good of him, they were sure.

While the cloth was being laid for dinner, Molly asked Nicholls if he drank ale; because, if not, she had got some excellent currant and cowslip wine, whichever he liked; but Nicholls said that there was nothing he liked so much as good country ale, which put Reuben in such spirits that he told him that he would give him a glass that he couldn't get for miles round; and how long it had been brewed; and how much malt and hops he generally put in; and that he needn't be afraid of it, for there wasn't a headache in a hogshead of such as that.

After dinner he told Molly to take the lass and the bairns into the meadow and round the yard a bit, and show 'em the little lambs, and the calf, and the poultry, and other sights, while he and Nicholls sat and chatted awhile; and when they had gone, he pressed Nicholls to take a cigar, for he suppos'd a pipe would be more than a Londoner could manage; on which the polite Mr. Nicholls said, yes, he was afraid it would be too much for him, though he wished to heaven he could get over it, for he had heard old smokers say that the flavour was so much better than that of a cigar. And then he asked him if he had brought his gun with him, for he could give him some prime shooting, as he got him permission to shoot over neighbour Wheetley's farm—and he had more land than any one that side of Farnham; and then there was his own farm, too; so that he might reckon upon good sport. On which Nicholls asked him whether the birds were plentiful that year; on which Reuben told him that that very morning, going to church across the eight-acre field, his little spaniel, Dash, had started a covey of as fine birds as he ever seed in his life; he should say there was as many as twelve partridges in it at least. And then he told him, if he was fond of coursing, that now the hop-poles were down he could have some fine sport, for he got young Jack Wheler, of the Poplars, to send to be a sweetheart of Sally's, to promise to lend him his greyhounds: one of them run uncommon cunning, to be sure; the black 'un, Nero, had beaten all the matches round about, and there wasn't a hound in all the country that could come nigh him, and that he had spiked himself twice, and wasn't a bit the worse for it.

At tea he asked Mr. and Mrs. Wellesley Nicholls if they thought they should be able to get down in the morning before dinner-time, and it shouldn't be any fault of his if they didn't, for he would come with the horn that he called his men in to their meals with, and blow it right against the door at six o'clock to a minute, and give them a run out in the fields before breakfast, and he'd warrant that Sally should come back with an appetite for breakfast that she hadn't had ever since she left them: and she could get Molly to show her where she used to make the bread—and he wondered what kind of a loaf she could make now; and she should try her hand at a bit of churning again; and kept reminding Mrs. Nicholls, to her great annoyance, of several other little humble offices, that, ten years ago, had been her special care, so that she and her husband were not sorry when the time came for retiring for the night.

In the morning, being very fine, Reuben took Nicholls over his fields, to show him his fine stock and crops, and pointed out to him such a field of turnips as would do a man good to look at; so that by the time he had got back, Reuben laughingly told him that they must have gone five miles if they had gone a step, and asked him whether he felt shaky about the knees, and whether he'd prefer ale instead of tea with his cold meat for breakfast.

And so nearly a week went by, Nicholls now shooting and riding about the country, or fishing in the trout stream close by; Mrs. Nicholls, going about with Molly, and half reluctantly helping in her various homely duties; whilst the children, when they had tired out the pony, went jumping and halloing about the earth, so happy and rosy that, as Reuben said, it was worth while walking ten miles any day to see, and he must keep them down there and make young farmers of them.

One afternoon, as Mr. Nicholls was fishing in the stream, which was about five fields distant from Reuben's house, his attention was taken off the trout that had risen once or twice to his fly, by hearing his own name shouted out in a voice that broke upon the stillness of the place so abruptly, that it quite startled him. On turning round, he saw Reuben trudging along the turnip-field, and a stranger, in a surtout, with a coat upon his arm, clambering over the gate after him. As Reuben advanced towards him, he kept calling out, "Nicholls, Nicholls, here be a young friend of thine come to see thee."

When the young friend drew near, Nicholls judged from his dress that he was from London, and, not remembering to have ever seen his features before, he turned slightly pale, for he had his misgivings that his whereabouts had become known.

Reuben told Wellesley, that, as the gentleman had come down on particular business, he thought he had better bring him over to him directly, especially as the gentleman wouldn't stop and take a bed, but wanted to get back to town that night.

The gentleman then approached Mr. Nicholls, and, drawing him aside, told him that he was sorry to say that he had got a copy of a writ for him, at the suit of Messrs. Soane and Co., the jewellers. The blood mounted to Mr. Nicholls's face as the young man handed to him the small slip of paper, and, eyeing him scornfully from head to toe, he asked him how he dare intrude upon his privacy, and told him that these employers were a pack of scoundrels not to have written to him before taking any proceedings against him. The young man was beginning to tell Mr. Nicholls that he need not vent his rage upon him, as he was merely doing his duty as a clerk, when Mr. Nicholls told him sharply, that he wanted to handy no words with a fellow like him, and that he had better be off, or he would give him such a ducking in the stream that he wouldn't forget in a hurry; whereupon the young gentleman threw himself into an attitude of defence, and said he should like to see him do it.

At this juncture Reuben stept forward and enquired what was the matter; and when the young man told him that Mr. Nicholls had insulted him because he had served him with a writ that he had come down there to keep out of the way of, Reuben said it was no fault of the lad's, and that Mr. Nicholls ought to remember that, however unpleasant the matter might be to him, still the poor lad wasn't exactly the party that he should go abusing; and then telling the young gentleman to go back to the farm and get himself something to eat, which, however, he declined, and took his departure, leaving Mr. Nicholls alone with Reuben, who smiled half contemptuously, as he now saw the cause of his brother-in-law's first visit to him these ten years. "Well, Mr. Nicholls," began Reuben, slowly, "did ye ever know the feelings of a man who, when a body do lead him to believe that he be wishing to make a friend on him, finds out that the fellow only wanted to make a tool on him, after all?"

"What do you mean?" asked Mr. Nicholls, pretending to be so busily engaged in disentangling his line that he could not take his eyes from it, even to look at his brother-in-law as he put the question to him.

"This be what I mean," answered Reuben. "For ten years gone thee and thy wife, my own dear sister Sally, did turn thy backs upon me and Molly, as if thee wert ashamed on us; and now, when the bailies are after thee, and thee be wanting a place to hide thy head in, thee can think it worth thy while to come smiling and scraping to us, as if thee had come in love to me and not in mercy to thyself."

Mr. Nicholls, stung to find that the motives of his visit were detected, dropped his line, and, drawing himself up haughtily, said, "Mr. Reuben Marsh, if you can think me capable of making your home my house of refuge, the sooner I leave it, the better; so, if you please, we will return to town this evening."

"No thee shan't, Wellesley," replied Reuben—"no thee shan't; thee knowest thee hast made it a house of refuge for thee, and thy brother will make it thy home. Now come, man, look in my face and say was Reuben ever slow to serve thee; then why mistrust his friendship, and come to his door with a lie on thy lips?"

"A lie!" echoed Mr. Wellesley Nicholls. "If you were not the brother, sir, of my wife, your blood should blot out the stain."

"Yes, I know all about that," answered Reuben; "but you see, Mr. Nicholls, as I be the brother of your wife, I don't mind about speaking the plain truth to thee. So come, none of your tantrums, man; Reuben be thy friend, and a truer un than thee hast in all thy Londonish folk. So come, let us know what that there writ be about, and may be we can set it all straight for thee."

"When I ask you for your assistance," replied Mr. Nicholls, with a sneer, "then it will be quite time enough for you to proffer it."

"Nay, nay," continued Reuben, "it be a poor friend that wait till he be asked. So come, let's see what it be for;" and picking the writ up from the ground where Mr. Nicholls had thrown it, he was about to read it, when Wellesley snatched it from his hand, saying that it was an unwarrantable liberty, and one that no gentleman would be guilty of.

This made Reuben half angry, but he only replied, "Out upon thee, man! thee beest stupid, and so main proud, that danged if thee dount make a favour of having a good turn done thee. Come, man, be plain, will a hundred pound serve thee? for I did tell Sally I would gie her as much some weeks gone, and maybe the bill thee paid for her has made thy money run short; so come, will thee *please* to let me serve thee?"

When Mr. Nicholls heard this, he gradually relaxed his dignified bearing, saying, "*Please!* You might have spared me *that*, Reuben. Do not imagine that I'm too proud to be insensible to kindness, though I certainly must own that I am still proud enough to avoid pressuring upon it. I may have behaved somewhat underhandedly to you, and I can readily understand your feelings on the discovery of it; but still you should remember that a man naturally wishes to keep his misfortunes as much to himself as possible; besides, I knew your goodness at heart, and consequently was the more anxious to prevent your becoming acquainted with my distress, lest I might encroach upon the kindness which you now so generously force upon me. But come, Reuben," he continued, holding out his hand, "let us forget the past, and be better friends for the future."

As they walked homewards, Mr. Nicholls informed Reuben how the writ was for a debt that he owed a jeweller for some diamonds which his dear Sara—foolish, vain girl—would go falling in love with, and which he should have been able to pay had it not been that he accidentally learnt that Sara had written to Reuben to borrow a hundred and odd pounds to discharge a bill that his stupid little pet had contracted unknown to him, and which he paid with the money that he had set aside for the diamonds; for, as he told her at the time, he could never think of allowing her to become a burthen to her kind brother, however ready he might be to help her; indeed, the whole affair had preyed upon his mind for some time past, and he had lost through it he was really afraid to say how much money; in fact, he had nuuuuss at that very moment—business in town of a most pressing nature, and which, of course, he must have thrown up if it had not been for Reuben's kindness.

Poor Reuben was delighted to hear all this, and immediately on his return home gave Nicholls a cheque for the amount of the writ, telling him to get back to his business, and when he could find a spare week or two, to remember that there was always a bed and a hearty welcome waiting for him at Farnham.

The next morning Nicholls and his family started for town, and the first thing he did on arriving there was to get the cheque changed, after which he sat down to write a letter to the jeweller's lawyers, telling them to send for the money. Whilst he was doing so a knock came to the door, which Mr. Nicholls no sooner heard than he took the notes from his pocket-book, and, spreading them out on the table before him, awaited the entrance of the visitor.

It was Lively Harry, who, being in the neighbourhood, had just called to see if he had returned to town, and, taking the easy chair, he asked Wellesley where he had been staying; and on learning from him that he had just taken a run down to Harrowgate with Mrs. Nicholls for the benefit of the waters, Lively Harry had got something to say about every one there; and in the midst of one of his stories, seeing the display of notes on the table, he broke off by saying, "By the by, Nicholls, my boy, do you feel inclined to do a bit of sporting?" and on Mr. Nicholls inquiring into the nature of the sport, Lively Harry informed him that he had got up a pigeon match at the club for five-and-twenty pounds a side, with a young fellow there who was cockering himself up with the idea that he was a crack shot, though he would bet three hats to one any day to give him his two barrels, and then beat him. It was to come off at the Red House, and all the nobs would be there, and, if he liked, Nicholls might back him. Young Lord Cressey backed the other fellow, and it would be just the thing for Nicholls, for he would introduce him to some of the best men in London there, and he was sure of his money; besides, what was twenty-five pounds to Nicholls, even for one moment supposing that that young muff should win the match, which it was next to impossible that he should, with such an old hand as himself against him. So if Wellesley would, he had better give him the money, and Lively Harry would go and hand it over to the stakeholders, and then Nicholls could go with him and meet Lord Cressey in the evening, and arrange all about the time and distance, &c.

Elated at the idea of being mixed up with the fine people Lively Harry had spoken of, and seeing such a safe prospect of so speedily doubling the money he risked, Nicholls handed Lively Harry the notes; and when he heard the street door slam to as the gentleman left, he threw himself back in his chair, and saw that unless he could come to some terms with the lawyers, he was a ruined man.

CHAPTER VIII.

BURIED in his arm-chair, the young barrister, motionless as a sitting hen, passed a quiet half-hour in assuring himself that he was ruined—ruined—without hope ruined; until, as if enraged at meeting with no contradiction, he rose suddenly, and, pushing his chair violently from him, paced nervously up and down the room, stamping clouds of dust out of the roses in his Brussells.

When the clean-Berlined Parker, with his hair freshly wetted, opened the door to announce that "dinner was on table," he found his master stretched at full length upon the sofa, and in such deep thought, that it took three coughs and a sneeze before the boy could make his presence known.

Then, with an effort, Mr. Wellesley Nicholls called home his thoughts, which, in his pecuniary distress, had strayed as far as Boulogne—that haven from which so few travellers return; and thinking it would be a good way of breaking the melancholy news to his Sara, whose opinion on the subject he rather dreaded—he dismissed the boy, saying he would rather not take any dinner, and that his mistress was to sit down without him.

Just as he had imagined, in about two minutes he heard the rustling of Mrs. N.'s silk dress on the stairs, and, jumping from the sofa, he again commenced his violent exercise of pacing the room at the rate of five miles per hour.

Mrs. Nicholls had rushed up-stairs in the full belief that her Wellesley, to refuse his dinner, must have been suddenly seized with illness. But when, on opening the door, she beheld him with his hair hanging over his forehead, and his shirt all crumpled, rushing about the room like a madman, she saw in an instant that it was his mind, and not his body, that was upset. To add to her misery, he would every now and then take up one of the best rosewood chairs, and, as he dashed it down again, call himself either a fool or an ass, or some other equally flattering epithet.

Though cut to the quick about her chairs, still Mrs. N., seeing something awful had occurred, thought it more prudent to remain silent until the storm had blown over a little. But when she saw her Wellesley, in his fury, take from the table the open volume of "Court Beauties," and calling himself "a born idiot," dash it with a good aim, and all his might, against the pink rosette of her grand upright, her woman's patience could go no further; and, trembling for the shepherds and shepherdesses on the mantelpiece, she determined, come what might, to put an end to the scene. Besides, although Mr. Nicholls grew no cooler, the dinner did every minute. So, with a soothing voice, she advanced cautiously towards him, saying, in her most winning way, "Why, Wellesley my dear—my dear Wellesley, what to goodness is the matter?"

But what was her horror when Mr. Wellesley Nicholls, untouched by her gentle tone and manner, turned sharply round and asked her, as he wildly passed his fingers through his hair, "how she would like to go to the workhouse?" and considering that not two hours back he had in that same room asked her "how she would like to go to the Opera?" the poor lady might well feel some little alarm.

The first thing that struck Mrs. Nicholls, on recovering from her surprise, was that she had left the door open. One graceful bound, and it was closed. Then turning to her husband—who, terrified at the idea that Parker might have heard him, had suddenly grown quite calm—she very soon drew from him the full, true, and particular account of his last piece of folly.

"And how on earth I could ever have been such a fool, my dear, I can't tell," exclaimed the gentleman, as he concluded the story of his sufferings. "Five-and-twenty pounds! And what the deuce did it matter to me who shot the pigeons? Well, my pet, the only thing I can see is, that the children must be ill again, and we must all go out of town as quickly as possible."

"How ridiculously you do talk, Wellesley dear," replied Mrs. Nicholls, remembering she had two invitations for the following week. "Haven't the children been ill already twice this season? There—come down stairs, and eat the dinner whilst it's hot; and, after a glass of wine, you'll be able to find out fifty different ways, without going out of town. But, first, do put your hair in order—there's a dear; or the servants will be fancying all sorts of things."

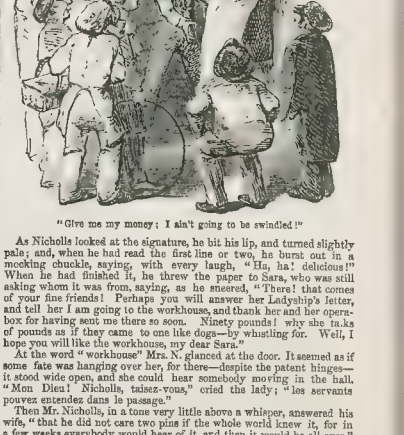
She gave him one of her side-combs, and, when he had completed his toilet, led him down stairs to the dining-room.

As the chicken and the sherry disappeared, the barrister's spirits rose—until at last, with the cheese, all his difficulties had vanished, and he had a hundred different schemes to set matters all right again once more.

Directly after the cloth was cleared, he told his wife what he had determined on doing. He would go down to that jeweller's shop himself, and make the scoundrel a kind of half apology to wipe out all ill feeling between them. Then, taking advantage of the moment when the apology had done its work, he would take out his pocket-book and offer the villain one-half his bill in notes. A tradesman never refused money; and, of course, would, after receiving half his bill, come to any terms he liked for the payment of the remainder.

Just as Nicholls was on the point of starting, there came to the door one of those nasty single knocks that sound so much like a bill. Mrs. N., who, after her experience of late, was very clever in these matters, immediately jumped up, and with a kind of presentiment that it was the butterman, rushed to the stairs.

But this time she was too late; and before she could say "Gone to the opera," the door was opened by one of the maids, who had a cousin in the police. It was an oblong, pink, violet-smelling note, brought by a young man in a claret livery. He was waiting for the answer, too. So Nicholls broke the seal directly; whilst Sara, confident that it was another invitation, kept asking him, "Whom can it be from, my dear? Whom can it be from?"



"Give me my money: I ain't going to be swindled!"

As Nicholls looked at the signature, he bit his lip, and turned slightly pale; and, when he had read the first line or two, he burst out in a mocking chuckle, saying, with every laugh, "Ha, ha! delicious!" When he had finished it, he threw the paper to Sara, who was still asking whom it was from, saying, as he sneered, "There! that comes of your fine friends! Perhaps you will answer her Ladyship's letter, and tell her I am going to the workhouse, and thank her and her opera-box for having sent me there so soon. Ninety pounds! why she talks of pounds as if they came to one like dogs—by whistling for. Well, I hope you will like the workhouse, my dear Sara."

At the word "workhouse" Mrs. N. glanced at the door. It seemed as if some fate was hanging over her, for there—despite the patent hinges—it stood wide open, and she could hear somebody moving in the hall. "Mon Dieu! Nicholls, taisez-vous," cried the lady; "les servants pouvez entendez dans le passage."

Then Mr. Nicholls, in a tone very little above a whisper, answered his wife, "that he did not care two pins if the whole world knew it, for in a few weeks everybody would hear of it, and then it would be all over." And, as he saw that Sara evidently didn't like the turn the conversation had taken, he went on to tell her, as he bathed his forehead with eau de Cologne, how the best thing he could do would be to get a broom, and sweep a crossing, or get a situation with some of his friends as footman; and concluded by requesting Sara to write a note to her Ladyship, stating, that he had not yet returned home from a very important consultation he had that evening at his chambers, but that, as soon as he did, the letter should be given to him, and an answer sent.

Without deigning an answer, the lady obeyed, and filled a sheet of cream-laid, at the rate of two words in a line; and immediately afterwards, seeing that her Wellesley was in one of his nasty melancholy fits, she was seized with a sudden headache, which enabled her to effect an honourable retreat from the misery that Nicholls was dealing out so plentifully to herself and children.

(To be continued.)

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LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLER, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1850.—SUPPLEMENT.